CH.3 notes

* Home folder has a file named .bashrc which contains commands that run when you start a shell session
* When you pass “ls” a filename, it shows you the details about a file. When you pass a directory, it displays the directory’s contents.
* “\*” Wildcard character – can stand in for one or more characters.
* Cd /usr/bin –
  + Go to the root of the filesystem /
  + Then go into the usr folder
  + Finally, go into the bin folder
* First dot . represents current directory. Double dot .. represents the directory that contains the current directory, the parent directory.
* Name is case sensitive iname is not case sensitive when using the find command

Commands

* -l: lowercase L. more descriptive long listing.
* -h: human readable
* Lhd: display info about the directory rather than contents with “d”
* A: show hidden files
* -R: make the ls command list the contents of the current folder, as well as the contents of each folder within the current folder
* / - root of the filesystem on Linux/Ubuntu
* Cd – returns you to the previous directory
* Pushd: push directory. Changes current working directory and adds it to a directory stack, or a list of directories.
* Popd: removes the first entry from the directory stack and changes your location to the new first entry.
* Dirs: view directory stack -v switch will see the index associated with each entry
* Find: locate files by name, last modified date, or even by the content within
* Df: show you the filesystems, size, used space, available space, and where it’s mounted on the filesystem. Everything displayed in bytes -h will display clearly.
* Du: lets you look at disk usage