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<p align="center">Assignment1 introduction to linux</p>

1. If you are in the P3 directory, write the command go to your home (4 marks)

1. using a relative path : cd../../../../..

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 ~/Introduction_to_linux/home/Amos/Practice/P1/H
I/P3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cd ../../../../..

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 ~/Introduction_to_linux/home (26247_Ishimwe_amo
s_assignment1)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 ~/Introduction_to_linux/home (26247_Ishimwe_amo
s_assignment1)
$
```

2. using an absolute path: /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 ~/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/p1/h
i/p3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cd /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home (26247
_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ pwd
/c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home (26247
_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$
```

2. Write the command show a long listing of Here (4 marks)

1. using a relative path if you are in the Command directory: ls -l

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 Amos 197121 0 Sep 23 23:24 info

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

2. using an absolute path ls -l /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ ls -l /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 Amos 197121 0 Sep 23 23:24 info

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

3. Write the command to copy the file P3 to the Command directory? (4 marks)

a. using a relative path if you are in the P2 directory cp -r ../Hi/p3 ../../command/

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/p2 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r ../Hi/p3 ../../command/

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/p2 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cd ..
```

b. using a relative path if you are in the P3 directory: cp -r . ../../command

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/Hi/P3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r . ../../command

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/Hi/P3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

c. using a relative path if you are in the Command directory : cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3 .

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3 .

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

d. using an absolute path: cp -r /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/P1/Hi/P3 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/P1/Hi/P3 /c/u
sers/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

4. Write the command to copy the files in P3 to the Command directory? (4 marks)

a. using a relative path if you are in the P2 directory : cp -r ../Hi/p3/* ../../command/

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/p2 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r ../Hi/p3/* ../../command/

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/p2 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

b. using a relative path if you are in the P3 directory : cp -r * ../../command/

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/hi/p3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r *  ../../command/

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/p1/hi/p3 (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

c. using a relative path if you are in the Command directory : cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3/* .

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3/* .

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

d. using an absolute path cp -r /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/P1/Hi/P3/* /c

/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command

```
Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ cp -r /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/P1/Hi/P3/* /c
/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/practice/command

Amos@DESKTOP-PIDDGCV MINGW64 /c/users/Amos/Introduction_to_linux/home/amos/p
ractice/command (26247_Ishimwe_amos_assignment1)
$ |
```

5. What's the difference between these last 2 (Questions 3 and 4)? (2 marks)

Difference between relative path and absolute path

Relative path : The path depends on your current working directory. You use .. (parent), . (current), or subfolder names relative to where you are.

Absolute path : The path starts from the root directory / and gives the full location of the file or folder. It works no matter where you are in the system.

6. What do you think the yellow color means? The blue? What color should hereWeAre be,

and why? (2 marks)

What the colors mean (in Linux/Unix terminal with ls --color)

Yellow (light brown/gold): usually means an executable file (like a program or script you can run).

Blue: means a directory (folder).

hereWeAre: should be blue, because it is a directory (not an executable file)