

To Delete a File or Folder

Deleting files and directories with the **rm** command is a straightforward process. Options for removing files and directories include:

- **-i** — interactive. Prompts you to confirm the deletion. This option can stop you from deleting a file by mistake.
- **-f** — force. Overrides interactive mode and removes the file(s) without prompting. This might not be a good idea, unless you know exactly what you're doing.
- **-v** — verbose. Shows a list of files as they're being removed.
- **-r** — recursive. Will delete a directory and all (if any) files and the subdirectories it contains.

To delete the file **homework.txt** from the **class** directory with the **rm** command:

```
rm homework.txt
```

To remove a file using **-i** option, you would type:

```
rm -i homework.txt
```

```
rm: remove 'homework.txt'?
```

You can also delete files using the wildcard *****, but be careful, because you can easily delete files you didn't intend to throw away.

To remove a file using a wildcard, you would type:

```
rm homework*
```

The above command will remove all files in the directory which start with the letters "homework."

You can also remove more than one file using one command:

```
rm homework.txt classwork.txt
```