

Observation

1. The `cd ~` command allows me to get back in the home directory

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /c/users/user/desktop
$ cd ~
```

2. I wanted to get inside of my E drive so by typing the command `cd /e` allows me to get inside of my E drive.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 ~
$ cd /e
```

3. Then from here, I wanted to see the files and folders inside of E drive so I used the `ls` command and it shows me the files and folders inside of E drive.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e
$ ls
'$RECYCLE.BIN'/
'Epic Games'/
Games/
Git/
'IObit Uninstaller'/
KodeGo/
'Microsoft Office 2010 Installer'/
'Microsoft VS Code'/
PhotoshopPortable/
'Riot Games'/
Steam/
'System Volume Information'/
WHQL-AMD-Software-Adrenalin-Edition-22.5.2-Win10-Win11-May31/
msdownld.tmp/
```

4. I decided to get inside of KodeGo folder so by typing the command `cd KodeGo` allows me to get inside of KodeGo folder. Then again I wanted to see the containing files or folders inside of KodeGo folder so by running `ls` again allows me to see the item/s inside the folder. I should be inside the KodeGo folder before typing the `ls` command in order for me to see the containing folder inside of KodeGo folder.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e
$ cd KodeGo

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo
$ ls
'My testing'/
```

5. While I'm inside of KodeGo folder, typing **mkdir 'sample'** allows me to create a new folder then I have to ensure the folder is created so I again used the **ls** command to show the containing items inside of KodeGo folder. As shown in the screen shot, the sample folder is created. Then typing **cd sample** allows me to get inside of the sample folder.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo
$ mkdir 'sample'

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo
$ ls
'My testing'/  sample/

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo
$ cd sample
```

6. But I changed my mind then, I wanted to get out of the sample folder so by typing the command **cd ..** allows me to get one level below the folder resulting the file path will go back to KodeGo folder.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/sample
$ cd ..
```

7. Then I decided to remove the sample folder. Using **rmdir** command allows me to remove the sample folder.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo
$ rmdir sample
```

8. As we see from here, I got inside of My testing folder by using the previous command **cd 'My testing'**. Then from inside of the folder, using **mkdir sample** allows me to have a folder named sample.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing
$ mkdir sample
```

9. From here, I get inside of sample folder by typing the command `cd sample`. Once I got inside of the folder, I used the **touch index.html** and this allows me to create an html file named index. Then typing `ls` again to ensure that the html file is created.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing
$ cd sample

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing/sample
$ touch index.html

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing/sample
$ ls
index.html
```

10. I wanted to edit the html file so by using the command **vi index.html** allows me to use the bash editor.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing/sample
$ vi index.html
```

11. After I created and saved my html webpage. I wanted to move the sample folder to E drive. So by typing the command `cd ..` allows me to move back to My testing folder. Then using the command **mv sample /e** allows me to move the sample folder to E drive. The mv command is preceded by the folder name I wanted to move then preceded by the destination.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing/sample
$ cd ..

User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/KodeGo/My testing
$ mv sample /e
```

12. As we see here I browsed to `cd /e/sample`. I know that I have an html file inside the sample folder and I wanted to make the permission to be read only. So by using **chmod -r index.html** allows me to set the file permission to read only. The command `chmod` is for setting the permission then follow with `-r` which means read only then followed by the filename.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/sample
$ chmod -r index.html
```

13. I'm not quite sure about my html file so I wanted to view the file in Bash. So by using the command **cat index.html** allows me to view the html file like shown in the screenshot below.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/sample
$ cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>My Website</title>

  </head>
  <body>

    <h1> First Heading </h1>
    <p>Paragraph</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

14. Then from here, I would like to remove the user write permission and add read only permission. So by using **chmod u-w+r index.html** disallow the user to write on the file but to only have a read only permission. Again chmod will give permission then u stands for user then -w is for disallowing the user to write the file and +r will have the user to have read only permission.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e/sample
$ chmod u-w+r index.html
```

15. Then lastly I would like to have a copy of sample folder in my desktop. So by using the command **cp sample /c/users/user/Desktop** but it gave me an error that -r is not specified. So browsed in the internet and I found that I should put -r for recursive for the folder that I will copy. So by typing **cp -r sample /c/users/user/desktop** allows me to copy the sample folder to desktop.

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e
$ cp sample /e/users/user/Desktop
cp: -r not specified; omitting directory 'sample'
```

```
User@DESKTOP-8A9G5FQ MINGW64 /e
$ cp -r sample /c/users/user/Desktop
```

