Working with Directory: Part1

1) Creation of Directory

-> To create a directory we use mkdir command

-> mkdir stands for Make Directory

-> Example 1 : mkdir Dir1

If above command is executed then Dir1 named directory will be created.

Example 2: mkdir Dir1

If directory name is already available then we will error saying "mkdir: cannot create directory ‘Dir1’: File exists"

Example 3: We can use -v option to print message on terminal after directory creation

```
root@DESKTOP-1VT9LL4:~# mkdir -v Dir3
mkdir: created directory 'Dir3'
root@DESKTOP-1VT9LL4:~#
```

Example 4: If want create multiple directories at a time then we can do following way

```
mkdir -v Dir1 Dir2 Dir3 Dir4
```

After the execution of above command 4 Directories will be created

Q. State how many directories will be created for the following statements

1) mkdir Dir1,Dir2,Dir3,Dir4

Here, one directory and name of Directory is Dir1,Dir2,Dir3,Dir4

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2) mkdir Dir1 Dir2 Dir3 Dir4

Here, 4 directories will be Created

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3) mkdir Java Program

Here ,2 Directories will be created

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4) mkdir "Java Program"

Here, One Directory is Created

Q. State which of the following statements are valid

1) Mkdir Dir1 --> Invalid

2) mkdir Dir1 "Dir2" --> valid

3) mkdir Dir1,Dir2,Dir3 -> valid

4) mkdir "Java Program" -> valid

5) mkdir 'Linux Dir1' --> valid

Q. I want to Create Directory C for the following path
path of C directory : A/B/C

Case 1: If Parent Directories A and B are available then we can create directly Directory C as below

```
mkdir A/B/C
```

Case 2: If Parent Directory A and B are not available then first we need to create Parent directories A and B
We can do this thing in two way

First Way or First Approach

1) First Create Directory A
   mkdir A

2) move to Directory A

   cd A

3) Create B Directory

   mkdir B

4) Move to Directory B
   cd B

5) Create C Directory
   mkdir C

Second Way or Second Approach

mkdir -p A/B/C

Here p stands for path

If Parent Directory A and B are not available then this command itself create Parent A and B

Another Example

mkdir -p AA/BB/CC

Suppose I want to Create Dir10, Dir11, Dir12, Dir13 Dir14 Dir15

First way

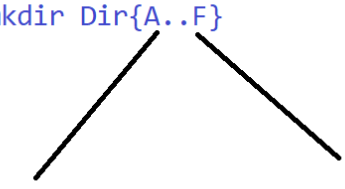
mkdir Dir10 Dir11 Dir12 Dir13 Dir14 Dir15

Second Way

mkdir Dir{10..15}

Example 2: Create Directories Like DirA, DirB, DirC, DirD, DirE, DirF

mkdir Dir{A..F}



This is range

Assignment

Write a command to Create following Directory Structure