

Week Report 4/ Homework 4

Practices

```
brian@CIS106VM: /
an@CIS106VM:~$ pwd
me/brian
an@CIS106VM:~$ cd /home/brian/Downloads/
an@CIS106VM:~/Downloads$ pwd
me/brian/Downloads
an@CIS106VM:~/Downloads$ cd ..
an@CIS106VM:~$ cd
an@CIS106VM:~$ pwd
me/brian
an@CIS106VM:~$ cd ../../
an@CIS106VM:/$ cd
an@CIS106VM:~$ cd -
an@CIS106VM:/$ pwd
an@CIS106VM:/$
```

Directory	Data Stored in Directory
Bin	Essential Commands
dev	Device Files
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	Kernel 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 variable data, such as logs, databases, websites, and temporary spool (email etc.) files that persist from one boot to the next.

Commands

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	used for displaying the current working directory	pwd	/home/brian
cd	used for changing the current working directory to either desired directory or home directory	cd+destination	cd /home/brian/Downloads
ls	used for displaying all files inside given directory	ls+option+intended directory	ls -a ~/Pictures

Definitions

1. File Systems: files are stored and organized to simplify access to data
2. Current Directory: directory where you currently are
3. Parent Directory: Previous working directory
4. Your Home Directory: directory under root
5. The Home Directory: it is root
6. Pathname: indicates the location of the file in the filesystem
7. Relative Path: the location of a file starting from the current working directory or a directory that is located inside the current working directory
8. Absolute Path: the location of a file starting at the root of the file system

Commands used to navigate the filesystem

1. Tab Completion: autocompletes a command by pressing the tab key
2. Arrow keys: allows you to move, edit, and repeat commands
3. Ctrl+a: go to the start of the command line
4. Ctrl+e: go to the end of the command line
5. Ctrl+k: delete from cursor to the end of the command line
6. Ctrl+u: delete from cursor to the start of the command line
7. Ctrl+w: delete from cursor to start of word