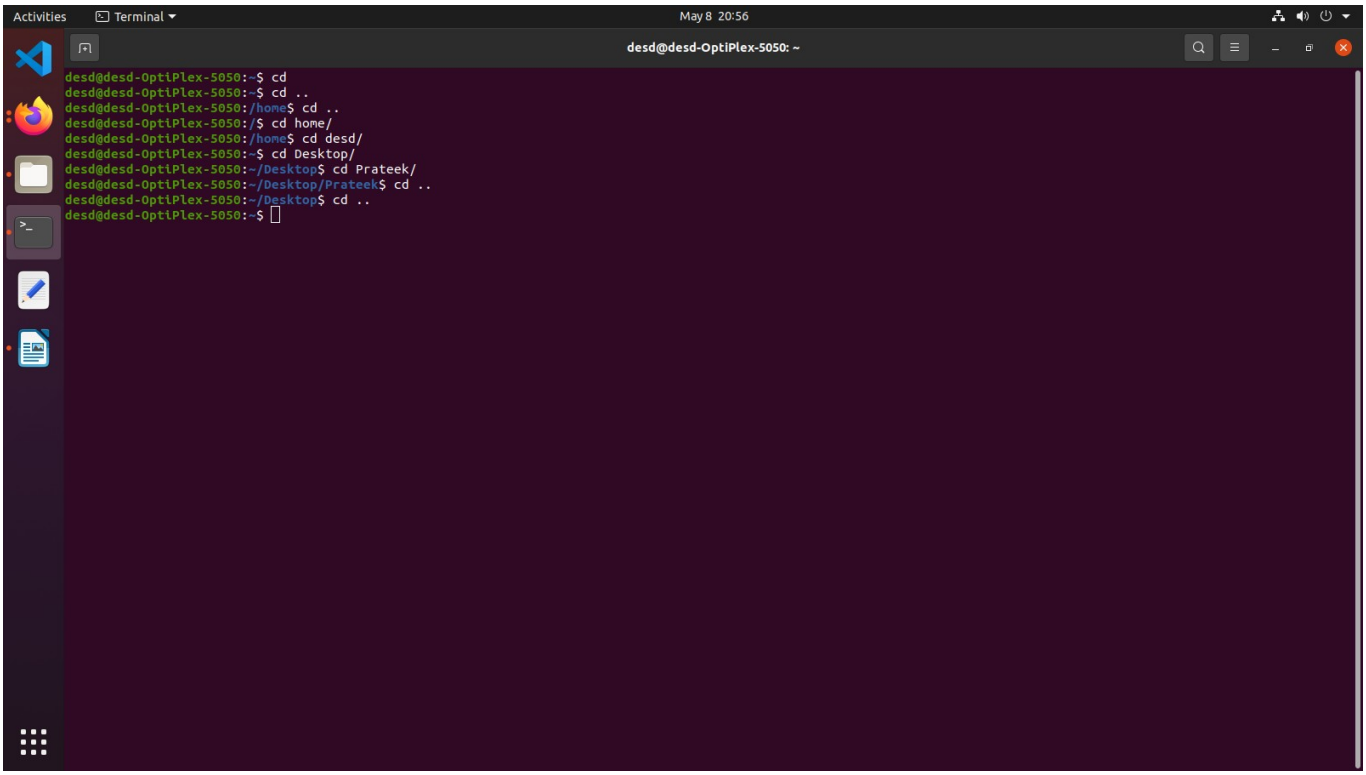
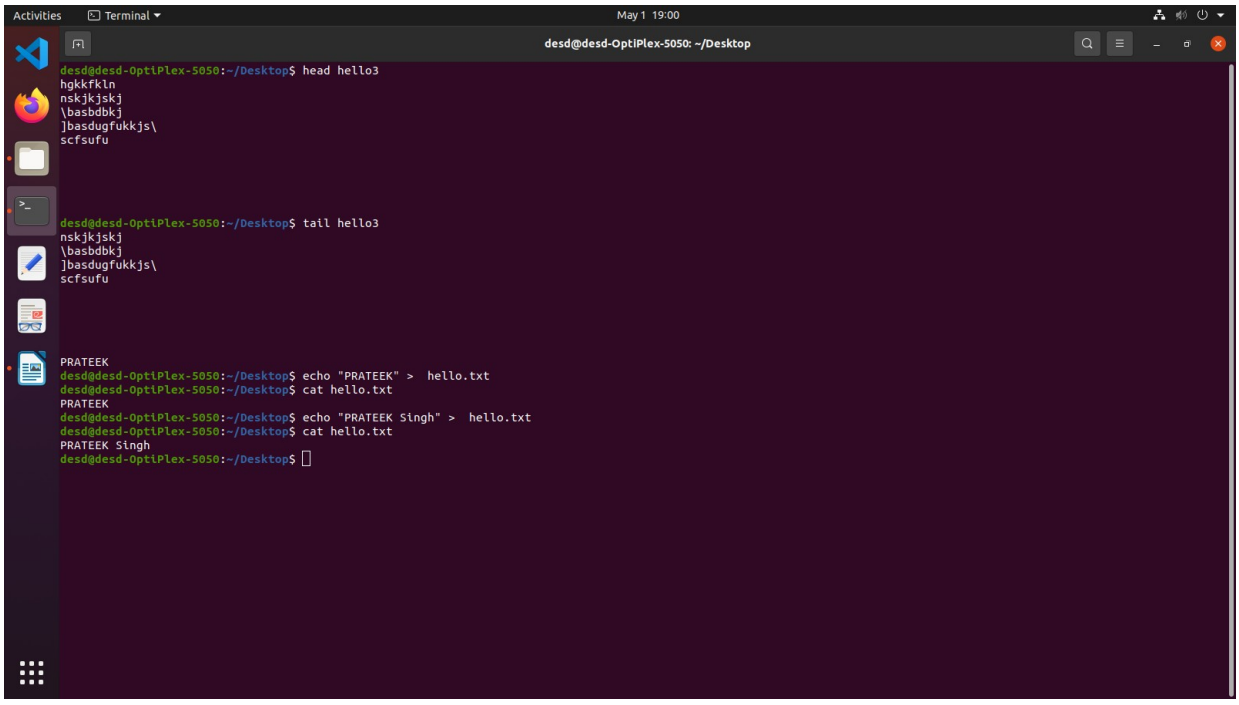
1. Print the current working directory. Browse through the Linux File system using cd command. Use dot(.) and dot-dot (..) notations. Use relative and absolute paths.



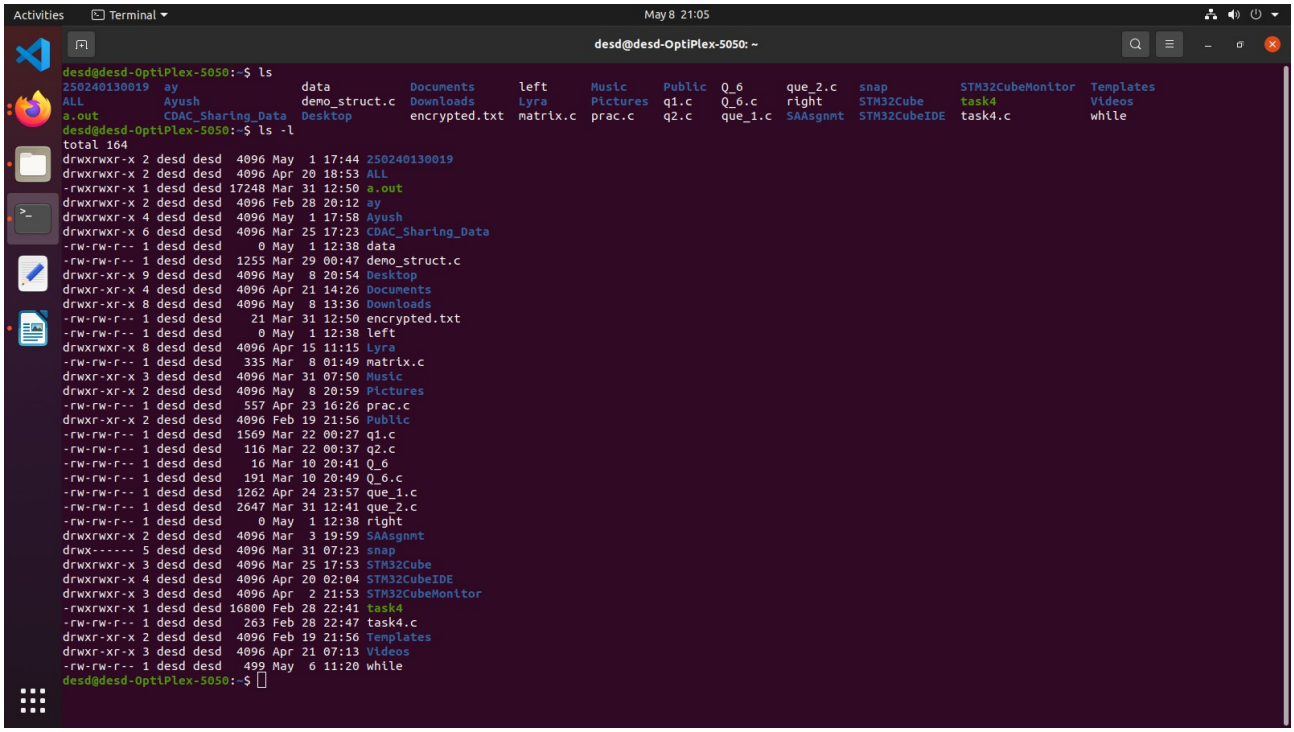
Here we we used the cd COMMAND To change the Directory and also go back the previous directory using the (..).

2. Use the commands echo and touch. Study the symbols < and > for redirection. Understand how the echo command can create a new text file using redirection.

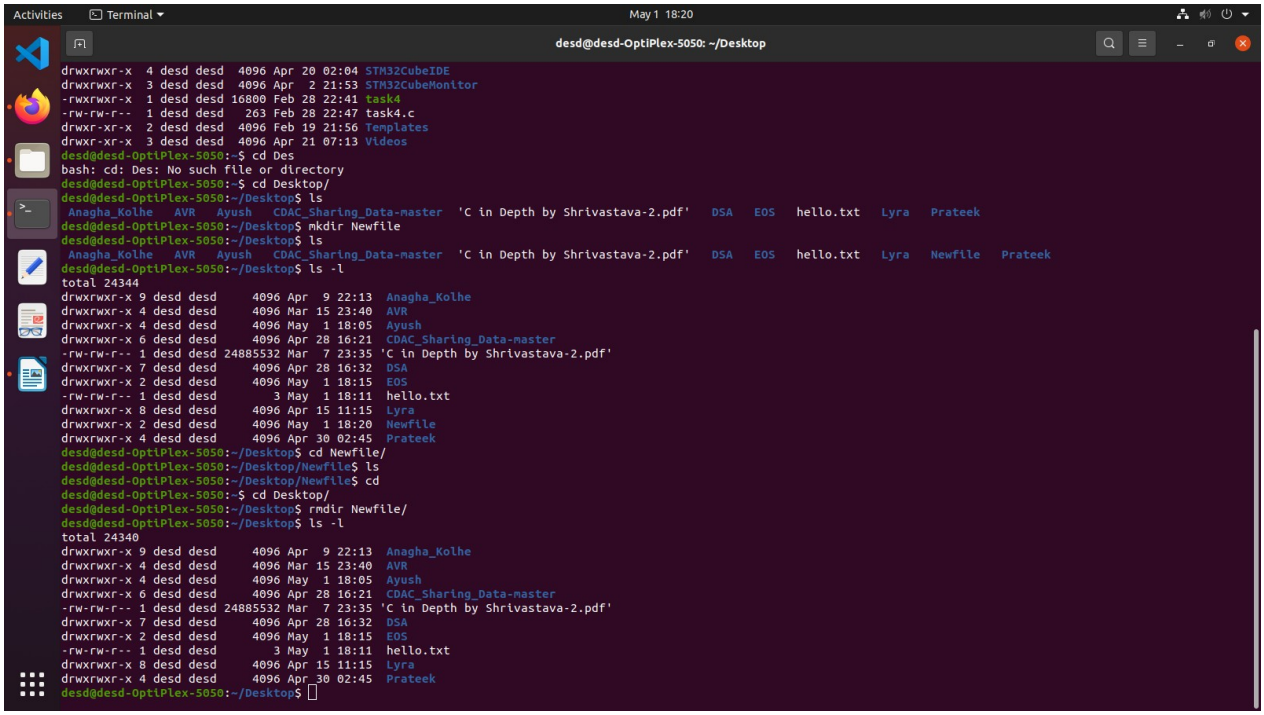


- `touch`: No output; creates empty file.
- `echo >`: No output; creates/overwrites file with text.
- `echo >>`: No output; appends text to file.
- `<`: Feeds file content as input (output depends on the command).

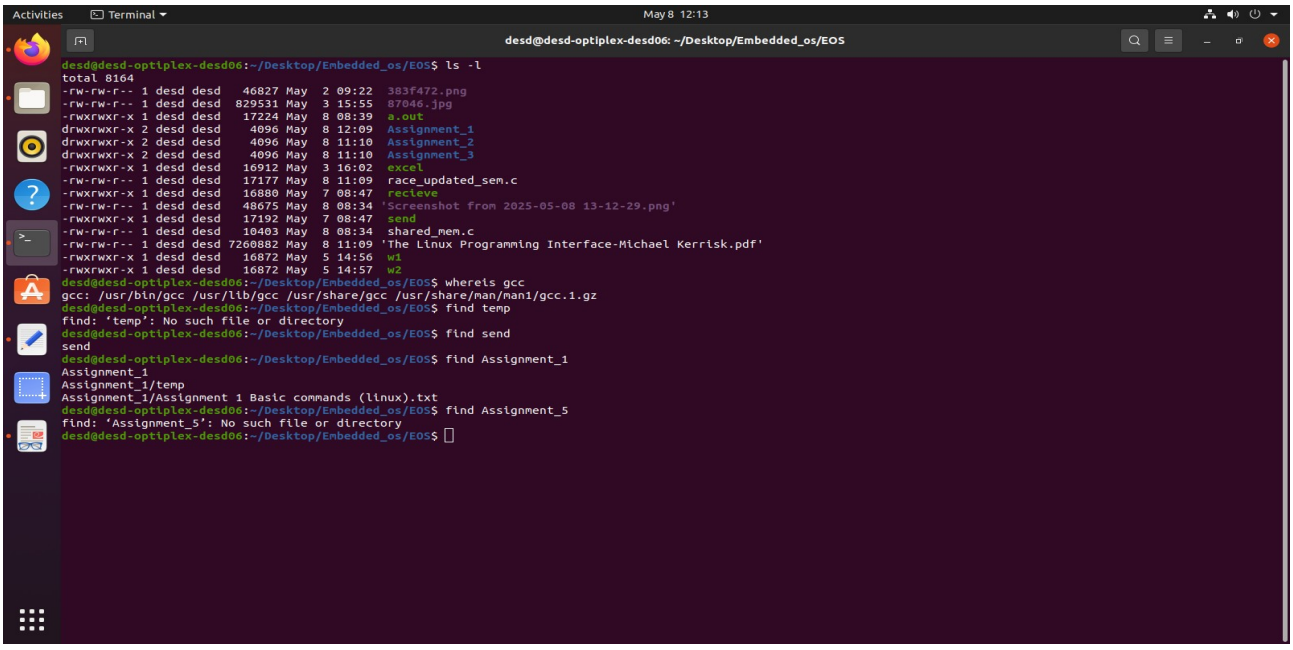
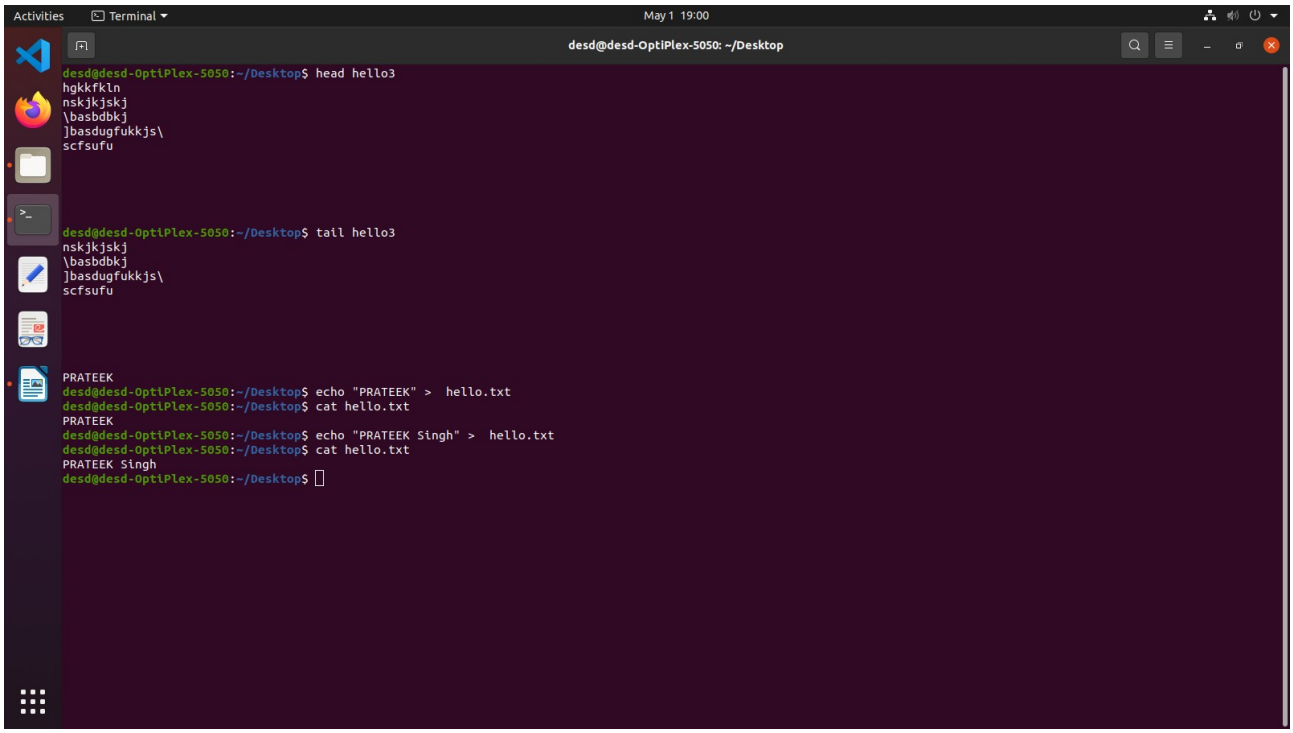
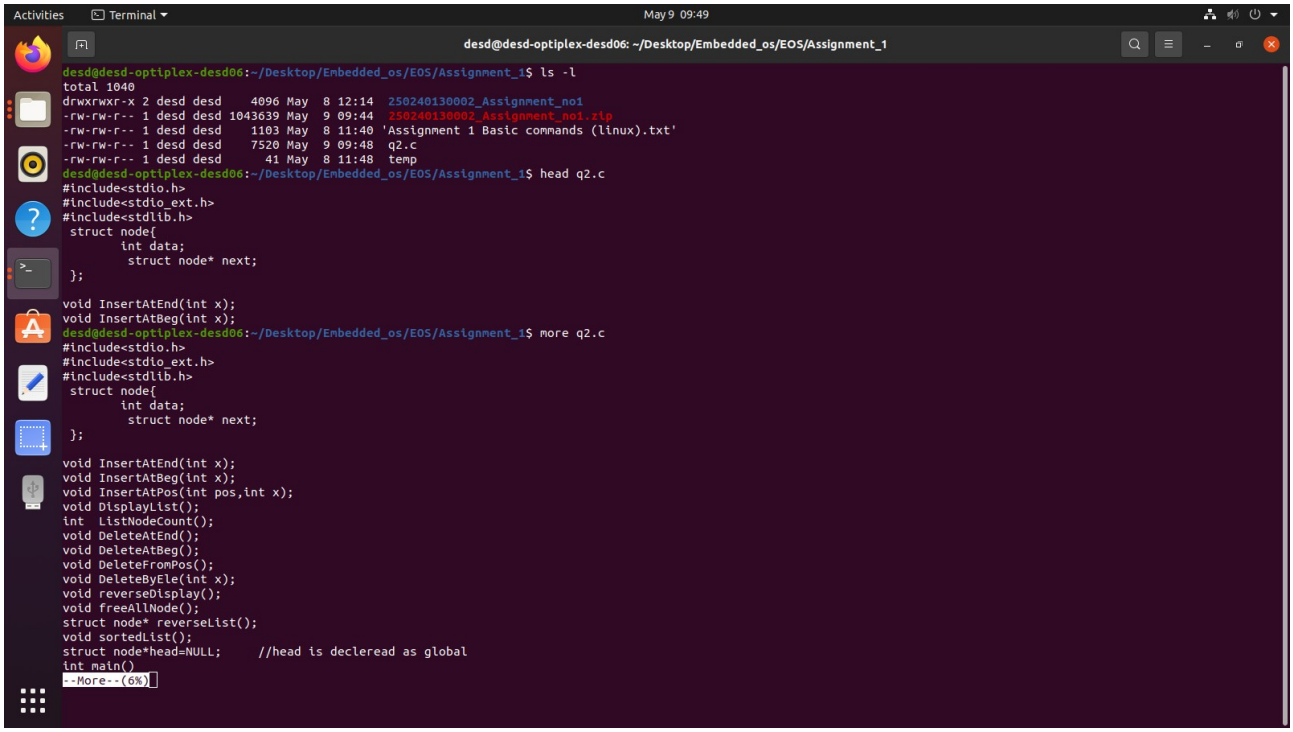
3. Use different options of ls command and see the output. Interpret the output of ls -l. Understand the permission field. Try using the echo, touch, and cp commands to create/copy files into a directory where you do not have permission. Correlate the permission field with the results of your commands.



4. Use the commands mkdir and rmdir to play with directories. What is the significance of x permission for a subdirectory?



5. Use commands -find, whereis and which for finding files in the file system.



6. Use commands cat, head, tail, more, less for displaying file contents on the screen. Understand options of these commands.