

Notes 4: The Linux FS

Echo

Definition:

Display a line of text

Usage

```
'echo' + 'option' + 'string'
```

Examples:

- Display a line of text without the new line
 - `echo -n "hello world"`
- Display a line of text that includes a horizontal tab
 - `echo -e "\thello world"`
- Display 2 lines of text in a single echo command * `echo -e `"Line 1\nLine2"`
- Display 2 lines of text in a single echo command, with the second line starting with a tab
 - `echo -e "Line 1\n\tLine 2"`
- Display 2 lines of text in a single echo command that starts with a tab
 - `echo -e "\tLine 1\tLine 2"`

File system

- The method by which an operating system organizes and stores files on a storage device.

Pathname

- The unique address used to locate a file or directory within a file system.

Absolute path

- Specifies the full location of a file or directory from the root directory.

Relative path

- Defines the location of a file or directory in relation to the current working directory.

The difference between your home directory and the home directory

- Your home directory is the personal directory assigned to your user account, the home directory generally refers to the base directory where all users' home directories are stored.

Parent directory

- The directory that contains the current directory.

Child directory (or subdirectory)

- A folder contained within another directory.

Bash special characters

- Symbols which have special meanings in shell scripting.

Environment variables

- Predefined system-wide variables that affect the shell's behavior. User-defined variables – Custom variables created by the user within a script.

Why we use \$ with variables in Bash shell scripting

- The \$ symbol is used to reference the value of a variable, distinguishing it from plain text.