Notes week 4

Each of the commands used for navigating the file system

pwd ls # basic listing ls -l # detailed listing ls -a # includes hidden files cd /path/to/directory # absolute path cd directory_name # relative path cd .. # move up one directory cd ~ # move to home directory

Definitions of the following terms:

File system

A file system is a method and data structure that an operating system uses to manage files on a storage device

pathname

a string that specifies the location of a file or directory in a file system.

Absolute path

a complete path that specifies the exact location of a file or directory in a file system, starting from the root directory

Relative path

a way to specify the location of a file or directory in relation to the current working directory

The difference between your home directory and the home directory

Your home refers specifically to the home directory of the currently logged-in user. The Home Directory an refer more generally to any user's home directory or the concept of home directories in a multi-user environment.

parent directory

is the directory that contains the current directory in a hierarchical file system. It is one level up in the directory structure.

child directory or subdirectory

a directory that is contained within another directory. In a hierarchical file system, the relationship is such that the parent directory contains one or more child directories.

Bash special characters

special characters have specific meanings and functions. Here's a rundown of some commonly used special characters:

environment variables

are key-value pairs that provide information about the environment in which a process runs.

user defined variables

in Bash are custom variables that you create to store data, such as strings, numbers, or command outputs.

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

In Bash shell scripting, the dollar sign ($) is used to dereference or access the value of a variable.