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TP 2

1. Explain what are the difference between Absolute path and Relative path. Give one example.

* An absolute path refers to the complete and exact location of a file or directory in a file system. It starts from the root directory and includes all the directories leading up to the desired file or directory.  
   Example: cd /home/username/Documents/Desktop
* A relative path, on the other hand, is defined in relation to the current working directory. It specifies the location of a file or directory relative to where you are currently located in the file system.

Example: cd /Desktop

1. Explain the linux commands below:
   1. pwd: Print working directory.
   2. ls: List all the folders and files of a directory.
   3. cd: Change directory (one folder to another) eg (special case: “cd ..” change to origin location).
   4. mkdir: Creates a directory(folder).
   5. touch: Create empty files.
   6. Cat: Shows content of a file.
   7. Echo: Prints the arguments to the standard output.
2. Consider now we are at Home directory. Using linux commands you have learned to:
   1. Display the current directory
   2. Change directory to Desktop
   3. Create a folder named TPOS
   4. Change directory to Home directory
   5. Change directory to TPOS using Absolute Path
   6. Change directory to a folder Document in the username folder using Relative Path 4. Using linux commands you have learned to:
   7. Create folder in a Document folder and name it “TP01”
   8. Create text file name “file.txt”
   9. Write “I am YOUR NAME” in file.txt.
   10. Change directory to Desktop using Relative path.
   11. Read file “file.txt” from Desktop using Relative path.

