

Navigating the File system

We will now learn how to navigate the file system through our terminal because we all know how to do it using the GUI (Graphical user interface)

But first, we need to learn few things.

- The root directory is represented as /
- The home directory is represented as ~
- The current directory is represented as .
- The parent directory is represented as ..
- The previous directory is represented as -

Navigation commands

<code>pwd</code>	It stands for print working directory, It simply print the absolute path name of your current working directory
<code>cd thisdirectory</code>	It stands for change directory, and it simply change your current directory to thisdirectory
<code>cd /</code>	Changes to your root directory
<code>cd ~</code>	Changes to your home directory
<code>cd ..</code>	Changes to your parent directory
<code>cd .</code>	Doesn't do anything !
<code>cd -</code>	Changes to your previous directory
<code>ls</code>	Stands for list, It simply lists all the files on your current working directory

Linux commands are easy to remember

- As you may have noticed, all the linux commands we learned so far are very easy to remember. That is because their name is an abbreviation of their usage.
- This usually holds true for most of the commands that we are about to learn so, STAY TUNDED !