[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrw6Uxs-yJk&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ\_vh-RQusbZgO\_As&index=7**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrw6Uxs-yJk&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ_vh-RQusbZgO_As&index=7)

**Notes:**

* Command rmdir removes a directory/multiple directories
* We can create a test directory by using mkdir test and to remove it, we can use rmdir test
* Then test mkdir -p a/b/c/d/e and see what directories there are by using command ls -R. If you want to delete a directory structure/tree and you use the command rmdir a/b/c/d/e, it will only remove the last mentioned directory. You can check again with ls -R
* In order to remove the whole tree, you use command with a flag: rmdir -p a/b/c/d.
* To add the whole tree back, say mkdir -p a/b/c/d/e.
* The command rdmir -pv a/b/c/d/e gives you a detailed description of the process.
* Let’s create a new folder and file. Mkdir -p a/b/ and then say  
  cat > abc.txt and add some random text.
* Go back to the parent directory of a. If you now want to use rmdir -pv a/b/c/d/e, it will show an error because a directory has at least one file. Therefore, you cannot use rmdir directly.
* Instead, you need to use the command rm. This removes all files and directories specified
* Use rm -rv a/b/ to remove the files and directories specified.
* If you want to delete the directory and all its children directories (savage), you just need to specify the parent directory, eg. rm -rv a