Unix directory structure

/bin

/lib

/home   /home/ayn2 —— /home/ayn2/cs114

/home/qwe5

/home/xyz99

/tmp   /var/tmp

/var   /var/lib

/usr/bin

/usr   /usr/lib   /usr/local/bin

/usr/local   /usr/local/etc

/usr/local/lib
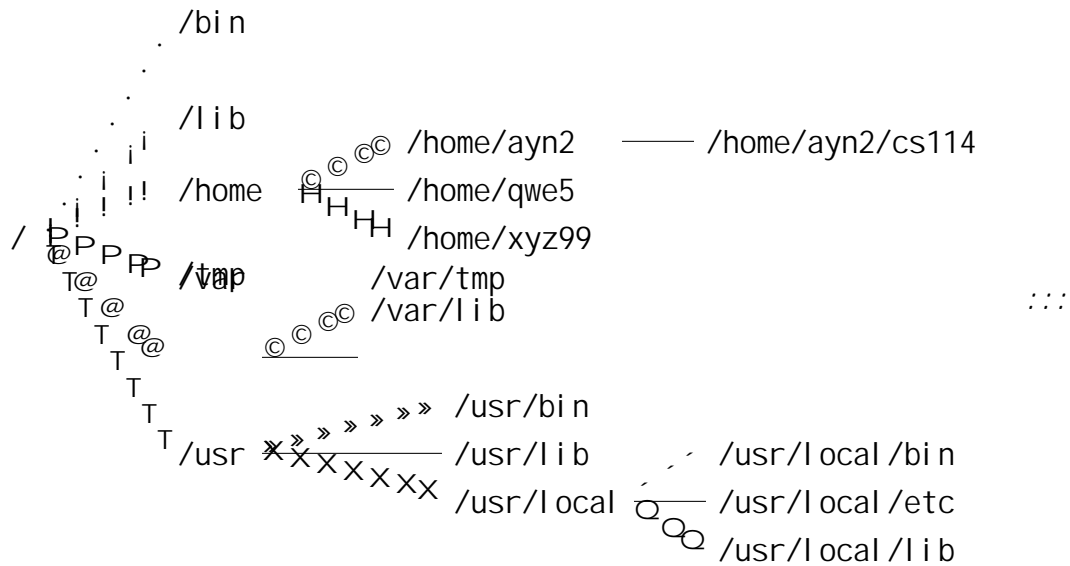
In Unix, directories form a tree structure. At the top of

Relative paths

Manipulating files and directories

- mkdir *directory* creates *directory*
- rmdir *directory* removes *directory* (only if it's empty and you are not inside it).
- touch *file* creates an empty *file*.
- rm *file* removes *file*.
- mv *old_name new_name* renames a file (and moves it if names refer to different directories).
- mv *file$_1$ file$_2$ ::: directory* moves files into a directory.
- cp *old_name new_name* copies a file.
- cp *file$_1$ file$_2$ ::: directory*