1 What is the path for your home directory? How do you change your current working directory to your home directory?

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ ls /
bin    dev   lib    libx32      mnt   root  snap        sys  var
boot   etc   lib32  lost+found  opt   run   srv         tmp
cdrom  home  lib64  media       proc  sbin  swap.img    usr
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd /home
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:/home$ k
```

2 How can you find out your current working directory?

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:/home$ pwd
/home
```

3 Explain briefly what option -p does when used with mkdir command. In addition, find out what version number of mkdir command you have.

When -p is used with mkdir command you can make directories with subdirectories with one command.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ mkdir -p kansio1/kansio2/kansio3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$
```

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ mkdir --version
mkdir (GNU coreutils) 8.30
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License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Written by David MacKenzie.
```

4 Create the following directory structure including the files to your home directory using your Linux shell. Files can be empty or containing text.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:/home$ cd /home/user
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ mkdir hl
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ ls
hl  kansiol
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd/hl
-bash: cd/hl: No such file or directory
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd /hl
-bash: cd: /hl: No such file or directory
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd /home/user/hl
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ mkdir dir1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ mkdir dir2
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ mkdir dir3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ ls
dir1  dir2  dir3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ cd /home/user/hl/dir2
```

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir2$ file1.txt
file1.txt: command not found
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir2$ touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir2$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
```

5 Copy all files with .txt extension from dir2 to dir1 using relative path for directories using only one command.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ cp dir2/*.txt dir1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl$ cd /home/user/hl/dir1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir1$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir1$
```

6 Move all files starting with string File1 from dir2 to dir3 using absolute path for directories using only one command.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir2$ mv file* /home/user/hl/dir3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir2$ cd /home/user/hl/dir3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/hl/dir3$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
```

7 Create tmp directory inside your home directory. Copy directory structure created in fourth part starting from directory h1 into the tmp directory in one command. The final directory tree should then look like this: /home/your_user/tmp/h1...

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/h1$ cd /home/user
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ mkdir tmp
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ ls
h1  kansiol  tmp
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd /home/user/tmp
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/tmp$ mkdir h1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/tmp$ cd /home/user/tmp/h1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/tmp/h1$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/tmp/h1$ ls
dir1  dir2  dir3
```

8 Remove tmp/h1 directory structure from your home directory using only one command.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ rm -r tmp/h1
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ ls
h1  kansiol  tmp
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cd /home/user/tmp
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/tmp$ ls
```

9 Rename File1.txt file under dir1 in a way it begins with string NewFileX1 (File1.txt → NewFileX1.txt)

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/h1/dir1$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/h1/dir1$ mv file1.txt NewFileX1.txt
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~/h1/dir1$ ls
NewFileX1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
```

10 How do you distinguish the following two paths: relative and absolute? What do these terms mean? Give examples from both paths.

Absolute path starts always from the system root “/”

For example in this exercise: /home/user/h1/dir1

Relative path starts from the current directory

For example from tmp to dir1: ../h1/dir1