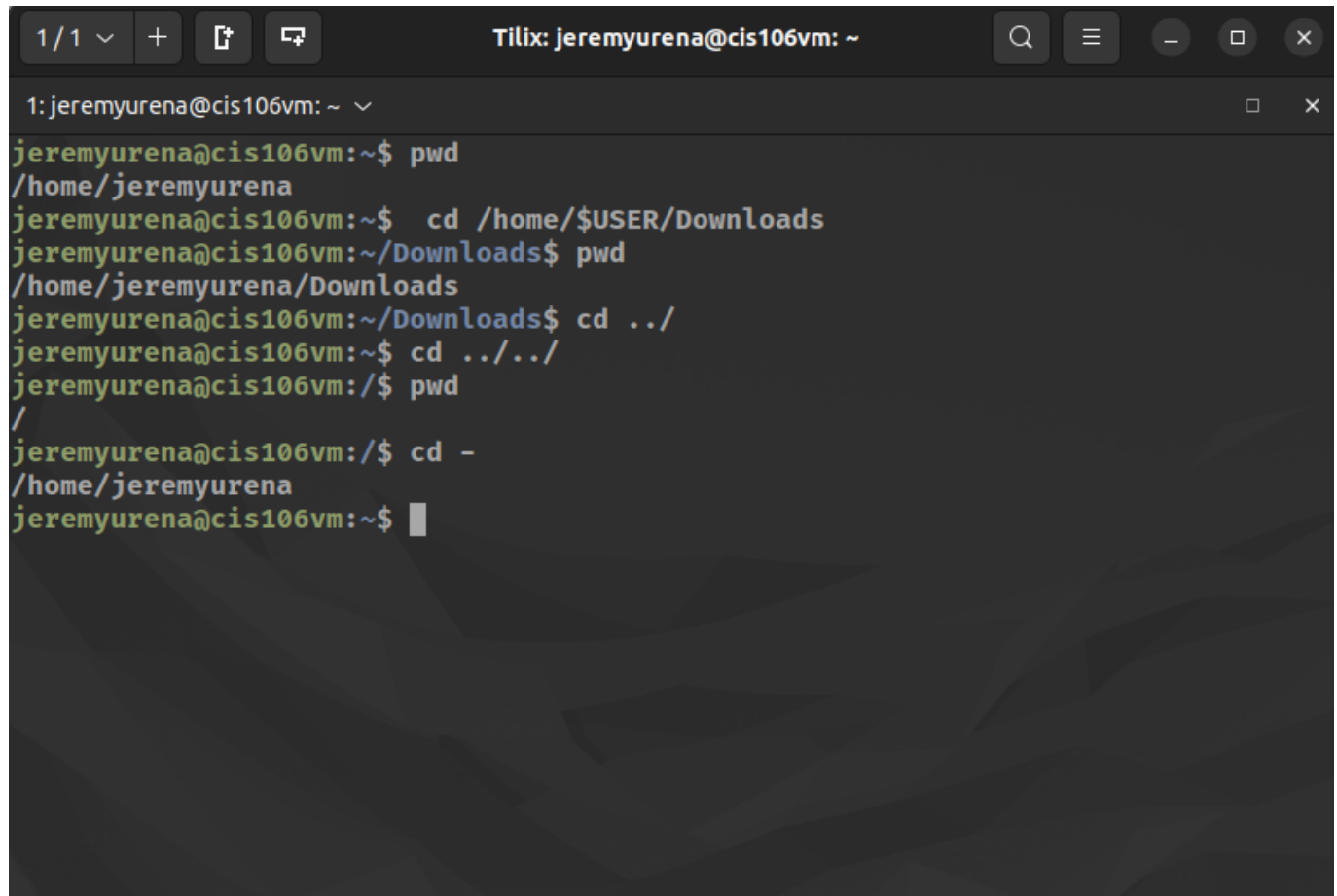


Week Report 4

PRACTICE FROM THE PRESENTATION THE LINUX FILE SYSTEM

Practice 1



```
1 / 1  +  [icon] [icon]  Tilix: jeremyurena@cis106vm: ~  [search] [menu] [back] [forward] [close]
1:jeremyurena@cis106vm: ~  [close]
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~$ pwd
/home/jeremyurena
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~$ cd /home/$USER/Downloads
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~/Downloads$ pwd
/home/jeremyurena/Downloads
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~/Downloads$ cd ../
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~$ cd ../../
jeremyurena@cis106vm:/$ pwd
/
jeremyurena@cis106vm:/$ cd -
/home/jeremyurena
jeremyurena@cis106vm:~$
```

Practice 2



ALL THE COMMANDS FOR NAVIGATING THE FILESYSTEM

Commands	What It Does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current directory	pwd	pwd
cd	change current working directory	cd + destination	cd ~/Photos
ls	display all files inside given directory	ls + option + directory to list	ls -a ~/Downloads

Basic terminology

- **File system** the way files are stored and organized.
- **Current directory** directory where a user is current at.
- **parent directory** the previous directory from the current directory.
- **the difference between YOUR HOME directory and THE HOME directory** your home directory is the user's home while the home directory is the topmost level of a system drive.
- **pathname** indicates the location of the file in the filesystem.
- **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 from the root of the file system.