

Mission Name:- The Filesystem

- * A file system is, among other things, an organizational system for our files. It helps us keep things tidy by placing files together in groups called directories (or folders).
- * When a directory contains another directory, we say that latter is a subdirectory of the former and former is the parent directory of the latter.
- * The current working directory is the directory where our terminal session is located.
- * A *nix system doesn't has the concepts of drives as of windows.
- * There is only one "root" called the root directory, represented by "/".
- * The "/" character when not in the beginning of path is called a directory separator.

* "pwd" command is used to know the present working directory.

* "pwd" → print working directory

* ls -p /dev

command → shows list of files & directories

-p → Distinguishes between file and directory by adding a "/" at the end of directory name.

/dev → name of directory whose content you want to see.

* Hidden File:- A file, which by default, file system utilizes not to display when showing the directory listing.

* "-A" attribute can be used to show these file.

* File name for a hidden file starts with ".".

* Metadata:- Metadata is the data about file itself and not its contents.

* "-l" attribute can be used to display metadata of a file.

* "-h" attribute can be used with "ls" to show the output in a more intelligible manner.

* "cd" command can be used to change the current directory.

Syntax:- cd "path-of-directory-you-want-to-navigate-to"

- * An absolute path is any path that starts with "/".
- * Any other path is called a "relative path", because they are paths relative to the current working directory.
- * "cd ~[username]" → This command will take us to the home directory of the user we inserted of [username].