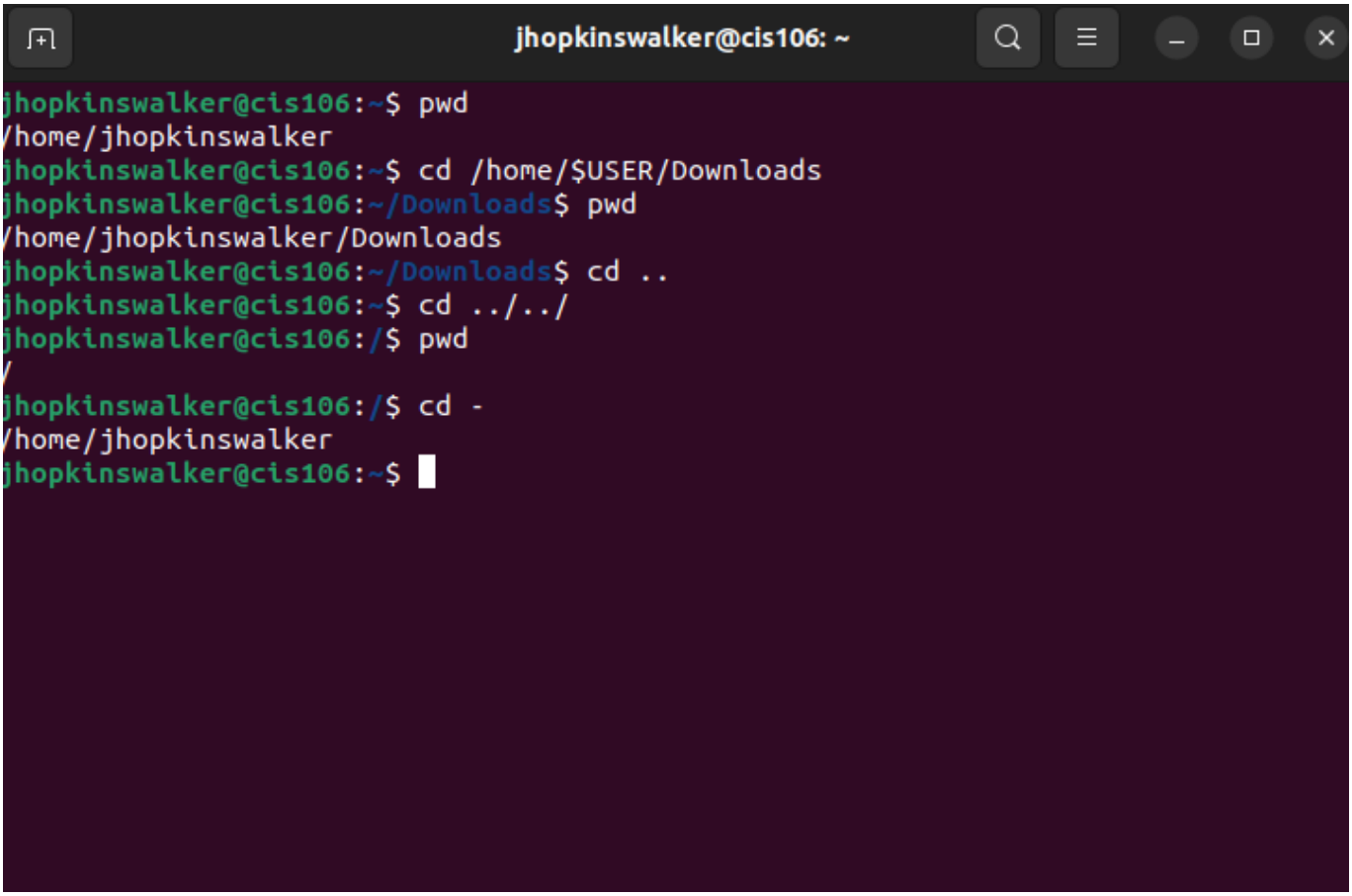
Week Report 4

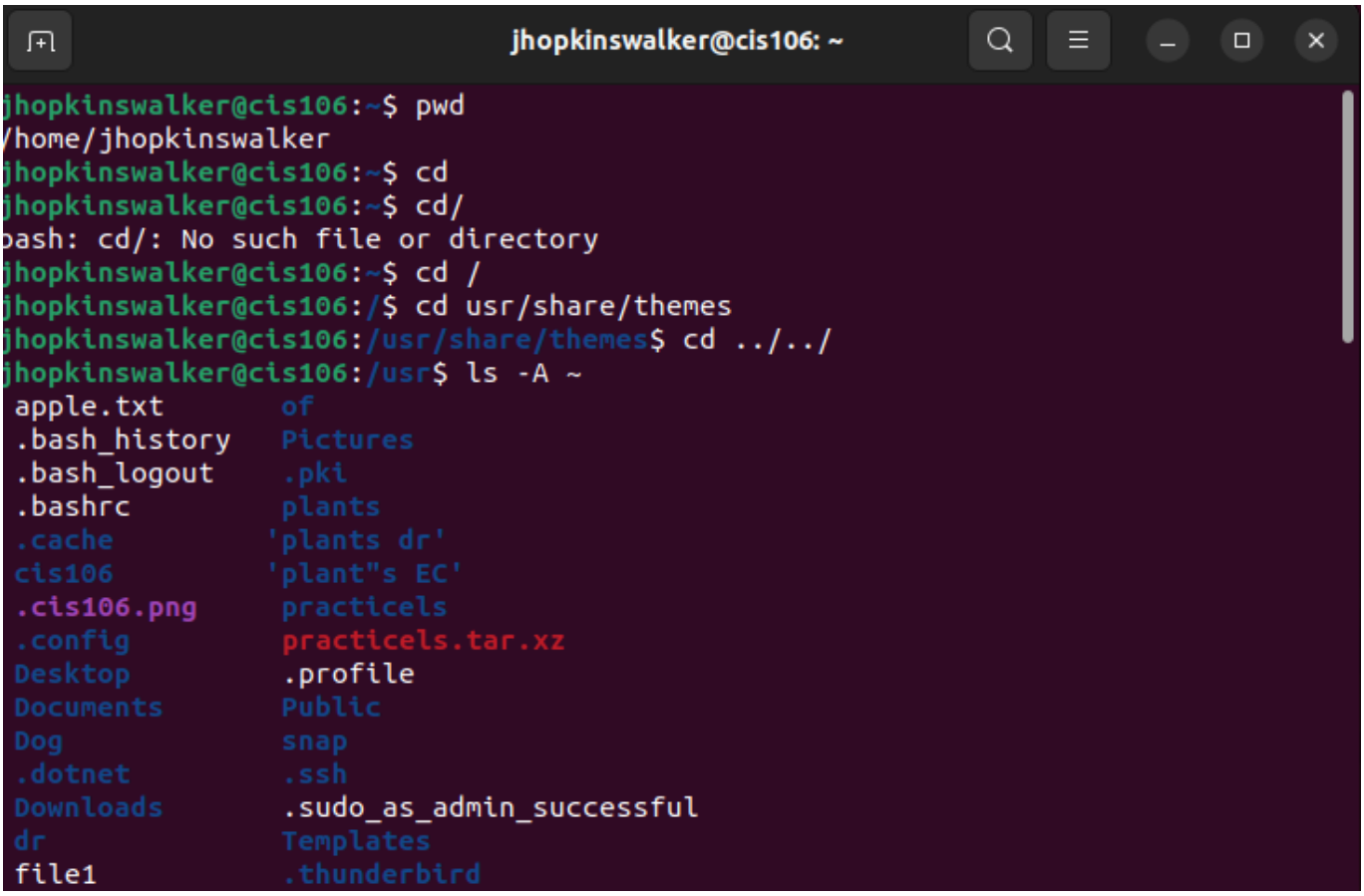
PRACTICE FROM THE PRESENTATION THE LINUX FILE SYSTEM:

Practice 1

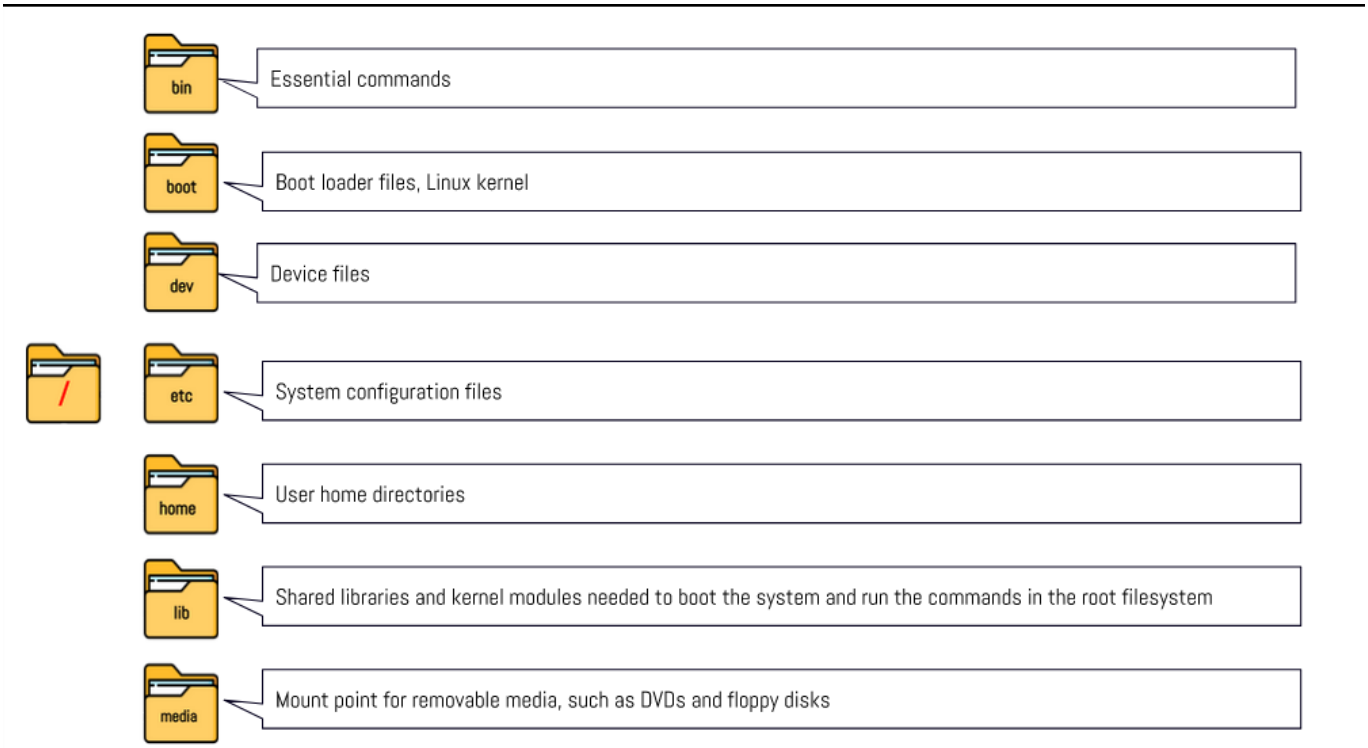


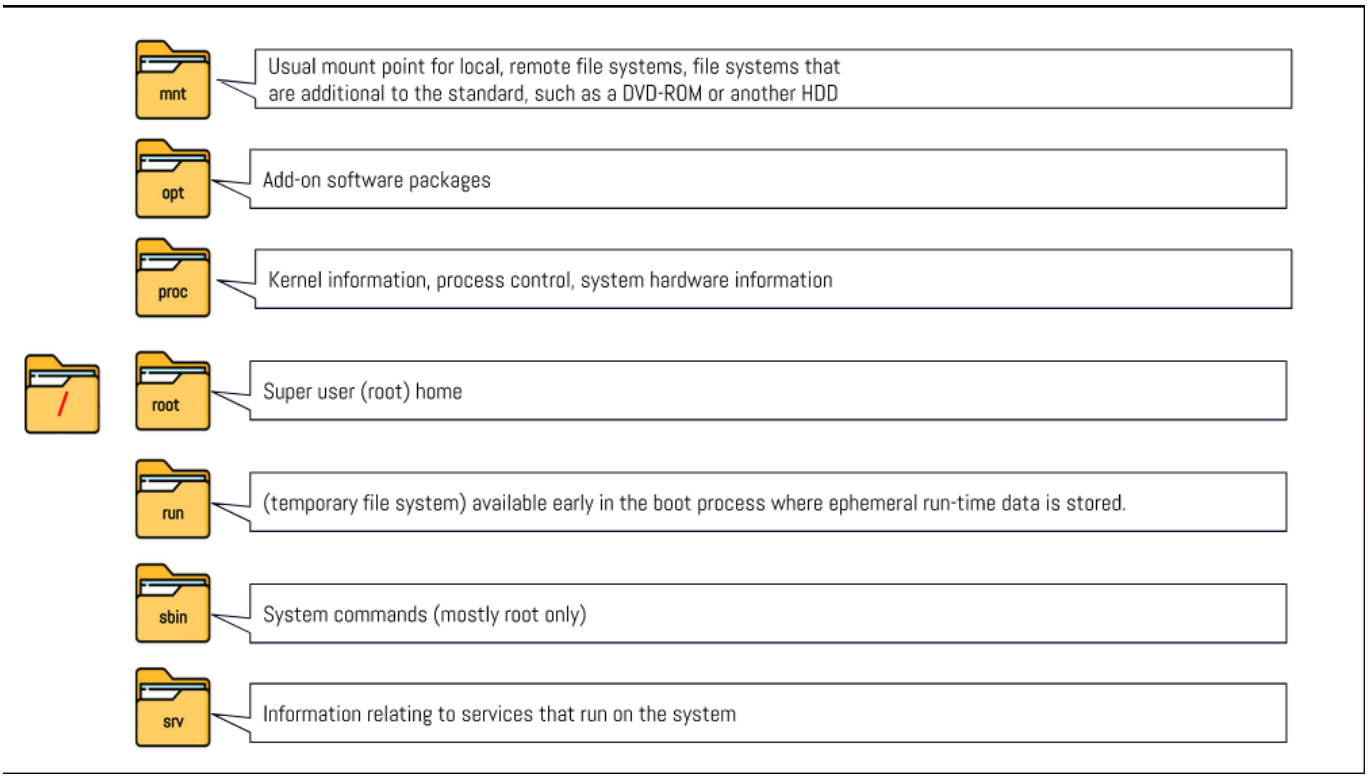
Practice 2

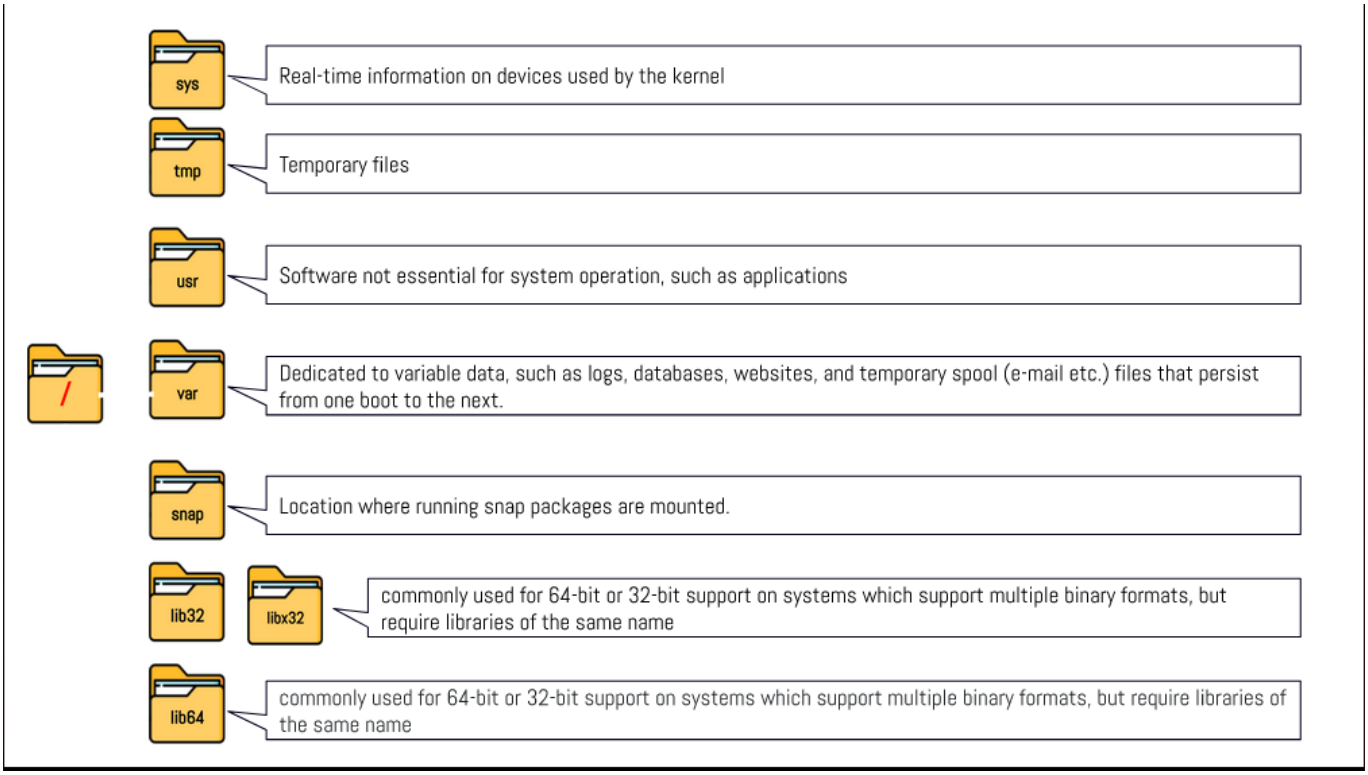
Practice 3



THE LINUX FILE SYSTEM DIRECTORIES AND THEIR PURPOSE:


/
bin
Essential commands
boot
Boot loader files, Linux kernel
dev
Device files
etc
System configuration files
home
User home directories
lib
Shared libraries and kernel modules needed to boot the system and run the commands in the root filesystem
media
Mount point for removable media, such as DVDs and floppy disks


/
mnt
Usual mount point for local, remote file systems, file systems that are additional to the standard, such as a DVD-ROM or another HDD
opt
Add-on software packages
proc
Kernel information, process control, system hardware information
root
Super user (root) home
run
(temporary file system) available early in the boot process where ephemeral run-time data is stored.
sbin
System commands (mostly root only)
srv
Information relating to services that run on the system



ALL THE COMMANDS FOR NAVIGATING THE FILESYSTEM

Command	What it Does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current directory	pwd	`pwd`
cd	changes the directory	cd	`cd`
ls	list files in directory	ls	`ls`

Basic terminology

- **File system:** The way the files are stored and organized.
- **Current directory:** The directory that you are in at the moment.
- **parent directory:** The directory that contains the directory that you are working in.
- **the difference between YOUR HOME directory and THE HOME directory:** Your home directory is reached through terminal emulator for you to use and the home directory is accessible to all users.
- **pathname:** Indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.
- **relative path:** The location of a file starting from the current working directory or from a directory inside the current working directory.
- **absolute path:** The location of a file starting at the filesystem.