

7. Make one or two more small edits. Then exit with `CTRL-X`. Pico prompts you to save the file; see the explanation of `CTRL-O` earlier.

```
File Name to write : sample
^G Get Help      ^Y To Files
^C Cancel        TAB Complete
```

Figure 4-3. Bottom of Pico display while saving work

Managing Your Files

The tree structure of the Unix filesystem makes it easy to organize your files. After you make and edit some files, you may want to copy or move files from one directory to another, or rename files to distinguish different versions of a file. You may want to create new directories each time you start a different project.

A directory tree can get cluttered with old files you don't need. If you don't need a file or a directory, delete it to free storage space on the disk. The following sections explain how to make and remove directories and files.

Creating Directories with *mkdir*

It's handy to group related files in the same directory. If you were writing a spy novel, you probably wouldn't want your intriguing files mixed with restaurant listings. You could create two directories: one for all the chapters in your novel (*spy*, for example), and another for restaurants (*boston.dine*).

To create a new directory, use the **mkdir** program. The syntax is:

```
mkdir dirname(s)
```

dirname is the name of the new directory. To make several directories, put a space between each directory name. To continue our example, you would enter:

```
$ mkdir spy boston.dine
```

Copying Files

If you're about to edit a file, you may want to save a copy first. That makes it easy to get back the original version.