

Each of the commands used for navigating the file system

Pwd Command

Definition:

Displays the absolute path of the current working dictionary

Usage:

```
pwd
```

Examples:

- To display the current working dictionary `pwd`

Cd Command

Definition:

Changes the current working dictionary. In other words to move you around

Usage:

```
cd + Destination
```

Examples:

- To change from your home dictionary to your Downloads dictionary
 - `cd Downloads`
- To change from anywhere in the file system to Downloads
 - `cd ~/Downloads`
- To change from anywhere in your file system to your Documents dictionary
 - `cd /home/$USER/Documents`

Ls Command

Definition:

Lists the contents of a given dictionary or file/dictionary itself.

Usage:

```
ls + option + dictionary to list
```

Examples:

- Lists the content of the present working dictionary
 - `ls`
- List all the files inside the current working dictionary including hidden files
 - `ls -a`

- List all the files inside a given dictionary

- `ls -a ~/Pictures`

Definition of Words

File System:

- The way files are stored and organized

Pathname

- The pathname is the name of the file which indicates the location of the file in the file system

Absolute path

- The location of a file starting in the root of the file system

Relative Path

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

Difference between "Your home directory" and "The home directory"

Your Home Directory refers to your user's home directory

Example:

- `/home/adrian` is the home directory of the user adrian

The Home Directory refers to the home directory located in the root.

Example:

- `/home`

Parent Directory

- A directory containing one or more directories and files

Child Directory

- This is a directory inside another directory

Bash Special Characters

- Functions like a command that tell the shell to perform a specific action without having to type the complete command.

Environment Variables

- stores values of a user's environment and can be used in commands in the shell

User Defined Variables

- created by the user and exist only in the script and subshell that runs the script

Why do we use \$ with variables in bash shell scripting

- We use variables to allows us to temporarily store information within the shell script for use with other commands in the script