**At the command prompt, type cd etc and press Enter. What error message did you receive and why?**

Step 1:

The following error message will appear: The system cannot find the provided route. "The system cannot find the specified route," cause Error It appears that this problem happens when the PATH environment variable contains improper paths.

Step 2:

That's all there is to it for how to fix the program's "The system cannot find the path supplied." error when executing it from the command prompt. Invalid directories and subdirectories in the PATH environment variable are to blame for this issue. Simply get rid of them to fix the problem. Look for instances where the path fails to display the directory name when you type the path or echo%PATH% at the command prompt to find invalid directories. Beware of special PATH characters like &. Even though the run window can open such a path, it seems they are not valid for the PATH environment variable.

At the command prompt, type cd /etc and press Enter. At the command prompt, type pwd and press Enter to view the current working directory. Did your current working directory change? Did you specify a relative or absolute pathname to the /etc directory when you used the cd /etc command?

Step 1:

PWD stands for print working directory in computer language. It is among the simplest and most widely used commands in Linux. The command prints the entire path to the current working directory when it is executed.

Step 2:

The pathname will change to root directory upon entering pwd. Because it specifies the location of a file, the command specifies an absolute pathname.

By just typing cd., you can go from your login directory up one directory to your home directory. The directory you wish to cd to is specified by the relative path in terms of your current directory.

Because the default path when a command window is opened is the user's home, the command cd /etc specifies a relative path. The user's home directory is replaced with the etc directory as the current directory.

As long as you are aware of where you are (your current directory) and how it relates to where you wish to go, changing directories is simple.

The cd command can be used to switch directories. Using this command alone will always take you back to your home directory; using a pathname to access any other directory is necessary.

Pathnames can be absolute or relative. Relative routes go down from your current directory, wherever that may be, while absolute paths start at the top with / (also known as root), and then look down for the requested location.

The cd /etc command switches the current directory to the one that is provided after the slash /. /etc refers to the etc folder in the root. Typing cd / would take the linux user to the root directory if they were already in the /etc subdirectory.