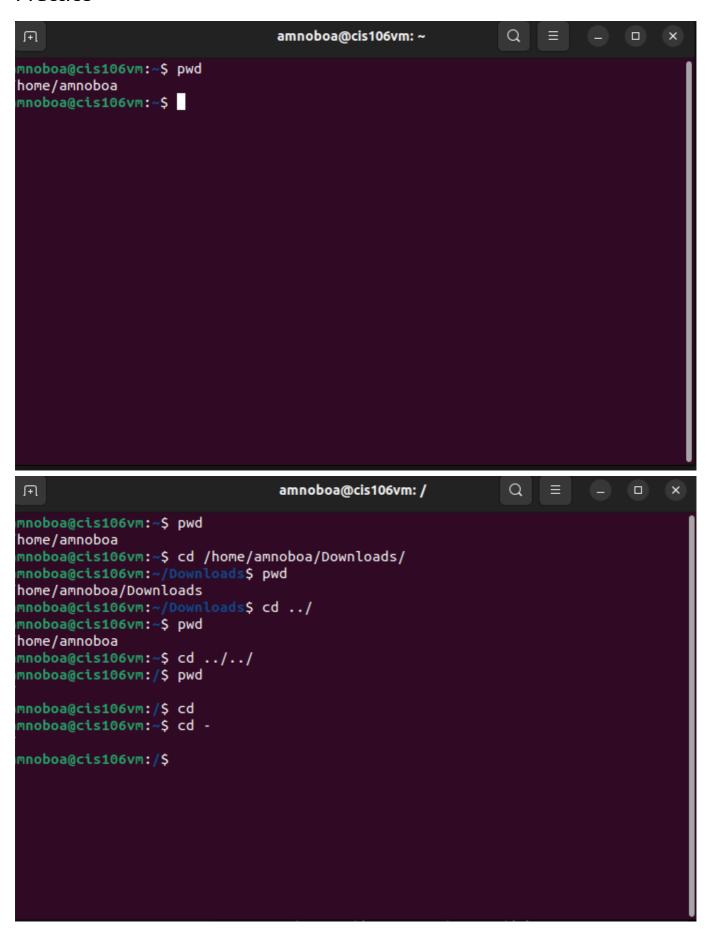
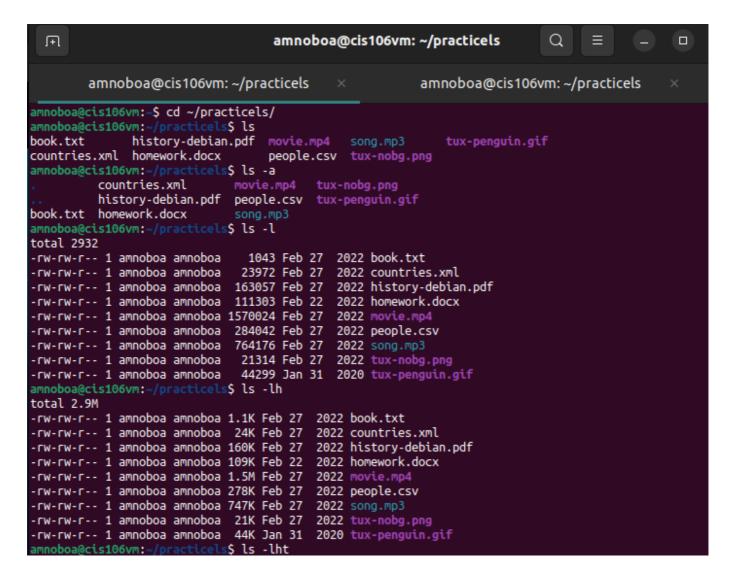
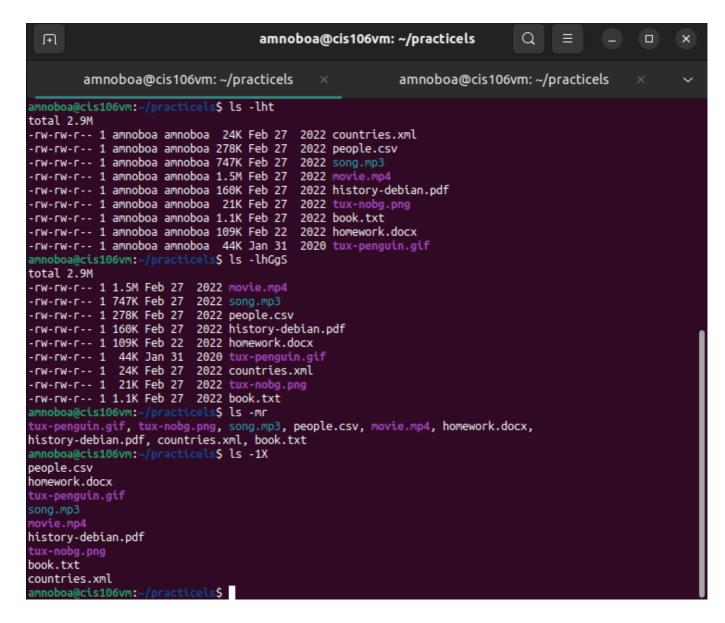
# Week Report 4

#### **Practice**







## The Filesystem (Some Important Directories)

Directory	Data Stored in Directory		
bin	Essential Commands.		
dev	Device files.		
etc	System configuration files.		
home	User home directories.		
media	Mount point for removable media, such as DVDs and floppy disks.		
opt	Add-on software packages.		
ргос	Kernel information, process control, system hardware information.		
srv	information relating to services that run on the system.		
usr	Software not essential for system operation, such as applications.		
var	Dedicated to variable data, such as logs, databases, websites, and temporary spool (e-etc.) files that persist from one boot to the next.		

## Commands to navigate the filesystem

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	print current working directory	pwd	pwd
cd	change the current directory	cd	cd Downloads/
cd -	goes back to the previous command	cd -	cd -
ls	list all the files on a directory	ls	ls
ls -l	long list the directory	ls -1	ls -1
ls -lh	long list the directory with human readable file	ls -lh	ls -lh
ls -R	list all the files in the given directory recursively	ls -R	ls -R

### Key terms

- **File system:** An structure in which the files are stored and organized for the simplicity of accessing the data.
- Current directory: the directory in which the user is located at the moment.
- parent directory: A subdirectory can be located inside the directory.
- the difference between "your home directory" and "the home directory"
  - Your home directory: Refers to the home directory the user is able to modify
  - The home directory: Refers to the home directory located in the root
- pathname: Indicate the location of the file in the filesystem
- relative path: Starts with root (/)
- absolute path: Starts with the subdirectory
- The commands are used for navigating the filesystem.
  - o pwd
  - cd
  - o ls