

It was confusing at first, because I was logged into Ubuntu and then I have to log out and choose another system (I believe it was called sfx system)

1. typing "ls" into the terminal gave me (displaying only files without the "." at the beginning)

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2. typing "ls -a" (display all the files with the "." starting)

. .cache, etc... (a lot of them)

ls --> example of command which can take options

--> -a example of an option

3. Making Directories

% mkdir --> making directories

Now I can see the directory unixstuff that I created

4. Changing to a different directory

cd --> change directory

After changing directory, the directory is empty because there are no items inside

5. Exercise 1A

ls -a in unixstuff just . ..

4. The current directory (.)

cd . means stay where you are (the unixstuff directory)

5. The parent directory (..)

cd .. means the parent of the current directory, back to your home directory

6. Pathnames - pwd (print working directory) --> enable to find where I am in relation to the whole file system

```
/home/CS_data/students/jhewu
```

7. Exercise 1b - I explore the file system using the terminal with cd, ls, and pwd

8. Understanding pathnames

```
ls unixstuff
```

```
ls backups
```

```
backups: no such file or directory
```

--> to use a command on a file (or directory) not in the current working directory, you must either cd to correct directory or specify its full pathname

```
ls unixstuff/backups
```

I am receiving an error that there is no such file or directory, not working as the tutorial intended

9. ~ (your home directory)

```
ls ~/unixstuff
```

--> it will list the contents of your unixstuff directory, no matter where you currently are in the file system

```
returns nothing
```

```
ls ~
```

```
returns the ls content
```

```
ls ~/ ..
```

```
returns all the users
```

## SUMMARY

ls --> list files and directories

ls -a --> list all files and directories

mkdir --> make a directory

cd directory --> change to named directory

cd --> change to home-directory

cd ~ --> change to home directory

cd .. --> change to parent directory

pwd --> display the path of the current directory