Week Report 4

Practice from the Presentation The Linux File System

Practice 1

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1:mebrinkmann@cis106:~\

1:mebrinkmann@cis106:~\

mebrinkmann@cis106:~\

pwd
/home/mebrinkmann
mebrinkmann@cis106:~\

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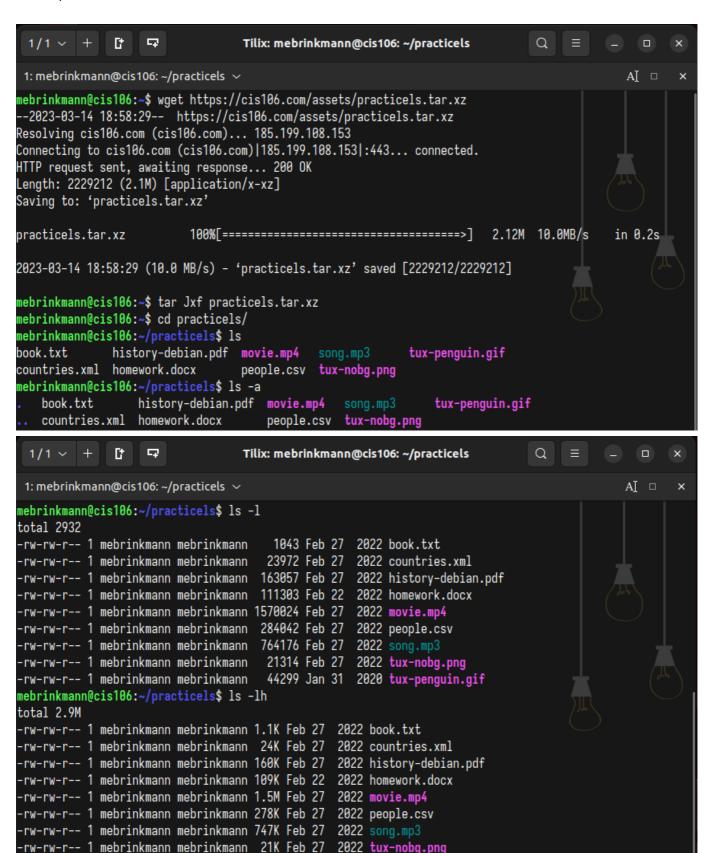
mebrinkmann@cis106:-\

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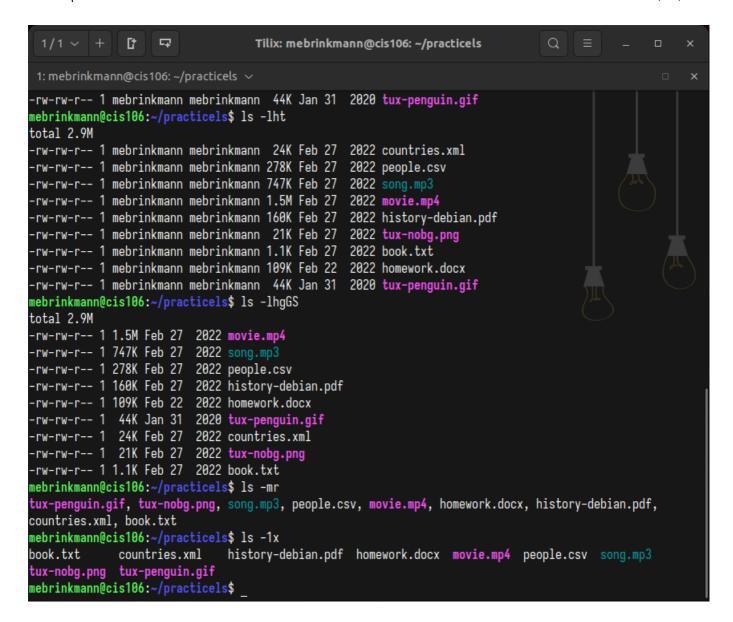
mebrinkmann@cis106:/\

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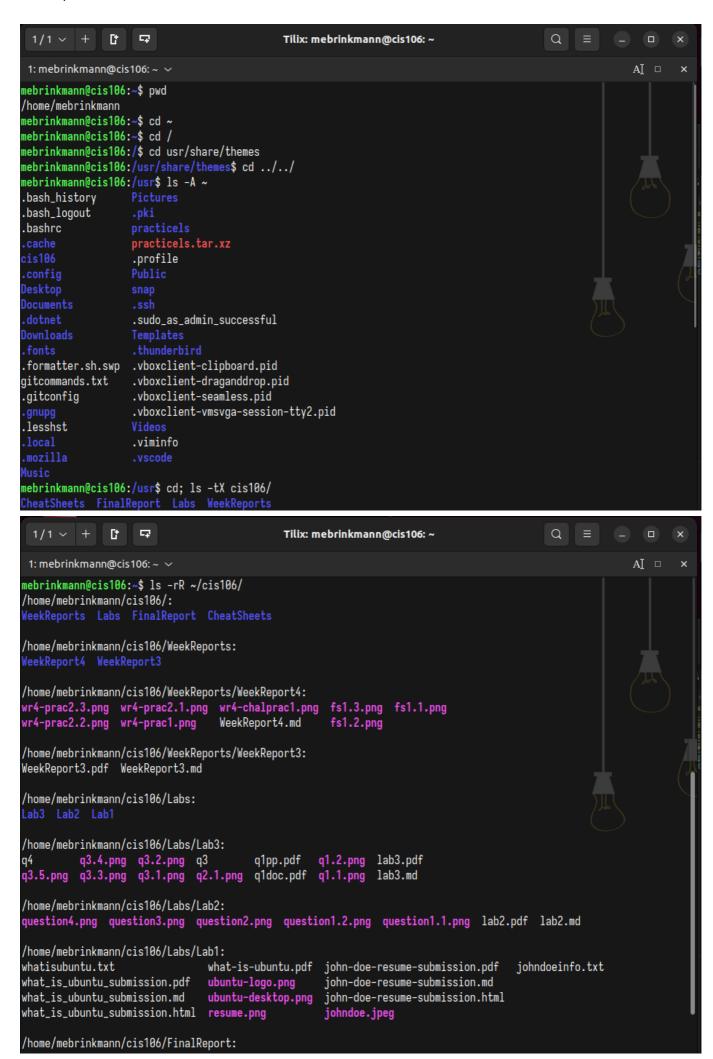
Practice 2

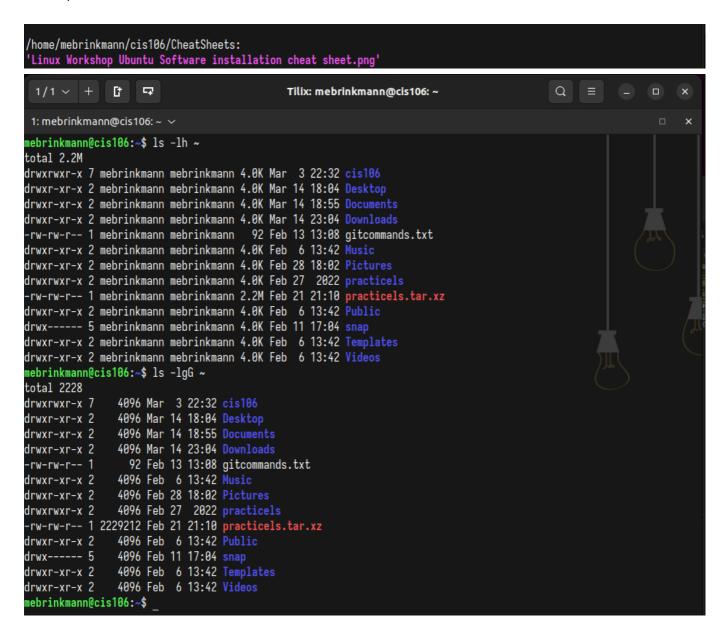


-rw-rw-r-- 1 mebrinkmann mebrinkmann 44K Jan 31 2020 tux-penguin.gif



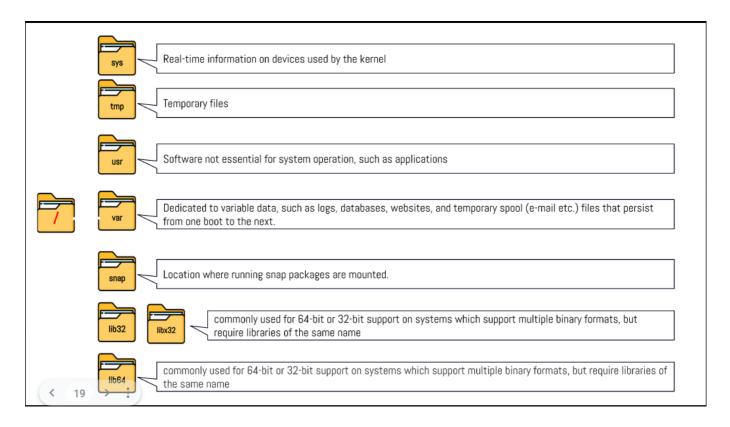
Challenge Practice





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 the current working directory	cd	cd + /home/\$USER/Documents
ls	lists files inside a given directory	ls	ls+-a+~/Music

Basic Terminology

- File system: the way files are stored and organized
- Current directory: the directory where you are at the moment
- parent directory: the directory that precedes your current directory
- the difference between your home directory and the home directory: YOUR home directory is only accessible from your user profile. THE home directory is accessible by the admin of the system.
- pathname: indicates the location of the file in the file system
- relative path: the location of a file starting at the root of the file system
- **absolute path:** the location of a file starting from the current directory or a directory that is located inside the current directory.

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