

## 2.8 Directories

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- Which shortcut should you use with **cd** to move directly to the home directory?
- What is the functional difference between **rm** and **rmdir**?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Navigate directories using **cd**.
- Display a current working directory using **pwd**.
- Display a list of the contents of a directory, including hidden files.
- Create a new directory using **mkdir**.
- Delete an empty directory and also a directory with existing files.
- Copy an entire directory, including files and subdirectories, to a new location.
- Move directories to a new location using the **mv** command.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
<b>pwd</b>	A shell command that displays the current working directory.
<b>cd</b>	A shell command used to change the current working directory.
<b>ls</b>	A shell command that displays files and directories.
<b>mkdir</b>	A shell command that creates a directories.
<b>cp</b>	A shell command that copies files and directories.
<b>mv</b>	A shell command that moves and renames files and directories.
<b>rmdir</b>	A shell command the deletes empty directories.
<b>rm</b>	A shell command that deletes files and directories.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
CompTIA Linux+	<p>2.3 Given a scenario, create, modify, and redirect files.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• File and directory operations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ mv</li><li>◦ cp</li><li>◦ rm</li></ul></li></ul>

- ls
- mkdir
- rmdir

TestOut Linux Pro

## 2.2 Manage the file system

- View information about directories and files in the file system
- Use the Linux Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
- Create, copy, move, and delete directories in the file system

**Copyright © 2022 TestOut Corporation All rights reserved.**