Generation Logo. A black and white sign



**Note-Taking Document: LINUX-2**

In this document, we have compiled some guiding questions for you to check for understanding as you move through the ACG content. Feel free to make modifications and engage with this document in a way that best supports your learning.

**Session 1**

| **Questions/Main ideas** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- |
| What are two new facts you have learned from the video on Command Line Syntax? |  |
| What are 1-2 facts you have learned about variables? |  |
| What are 2 facts you have learned about assigning a variable? |  |
| What are 2 uses for variables? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The basic shell “interprets commands for translations and execution.”

| **Video Notes: Basic Shell** | |
| --- | --- |
| Command prompt |  |
| Command |  |
| Command output |  |
| Additional notes | |

| **Quoting** | |
| --- | --- |
| Definition/Purpose |  |

| **Methods** | |
| --- | --- |
| Escape Character |  |
| Single Quotes |  |
| Double Quotes |  |
| **Additional Notes** | |
|  | |

**Session 2**

| **Questions/Main ideas** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- |
| What are two new facts you have learned about info pages? |  |
| How is *search* on an info page similar to *search* on a man page? |  |
| What is one example of how an info page is different than a man page? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

| **Man Pages: Traditional package documentation for application usage** | |
| --- | --- |
| Usage |  |
| Name |  |
| Synopsis |  |
| Description |  |
| Examples |  |
| Additional notes: | |

**Session 3**

| **Questions/Main ideas** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- |
| How can files and directories be hidden from sight? |  |
| According to the video, what is a reason that files and directories may be hidden from view? |  |
| What are 2 new facts you have learned about home directories? |  |
| What does an etc password file show and why is this important? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| * Files and Directories: The hierarchy of storage on the Linux operating system. * The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) defines the structure of the file systems on Linux. |

| / |  |
| --- | --- |
| /bin |  |
| /boot |  |
| /dev |  |
| /etc |  |
| /home |  |
| /lib |  |
| /mnt |  |
| /opt |  |
| /proc |  |
| /root |  |
| /run |  |
| /sbin |  |
| /srv |  |
| /tmp |  |
| /usr |  |
| /var |  |
| Additional Notes: | |

**Absolute and Relative Paths**: the path to the unique location of a file or directory

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Absolute Path: |  |
| Relative Path |  |
| Additional Notes: | |

**Session 4**

| **Questions/Main ideas** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- |
| What is the most important takeaway in this video on files and directories? |  |
| The video states "case matters." What could happen if we don't consider case when creating a file or searching for a file? |  |
| What are two facts that you have learned from this video on case sensitivity? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Globbing means:

| **? Question mark** |  |
| --- | --- |
| **\* Asterisk** |  |
| **[ ] Brackets** |  |
| **^ Caret** |  |
| **$ Dollar Sign** |  |
| **{ } Curly brace** |  |
| **I Pipe** |  |
| Additional notes: | |