Week Report 4

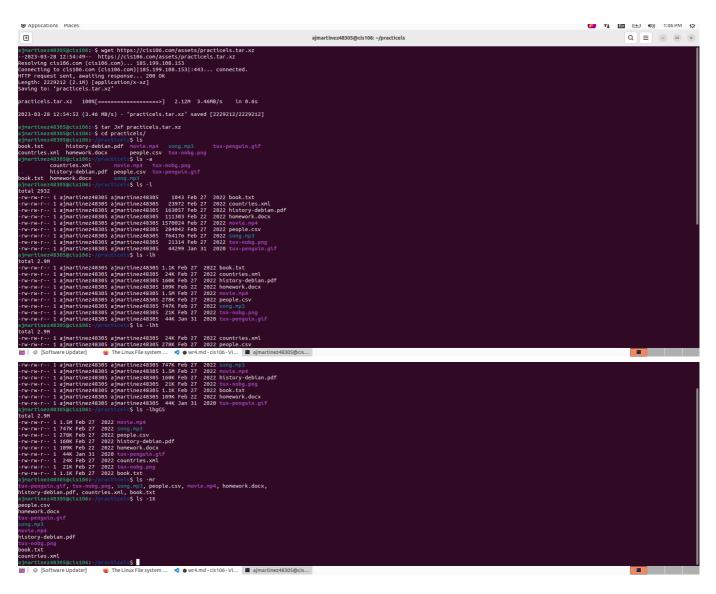
Practice from the presentation The Linux File system

Practice 1

```
ajmartinez48305@cts106:~$ pwd
/home/ajmartinez48305
ajmartinez48305@cts106:~$ cd /home/$USER/Downloads
ajmartinez48305@cts106:~\Downloads$ pwd
/home/ajmartinez48305@cts106:~\Downloads$ cd ..
ajmartinez48305@cts106:~$ cd ../../
ajmartinez48305@cts106:-$ cd ../../
ajmartinez48305@cts106:/$ pwd
/
ajmartinez48305@cts106:/$ cd -
/home/ajmartinez48305
ajmartinez48305@cts106:-$ 

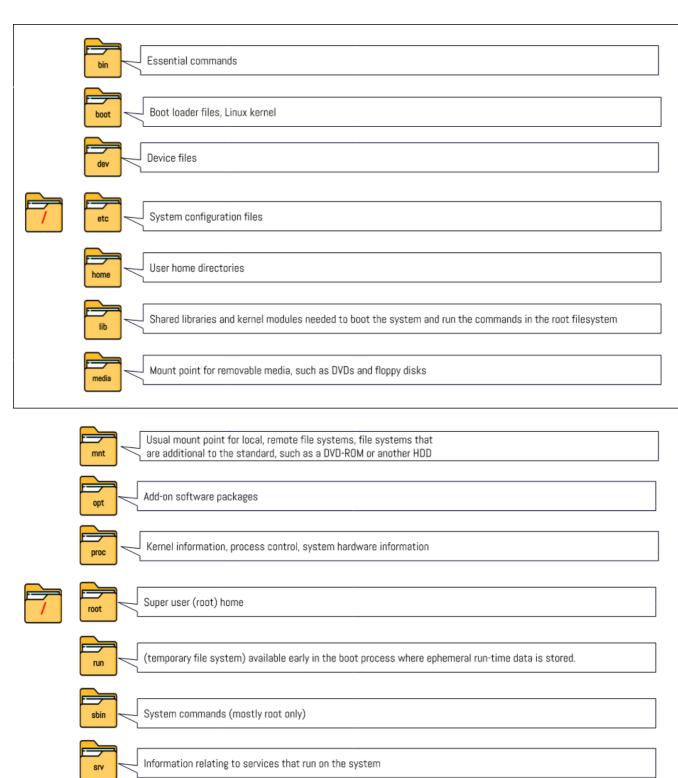
ajmartinez48305@
```

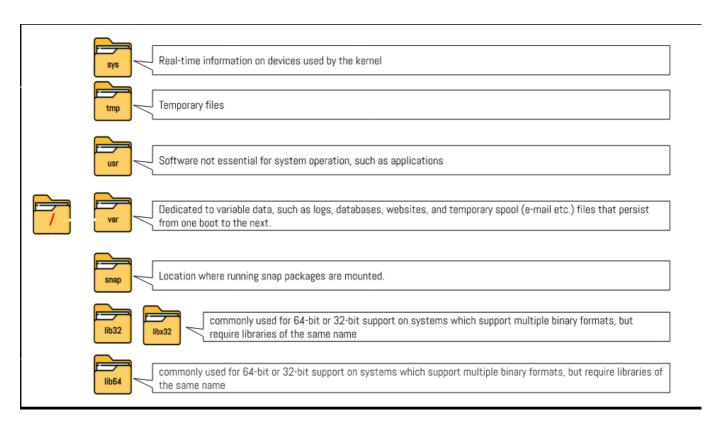
Practice 2



Practice 3

The Linux File system directories and their purpose





All the commands for navigating the filesystem

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current directory	pwd	'pwd'
cd	changes the current working directory	cd + destination	'cd Downloads'
ls	lists the content of a given directory	ls + option + directory to list	'ls'

Basic Terminology

File system: The way files are stored and organized.

Current directory: present working directory

parent directory: previous directory

the difference between your home directory and the home directory: Your home directory is the default directory when a user logs in. The home directory can be changed.

pathname: Indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.

relative path: The location of a file starting from the current working directory or a directory that is located inside the current working directory.

absolute path: The location of a file starting at the root of the file system.