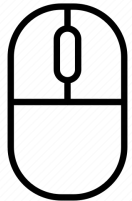
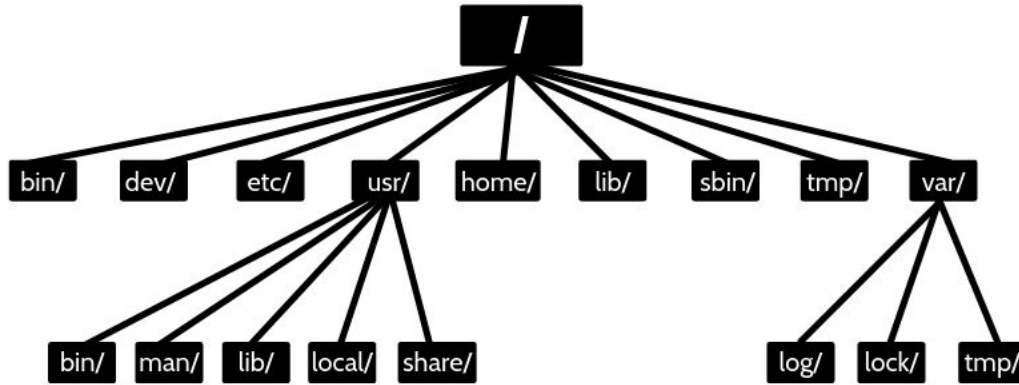


# File Exploration

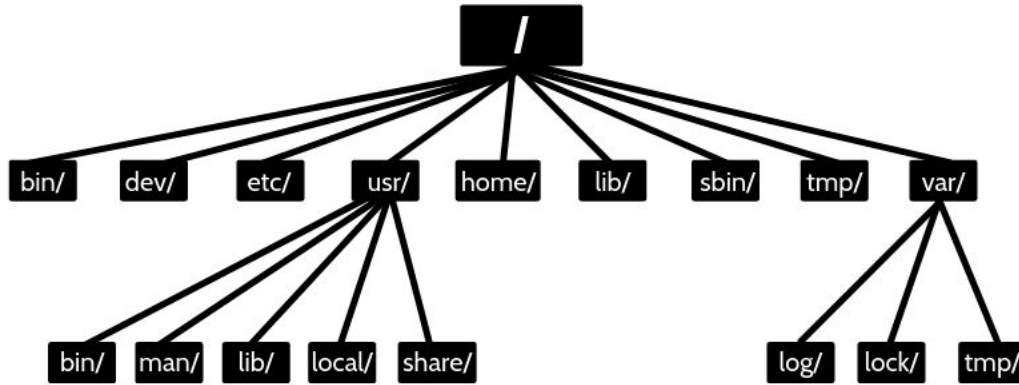
# File Exploration

Primitive way of interacting with a computer



# File Exploration

Primitive way of interacting with a computer



Commands for Exploration

- cd
- ls

# Syntax

# Syntax

command -[*option*] [*file/directory*]

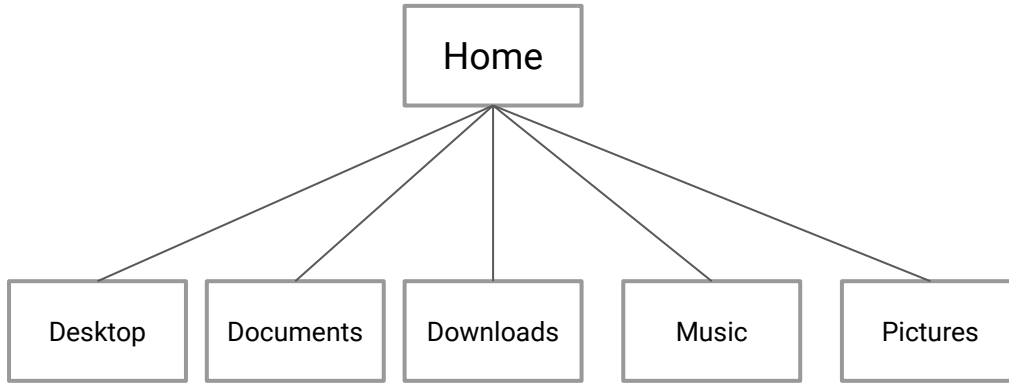
# Syntax

command -[*option*] [*file/directory*]

--help

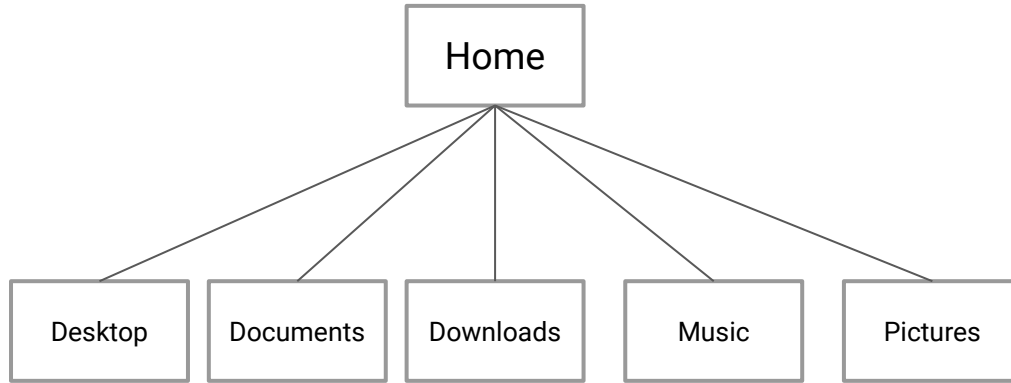
# cd - Change Directory

# cd - Change Directory



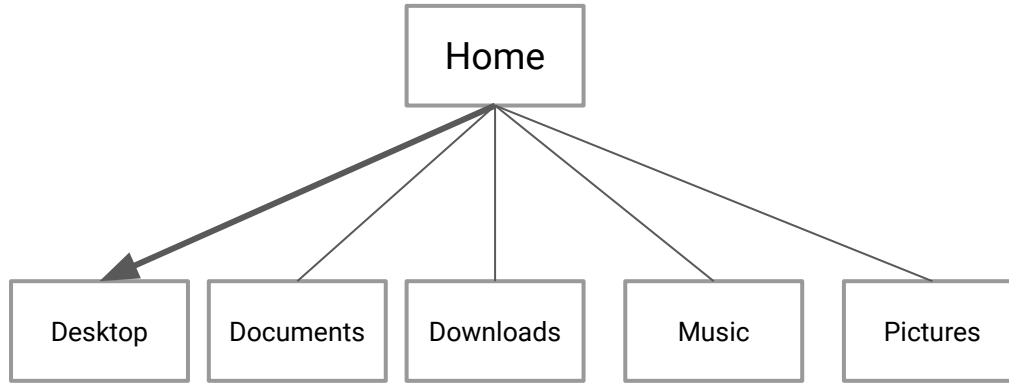


# cd - Change Directory



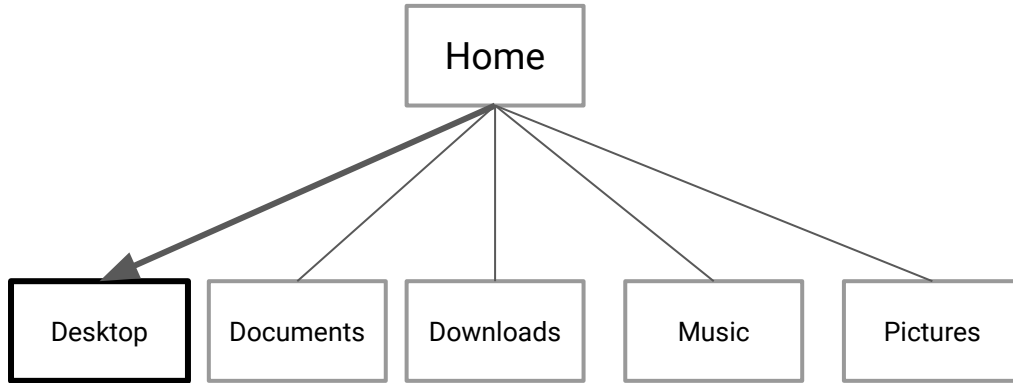
cd Desktop

# cd - Change Directory



cd /Desktop

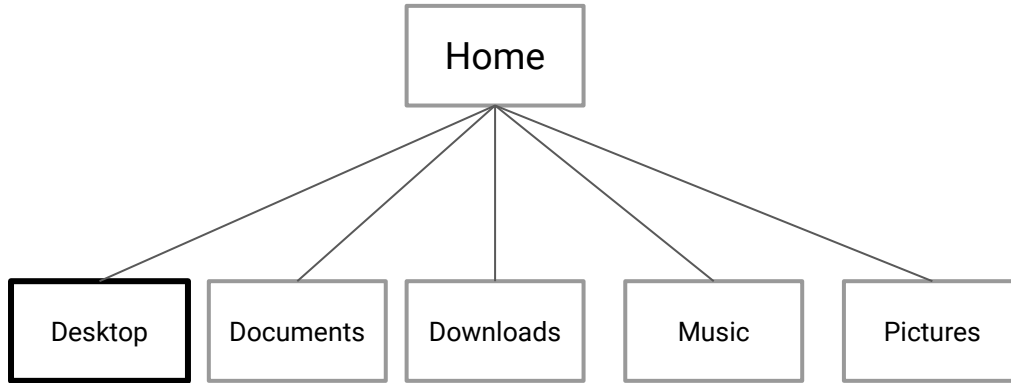
# cd - Change Directory



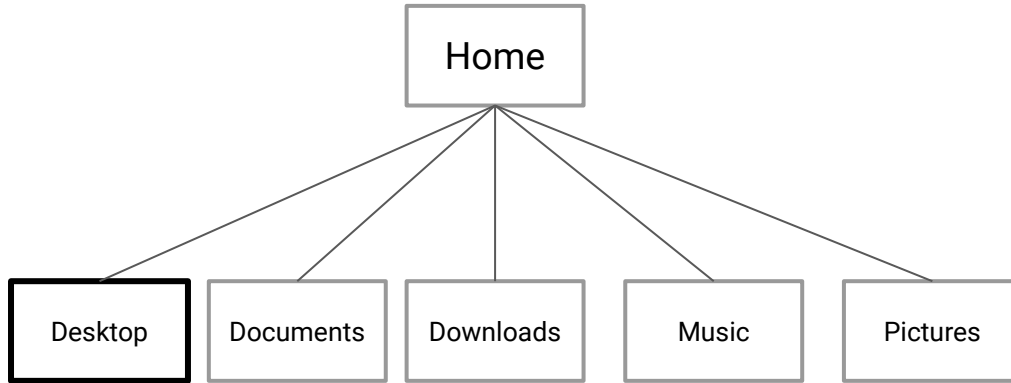
`cd /Desktop`

Desktop becomes current folder

# cd - Change Directory

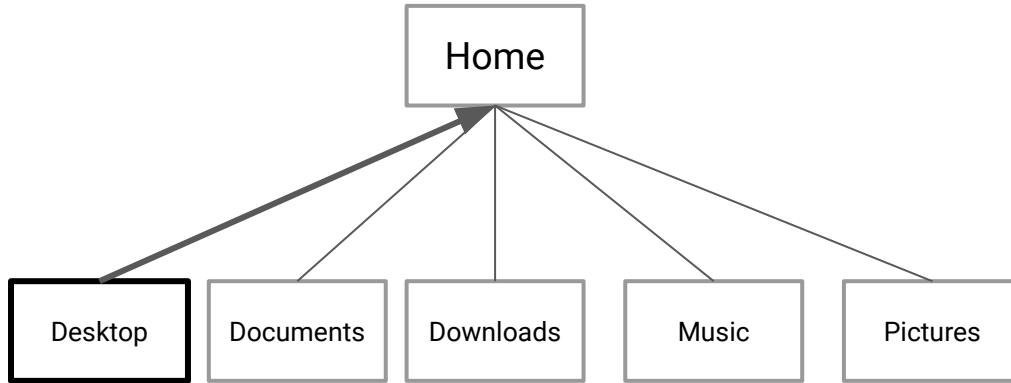


# cd - Change Directory



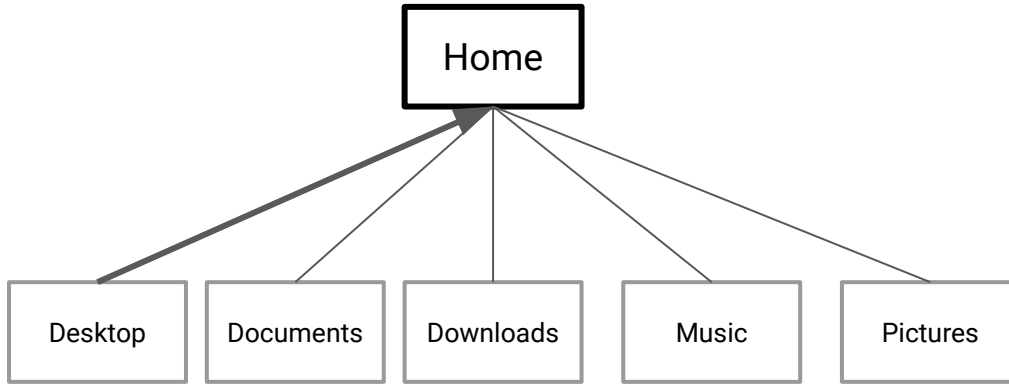
cd ..

# cd - Change Directory



cd ..

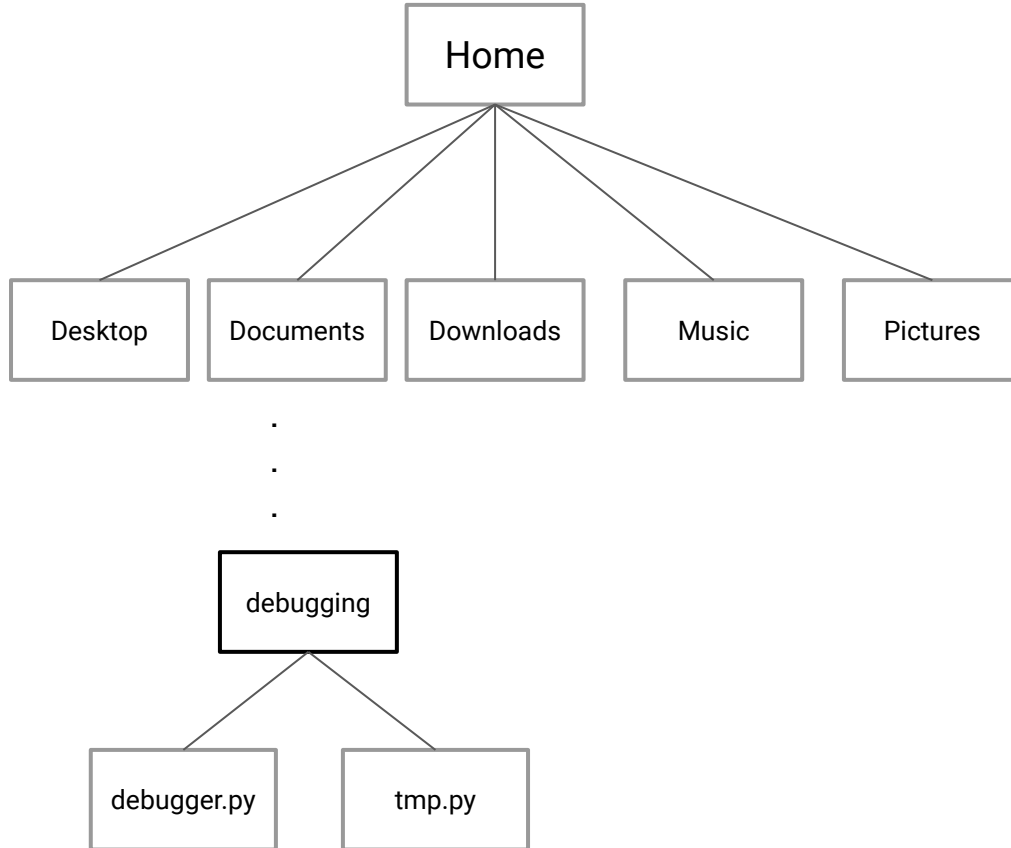
# cd - Change Directory



`cd ..`

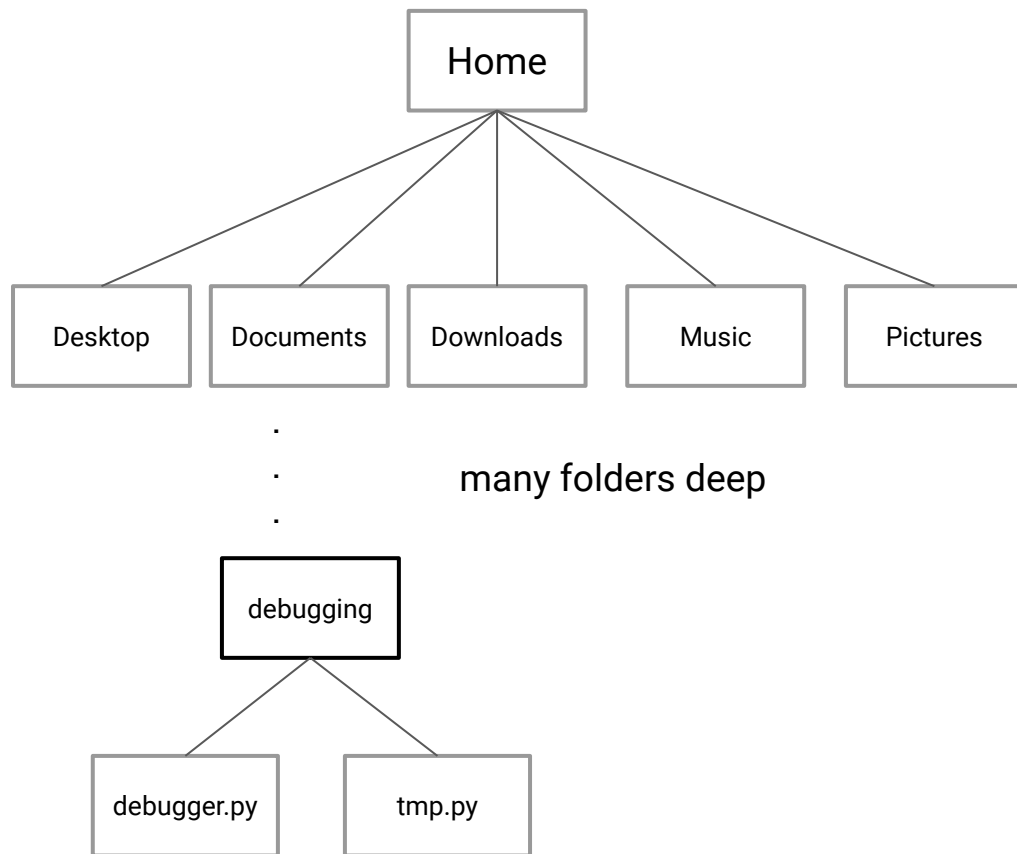
Home becomes current folder

# cd - Change Directory

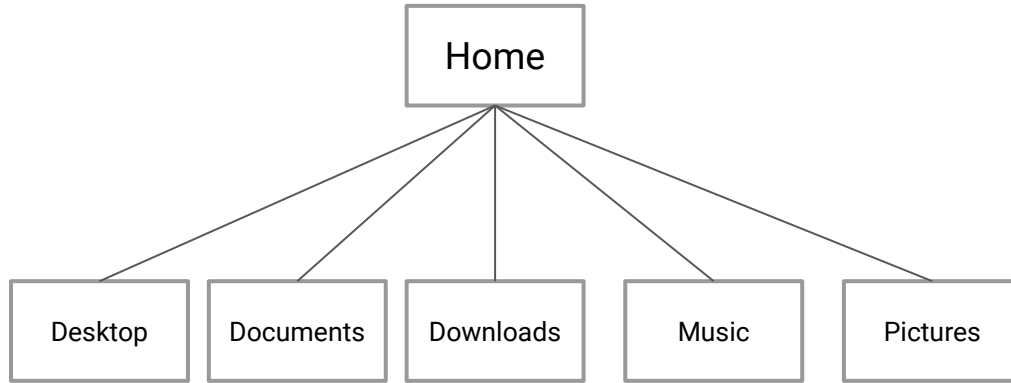




# cd - Change Directory

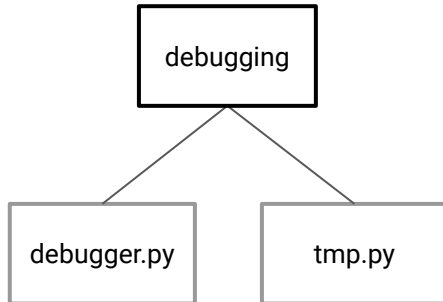


# cd - Change Directory



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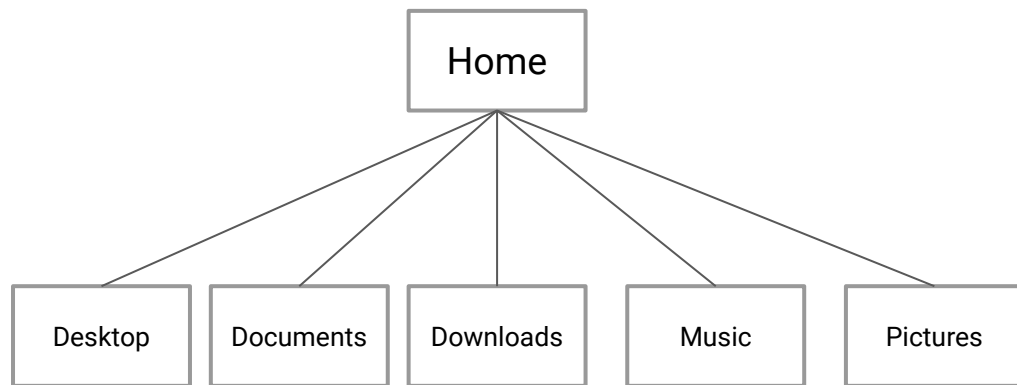
many folders deep



```
cd ..  
cd ..  
·  
·  
cd ..
```

could be any number of times

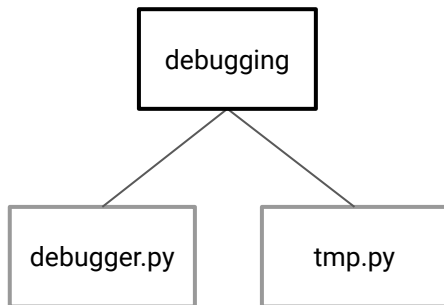
# cd - Change Directory



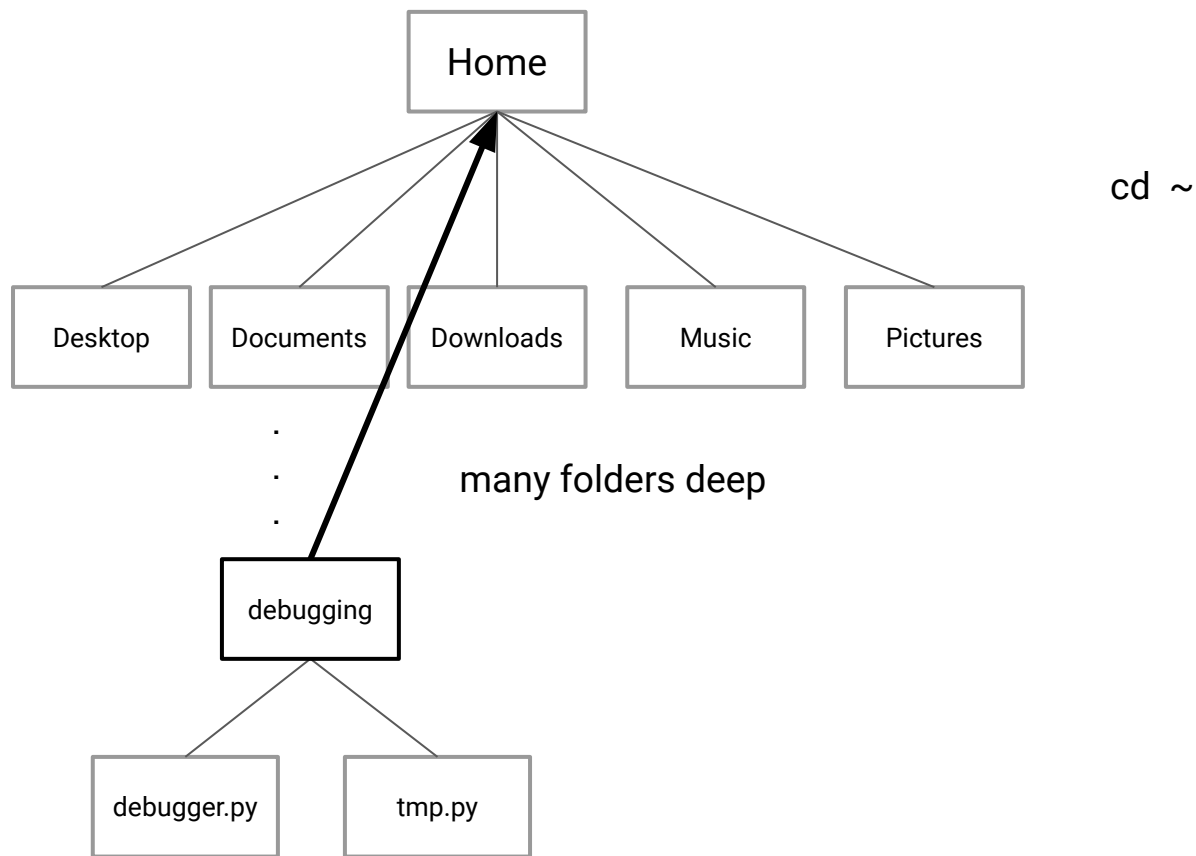
cd ~

·  
·  
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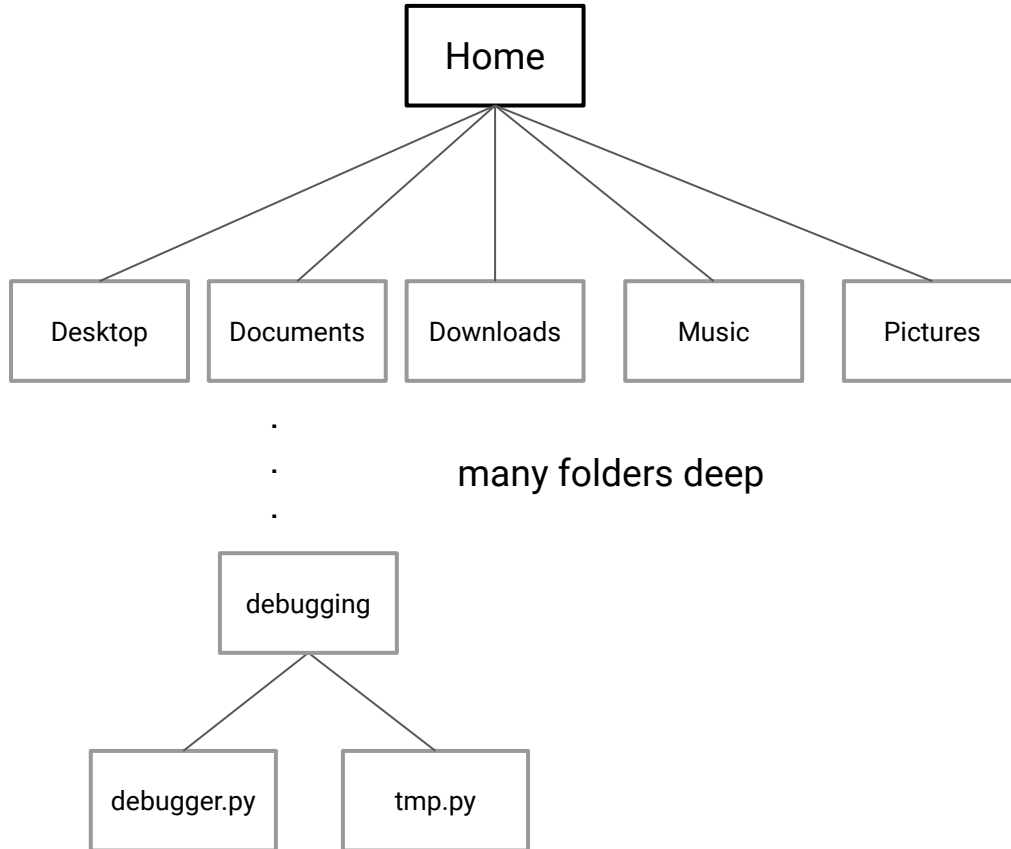
many folders deep



# cd - Change Directory



# cd - Change Directory

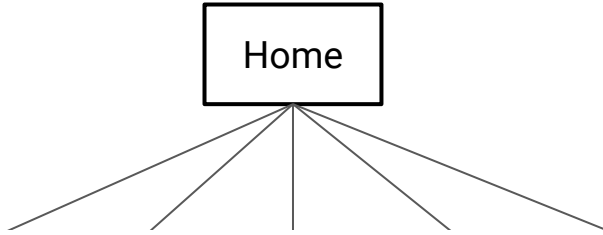


cd ~

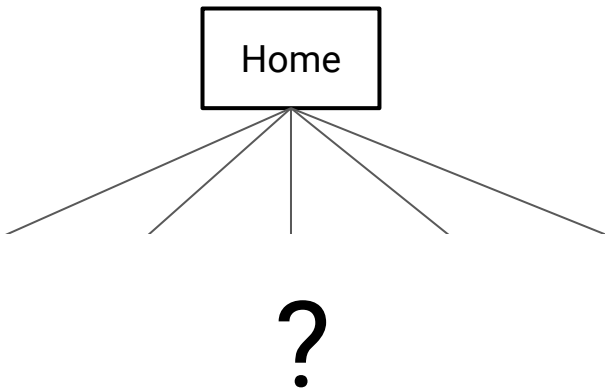
Skips all intermediary directories

# Is - Listing

# Is - Listing



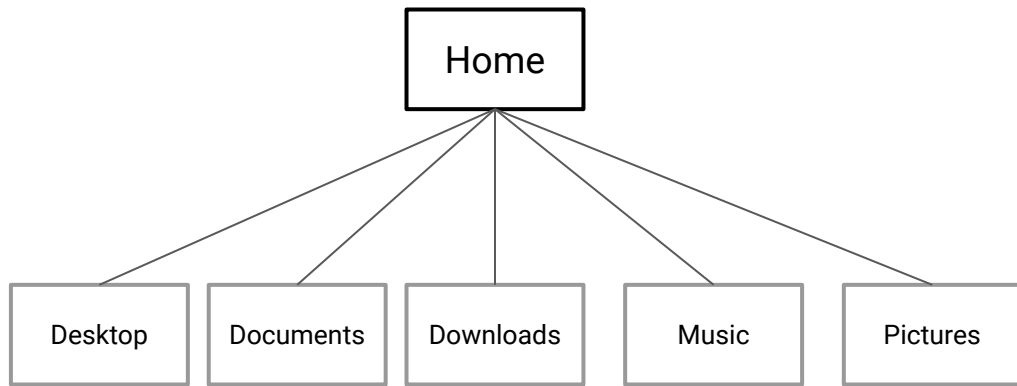
# Is - Listing



Sub-folder are not shown



# ls - Listing



ls

# Demonstration - Terminal

# Demonstration - Terminal

Listing on Home folder. .... **ls**

ls --help

ls -a

~~cd --help~~

cd Desktop

ls

cd folder name

# Demonstration - Terminal

using `cd` and `ls` to locate `Testing_and_debugging.ipynb`

**Demonstrate this --- > `cd ..`**

what if a `folder_name` or `file_name` has a space(delimiter)?

show error for that operation

use of 'single quotes' to circumvent that { `Testing and debugging` } folder

Returning from the previous folder directly to Home using `cd ~` command