## 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 is 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 deleted. Rmdir will only delete empty directories.

>: rmdir dojodojo

rm (again)

rm can also be used to remove directories with the –r flag which stands for recursive. The –f flag means force delete.

>: rm –rf dojodojo

The –rf options will remove the directory and any files that maybe inside it. Use this with caution you can really mess up your server if you delete the wrong thing!

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.