CompTIA Linux+

Working with Relative and Absolute Paths

Introduction

Welcome to the Working with Relative and Absolute Paths Practice Lab. In this module you will be provided with the instructions and devices needed to develop your hands-on skills.

Relative Paths
Absolute Paths
Linux System

Learning Outcomes

In this module, you will complete the following exercise:

- Exercise 1 - Working with Relative and Absolute Paths

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Differentiate between absolute and relative paths

Exam Objectives

The following exam objectives are covered in this lab:

- LPI: 104.1 Create partitions and filesystems
- CompTIA: 1.4 Given a scenario, manage storage in a Linux environment.

Exercise 1 - Working with Relative and Absolute Paths

A path to a file or folder is the unique location. A path contains / and alphanumeric characters.

In this exercise, you will differentiate between the absolute and relative paths.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Log into a Linux system
- Differentiate between absolute and relative paths

Your Devices

You will be using the following device in this lab. Please power this on now.

- PLABLINUX02 (Ubuntu Server)

PLABLINUX02
Ubuntu Server
192.168.0.3

Task 1 - Differentiate Between Absolute and Relative Paths

An absolute path shows the location of the file from the root of the file system. It shows all the individual directories in the path. A relative path, on the other hand, only a short form relative to the currently browsed directory is used.

In this task, you will learn to differentiate between the absolute and relative paths.

Step 1

On the desktop, right-click and select Open in Terminal.

Note: If you are prompted with the Software Updater dialog box, click Remind Me Later. This dialog box may occur before or after this step.
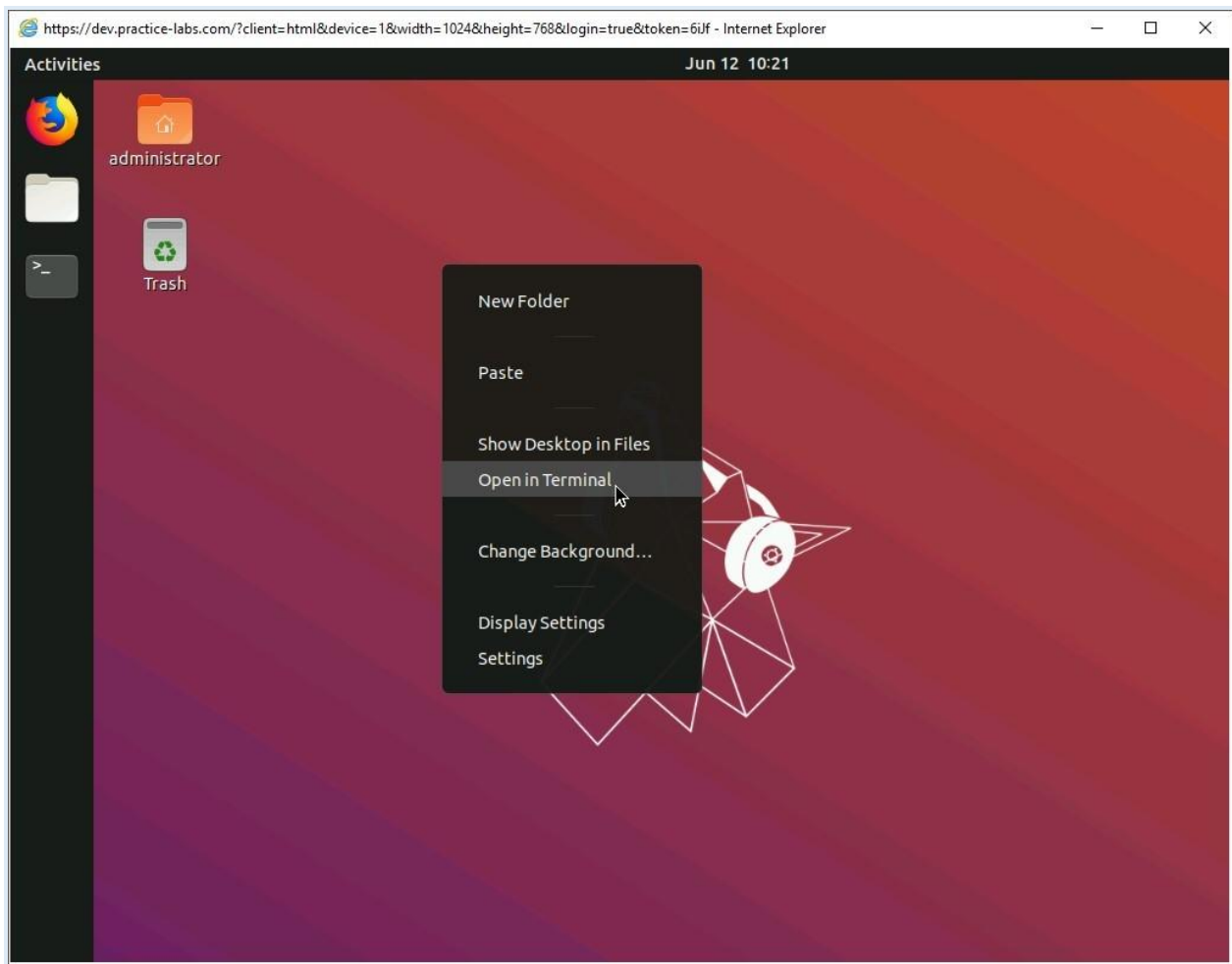

Figure 1.1 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Selecting the Open in Terminal option from the context menu.

Step 2

The terminal window is displayed.

When using absolute paths, you need to enter the complete path. To do this, type the following command:

```
cd /etc/init
```
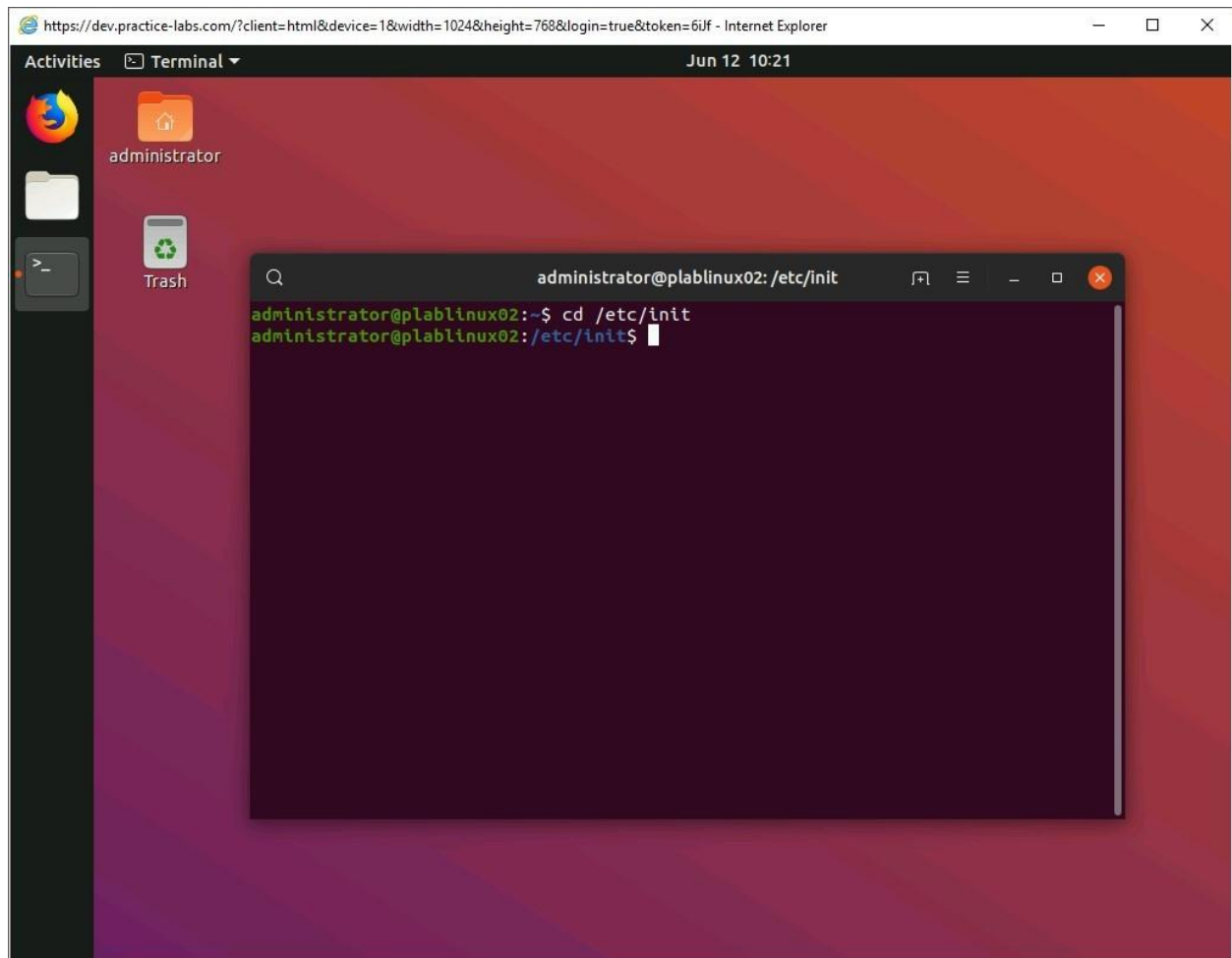
Press Enter.

Figure 1.2 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to the /etc/init directory using an absolute path.

Step 3

Type the following command to go back to the home directory:
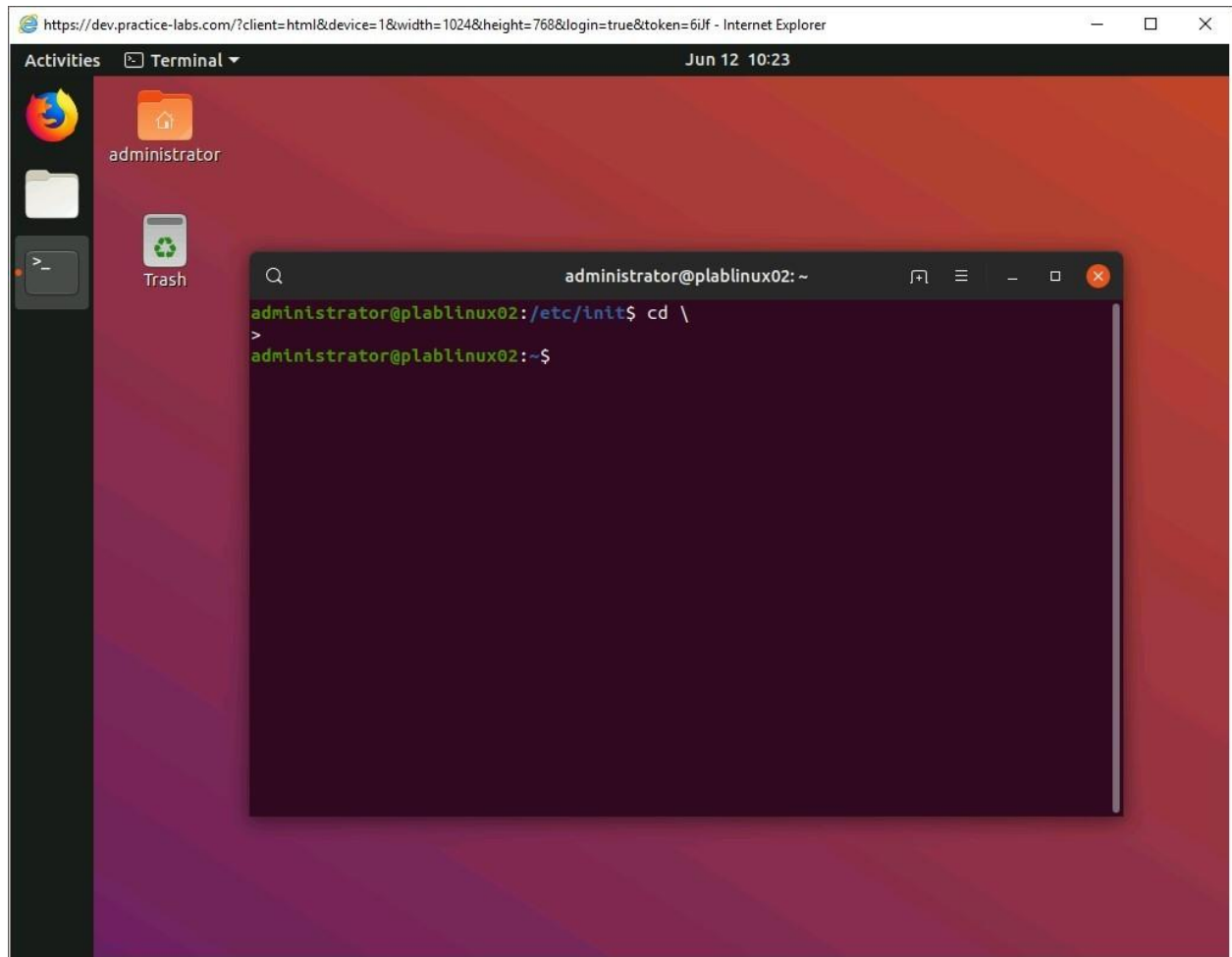
```
cd
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.3 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating back to the home directory.

Step 4

You will now use the absolute path to visit the Documents directory. To do this, type the following command:

```
cd /home/administrator/Documents
```
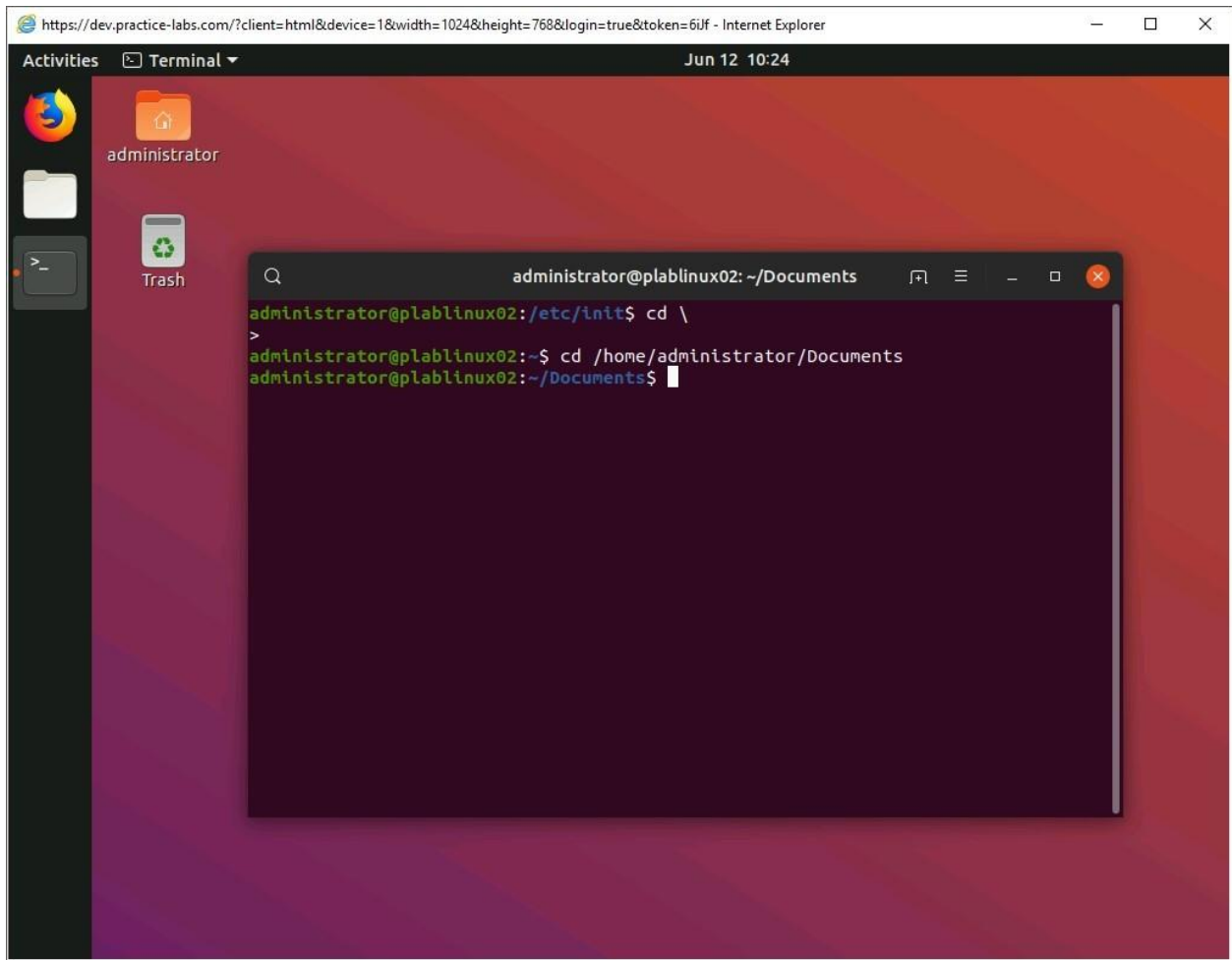
Press Enter.

Figure 1.4 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to the Documents directory using an absolute path.

Step 5

Type the following command to go back to the home directory:
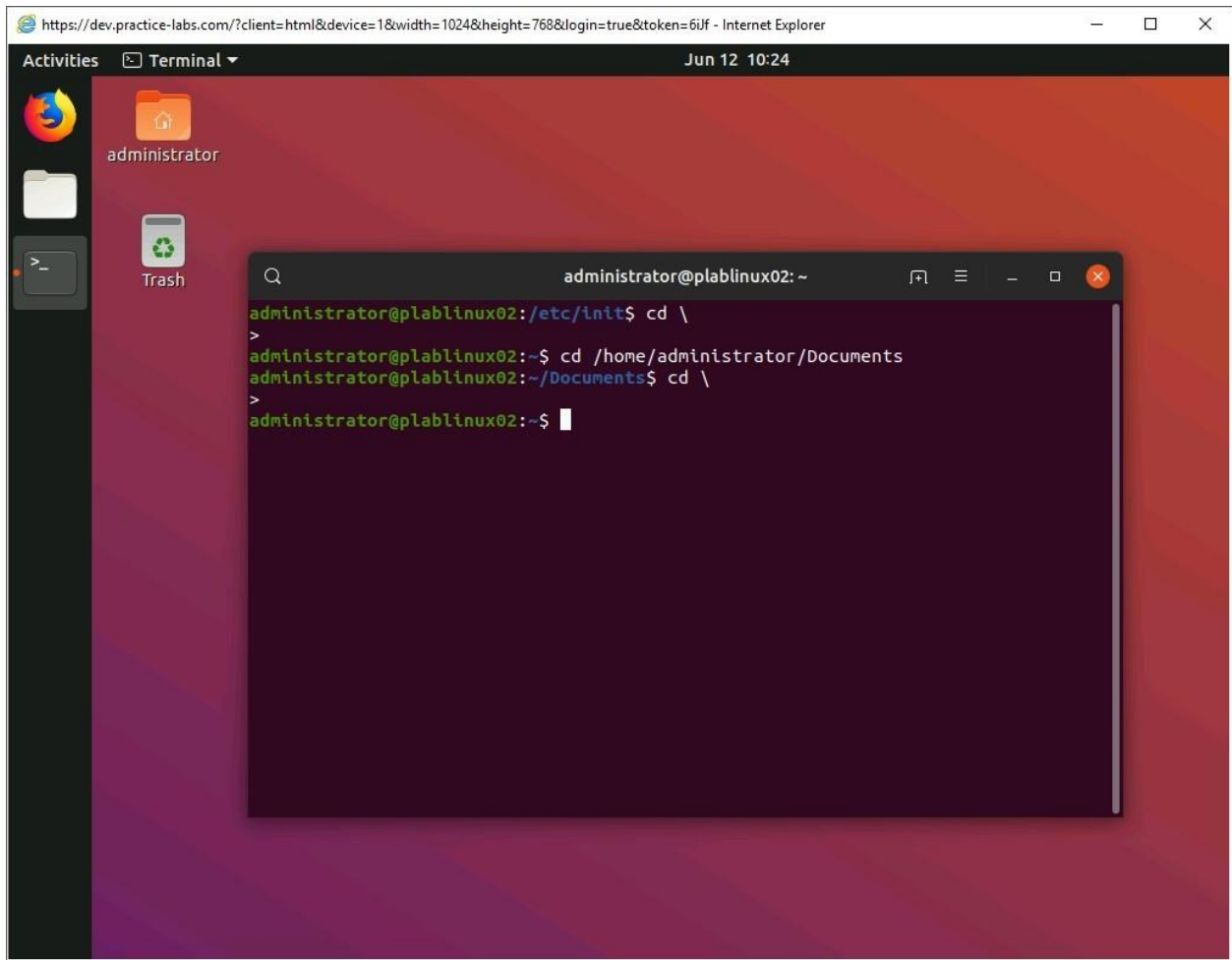
```
cd \
```

Press Enter twice.

Figure 1.5 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating back to the home directory.

Step 6

You will now use the relative path to visit the Documents directory. To do this, type the following command:

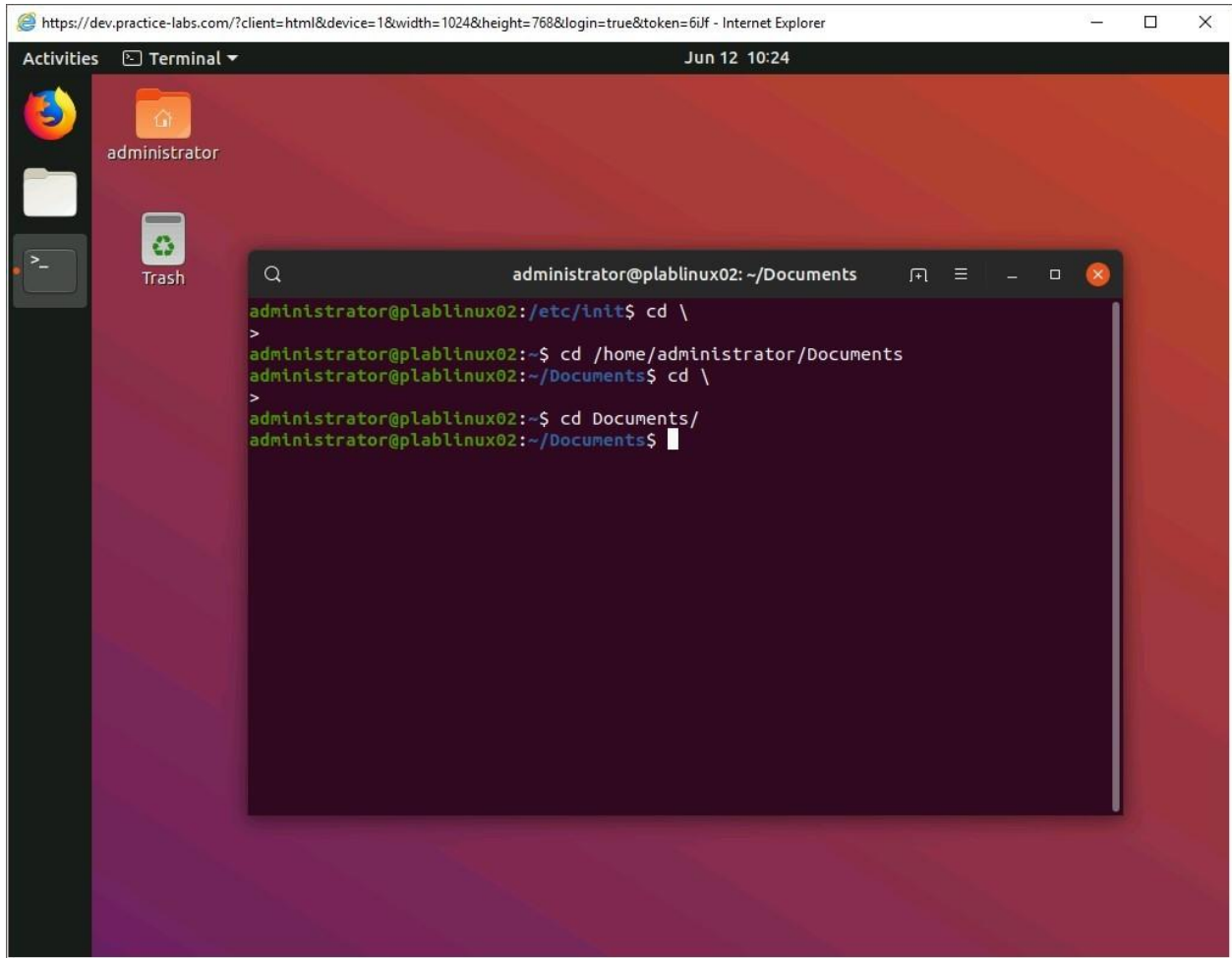```
cd Documents/
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.6 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to the Documents directory using a relative path.

## *Step 7*

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

Press Enter. Type the following command to go back to the home directory:

```
cd \
```
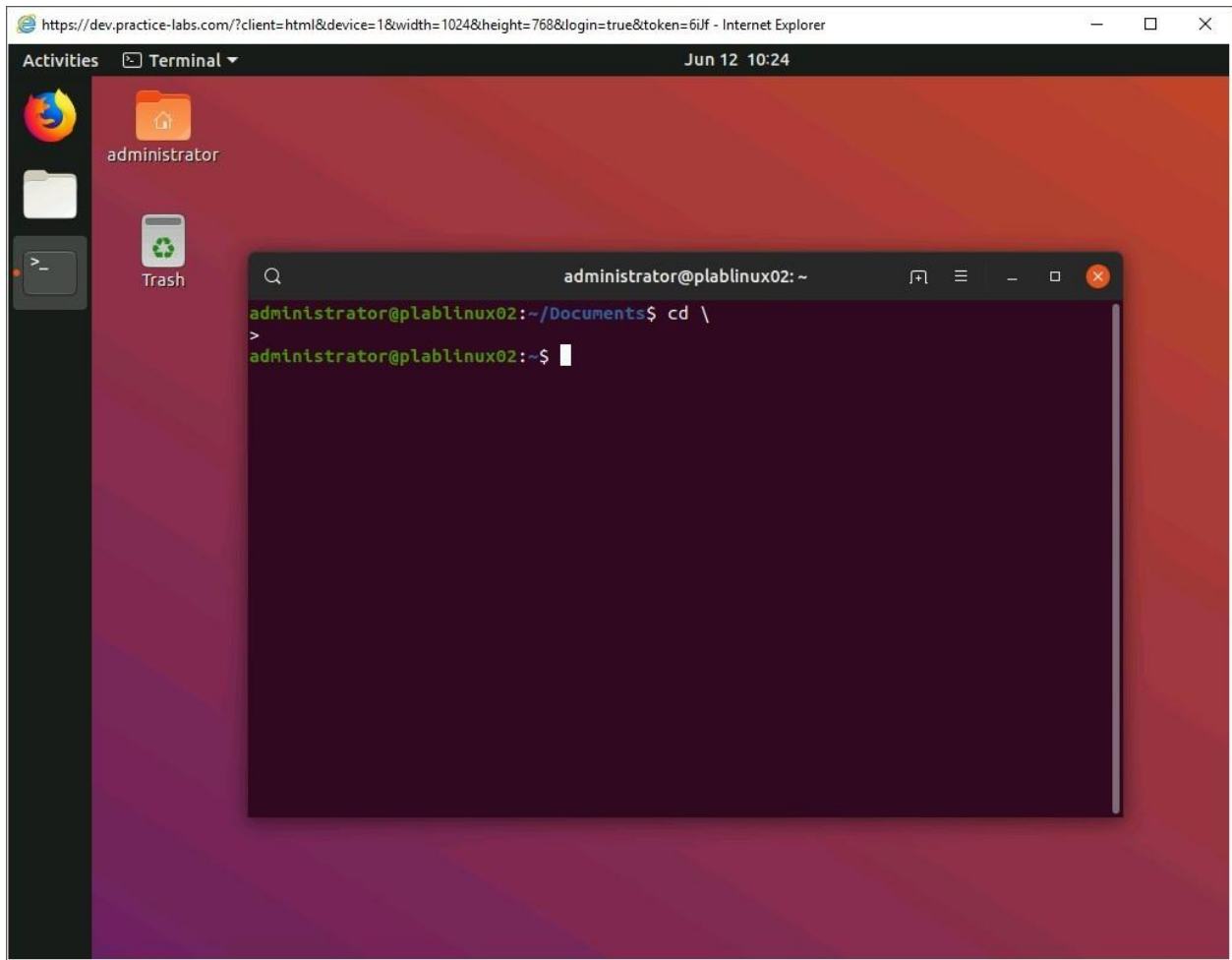
Press Enter twice.

Figure 1.7 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating back to the home directory.

Step 8

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

Press Enter. Use the absolute path to navigate to a directory. To do this, type the following command:
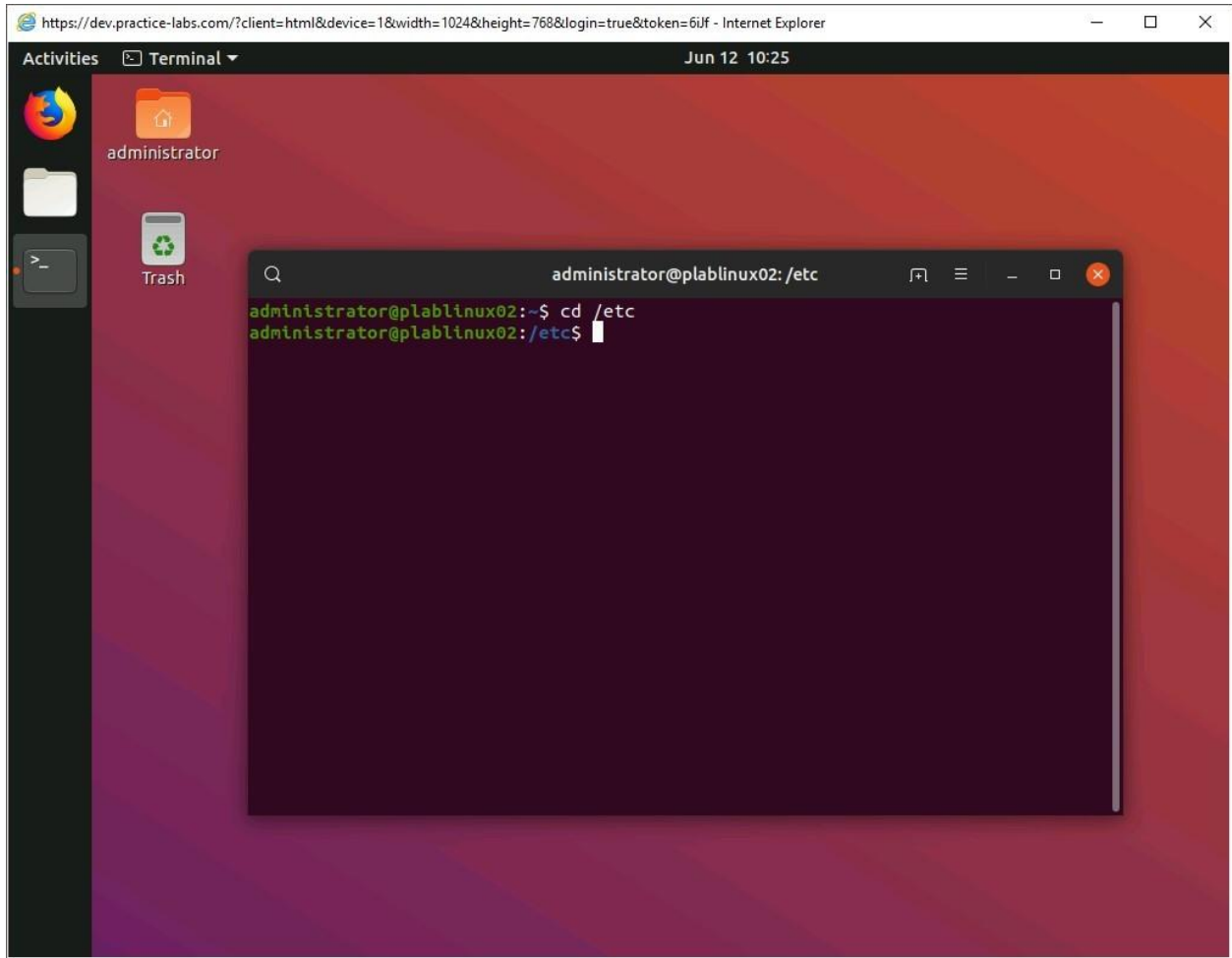
```
cd /etc
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.8 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to the /etc directory using an absolute path.

Step 9

Use the relative path to navigate to back to the parent directory. To do this, type the following command:
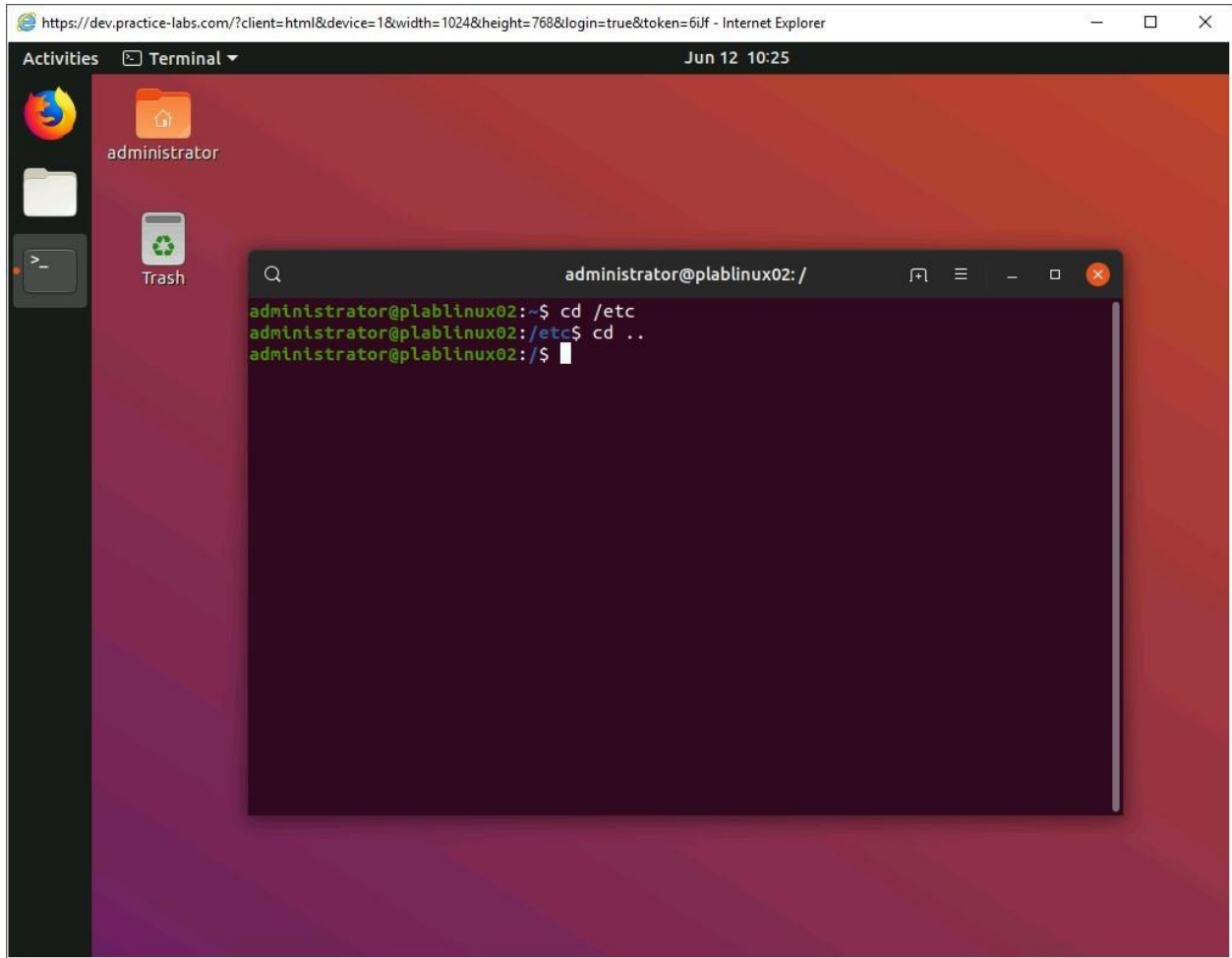
```
cd ..
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.9 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating back to the home directory using a relative path.

Step 10

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

Press Enter. Use the absolute path to navigate to back to the parent directory. To do this, type the following command:
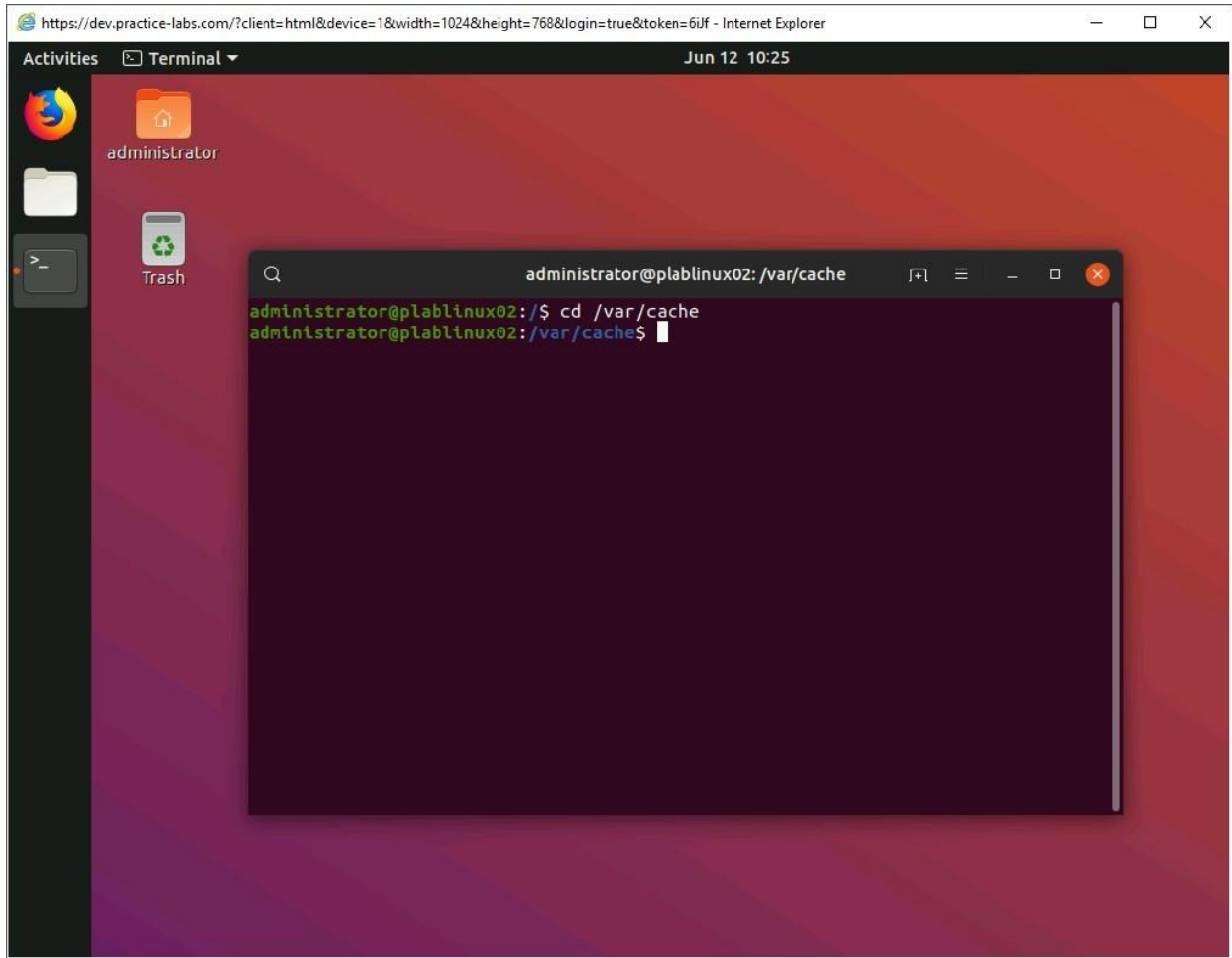
```
cd /var/cache
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.10 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to /var/cache directory using an absolute path.

Step 11

Use the relative path to navigate to another directory under /var. To do this, type the following command:
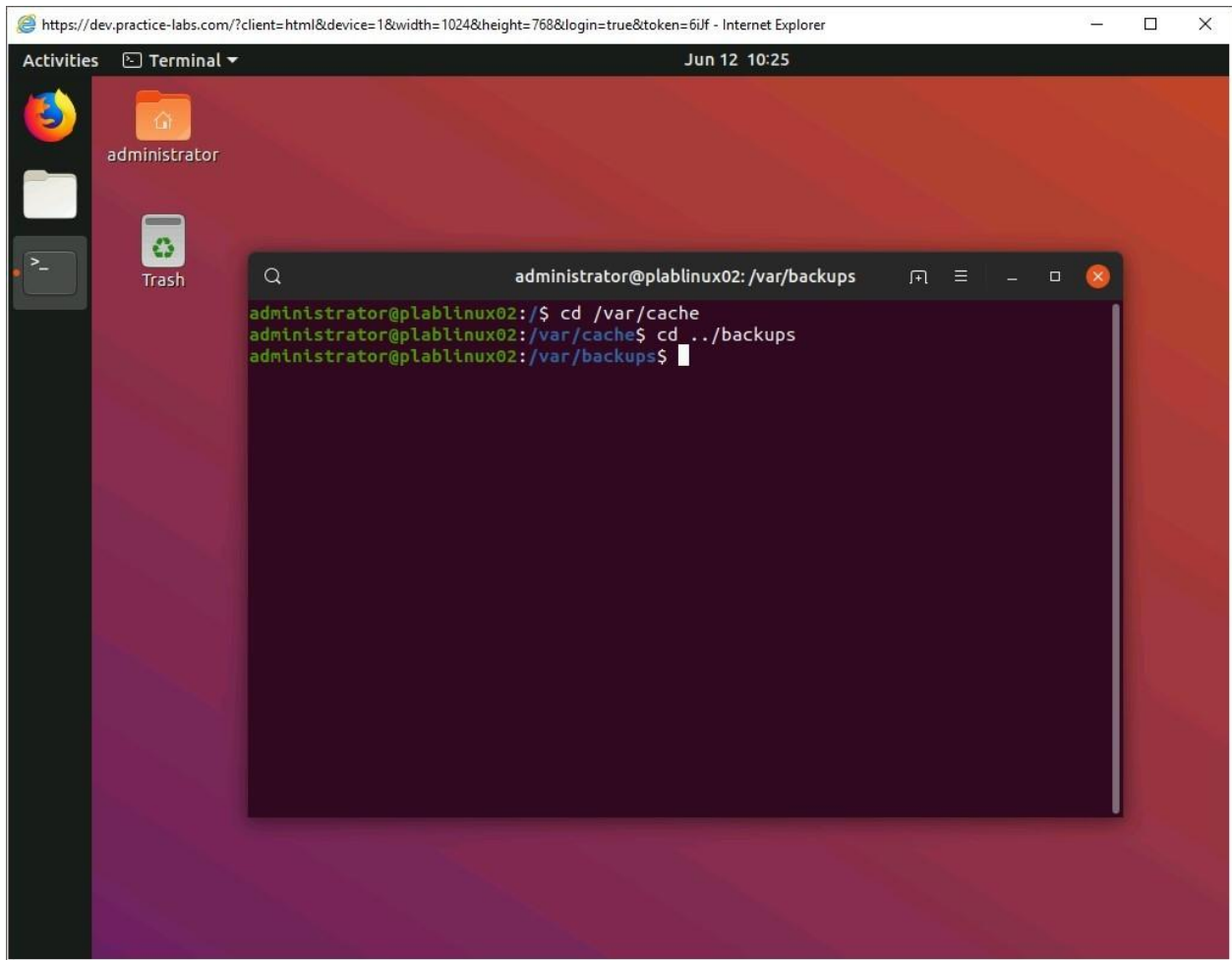
```
cd ../backups
```

Press Enter.

Figure 1.11 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Navigating to the /var/backups directory using a relative path.

Keep all devices in their current state and proceed to the next exercise.

Review

Well done, you have completed the Working with Relative and Absolute Paths Practice Lab.

Summary

You completed the following exercise:

- Exercise 1 - Working with Relative and Absolute Paths

You should now be able to:

- Differentiate between absolute and relative paths