16) **cat**: Displays the content of a text file on the screen, concatenates files or echoes text from keyboard.

**Format**: `cat [options] file1 file2 ...

**Example**: `cat 1 > file1
kefl
orfo
hamsi
palamutel
ctrl+d`

- To see what is in the file
  `cat file1`

**Common Options**

(i) `-n` : Precede each line with a line number.

**Example**: `cat -n file1
1. kefl
2. orfo`

(ii) `-v` : Display non-printing characters, except tabs, new-lines, and form-feed.

(iii) `-e` : Display `#` at the end of each line.
**Ex** Create two file

(i) name
(ii) number

```
cat > unnamed
coren
canon
crtl+d
cat w number d
3000
5100
```

- Combine 2 file

```
cat w name w number d > general.d
cat w general.d
```

17) rm: Remove a file with the `rm, remove, command`

```
format rm w filename d
```

Common options

```
i: interactive (prompt & wait for confirmation before proceeding)
```

```
Exp rm u-i w filename d
```

```
f: recursively remove a directory, first removing the files & subdirectories beneath it.
```

```
f: don't prompt for confirmation
```

```
Exp rm u-f w number d
```
18) cp: cp is used to make copies of files or entire directories to copy file use.

   Syntax: cp oldfilename newfilename

   Ex: cp fish1 fish2
       cat fish1

19) mv: mv is used to rename files/directories and/or move the from one directory in to another. Exactly one source & one destination must be specified.

   Format: mv oldfilename newfilename

   Ex: mv fish1 sea1