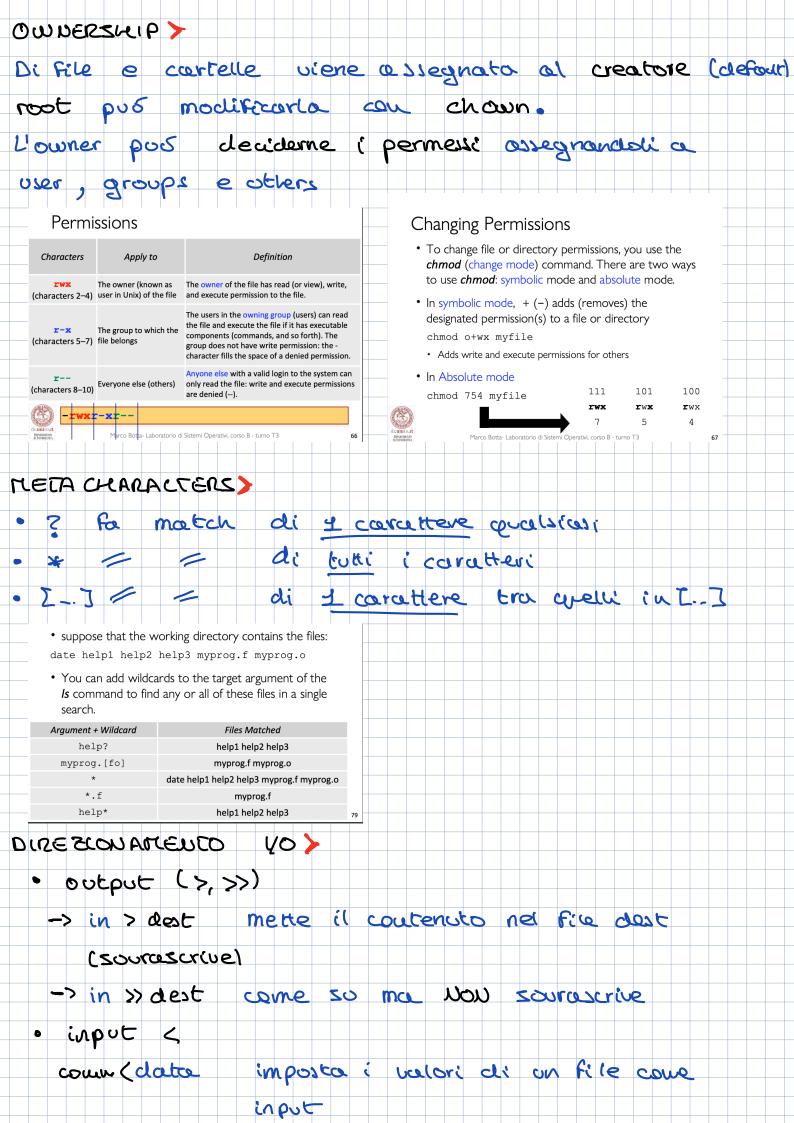
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		D	Direc		Content Common programs, shared by the system, the system administrator and the users.											+																		
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			mnt opt		-	tandard mount point for external file systems, e.g. a CD-ROM or a digital camera. ypically contains extra and third party software.																												
		_	root/ The administrative user's home directory. Mind the difference between /, the root directory a /root, the home directory of the root user.										and																					
			sbin/ Programs for use by the system and the system administrator. tmp/ Temporary space for use by the system, cleaned upon reboot, so don't use this for saving anything the system administrator.										ything	-																				
		var/ Programs, libraries, documentation etc. for all user-related programs. Storage for all variable files and temporary files created by users, such as log files, the mail quently the print spooler area, space for temporary storage of files downloaded from the Internet, or																																
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\$ ls > ls_output

 The > character takes the output of *Is*, which would normally go to the screen, and writes it to the *Is_output* file. For example, assume that you want to alphabetize a list of terms contained in a file called 'terms'. You can use the sort command in combination with the input redirection operator <, as in:

sort < terms

 Input and output redirection can also be combined. For example, the following command will sort the items in the terms file and then send the output of the sort into a new file called terms-alpha.

sort < terms > terms-alpha

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\$ ls -1 /etc | more total 1780 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 15221 Feb 28 2001 a2ps.cfg -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2561 Feb 28 2001 a2ps-site.cfg -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 47 Dec 28 2001 adjtime ...

Navigating the File System

Command

Description

cat Concatenate: displays a file.

cd Change directory: moves you to the directory identified

cp Copy: copies one file/directory to specified location.

file Identifies the file type (binary, text, etc).

find Finds a file/directory.

head Shows the beginning of a file.

less Browses through a file from end or beginning.

1s List: shows the contents of the directory specified.

mkdir Make directory: creates the specified directory.

more Browses through a file from beginning to end.

mv Move: moves the location of or renames a file/directory.

pwd Print working directory: shows the current directory the user is in.

rm Remove: removes a file.

tail Shows the end of a file.

touch Creates a blank file or modifies an existing file's attributes.

which Shows the location of a file if it is in your PATH.

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