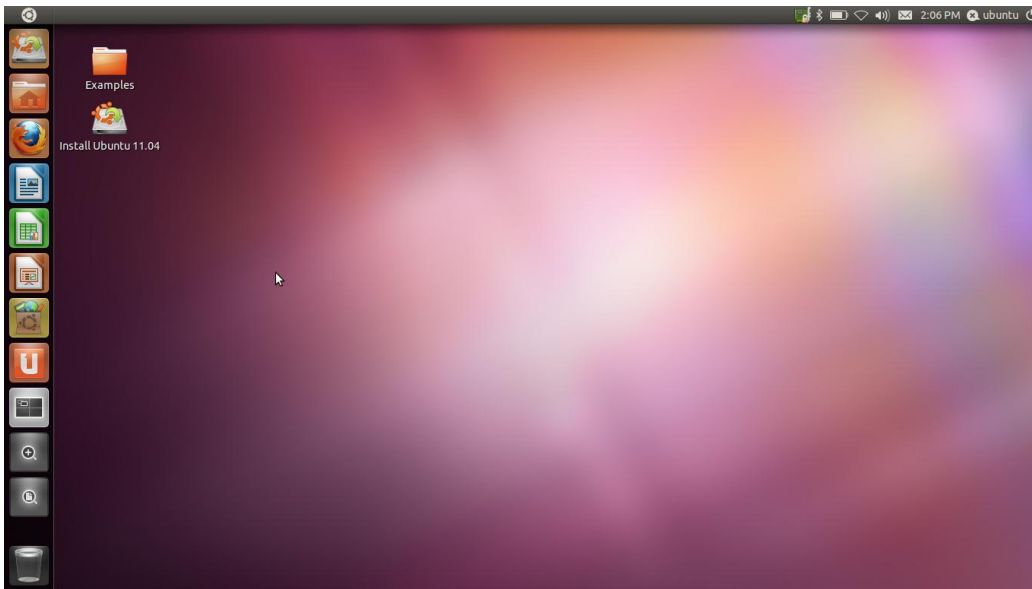
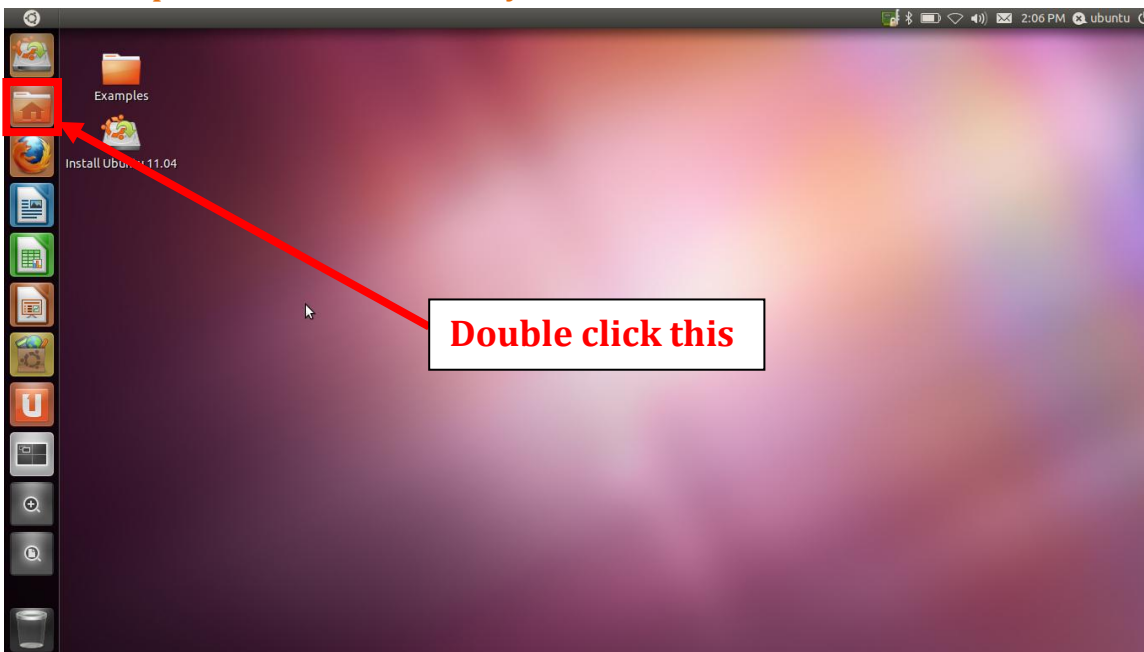


This exercise is on lab3

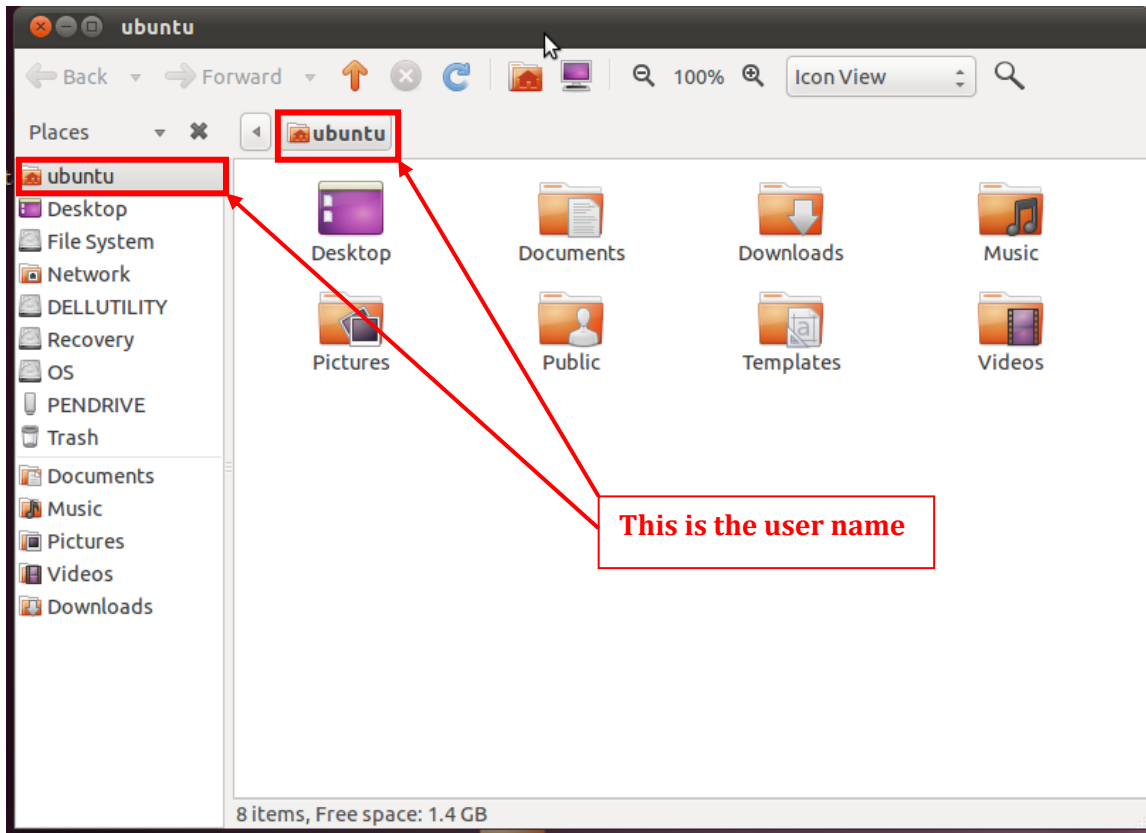
This is the desktop.



How to open the home directory?



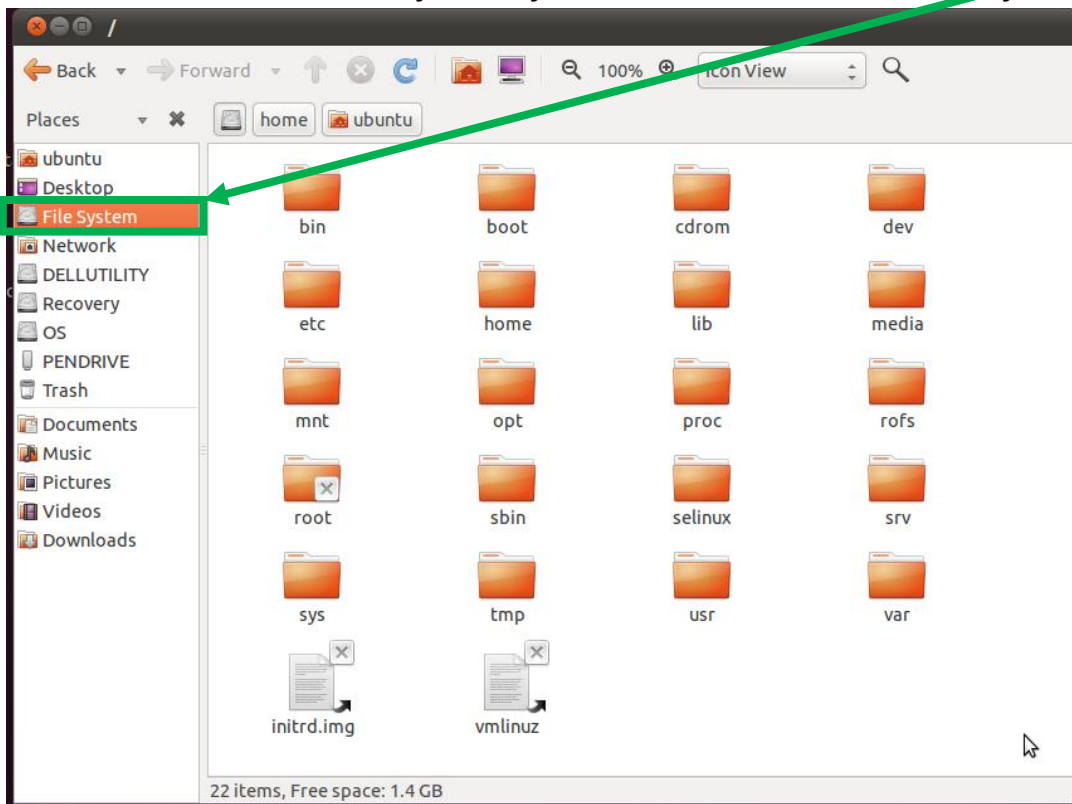
This is the home directory:



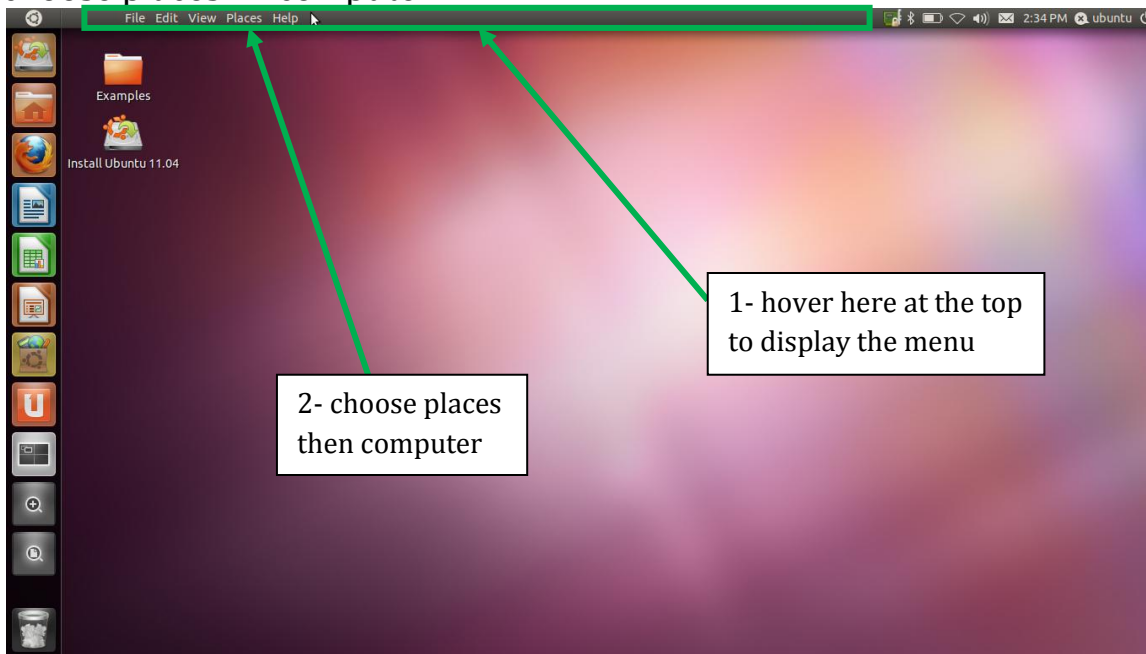
How to open the file system?

you have 2 ways:

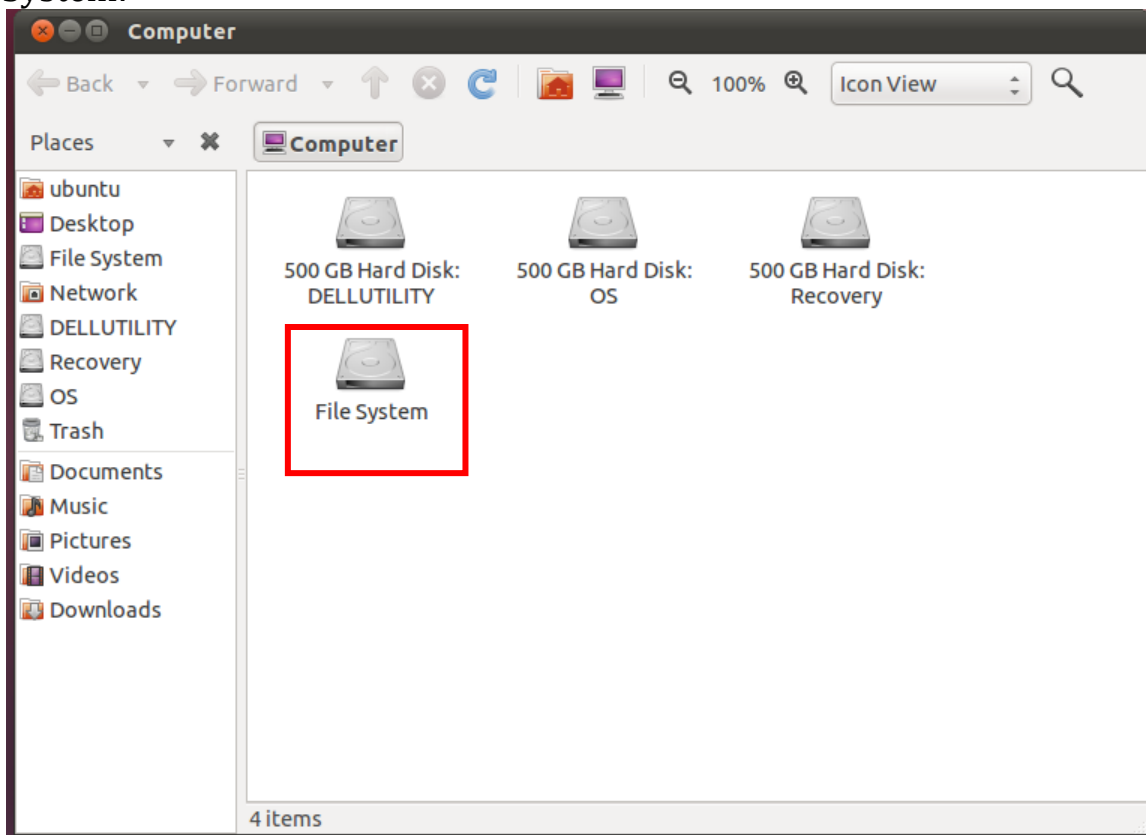
1- from the home directory → in your left hand side click File System:



2- from the desktop hover over the top bar → a menu will appear → choose places → computer

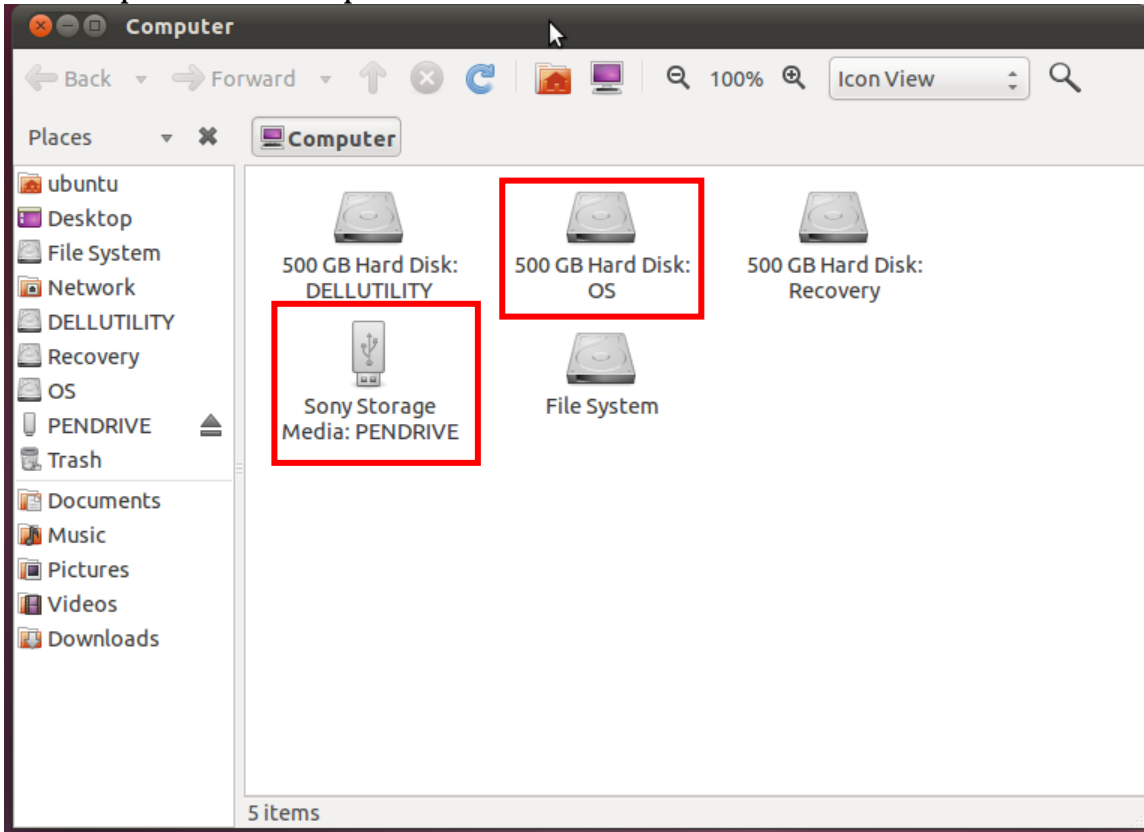


after choosing computer → you will get this window from it choose(double click) File System:



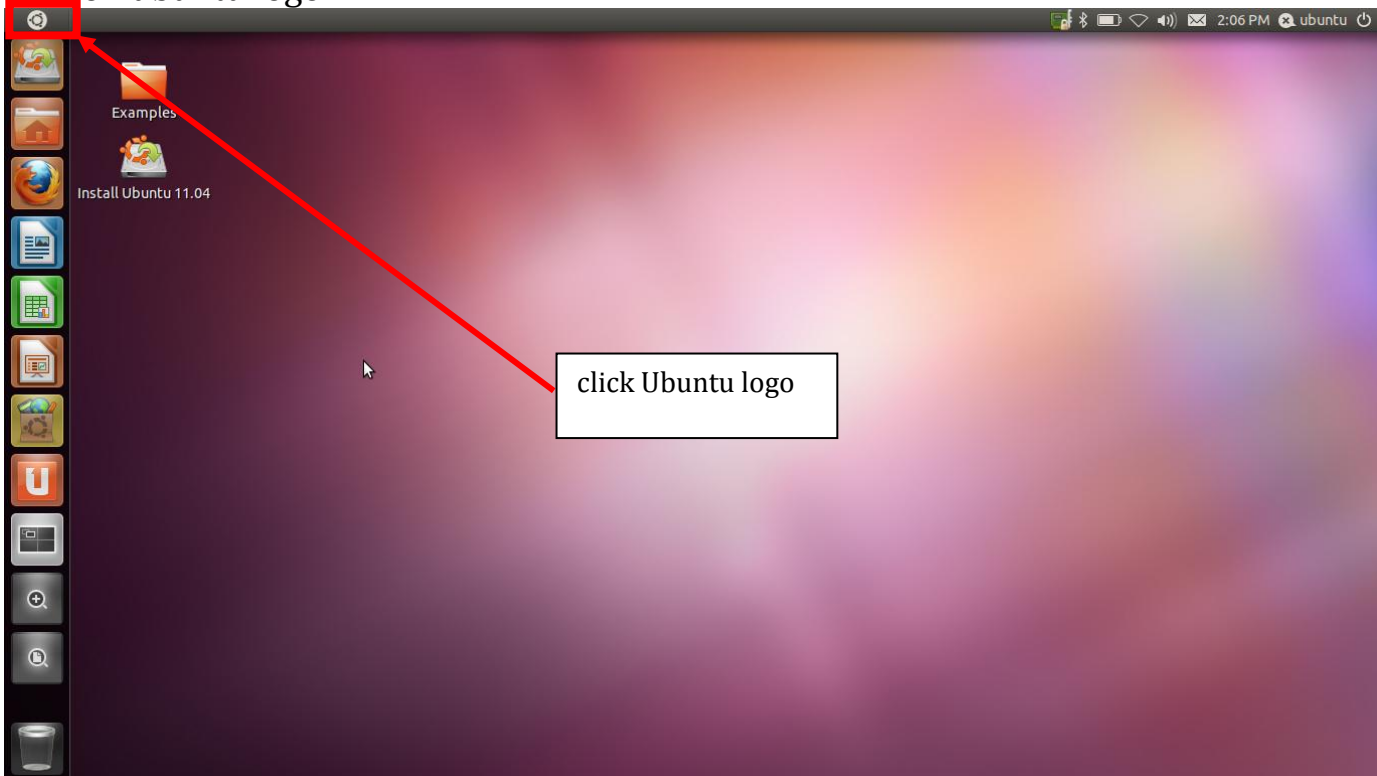
How to see you hard disk or flash memory?

from the desktop hover over the top bar → a menu will appear → choose places → computer



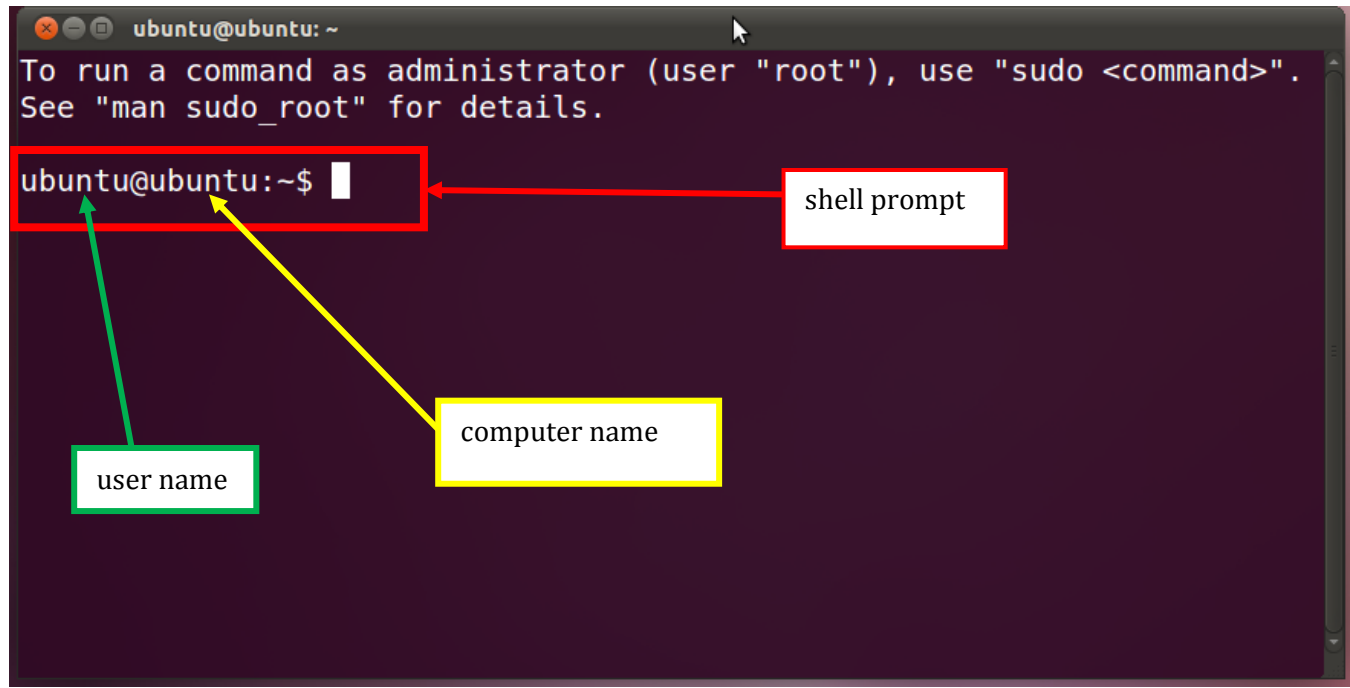
How to open the terminal?

click on ubuntu logo



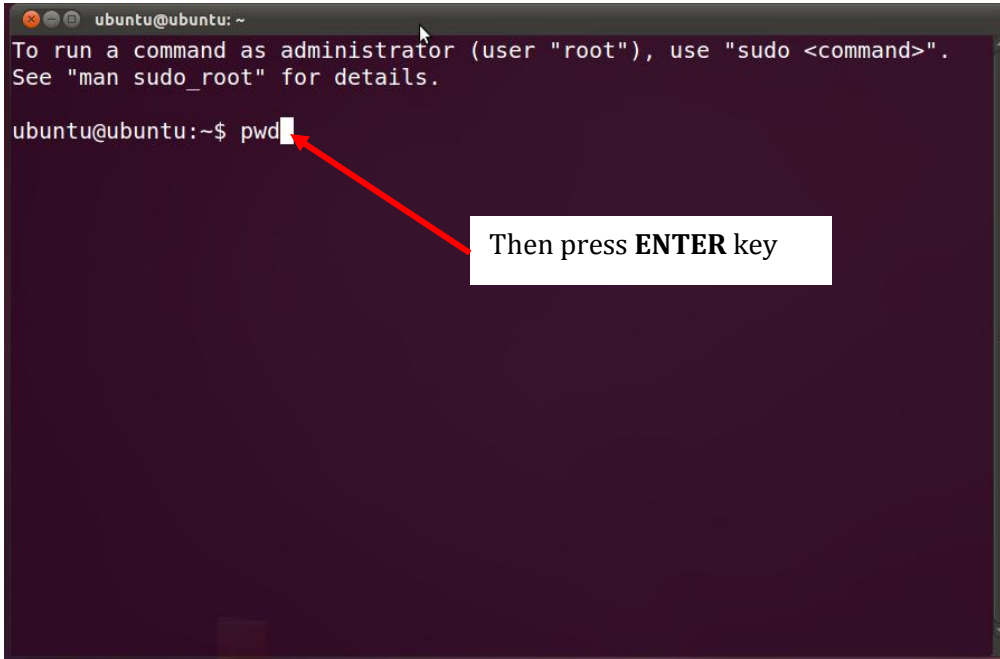
in the search box type the letter → t → you will get all the applications that begins with t
→ choose Terminal.

This is Terminal window:



open the Terminal to do and answer the following:

- when you open the terminal, what is the default current directory?
Answer: it is the home directory → /home/username
NOTE: by default the username is ubuntu
NOTE: when we say home directory, we mean /home/username
- How to know the current directory?
by executing the command **pwd**:

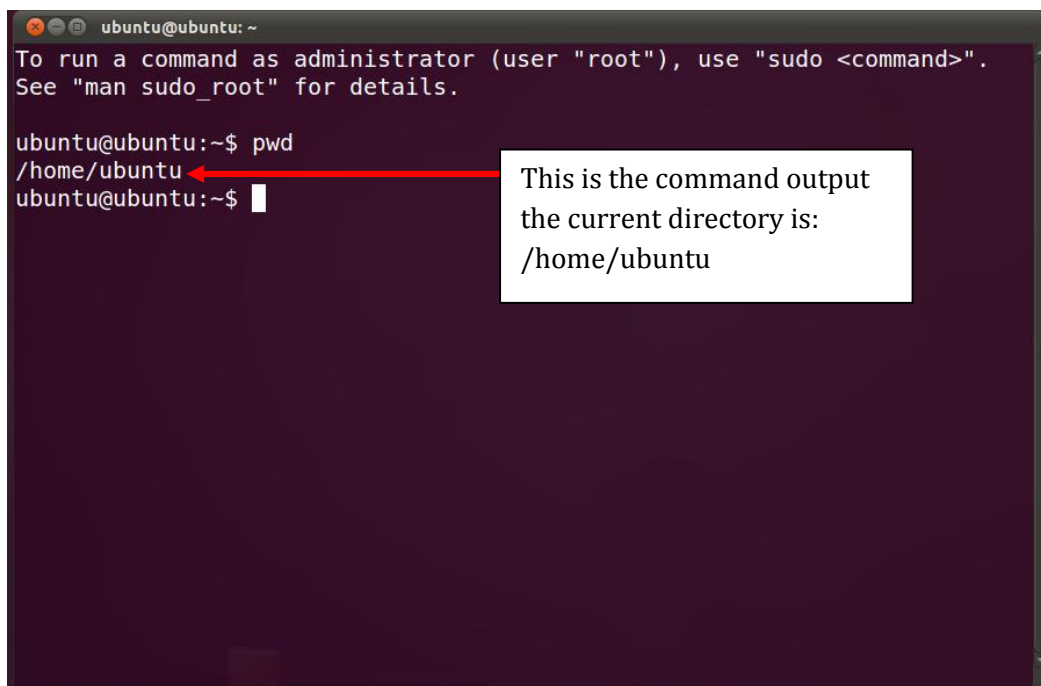


A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' with a dark purple background. It displays the text: 'To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.' Below this, the prompt 'ubuntu@ubuntu:~\$' is followed by the command 'pwd'. A red arrow points from a white text box to the end of the 'pwd' command. The text box contains the text 'Then press ENTER key'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
```

This is the command output:



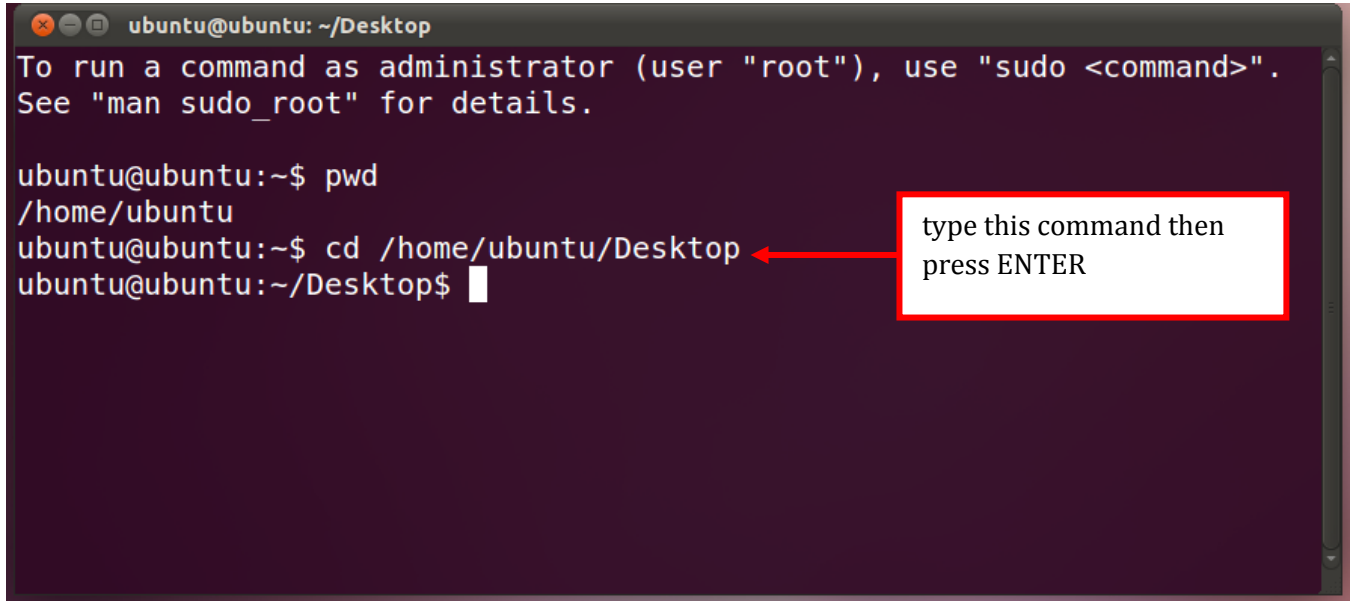
A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' with a dark purple background. It displays the text: 'To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.' Below this, the prompt 'ubuntu@ubuntu:~\$' is followed by the command 'pwd'. The output of the command, '/home/ubuntu', is displayed on the next line. A red arrow points from a white text box to the output. The text box contains the text 'This is the command output the current directory is: /home/ubuntu'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- How to change the current directory to be Desktop directory?

use the command **cd**



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

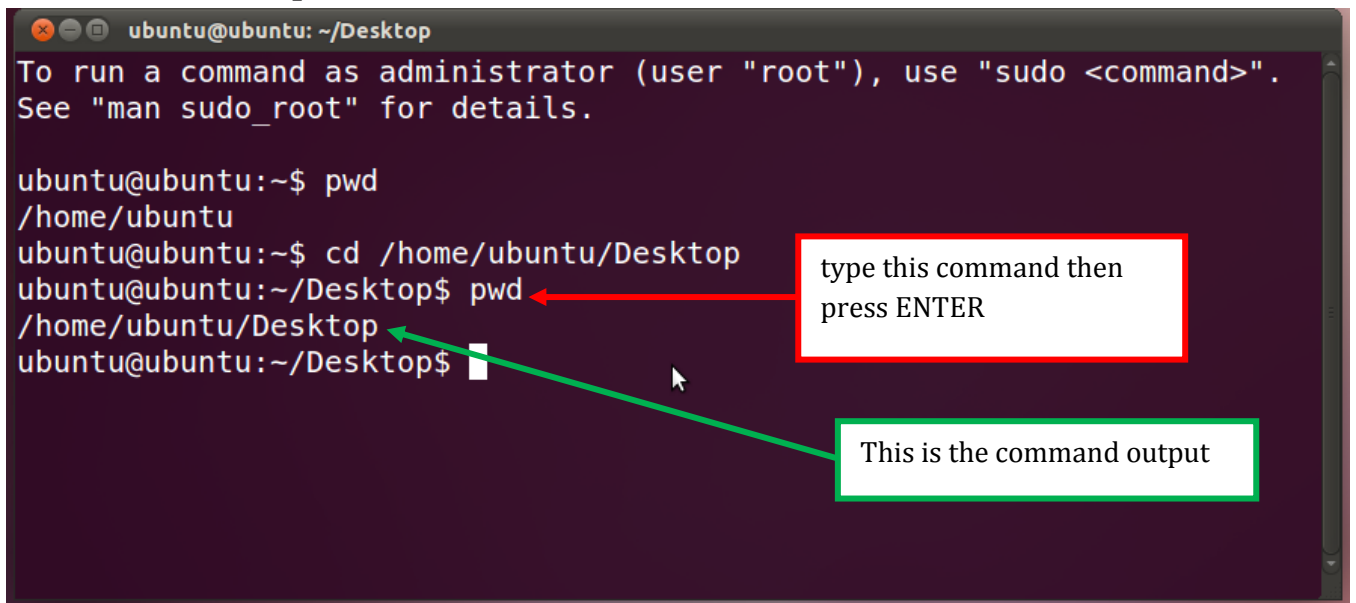
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

A red arrow points from the text box to the `cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop` command.

type this command then
press ENTER

How to print the current directory?

use the command **pwd**



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

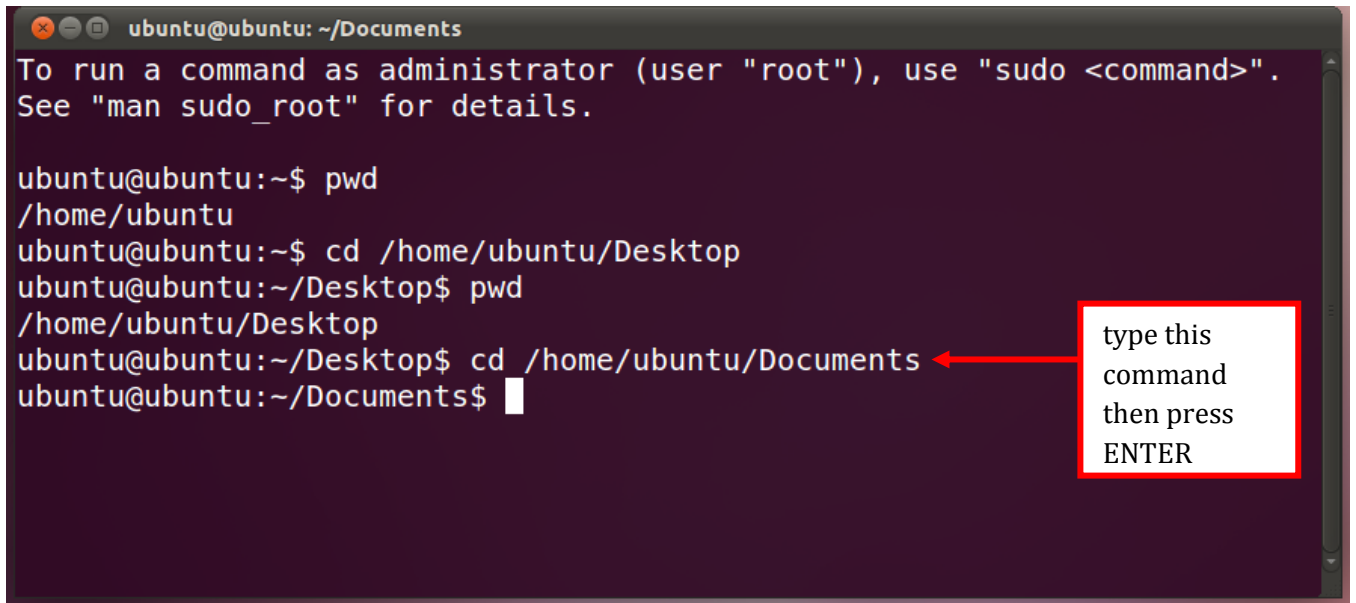
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

A red arrow points from the text box to the `pwd` command. A green arrow points from the text box to the output `/home/ubuntu/Desktop`.

type this command then
press ENTER

This is the command output

- How to change the current directory to be Documents directory?



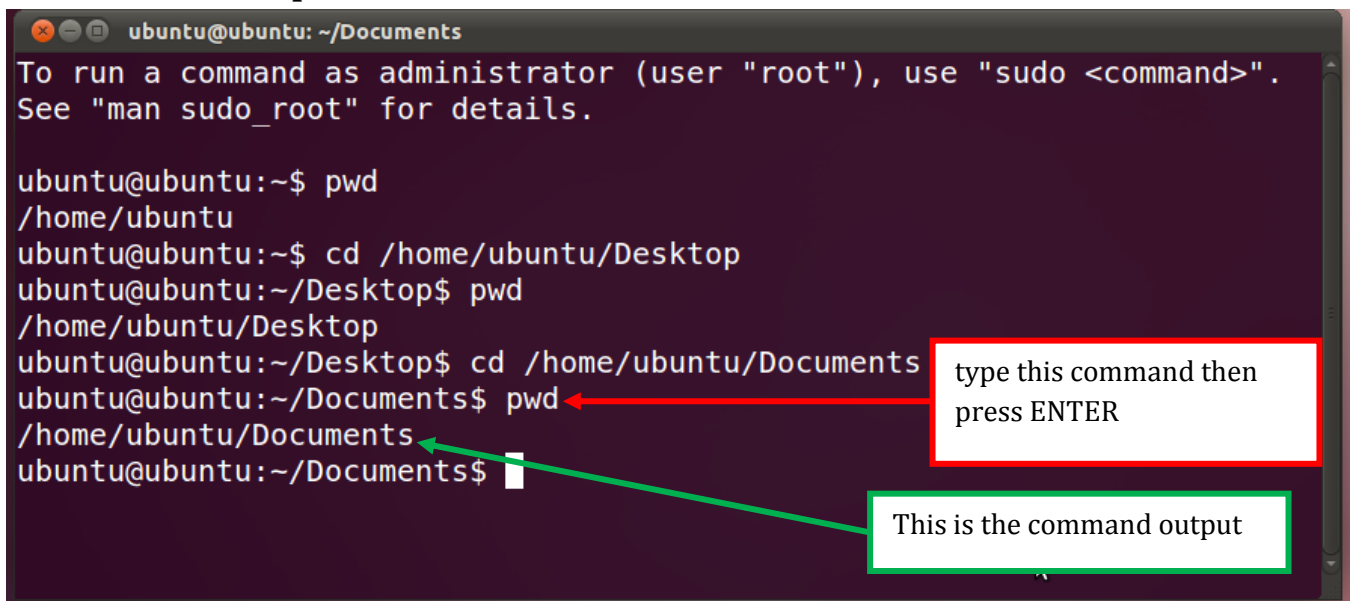
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Documents
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/Documents
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$
```

type this command then press ENTER

How to print the current directory?

use the command **pwd**



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Documents
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/Documents
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Documents
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$
```

type this command then press ENTER

This is the command output

- How to change the current directory to be home directory?

There are 3 ways:

❖ cd /home/ubuntu

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/Documents  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/Documents  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ cd /home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

type this command then press ENTER

type this command then press ENTER

the current directory

❖ cd ~

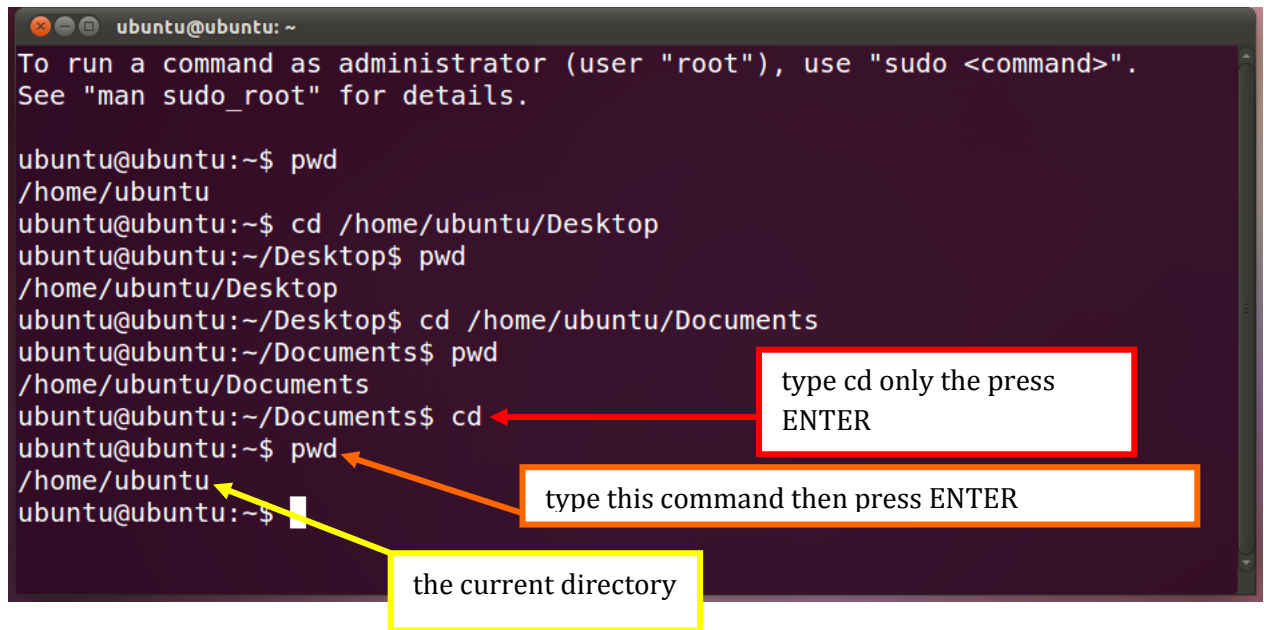
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/Documents  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/Documents  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ cd ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

type cd then space then press ENTER

type this command then press ENTER

the current directory

❖ cd



A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' showing a sequence of commands and their outputs. The commands are: `pwd`, `cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop`, `pwd`, `cd /home/ubuntu/Documents`, `pwd`, `cd`, and `pwd`. The outputs are: `/home/ubuntu`, `/home/ubuntu/Desktop`, `/home/ubuntu/Documents`, `/home/ubuntu/Documents`, `/home/ubuntu`, and `/home/ubuntu`. Annotations include: a red box pointing to the `cd` command with the text 'type cd only the press ENTER'; an orange box pointing to the `cd` command with the text 'type this command then press ENTER'; and a yellow box pointing to the tilde symbol in the final `pwd` output with the text 'the current directory'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/Documents
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Documents
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Documents$ cd
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- How to change the current directory to be the root directory?

type the command: (cd then space then / then press ENTER)

`$ cd /`

NOTE:

in all the previous examples you can use `~` instead of `/home/ubuntu`

For example:

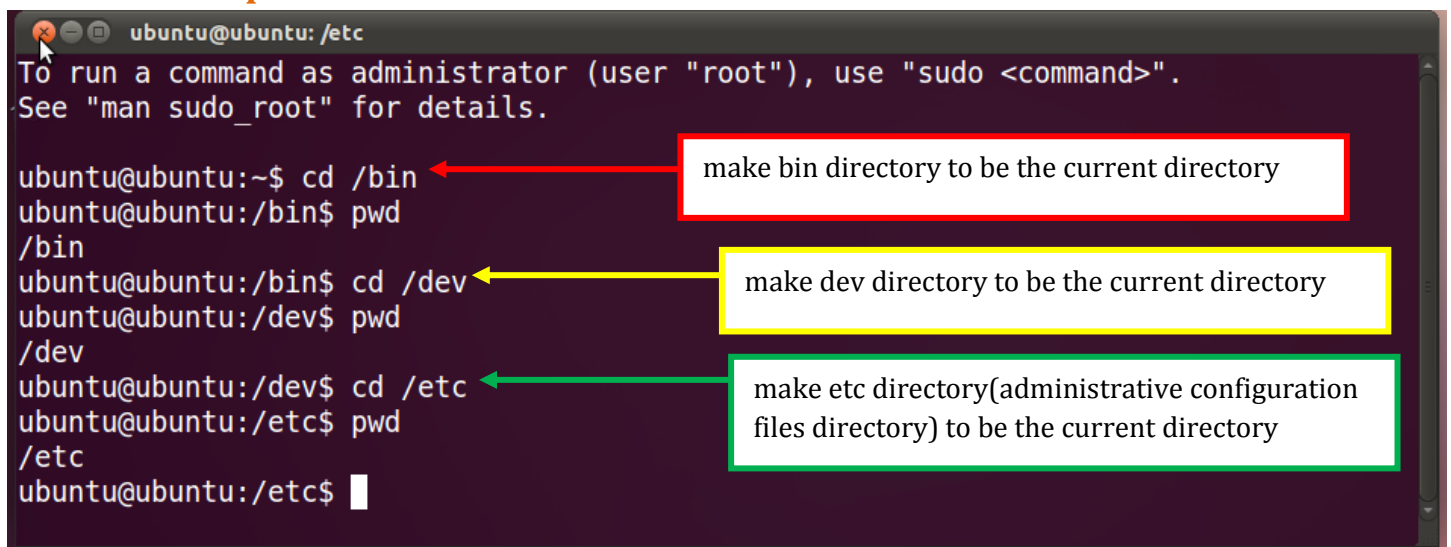
to make the Desktop your current directory, you can type the command:

`$cd ~/Desktop`

to make the Documents your current directory, you can type the command:

`$cd ~/Documents`

Another examples:



A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /etc' showing a sequence of commands and their outputs. The commands are: `cd /bin`, `pwd`, `cd /dev`, `pwd`, `cd /etc`, and `pwd`. The outputs are: `/bin`, `/bin`, `/dev`, `/dev`, `/etc`, and `/etc`. Annotations include: a red box pointing to the `cd /bin` command with the text 'make bin directory to be the current directory'; a yellow box pointing to the `cd /dev` command with the text 'make dev directory to be the current directory'; and a green box pointing to the `cd /etc` command with the text 'make etc directory(administrative configuration files directory) to be the current directory'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: /etc
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /bin
ubuntu@ubuntu:/bin$ pwd
/bin
ubuntu@ubuntu:/bin$ cd /dev
ubuntu@ubuntu:/dev$ pwd
/dev
ubuntu@ubuntu:/dev$ cd /etc
ubuntu@ubuntu:/etc$ pwd
/etc
ubuntu@ubuntu:/etc$
```

The command ls:

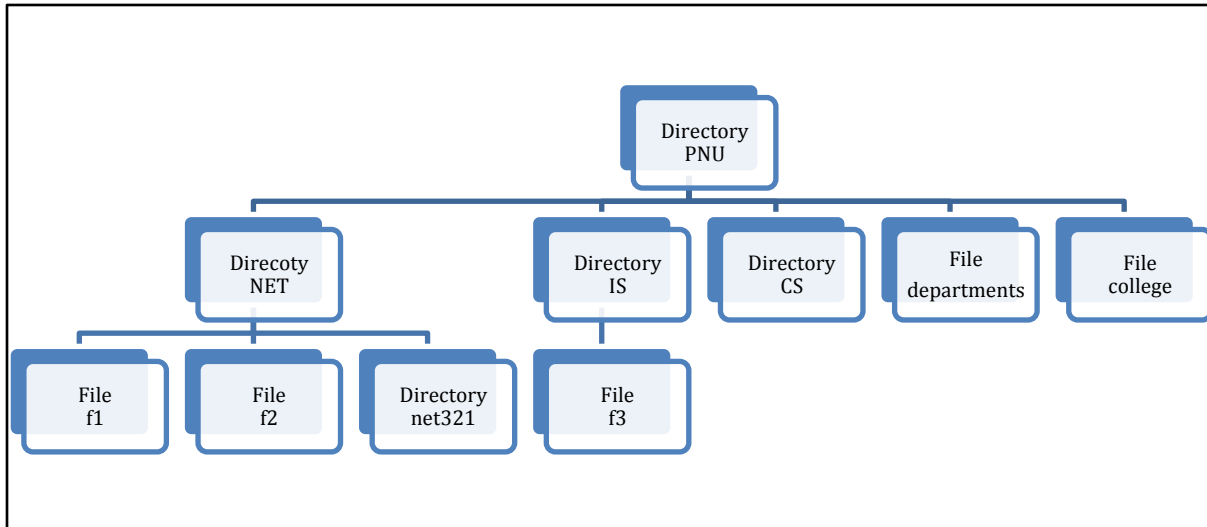
to list the content of the **CURRENT** directory.

using the GUI (Graphical User Interface) create the following directories and files.

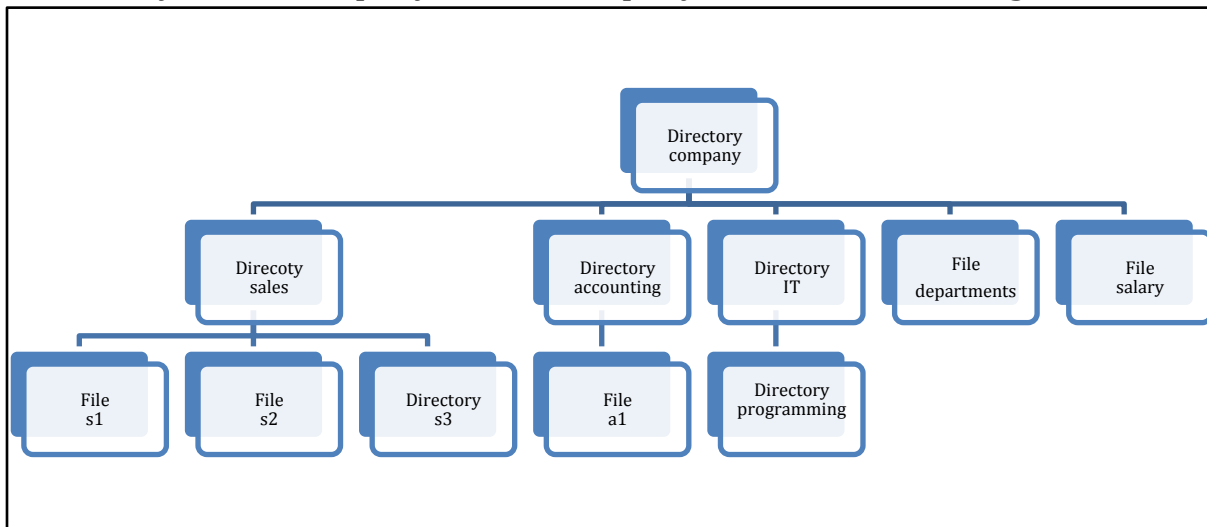
As you do in Windows : right click → Create Folder

right click → Create Document → Empty File

- inside the home directory create:
a directory called PNU, inside PNU create the following:



- in the Desktop create:
a directory called company, inside company create the following:



open the Terminal and write the commands that do the following:

- list the contents of the home directory.

ls /home/ubuntu

ls ~ → gives the same output

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls /home/ubuntu
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  PNU  Public  Templates  Videos
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls ~
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  PNU  Public  Templates  Videos
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- list the contents of the home directory ,Showing all files, even the hidden files.

ls -a /home/ubuntu

ls -a ~ → gives the same output

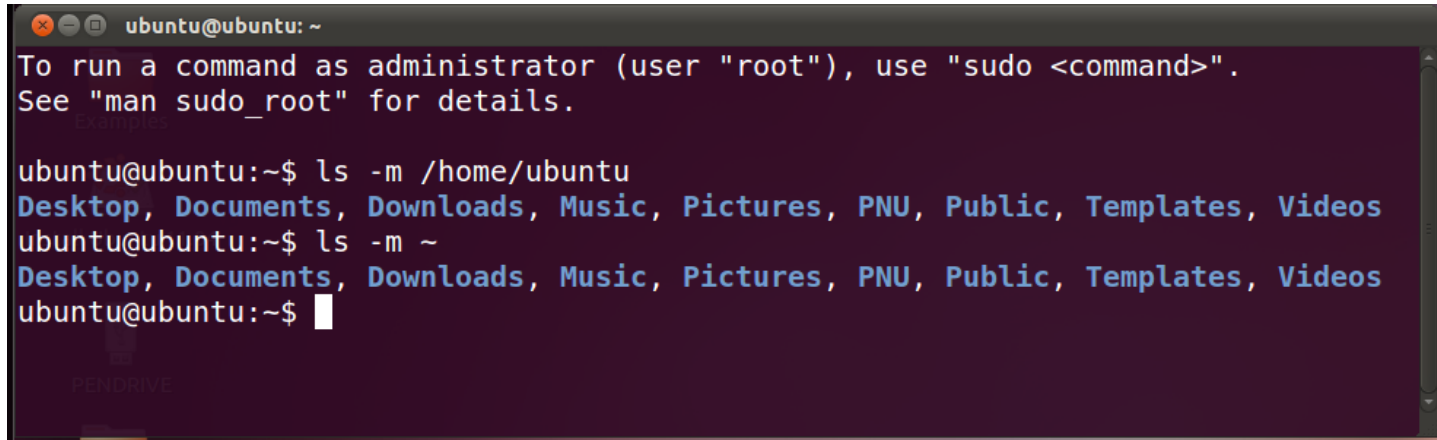
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -a /home/ubuntu
.          .dbus      .gconfd    .mission-control  .pulse
..         Desktop  .gnome2    Music              .pulse-cookie
.bash_history Documents .gstreamer-0.10 .nautilus          Templates
.bash_logout Downloads .gtk-bookmarks Pictures             .thumbnails
.bashrc     .esd_auth  .gvfs      PNU                Videos
.cache      .fontconfig .ICEauthority .profile           .xsession-errors
.config     .gconf     .local     Public
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -a ~
.          .dbus      .gconfd    .mission-control  .pulse
..         Desktop  .gnome2    Music              .pulse-cookie
.bash_history Documents .gstreamer-0.10 .nautilus          Templates
.bash_logout Downloads .gtk-bookmarks Pictures             .thumbnails
.bashrc     .esd_auth  .gvfs      PNU                Videos
.cache      .fontconfig .ICEauthority .profile           .xsession-errors
.config     .gconf     .local     Public
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- list the contents of the home directory separated by commas.

`ls -m /home/ubuntu`

`ls -m ~` → gives the same output

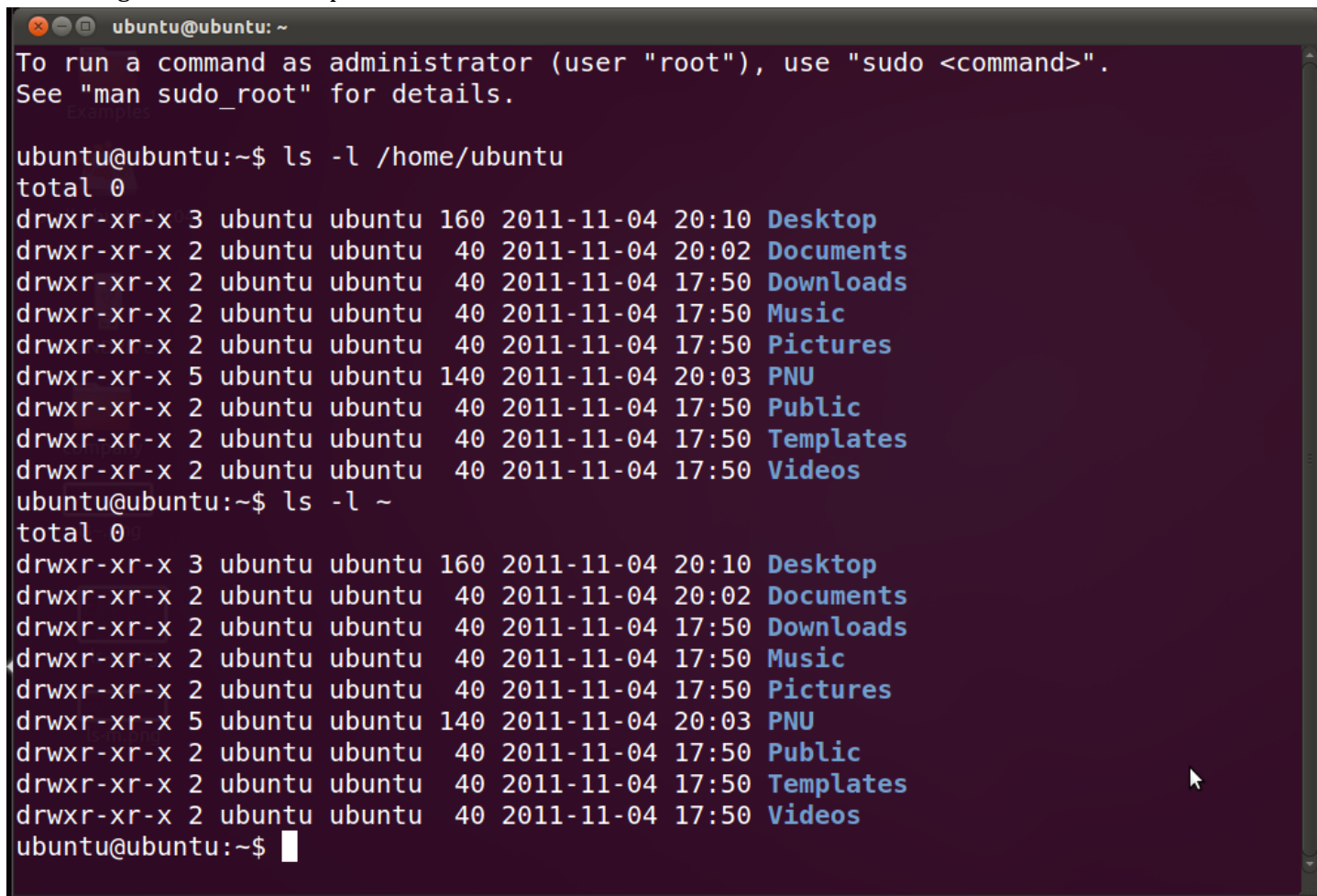


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -m /home/ubuntu  
Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, PNU, Public, Templates, Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -m ~  
Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, PNU, Public, Templates, Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- list the contents of the home directory in long listing.

`ls -l /home/ubuntu`

`ls -l ~` → gives the same output



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -l /home/ubuntu  
total 0  
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 160 2011-11-04 20:10 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 20:02 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Music  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Pictures  
drwxr-xr-x 5 ubuntu ubuntu 140 2011-11-04 20:03 PNU  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Public  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Templates  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -l ~  
total 0  
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 160 2011-11-04 20:10 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 20:02 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Music  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Pictures  
drwxr-xr-x 5 ubuntu ubuntu 140 2011-11-04 20:03 PNU  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Public  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Templates  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 17:50 Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- list the contents of the home directory including the contents of subdirectories.

`ls -R /home/ubuntu`

`ls -R ~` → gives the same output

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -R /home/ubuntu  
/home/ubuntu:  
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  PNU  Public  Templates  Videos  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop:  
company  examples.desktop  ubiquity-gtkui.desktop  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company:  
accounting  departments  IT  salary  sales  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company/accounting:  
a1  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company/IT:  
programming  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company/IT/programming:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company/sales:  
s1  s2  s3  
  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company/sales/s3:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Documents:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Downloads:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Music:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Pictures:  
  
/home/ubuntu/PNU:  
college  CS  departments  IS  NET  
  
/home/ubuntu/PNU/CS:  
  
/home/ubuntu/PNU/IS:  
f3  
  
/home/ubuntu/PNU/NET:  
f1  f2  net321  
  
/home/ubuntu/PNU/NET/net321:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Public:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Templates:  
  
/home/ubuntu/Videos:  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

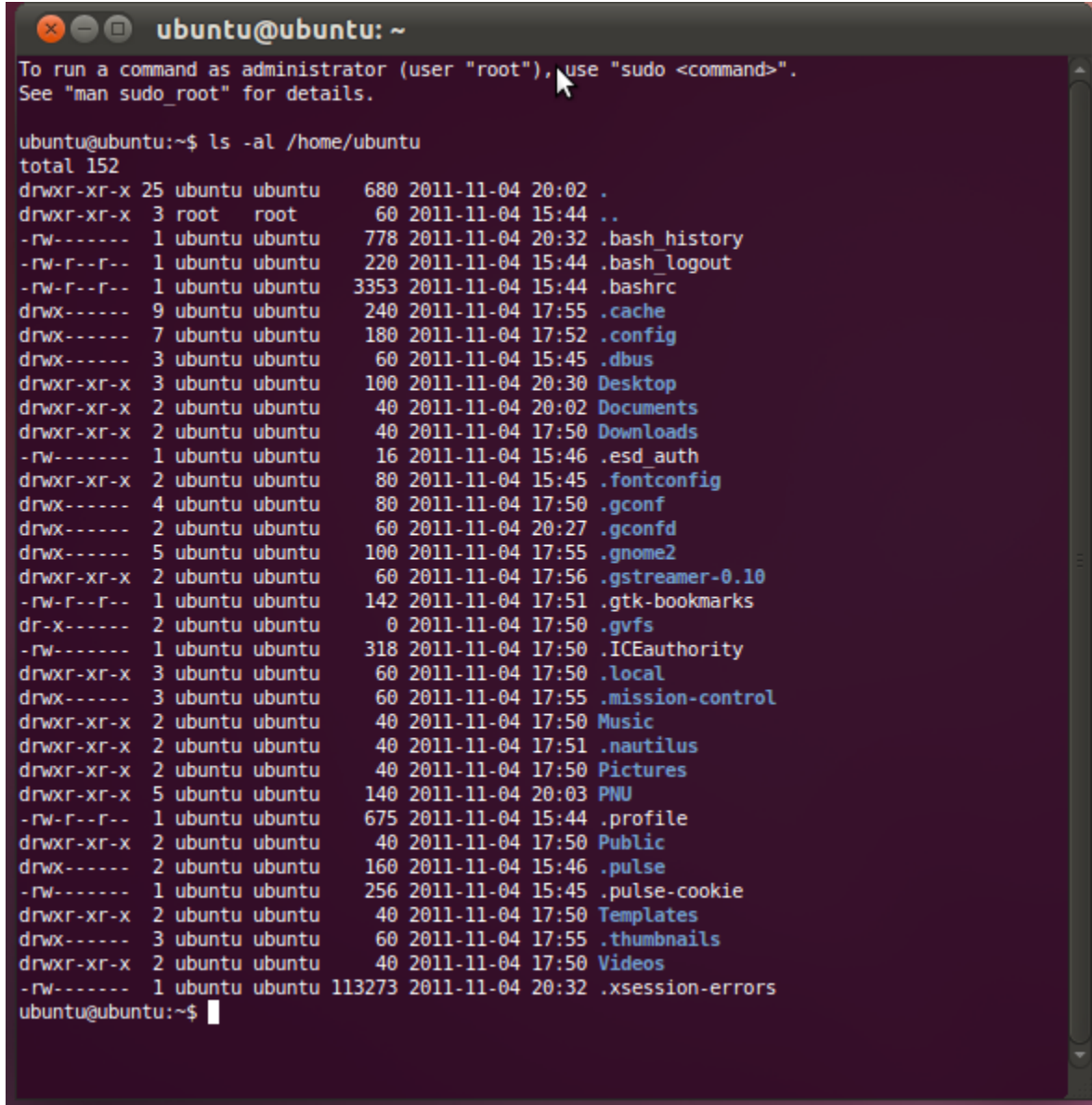
Annotations:

- A yellow box with the text "the direct content of home/ubuntu" has a yellow arrow pointing to the top-level directory listing: Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, PNU, Public, Templates, Videos.
- A red box with the text "The content of subdirectories" has a red arrow pointing to the recursive listing of subdirectories, which is indicated by a red bracket on the left side of the terminal output.

- list the contents of the home directory in long listing ,Showing all files, even the hidden files.

ls -al /home/ubuntu

ls -al ~ → gives the same output

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' showing the command 'ls -al /home/ubuntu' and its output. The output lists files and directories in the home directory with permissions, owner, group, size, date, and time. The files listed include .bash_history, .bash_logout, .bashrc, .cache, .config, .dbus, .Desktop, .Documents, .Downloads, .esd_auth, .fontconfig, .gconf, .gconfd, .gnome2, .gststreamer-0.10, .gtk-bookmarks, .gvfs, .ICEauthority, .local, .mission-control, .Music, .nautilus, .Pictures, .PNU, .profile, .Public, .pulse, .pulse-cookie, .Templates, .thumbnails, .Videos, and .xsession-errors.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -al /home/ubuntu
total 152
drwxr-xr-x 25 ubuntu ubuntu   680 2011-11-04 20:02 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root   root     60 2011-11-04 15:44 ..
-rw-r----- 1 ubuntu ubuntu   778 2011-11-04 20:32 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 ubuntu ubuntu   220 2011-11-04 15:44 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 ubuntu ubuntu  3353 2011-11-04 15:44 .bashrc
drwx----- 9 ubuntu ubuntu   240 2011-11-04 17:55 .cache
drwx----- 7 ubuntu ubuntu   180 2011-11-04 17:52 .config
drwx----- 3 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 15:45 .dbus
drwxr-xr-x  3 ubuntu ubuntu   100 2011-11-04 20:30 .Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 20:02 .Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Downloads
-rw-r----- 1 ubuntu ubuntu    16 2011-11-04 15:46 .esd_auth
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    80 2011-11-04 15:45 .fontconfig
drwx----- 4 ubuntu ubuntu    80 2011-11-04 17:50 .gconf
drwx----- 2 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 20:27 .gconfd
drwx----- 5 ubuntu ubuntu   100 2011-11-04 17:55 .gnome2
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 17:56 .gststreamer-0.10
-rw-r--r--  1 ubuntu ubuntu   142 2011-11-04 17:51 .gtk-bookmarks
dr-x----- 2 ubuntu ubuntu     0 2011-11-04 17:50 .gvfs
-rw-r----- 1 ubuntu ubuntu   318 2011-11-04 17:50 .ICEauthority
drwxr-xr-x  3 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 17:50 .local
drwx----- 3 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 17:55 .mission-control
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Music
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:51 .nautilus
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Pictures
drwxr-xr-x  5 ubuntu ubuntu   140 2011-11-04 20:03 .PNU
-rw-r--r--  1 ubuntu ubuntu   675 2011-11-04 15:44 .profile
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Public
drwx----- 2 ubuntu ubuntu   160 2011-11-04 15:46 .pulse
-rw-r----- 1 ubuntu ubuntu   256 2011-11-04 15:45 .pulse-cookie
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Templates
drwx----- 3 ubuntu ubuntu    60 2011-11-04 17:55 .thumbnails
drwxr-xr-x  2 ubuntu ubuntu    40 2011-11-04 17:50 .Videos
-rw-r----- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 113273 2011-11-04 20:32 .xsession-errors
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

- list the contents of the home directory ,Showing all files, even the hidden files, in long listing including the contents of the subdirectories.

ls -alR /home/ubuntu

ls -alR ~ → gives the same output

- list the contents of the directory PNU.

NOTE: PNU is in → /home/ubuntu

if the current is /home/ubuntu

\$ls PNU

```

ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls PNU
college CS departments IS NET
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -l PNU
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu  0 2011-11-04 20:03 college
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 2011-11-04 20:03 CS
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu  0 2011-11-04 20:03 departments
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 60 2011-11-04 20:05 IS
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 100 2011-11-04 20:04 NET
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -m PNU
college, CS, departments, IS, NET
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -R PNU
PNU:
college CS departments IS NET

PNU/CS:

PNU/IS:
f3

PNU/NET:
f1 f2 net321

PNU/NET/net321:
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$

```

if the current is NOT /home/ubuntu, for example if the current is /home/ubuntu/Desktop:

\$cd /home/ubuntu/PNU → make PNU the current directory	OR	\$cd /home/ubuntu → make /home/ubuntu the current
\$ls → list the content of the current, which is now PNU		\$ls PNU → list the content of PNU

```

ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/PNU
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls PNU
ls: cannot access PNU: No such file or directory
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu/PNU
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/PNU$ ls
college CS departments IS NET
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/PNU$

```

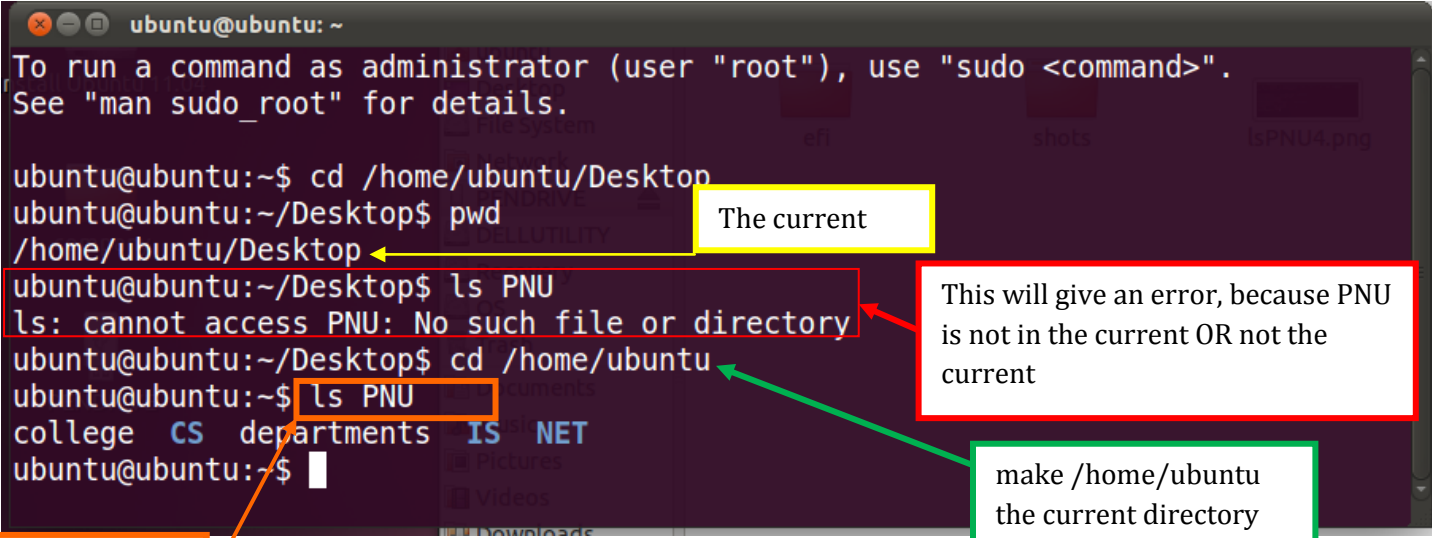
list the content of the current, which is now PNU

The current

This will give an error, because PNU is not in the current OR not the current

make PNU the current directory

OR



The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~'. The first command is 'cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop', followed by 'pwd' which outputs '/home/ubuntu/Desktop'. A yellow box labeled 'The current' points to this path. The next command is 'ls PNU', which results in an error: 'ls: cannot access PNU: No such file or directory'. A red box around this error has a red arrow pointing to it from a text box that says 'This will give an error, because PNU is not in the current OR not the current'. The following command is 'cd /home/ubuntu', and then 'ls PNU' is executed again, showing the output: 'college CS departments IS NET'. An orange box around 'ls PNU' has an orange arrow pointing to it from a text box that says 'list the content of PNU'. A green box around 'cd /home/ubuntu' has a green arrow pointing to it from a text box that says 'make /home/ubuntu the current directory'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/Desktop  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls PNU  
ls: cannot access PNU: No such file or directory  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd /home/ubuntu  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls PNU  
college CS departments IS NET  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

The current

This will give an error, because PNU is not in the current OR not the current

list the content of PNU

make /home/ubuntu the current directory

- list the contents of the directory company.

NOTE: company is in → /home/ubuntu/Desktop

\$cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop → make Desktop the current directory

\$ls company → list the content of company

OR

\$cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop/company → make company the current directory

\$ls → list the content of the current, which is now company

```

ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls company
ls: cannot access company: No such file or directory
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls company
accounting departments IT salary sales
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls -l company
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 60 2011-11-04 20:07 accounting
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 2011-11-04 20:05 departments
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 60 2011-11-04 20:07 IT
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 2011-11-04 20:06 salary
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 100 2011-11-04 20:06 sales
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$

```

list the
content of
company

The current

This will give an error,
because company is not
in the current OR not the
current.

make Desktop the
current directory

OR

```

ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Desktop/company
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls company
ls: cannot access company: No such file or directory
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/Desktop/company
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/company$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Desktop/company
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/company$ ls
accounting departments IT salary sales
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/company$ ls -l
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 60 2011-11-04 20:07 accounting
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 2011-11-04 20:05 departments
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 60 2011-11-04 20:07 IT
-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 2011-11-04 20:06 salary
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 100 2011-11-04 20:06 sales
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/company$

```

list the
content of the
current,
which is now
company

The current

This will give an error,
because company is not
in the current OR not the
current.

make company the
current directory

- list the content of the root

\$ls /

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
Examples  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls /  
bin      cdrom    etc      initrd.img  media  opt      rofs  sbin      srv      tmp      var  
boot     dev      home     lib          mnt    proc     root  selinux   sys      usr      vmlinuz  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```