Practice

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The Filesystem

Directory	Data Stored In Directory
bin	Essential Commands
dev	Device File
etc	System configuration files
home	User home directories
media	Mount point for removable media, such as DVDs and floppy disks
opt	Add-on software packages
proc	Kernal information, process control, system hardware information
srv	Information relating to services that run on the system
usr	Software not essential for system operation, such as applications
var	Dedicated to variables data, such as logs, databases, websites, and temporary spool(e-mail etc.) files that persist from one boot to the next.

Navigating the file system

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current working directory	`pwd`	`pwd`
cd	changing the current working directory	cd + destination	cd /usr/share/
ls	displaying all the files inside a given directory	ls + option + directory to list	ls -a

Key terms

Definition of the following terms

File system: The way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data Current directory: The directory in which the user is currently working in parent directory:Always working inside a particular directory and you can move forward to a subdirectory or backwards to the previous directory the difference between YOUR HOME directory and THE HOME directory: The difference is that your home directory contains a particular user's data and the home directory is that everything comes under the root directory. pathname: Indication 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 startin ga the root of the file system the commands are used for navigating the filesystem pwd cd ls