

Go to your home directory.	Enter cd
Find your working directory.	Enter pwd
Change to new working directory with its absolute pathname.	Enter cd /etc
List files in new working directory.	Enter ls
Change directory to root and list it in one step. (Use the command separator, a semicolon.)	Enter cd /; ls
Find your working directory.	Enter pwd
Change to a subdirectory; use its relative pathname.	Enter cd usr
Find your working directory.	Enter pwd
Change to a subdirectory.	Enter cd bin
Find your working directory.	Enter pwd
Give a wrong pathname.	Enter cd xqk
List files in another directory.	Enter ls /bin
Find your working directory (notice that ls didn't change it).	Enter pwd
Return to your home directory.	Enter cd

Looking Inside Files with less

By now, you're probably tired of looking at files from the outside. It's kind of like going to a bookstore and looking at the covers, but never getting to read a word. Let's look at a program for reading files.

If you want to "read" a long file on the screen, your system may have the **less** command to display one "page" (a terminal filled from top to bottom) of text at a time.

If you don't have **less**, you'll probably have similar programs named **more** or **pg**. (In fact, the name **less** is a play on the name of **more**, which came first.) The syntax is:

less *option(s) file(s)*

less lets you move forward or backward in the files by any number of pages or lines; you can also move back and forth between two or more files specified on the command line. When you invoke **less**, the first "page" of the file appears. A prompt appears at the bottom of the terminal (or terminal window), as in the following example: