Weekly Report 4

Question 1

```
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox: /                          —    □    ✕

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/tavanburen
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~$ cd Downloads
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ echo "I'm in the Downloads folder
and I used a relative path to get here"
I'm in the Downloads folder and I used a relative path to get here
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cd ..
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/tavanburen
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~$ cd ../..
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:/$ pwd
/
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:/$ cd ~
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:~$ cd -
/
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:/$ pwd
/
tavanburen@tavanburen-VirtualBox:/$ ▮
```

Question 2

Directory	Data Stored in Directory
bin	Stores binary executables which are essential for running Linux
dev	Stores information that is pertinent to devices
etc	Stores files that contain system configuration settings
home	User home directory
media	Mounts storage devices
opt	Stores optional software packages
proc	Psuedo file system used by the kernel as a control center.
srv	Stores information that is used by services which run on the system
usr	Stores software that is NOT required for system functionality

Directory	Data Stored in Directory
var	Stores variables that are important enough to not be lost on system reboot

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example	Ex. Explained
echo	Displays a string to the screen	`echo` + `option` + `text to display`	`echo "I love using bash"`	Prints the string "I love using bash" to the terminal
apt	Summons apt, a package manager	`sudo` + `apt` + `option` + `package`	`sudo apt purge expak`	Installs the package "expack"
uname	Prints system information	`uname` + `option`	`uname -r`	Prints kernel information using the -r option
pwd	Print information about the current working directory	`pwd` + `option`	`pwd -P`	Print the current working directory and avoid all symlinks
cd	Changes the current directory	`cd` + `path to a directory(relative or absolute)`	`cd /`	Changes the directory to root
ls	Lists the content of the current folder	`ls` + `options` + `directory`	`ls -l /dev`	Long lists the content of the dev folder

Summary

Definitions

File System: A file system is a system for storing, sorting, and navigating files.

Current Directory: The directory that a user is currently working from. Commands in terminal will be executed from within this directory.

Parent Directory: The directory containing a given directory. For example root contains home, making root the parent of home.

Home Directory: Where all users have their data

Your Home Directory: Where a specific user has their data stored

Path name: The path used to access a file or directory

Relative path: The path of a file or directory *RELATIVE* to the **Current Directory**

Absolute path: The path as determined from the **Root Directory**

Commands used for navigating the file system

- cd
- ls
- pwd

How I applied what I learned this week

I didn't really apply any of these concepts into my every day Linux experience. However I now have many ideas for scripts to make managing all my downloads much easier.