**Directory Management**

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*$* pwd # Displays the current directory  
  
*$* cd directoryPath # Takes terminal to the provided directory  
*$* cd ~ # Takes terminal to the root directory  
 # ~ also works with other commands  
  
*$* mkdir newFolder # Creates a new sub-directory  
 # in the current directory  
*$* mkdir -p someFolder/someNewFolder # Same as above  
 # creates any non-existent directories  
  
*$* rmdir directoryPath # Removes the provided directory  
 # directory must be empty  
*$* rmdir directory1 directory2 directory3 # Same as above  
 # works with multiple directories  
  
*$* mv oldDirectory newDirectory # Renames a directory; technically, moves it

SHELL

## Absolute and Relative Directories

All commands and directory paths work with both **absolute** and **relative** paths. Absolute paths begin with a **/** while relative paths do not.

## Back-Slashes and Forward-Slashes

Notice how all paths in the Unix system use **/** to divide parent and child directories as opposed to **\**, which is used in Windows.