Look up commands

Notes cd (change directory), pwd (print working directory

List examples with documentation with

Absolute path : specifying the location of a file from the root directory, best used if moving from any location. Always starts at beginning of hard drive

ALSO realpath helps to show the absolute path of any file

Ex- cd /home/user/Documents

Relative path : helps to be more efficient to not completely start from the beginning of the hard drive and rather it uses

.. represents moving to a parent directory so if something is in a different directory it moves up to the parent directory and moves to the corresponding directory

“../bar/file.txt means to move up one directory (into /var/log) and then descend into /var/log/bar, which contains file.txt.”

A special directory symbol (. for current directory, .. for parent directory)

If you use ls . you list the things in current directory, but if you use ls .. you are able to list from the parent directory without actually being in it

Works with cd too, cd .. to move to parent directory of current one

A tilde (~) always references back to the home directory

Example: ~/Documents translates to /home/kali/Documents

Exercises

1. Navigate to your home directory.

cd ..

2. List the contents of your home directory.

pwd

3. Change to the /etc directory.

cd /etc

4. Print your current working directory.

pwd

5. Move back to your home directory using an absolute path.

cd /home

Notes ls command (list)

Def ls list the contents of the current directory, ls -l list contents in long format, ls –la lists

All files including hiding files in long format, ls –lh /var/log lists contents of /var/log in readable file sizes.

Tree command

Lok up defi e and list 3-5 examples with definitions.

Definition: Lists the files in current directory with no arguments, and it formats directories and files at Braches and leaves to make it easier to visualize. By default, this command is not in Linux so you have to manually download it with sudo

6. List all files in your home directory, including hidden files.

ls -la

7. Use the long listing format to display files in /etc, sorted by file size.

ls –s –lh /var/log

8. Display the directory structure of /var/log using tree, limiting the depth to 2 levels.

cd /var/log

tree

9. List only the directories in your home directory.

ls

Only directory is kali

10. Use ls to display files in /tmp, sorted by modification time.

ls –t

If you wanna see the timestamp aswell use –l with ls -t

ls –t -l