

# Lecture 3

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In Linux you will hear directory many times. Directory is also known as "folder"

## Navigating the FS in the CLI

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### The Linux Directory Structure

- Think of the file system as a tree where every branch represents a directory (folder)
- You are always working inside a particular directory and you can move forward to a subdirectory
- The directory where you are at the moment is called the current working directory or present working directory
- In a filesystem, every file has a pathname which indicates the location of the file in the filesystem (like an address).

The file structure always starts at the root '/'. It follows the sub-folders to create a pathname until it reaches the file in search of.

#ALWAYS USE ABSOLUTE PATH The path might be long

Relative path

A few commands \* **The pwd command**- used for displaying the current working directory

- The cd command - used for changing directory What it does? The working directory is represented by a Single dot or 2 dots.

commands cd takes you home cd ~ takes you home as well (~ = home\$ User) cd \$HOME

~ short hand for home directory Home directory /home/student | \$HOME/student | Home directory

- The ls command - used for displaying all the files inside a given directory. When no directory is specified, ls displays the files in the current working directory.

### Types of pathnames:

\* **Absolute path** - States the full pathname starting from root (/). Always starts from the root

- Example: /home/juniornunez920/Downloads/egypt.mp3

\* **Relative Path** - Specifies the pathname starting from the current directory. Always starts with a subdirectory.

- Example: Downloads/egypt.mp3

Sources <https://github.com/ra559/cis106>