Notes 2

File system The way files are stored ex:`/home/usr`

Pathname This is the location of a given file in your computer.

- Ex:`user/downloads/hp.dox` **Absolute path** The location of a file starting at the root of the file system
- Ex: `cd /usr/local/bin` **Relative path** The location of a file starting from a child directory of the current working directory or from the current directory itself
- Ex:`cd ../documents` **The difference between your home directory and the home directory** Your Home Dirctory :is your user's personal directory where all your files are located.
- Ex:`cd ~` The Home directory: is the parent directory of all the home directories.
- Ex:`ls /home`

Parent directory a dirtectory containing one or more directories and files

- Ex:`cd ..` **Child directory or subdirectory** This is a directory inside another directory
- Ex:`ls /home/user/documents` **Bash special characters** are function like commands that tell the shell to perform a specific action without having to type the complete command
- Ex: `$ .. /` **Environment variables** store values of a user's environment and can be used in commands in the shell
- Ex:`GREETING="Hello, World!"`+`echo $HOME` **User defined variables** These are variables you create in a Bash shell script or command line
- Ex: `GREETING="Hello, World!" echo $GREETING`

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

We need it because the symbol $ tells the shell you want to store the value stored in the varriable its like a short cut

- Ex:`#!/bin/bash`+`NAME="John"`+`echo "Hello, $NAME!"`