

# Week report 4

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## A summary of the presentation

The presentation elucidates on how to navigate the file system showing us the directory structure and the types of path names. It also explains what each folder in the file system is, and the commands to move around in the files system.

### A table of the commands, including what the command does and some examples

Command	What it does	An example
pwd	Displays current working directory	pwd
cd	Changes the current working directory	cd pictures/
ls	Displays all the files inside a given directory	ls -a ~/pictures

### Definitions of the following terms

**File system:** The way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data.

**Current directory:** The directory where you are currently at.

**parent directory:** The directory above that is above another directory/ above the subdirectory.

**the difference between your home directory and the home directory:** Your home directory is simply your user's home directory whereas the home directory is the directory located in the root

**pathname:** An element every file has that indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.

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

**absolute path:** The location of a file starting at the root of the file system.

### What is the right to repair movement and why does it matter?

The right to repair is a movement urging tech companies to allow access to schematics and original parts of one's device in order for them to be able to repair their devices themselves or through a 3rd party service provider. This movement means a lot to consumers as they face systematic and other types of failures with their devices/equipment that cannot be repaired directly by the tech company due to availability and flexibility issues but the consumer need their devices running again soon.