

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 Directory 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 directory 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 variable its like a short cut

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