

2. Linux CLI - Directories

Directories, also known as folders, are how we organise our files. It's important to understand how we can add, remove, view and navigate our way through the linux system.

pwd

pwd stands for print working directory. It is a simple yet useful tool which displays where you currently are in the Linux system. See where you currently are:

```
>: pwd
```

cd

To move to a different directory, you can use the cd command which stands for change directory. Use this in conjunction with ls to view and move around the filesystem.

```
>: cd ..           This command moves to the parent directory (the one above).
>: cd ~           This will move you to the home directory of the current logged in user.
>: cd /           This will move you to the root of the filesystem
>: cd /var/log     This will move you to where all of the linux log files are kept.
```

mkdir

mkdir is used to make new directories. Try navigating back to your home directory and make a new folder called dojodojo. You can use ls to see your new folder.

```
>: mkdir dojodojo
```

rmdir

Instead of making new directories, rmdir removes directories so be very careful with this command! Try removing the new folder you just made. Use ls again to make sure it's deleted.

```
>: rmdir dojodojo
```

```
>: rmdir -rf dojodojo    The -rf options will remove the directory and any files
                          that maybe inside it. Use this with caution!
```

Now lets try these!

You might need to use skills you learnt on the files card.

1. In your home directory, make a new folder called your name.
2. Inside your folder make a new file. You can call it anything you like.
3. Copy this file to make another one, name it whatever you like.
4. Navigate back to your home directory and view the files and folders inside.
5. Now delete the folder you created with the files inside it using just one command. And use ls to check.