

Creating and Removing Files and Directories

To create an empty file, use the **touch** command. The first argument of the command should be the name of the new file. If the file exists, this will update the file's modification time.

```
$ touch new_file
```

To create a new directory, use the **mkdir** command.

```
$ mkdir new_directory
```

If you want to create a new directory and another nested directory inside of it (or more of them), you can use the **p** option.

```
$ mkdir -p new_directory/another_new_directory_inside
```

You don't need the option if the parent directory already exists. If you want to remove the directory, use the **rmdir** command.

```
$ rmdir directory_name
```

This will only remove empty directories. To remove non-empty ones, you can use the **rm** command with the **r** (recursive) option.

```
$ rm -r non_empty_directory
```

Files can be removed by just using the **rm** command.

```
$ rm filename
```

If the filename has some special characters (like an asterisk, square brackets, whitespaces) you need to put it in quotes or you can escape each special character by prepending a slash before it. If you use autocompletion, the shell will do that for you.

Pay attention in macOS, because the operating system is case insensitive.