## The Filesystem: Takeaways 🖻

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## **Syntax**

- Listing the contents of a directory.
  - Listing the non-hidden contents of the current directory without any options: Is
  - Listing the non-hidden contents of path /home/dq : ls /home/dq
  - Listing the non-hidden contents of the current directory in long format: ls 1
  - Listing all contents of the current directory: ls a

  - Listing all contents of /home/dq in long format, except for the directories . and .. : ls Al
- Changing directories:
  - Change to directory /home : cd /home
  - Change to the parent directory of the current directory: cd ..
  - Change to the parent directory of the parent directory of the current directory: cd ./..
  - Change to your home directory: cd
  - Change your home directory: cd ~
  - Change to the home directory of user dq: cd ~dq
  - Change to the previous directory: cd -

## **Concepts**

- Files are organized in a **hierarchical directory structure**. It is an organizational system for files and directories, in which files and directories are contained in other directories.
- A **path** is a sequence of slashes and files and directory names that define the location of a file or directory.
  - An **absolute path** is any path that starts with a slash. It tells us how to go from the root directory to the location of the the file specified by the path.
  - All others paths are **relative paths**. They tell us how to go from the current directory to the location of the the file specified by the path.
- The **root directory** is defined by the path / . It is the only directory that isn't contained in any other directory.
- The **home directory** of user **<username>** is **/home/<username>** .

## Resources

• The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard as defined by the Linux Foundation here.



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