

## Notes 5

# ls

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### . Definition:

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- ls lists files and directories in a folder.

### . Usage

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- By default, ls lists the contents of the current directory. You can also specify a directory or file to list.

### . Formula

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- `bash ls [options] [directory]`

### . Examples

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- ls lists files in current directory
- ls -l lists files with detailed information (permissions, owner, size, date)
- ls /home lists files in /home directory
- ls -a lists all files including hidden files (starting with .)

## Pwd

### . Definition:

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- pwd stands for “print working directory.” It shows the absolute path of the current working directory.

### . Usage

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- Use pwd to check our current location in the file system.

### . Formula

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- `pwd`

### . Examples

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- pwd output might be: /home/username/labs to check current directory before listing its contents  
pwd ls

## Cd

### . Definition:

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- cd (change directory) is used to move between directories in the file system.

### . Usage:

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- we can navigate using absolute paths (full path from root) or relative paths (from our current location).

### . Formula:

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- cd [path-to-directory]

### . Examples

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- bash .Move to an absolute path cd /home/username/Documents .Move to a subdirectory inside the current directory cd Pictures .
- Move up to the parent directory cd .. . Move to the home directory cd ~