

Week Report 4

Summary of Presentations: Navigating the Filesystem

A. Summary of the Presentation.

- File system: The way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data.
- The first directory in the file system is called the root directory. The root directory contains all the files and subdirectories that makes your computer.
- You are always working inside a particular directory and the user can move forward to a subdirectory or backward to the previous directory- called a parent directory.
- The directory that a user is using at the present moment is called the current working directory or present working directory.
- Every files has a pathname, which indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.
- There are two types of Pathnames: Absolute Path and Relative Path.
- Absolute path: It is the full pathname starting from root.
- Relative path: the pathname from directory inside your present working directory.
- Pwd: Used for displaying the current working directory
- Cd: changes the present working directory
- Ls: list all files and directories in a given directory.
- Tree: List all files and directories in a given directory in a nice tree like format.
- Cd Command: cd + destination
 1. If you want to go to your home directory: cd, cd~, cd \$HOME
 2. If you want to go to your previous current working directory: cd -

Ls command cheat sheet

The LS command Cheat Sheet

Command	Description
<code>ls directory/to/list</code>	List all the files in a given directory
<code>ls -r directory/to/list</code>	List files in reverse order
<code>ls -al directory/to/list</code>	Long list including hidden files
<code>ls -R directory/to/list</code>	List all files recursively
<code>ls -R directory/to/list</code>	List all files classified
<code>ls -lhaGt --color=always directory/to/list sed -re 's/^(.*) * //'</code>	List all files sorted by modification time showing without permissions
<code>ls -l directory/to/list</code>	List all files in a single column
Ls sorting options	Using ls with file globbing/Wildcards
<code>ls -clt</code> = sort and show by ctime	<code>*</code> matches any character or no characters at all
<code>ls -S</code> = sort by file size	<code>?</code> matches 1 character
<code>ls -t</code> = sort by modification time	<code>[]</code> matches a pattern. [a-z] lower case letters [0-9] numbers.
<code>ls -ltu</code> = sort and show by access time	Examples:
<code>ls -v</code> = natural sort	<code>ls *.png</code> = lists all png files
<code>ls -X</code> = sort by file extension/	<code>ls file?.txt</code> = list all files with a character before the extension
<code>ls -f</code> = do not sort (same as: <code>ls -au</code>)	<code>ls [a-z]le.png</code> = list all the files that start with a lowercase letter.
<code>ls -U</code> = do not sort	
<code>man ls grep '^[[:space:]]+[:punct:]'</code>	See all the options of the ls command - short description
<code>ls --help grep '^[[:space:]]+[:punct:]'</code>	See all the options of the ls command - long description
<code>ls -shFS grep -v '/'</code>	List all the files sorted by file size and ignoring directories
<code>du -h --max-depth=1</code>	List directories with their size using du. (ls does not have an option for showing the size of a directory)
<code>ls --hide=*.png</code>	List all files except a particular type
<code>ls -B directory/to/list</code>	List all files except backups

Description
The ls command is used for viewing the content of a directory (listing a directory) and for viewing details about the files and directories. It's basic usage is: `ls + directory to list`. If no directory is given then it list the current working directory.

version sort ordering
(and similarly, **natural sort ordering**) is a method to sort items such as file names and lines of text in an order that feels more natural to people, when the text contains a mixture of letters and digits.

List files classified.

- @ symbolic link
- * executable
- = socket file
- | named pipe
- > door
- / directory
- ls -f directory

Download link: <https://rebrand.ly/6keem77>

B. Definition of the following terms:

1. File System: The way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data.
2. Current directory: The directory is where you are now.

3. Parent directory: You are always working inside a particular directory, and you can move forward to a subdirectory or backwards to the previous directory.
 4. The difference between your home directory and the home directory:
 5. Pathname: It indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.
 6. Relative Path: The partial pathname starting from a directory inside your present working directory.
 7. Absolute Path: The full pathname starting from root.
- c. What is the right to repair movement and why does it matter? As a student, the right repair movement promotes the student to save money and fix items on their own. Unfortunately, some devices are expensive and so complex in their design that it is better for consumers to take these devices to the manufacturer to avoid ruining them.