

**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 there is no write permission to a file designated to be removed, *rm* will print the file name, its mode and then read a line from the standard input. If the line begins with **y**, the file is removed, otherwise it is not. The optional argument **-f** prevents this interaction.

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(1)`.

**FILES**

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

**SEE ALSO**

`rmdir(1)`

**BUGS**

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