

Week Report 3

Summary of presentations

Commands	Function	Example
pwd	used for displaying the current working directory	 <p>The pwd command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ What it does? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Displays the current working directory (where you are currently working) ★ How to use it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ <code>pwd</code> <p>Terminal output: <pre> [23:00:36] (adrian@G752VL2 ~) \$ pwd /home/adrian [23:01:35] (adrian@G752VL2 ~) \$ </pre></p>
cd	changes the current working directory	 <p>Traversing Directories The cd command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Change from your current working directory to a different directory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For example: from your home directory change to your Downloads directory. ★ <code>cd Downloads</code> ★ For example: from anywhere in the file system change to your Downloads directory. ★ <code>cd ~/Downloads</code> ★ For example: from anywhere in the file system change to your Documents directory. ★ <code>cd /home/\$USER/Documents</code> ★ Go back 1 or more directories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For example: assuming that your present working directory is /usr/share/themes Go to /usr/share ★ <code>cd ../</code>
ls	displays all the files inside a given directory	 <p>Examples of the ls command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ List the content of the present working directory ★ <code>ls</code> ★ List all the files inside the current working directory including hidden files. ★ <code>ls -a</code> ★ List all the files inside a given directory ★ <code>ls -a ~/Pictures</code> ★ Long list all the files inside a given directory recursively ★ <code>ls -lR ~/Pictures</code>

- File system: the way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data.
- Current directory: the directory where you are at the moment; present working directory
- Parent directory: moving backwards to the previous directory
- The difference between your home directory and the home directory: Your home directory refers to your users home directory. For example /home/maria is the home directory of Maria. The home directory refers to the home directory located in the root. For example /home.
- Pathname: indicates the location of the file in the filesystem, like an address

- 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.

What is the right to repair movement and why does it matter?

The right to repair is being able to go to someplace other than the manufacturer or dealer to repair a product if you chose to do so. Its important because it allows us to repair devices for a fraction of both the money it would normally cost in having them repaired from the manufacturer and as well as the time they would normally take.