UNIX Filesystem

In UNIX-like systems, everything is a file. In the lesson, we mentioned the conventional directory layout of the usual UNIX-like directory tree. It starts with the root directory at the top, which is represented with just a slash (*/*).
When you login to the shell, you are usually placed inside of your home directory. If your username is mike, your home directory is probably */home/mike* (if you are using macOS, this would be */Users/mike*).
At that moment that is your current directory. Check your current directory with the **pwd** command.

```
$ pwd
/home/mike
```

You can change this by moving to other directories with the change directory (**cd**) command.
This command will change your current directory to the *Documents/*.

```
$ cd Documents/
```

This is a **relative filepath**, which means that you are referencing this directory from the current directory. You can also reference the directory from the top of the directory tree, all the way from the root to the *Documents/* directory, which will be */home/mike/Documents/*. This is then called an **absolute filepath**.
If you just use the **cd** command, without any arguments, this will get you to your own home directory.

```
$ cd
/home/mike
```

You can also use **cd -** to get to the previous directory and **cd ..** to get to the parent of the current directory (to go up one directory in the tree).
When you start writing a directory name, the bash will try to complete it for you when you press *tab*. If there are more options then you need to press *tab* twice, to list all of them.
In zsh, you can loop through the options by pressing *tab*. There is also an **auto_cd** option which you can enable in zsh, so that you can just write a directory name to enter it, without having to type **cd** command before it.

To list all of the files in the current directory, you can use the **ls** command.

```
$ ls
```