Renaming Files and Folders

➢ **Renaming Files**

Use the **mv** command to rename a file or move it to another directory, like so:

Syntax:

mv {old-file-name} { new-file-name}

$ **mv stuff junk**

The first example renames the file **stuff** as **junk.**

*Note: The **mv** command will wipe out files without warning. To be prompted before overwriting, use the **-i** flag, like so:*

$ **mv -i stuff junk**

mv: overwrite junk (y/n)?

➢ **Rename file to different location**

If you want to change not only the name of the file, but also it's location, use the following command:

$ **mv RR2 newdir/.**

This command moves the file RR2 from its current location and places it under the directory **newdir/.**

➢ **Rename file using verbose option**

If you're renaming a number of files, or doing other mass operations, you may want to track what is happening. Linux has an easy way of doing that with the **-v** or **-verbose** option.

Syntax:

$ **mv -v source.txt new_source.txt**