File path commands

pwd

Used for displaying the current working directory.

Examples:

- ***pwd***: – Shows the current working directory.
- ***pwd && ls8***: – Displays the current directory and lists its contents.
- ***pwd > current_dir.txt***: – Saves the current directory path to a file.

cd

Used for changing the current working directory.

Examples:

- ***cd Downloads***: – Changes directory to the "Downloads" directory.
- ***cd ../***: – Goes back one directory (*/usr/share/themes → /usr/share*).
- ***cd***: – Goes to your home directory.

ls

Used for displaying the files inside a given directory.

Examples:

- ***ls -a***: – Shows all files in the current directory, including hidden ones.
- ***ls***: – Shows all content in the present working directory.
- ***ls -lR ~/Pictures***: – Long list of all files inside a given directory recursively.

tree

Used for displaying the directory structure in a tree format.

Examples:

- ***tree*** – Displays the current directory structure in a tree format.
- ***tree ~/Documents*** – Shows the tree structure of the "Documents" directory.
- ***tree -L 2*** – Limits the depth of the tree display to two levels.

Definitions

File system

The way files are stored and organized.

pathname

Indicates the location of the file in a file system.

Absolute path

Location of a file starting at the root of the file system.

Relative path

Location of a file starting from the current working directory or a directory that is located inside the current working directory.

The difference between your home directory and the home directory

Your home directory holds all of your personal files, while The home directory is the parent of all the home directories.

parent directory

A directory that contains one or more directories and files

child directory or subdirectory

A directory inside another directory.

Bash special characters

They function like commands that tell the shell to perform a specific action without having to type the complete command.

environment variables

They store values of a user’s environment and can be used in commands in the shell.

user defined variables

Variables defined by the user and exist only in the script and subshell that runs the script.

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

They are used to store user variables.