LINUX FILESYSTEM

- Hierarchical filesystem
- root directory /
- other directories branch off from root (home, tmp, etc, ...)
- home directory for each user ~
- absolute paths from / or expanded by ~
- relative from current directory

NAVIGATING THE FILESYSTEM

- `mkdir` - make a directory
- `cd` - change into a different directory
- `ls` - list files
- `rm` - remove
- `cp` - copy - careful
- `mv` - move/rename - careful
- `pwd` - print working directory

COMMAND OPTIONS

- Most commands have options
  - Modifies effect of command
  - Example `ls -al`
    - Equivalent to `ls -a -l`
    - `-a` and `-l` are options
- How do we know available options?
- Most have a `--help` option too
- So what, who cares? - You'll need them for Friday

VIEWING FILES

- `cat` - print out file
- `less` and `more`
- `head` - show beginning lines of file (default 10)
- `tail` - show last lines of file (default 10)
- `uniq` - displays file with adjacent repeated lines removed
- `sort` - displays file with lines sorted

HOW IN THE WORLD AM I SUPPOSED TO REMEMBER ALL OF THIS?

- Practice
- Access manpages using `man` for details on each call
    - Example `man man`
    - Example `man ls`
    - Pay attention to manpage section (example: `printf`)
- `apropos` for searching manpages
    - Example `apropos "remove file"`
    - Example `apropos "remote"`