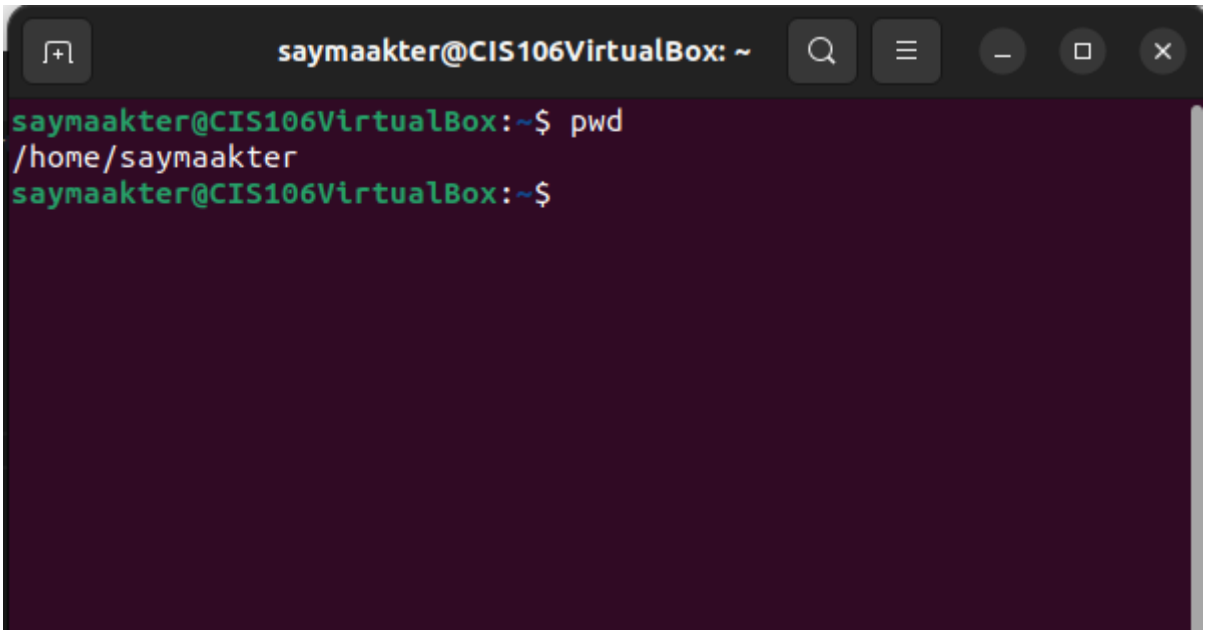
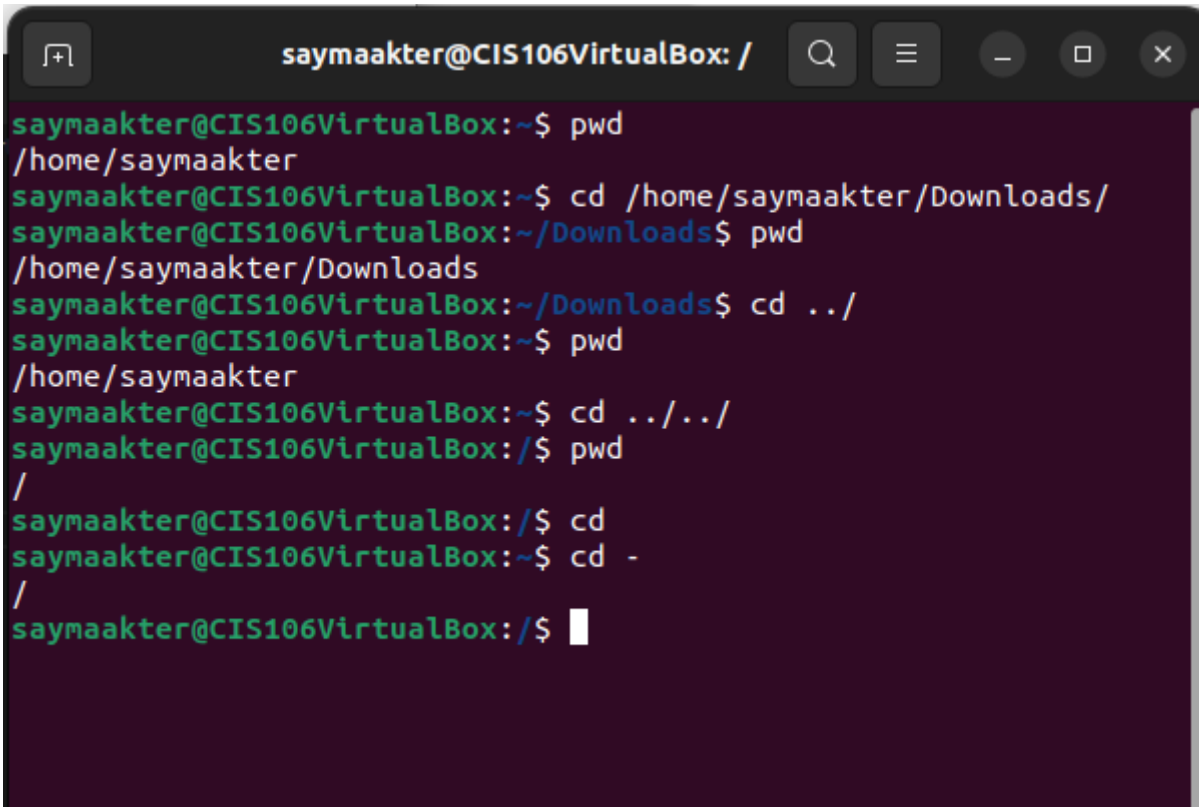
Week Report 4

Practice





The Filesystem (Some important Directories)

Directory	Data Stored in Directory
bin	Essential commands
dev	Device files

Directory	Data Stored in Directory
etc	System configuration files
home	User home directories
media	Mount point for removal media, such as DVDs and floppy disks
opt	Add-on software packages
proc	Kernel information, process control, system hardware information
srv	Information relating to service that run on the system
usr	Software not essential for system operation, such as applicants
var	Dedicated yp variable data, such as logs, database, websites, and temporary spool (e-mail etc.) files that persist from one boot to the next

Commands to navigate the file system

Command	What it does	Syntax	Example
pwd	prints current working directory	`pwd`	`pwd`
cd	changes the current working directory	`cd + destination`	`cd Downloads/`
ls	displays all the files inside a given directory	`ls + option + directory to list`	`man -a`

Key terms

Definitions of the following term

File system : the way files are stored and organized to simplify access to data

Current directory: the directory in which the user is currently working in

parent directory : a directory that is above another directory in the directory tree

the difference between your home directory and the home directory : your home directory is where you go to rest between work session, and your working directory is where you are right now

pathname : indicates the location of the file in the system (like an address)

relative path : the location of a file starting from the current working directory or a directory that is located inside the current working directory

absolute path : the location of a file starting a the root of the file system

The commands are used for navigating the filesystem

- pwd
- cd

- ls