

Week Report 4

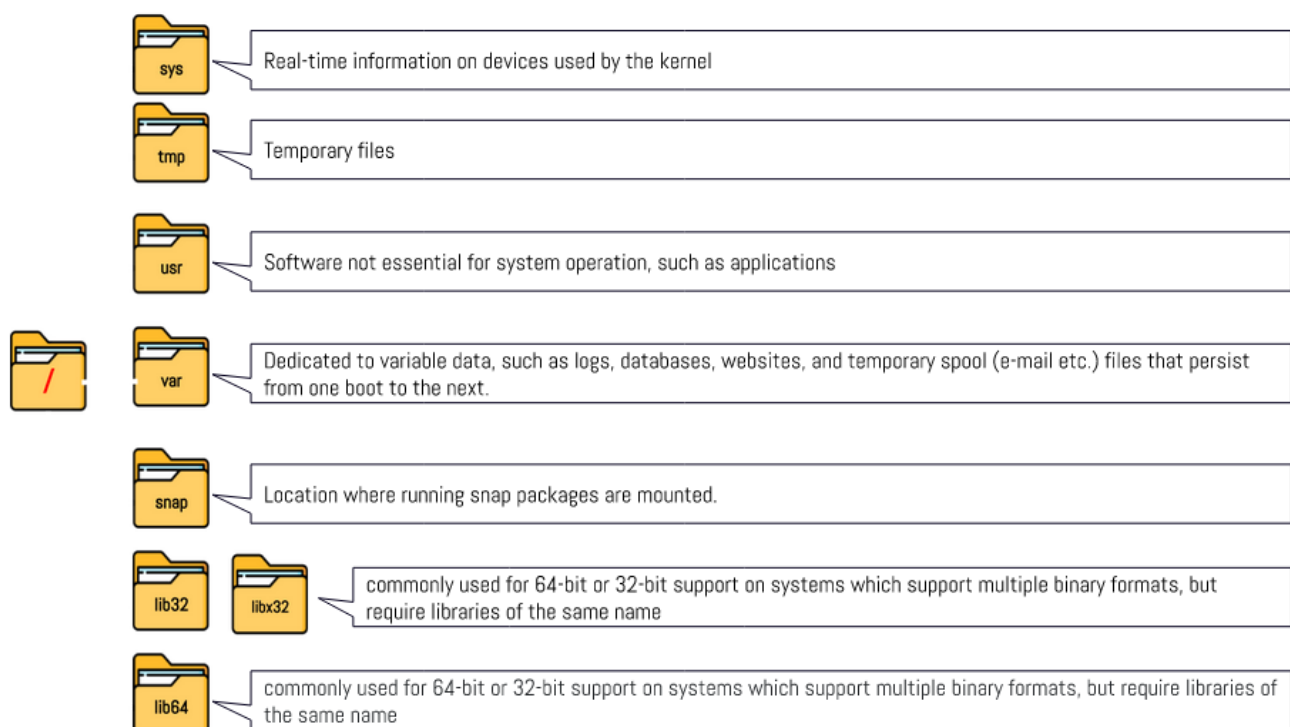
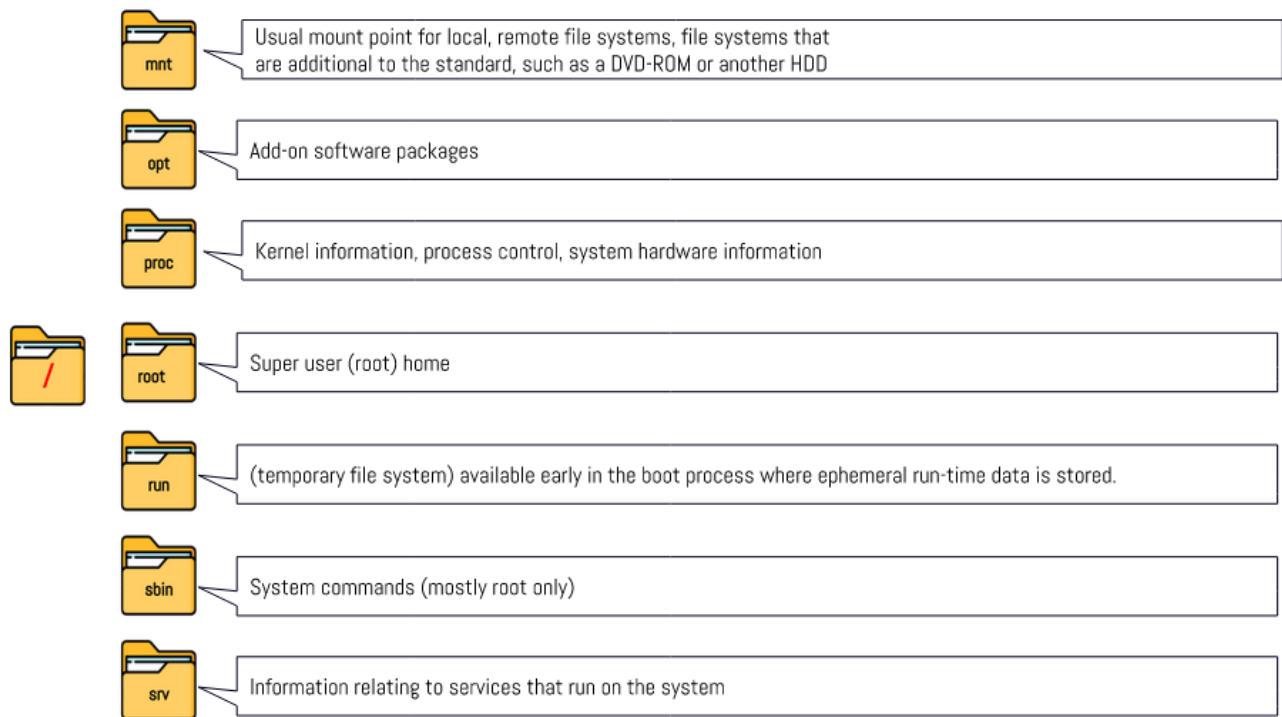
Practice from the presentation The Linux File system:

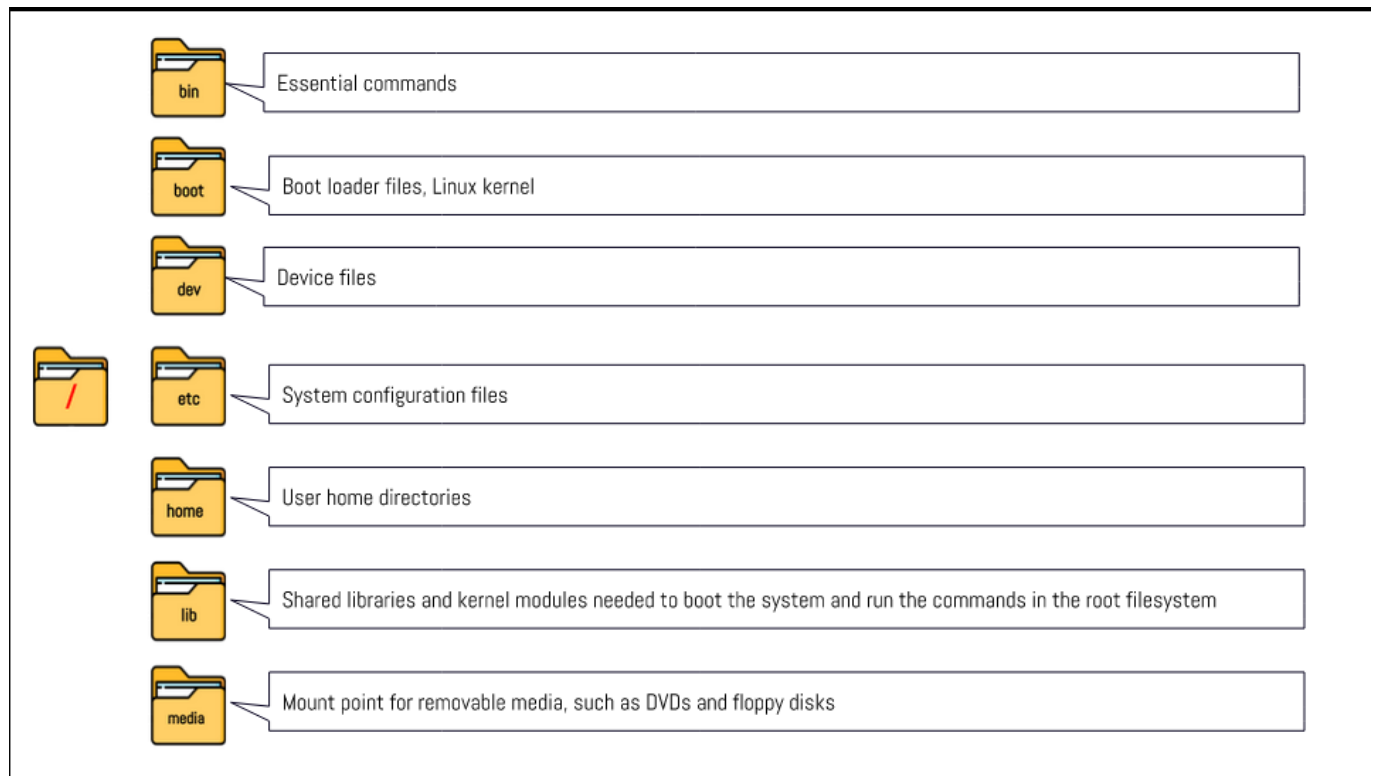
Practice 1

```
melanee@cis106:~$ pwd
/home/melanee
melanee@cis106:~$ cd /home/\$USER/Downloads/
bash: cd: /home/$USER/Downloads/: No such file or directory
melanee@cis106:~$ pwd
/home/melanee
melanee@cis106:~$ cd /home/$USER/Downloads/
melanee@cis106:~/Downloads$ pwd
/home/melanee/Downloads
melanee@cis106:~/Downloads$ cd
melanee@cis106:~$ cd ..
melanee@cis106:/home$ cd ../../
melanee@cis106:/$ pwd
/
melanee@cis106:/$ cd -
/home
melanee@cis106:/home$
```

Practice 2

The Linux File system directories and their purpose:





All the commands for navigating the filesystem

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current directory	pwd	'pwd'
cd	changes current directory	cd	'cd'
ls	lists	ls	'ls'

Basic terminology

- **File system:** collection of files
- **Current directory:** CD is the current directory where you are right now
- **parent directory:** current directory and the parent for sub directories
- **the difference between your home directory and the home directory:** the home directory in linux is the root which is the admin or head of the system and my home directory is the same thing but it is a user
- **pathname:** name of a file
- **relative path:** describing the location of the file
- ****absolute path:**** specifying the location of the file and narrowing it down