

RM(I)

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NAME

`rm` - remove (unlink) files

SYNOPSIS

`rm` [`-f`] [`-r`] name ...

DESCRIPTION

Rm removes the entries for one or more files from a directory. If an entry was the last link to the file, the file is destroyed. Removal of a file requires write permission in its directory, but neither read nor write permission on the file itself.

If a file has no write permission, *rm* prints the file name and its mode, then reads a line from the standard input. If the line begins with `y`, the file is removed, otherwise it is not. The file is removed without the question being asked if option `-f` was given or if the standard input is not a typewriter.

If a designated file is a directory, an error comment is printed unless the optional argument `-r` has been used. In that case, *rm* recursively deletes the entire contents of the specified directory. To remove directories *per se* see `rmdir(I)`.

FILES

`/etc/glob` to implement the `-r` flag

SEE ALSO

`rmdir (I)`

BUGS

When *rm* removes the contents of a directory under the `-r` flag, full pathnames are not printed in diagnostics.