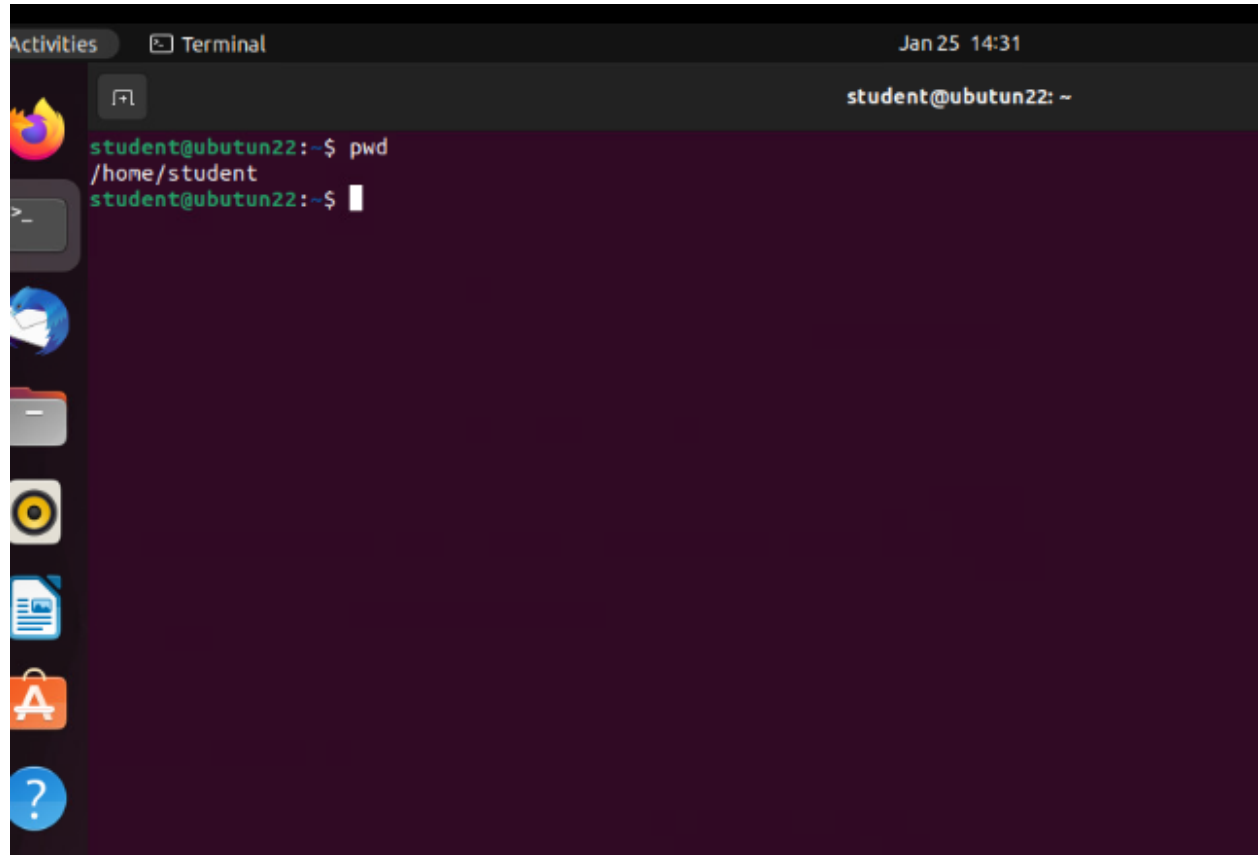


# Project 1

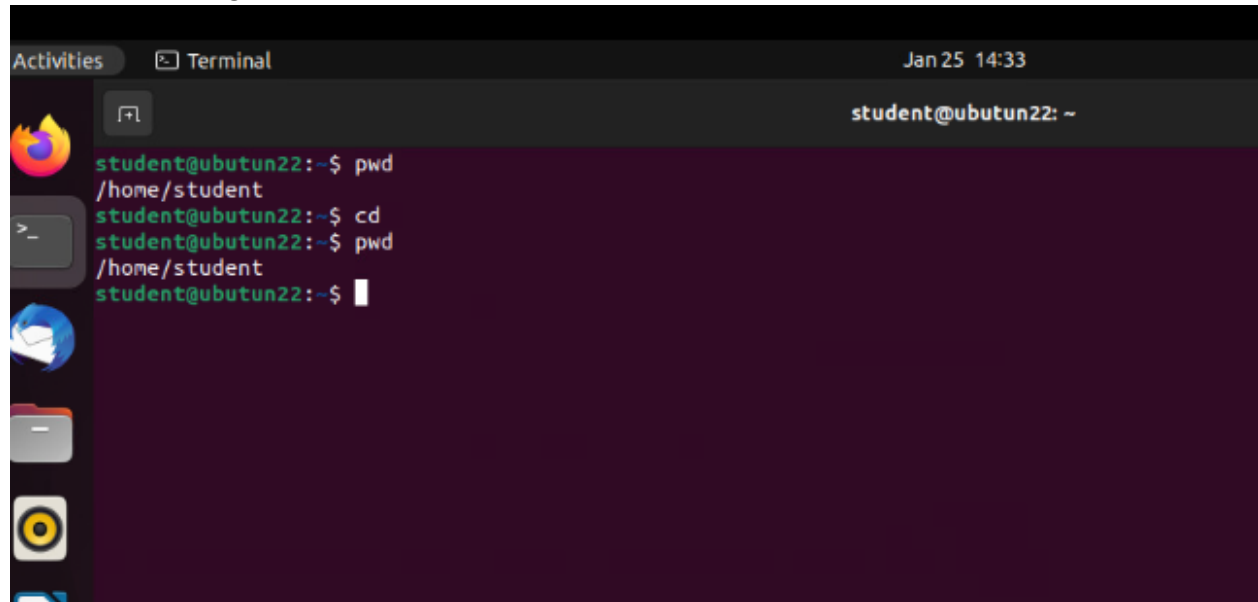
2. Student is my current working directory



A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Jan 25 14:31'. The prompt is 'student@ubutun22: ~'. The user enters the command 'pwd', and the terminal outputs '/home/student'. The prompt then returns to 'student@ubutun22:~\$'.

```
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$
```

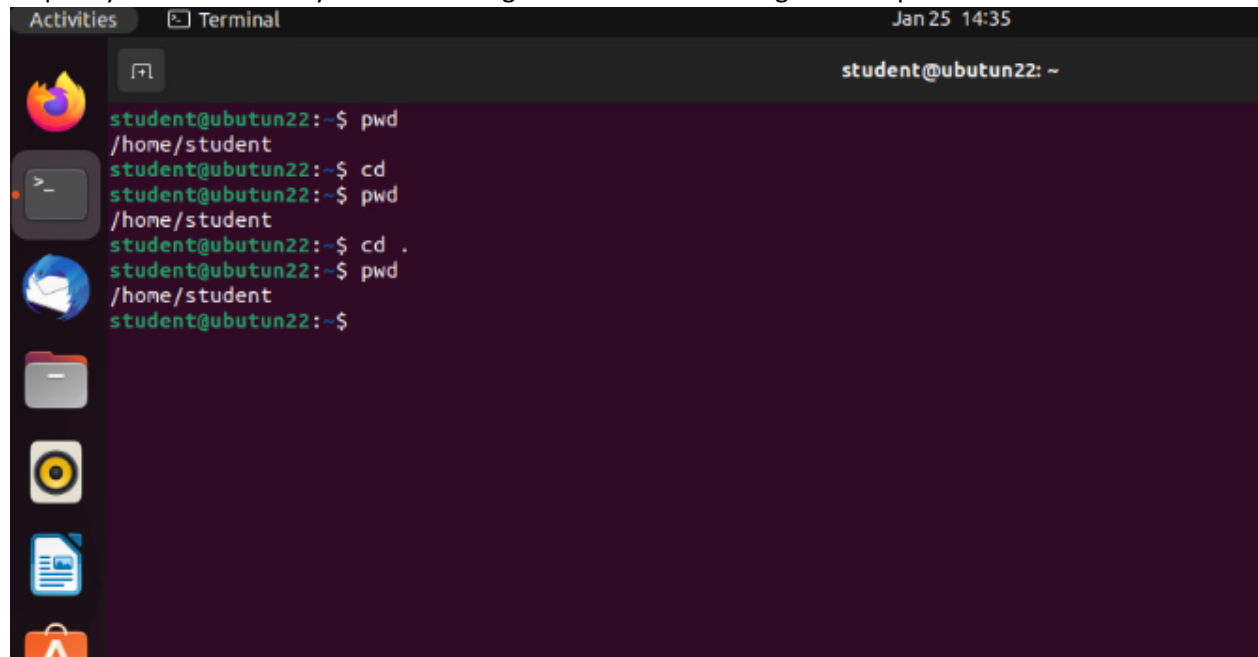
3. My current working directory did not change because I didn't specify which directory I would like to change to.



A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Jan 25 14:33'. The prompt is 'student@ubutun22: ~'. The user enters 'pwd', which outputs '/home/student'. Then the user enters 'cd', followed by another 'pwd', which still outputs '/home/student'. The prompt returns to 'student@ubutun22:~\$'.

```
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$
```

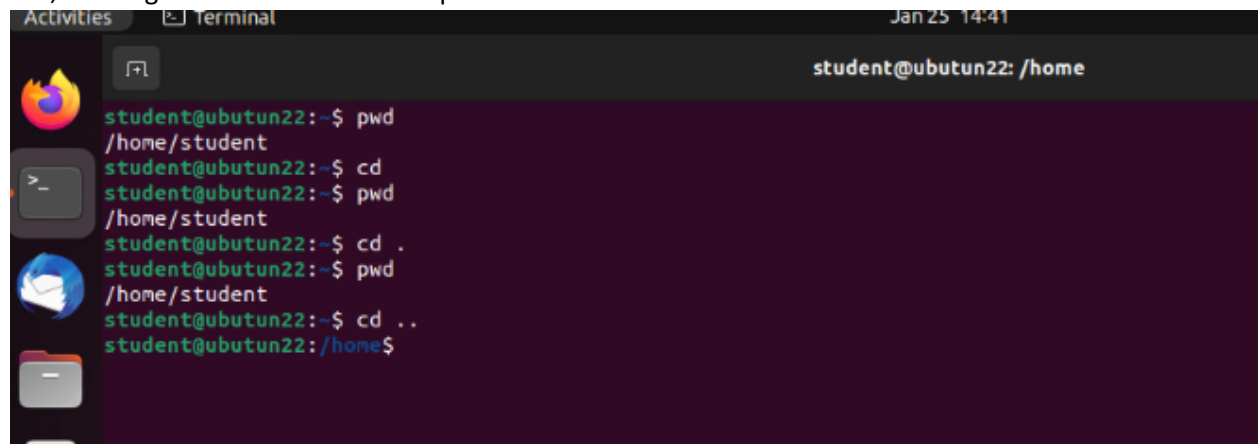
4. Nope my current directory does not change because I am missing another period.



A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Jan 25 14:35'. The prompt is 'student@ubutun22: ~'. The user enters the following commands: 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'), 'cd' (no output), 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'), 'cd .' (no output), and 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'). The prompt returns to 'student@ubutun22: ~'.

```
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd .
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$
```

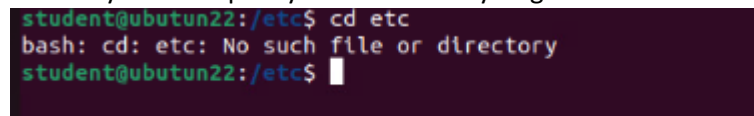
5. Yes, it changes to home because I input the correct command.



A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Jan 25 14:41'. The prompt is 'student@ubutun22: /home'. The user enters the following commands: 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'), 'cd' (no output), 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'), 'cd .' (no output), 'pwd' (output: '/home/student'), 'cd ..' (no output), and 'pwd' (output: '/home'). The prompt returns to 'student@ubutun22: /home\$'.

```
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd .
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home/student
student@ubutun22:~$ cd ..
student@ubutun22:~$ pwd
/home
student@ubutun22: /home$
```

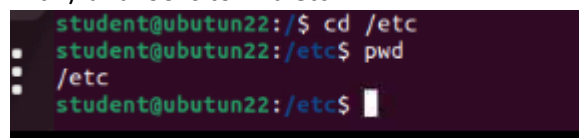
6. The message said, “No such file or directory.” There is no etc below the current directory. I didn’t specify which directory to get the etc file from.



A terminal snippet showing the user entering 'cd etc' in a prompt that appears to be 'student@ubutun22:/etc\$'. The output is 'bash: cd: etc: No such file or directory'.

```
student@ubutun22:/etc$ cd etc
bash: cd: etc: No such file or directory
student@ubutun22:/etc$
```

7. Yes, my directory has changed. This is an absolute pathname because it starts at the top with / and looks to find etc.



A terminal snippet showing the user entering 'cd /etc' in a prompt that appears to be 'student@ubutun22:/\$'. The output is 'student@ubutun22:/etc\$' followed by 'pwd' (output: '/etc').

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd /etc
student@ubutun22:/etc$ pwd
/etc
student@ubutun22:/etc$
```

8. Yes, the current directory changed. Relative pathname was used.

```
student@ubutun22:/etc$ cd /  
student@ubutun22:/$ pwd  
/  
student@ubutun22:/$
```

9. No, the directory did not change. The command `cd ..` performs the same function as `cd /`.

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd ~yourUserName  
bash: cd: ~yourUserName: No such file or directory  
student@ubutun22:/$ pwd  
/  
student@ubutun22:/$
```

10. Nope, my current directory does not change because the root does not have a file name Desktop. I am still in the root directory. I use none of the pathnames which is why I get an error message.

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd Desktop  
bash: cd: Desktop: No such file or directory  
student@ubutun22:/$
```

```
student@ubutun22:~$ cd Desktop  
student@ubutun22:~/Desktop$ cd /  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd /  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd Desktop  
bash: cd: Desktop: No such file or directory  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd ../../..  
student@ubutun22:/$ pwd  
/  
student@ubutun22:/$
```

- 11.

## Project 2

3. The root directory was displayed on the screen. However, when using the cd us+Tab, it changes to the root user directory. There are 12 subdirectories under the root that begin with "us."

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd usr/  
bin/    games/    include/ lib/      lib32/  lib64/  libexec/ libx32/ local/  sbin/    share/    src/  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd usr/^C  
student@ubutun22:/$ ^C  
student@ubutun22:/$
```

6. 2 subdirectories under the root begin with "b"

```
student@ubutun22:~$ cd b  
bash: cd: b: No such file or directory  
student@ubutun22:~$ cd  
student@ubutun22:~$ cd /  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd b  
bin/  boot/  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd b
```

7. It expands to the bin directory. This is because the only subdirectory that begins with "bi" is the bin.

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd b  
bin/  boot/  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd bin
```

8. 2 subdirectories are under the root that begin with "m."

```
student@ubutun22:/$ cd bin^C  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd m  
media/ mnt/  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd m
```

10.

```
media/ mnt/  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd m^C  
student@ubutun22:/$ cd media/  
student@ubutun22:/media$ pwd  
/media  
student@ubutun22:/media$  
student@ubutun22:/media$
```