Notes 2: The Linux File System

Commands used for navigating the file system

pwd command

Definition:

Used for displaying the current working directory

Formula

- `pwd`

cd command

Definition:

Changes the current working directory.

Formula

- `cd` + `transition`

Examples

If you want to go home

- cd
- cd ~
- cd $HOME If you want to go to previous working directory
- cd -

ls command

Definition:

Used for displaying all the files inside the given directory.

Formula

- `ls` + `option` + `directory to list`

Examples

- ls
- ls -a
- ls -a ~/Pictures
- ls - lR ~/Pictures

File System

Definition:

The way files are stored and organized.

Pathname

Definition:

Indicates the location of the file in the file system like an address.

Absolute Path

Definition:

The location of a file starting at the root of the file system.

Relative Path

Definition:

The location of a file starting from the current working directory or a directory that is located inside the current working directory.

YOUR HOME DIRECTORY

Definition:

This is your user's personal directory where all your files are located. You have total ownership of your home directory.

The home Directory

Definition:

This is the parent directory of all the home directories. This is where all the users' home directory are.

Parent Directory

Definition:

A directory containing one or more directories and files.

Child Directory

Definition:

A better name for this is a subdirectory or subfolder. This is a directory inside another directory.

Special Characters

Definition:

Special characters are function like commands that tell him the shell to perform a specific action without having to type the complete command.

Bash Environment Variables

Definitions:

In programming, a variable is a place to store data.

Environment Variable

Definition:

Environment variables store values of a user's environment and can be used in commands in the shell.