Notes 4

Pwd-

- definition:
    - Used for displaying current working directory
- usage:
    - `pwd` + `options`
- examples:
    - Displaying the current working directory:
        - `pwd`
    - Displaying the absolute path to the current working directory:
        - `pwd -P`
    - Displaying the current working directory with environmental variables visible:
        - `pwd -L`

Cd-

- definition:
    - Used for changing the current working directory
- Usage:
    - `cd` + `options` + `directory`
- Examples:
    - Changing to parent directory:
        - `cd ..`
    - Changing to root directory:
        - `cd /`
    - Changing back to home directory:
        - `cd`

Ls-

- definition:
    - Used for displaying all files in a given directory
- Usage:
    - `ls + [option] + [directory]`
- Examples:
    - display all files in the current directory:
        - `ls`
- display all files in the current directory and sort by their sizes:
    - `ls -s`
- display all files in the current directory and print file sizes in human-readable format:
    - `ls -h`

Definitions of the following terms:

- File system

  - the way file files are stored and organized

- Pathname

  - – the location of the file in the filesystem

- Absolute path -

  - location of a file starting from the root of the file system

- Relative path –

  - the location of a file starting from your current directory

- The difference between your home directory and the home directory –

  - Your home refences to the users' home directory and the home referrers to the home directory in the root where the users' home is stored

- parent directory -

  - the previous directory to what you are currently on

- child directory or subdirectory -

  - a directory after connected after a particular directory

- Bash special characters -

  - characters reserved by Bash to have a alternate meaning

- environment variables -

  - variables used by the shell to track specific info about the system info and user info

- user defined variables-

  - variables created by the user and only exist in the script

- Why do we need to use $ with variables in bash shell scripting?-

  - you need to use a backslash