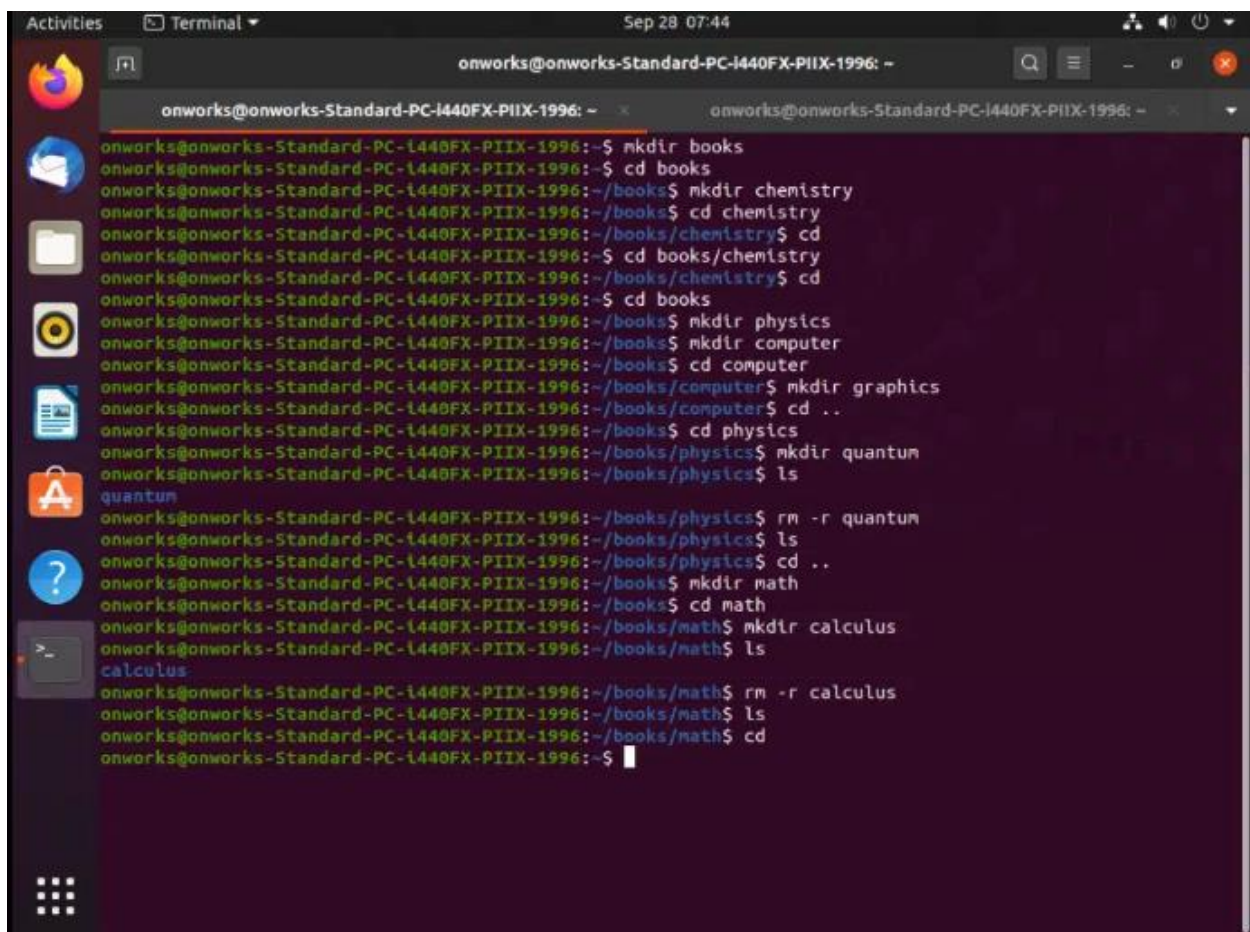


Lab 03

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Task 1, 2,3 and 4:

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~". The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs. The user starts in the root directory (~). They create a directory named "books" using "mkdir books". Then they navigate into "books" with "cd books". Inside "books", they create a directory named "chemistry" with "mkdir chemistry". They navigate into "chemistry" with "cd chemistry". Then they navigate back to "books" with "cd ..". Inside "books", they create a directory named "physics" with "mkdir physics". They navigate into "physics" with "cd physics". Then they create a directory named "quantum" with "mkdir quantum". They list the contents of "physics" with "ls", which shows "quantum". They remove the "quantum" directory with "rm -r quantum". They list the contents of "physics" again with "ls", which is empty. They navigate back to "books" with "cd ..". Inside "books", they create a directory named "math" with "mkdir math". They navigate into "math" with "cd math". Then they create a directory named "calculus" with "mkdir calculus". They list the contents of "math" with "ls", which shows "calculus". They remove the "calculus" directory with "rm -r calculus". They list the contents of "math" again with "ls", which is empty. They navigate back to "books" with "cd ..". Finally, they list the contents of "books" with "ls", which shows "chemistry", "math", and "physics".

```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~$ mkdir books
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~$ cd books
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ mkdir chemistry
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ cd chemistry
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/chemistry$ cd ..
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ cd physics
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ mkdir computer
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ cd computer
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/computer$ mkdir graphics
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/computer$ cd ..
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ cd physics
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/physics$ mkdir quantum
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/physics$ ls
quantum
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/physics$ rm -r quantum
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/physics$ ls
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/physics$ cd ..
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ mkdir math
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ cd math
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/math$ mkdir calculus
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/math$ ls
calculus
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/math$ rm -r calculus
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/math$ ls
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books/math$ cd ..
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-l440FX-PIIX-1996: ~/books$ ls
chemistry  math  physics
```

books/chemistry is a relative path because it is not showing full path from root.

Task 5:

pwd (Print Working Directory)

This command tells you the path of the directory you are currently in.

Example: If you're in a folder called Documents, typing pwd might show /home/username/Documents.

2. ls (List)

This command shows all the files and folders in your current directory.

Example: If you type ls in the Documents folder, it might list files like file1.txt, file2.txt, etc.

3. cd (Change Directory)

This command lets you move to a different directory (folder).

Example: Typing cd /home/username/Documents will take you to the Documents folder.

4. mkdir (Make Directory)

This command creates a new folder.

Example: If you type mkdir new_folder, a folder called new_folder will be created in your current directory.