

Usage: rm [OPTION]... FILE...

Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

-f, --force	ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
-i	prompt before every removal
-I	prompt once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively. Less intrusive than -i, while still giving protection against most mistakes
--interactive[=WHEN]	prompt according to WHEN: never, once (-I), or always (-i). Without WHEN, prompt always
--one-file-system	when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any directory that is on a file system different from that of the corresponding command line argument
--no-preserve-root	do not treat '/' specially
--preserve-root	do not remove '/' (default)
-r, -R, --recursive	remove directories and their contents recursively
-d, --dir	remove empty directories
-v, --verbose	explain what is being done
--help	display this help and exit
--version	output version information and exit

By default, rm does not remove directories. Use the --recursive (-r or -R) option to remove each listed directory, too, along with all of its contents.

To remove a file whose name starts with a '-', for example '-foo', use one of these commands:

```
rm -- -foo
```

```
rm ./-foo
```

Note that if you use rm to remove a file, it might be possible to recover some of its contents, given sufficient expertise and/or time. For greater assurance that the contents are truly unrecoverable, consider using shred.

Report rm bugs to bug-coreutils@gnu.org

GNU coreutils home page: [<http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>](http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/)

General help using GNU software: [<http://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>](http://www.gnu.org/gethelp/)

For complete documentation, run: `info coreutils 'rm invocation'`