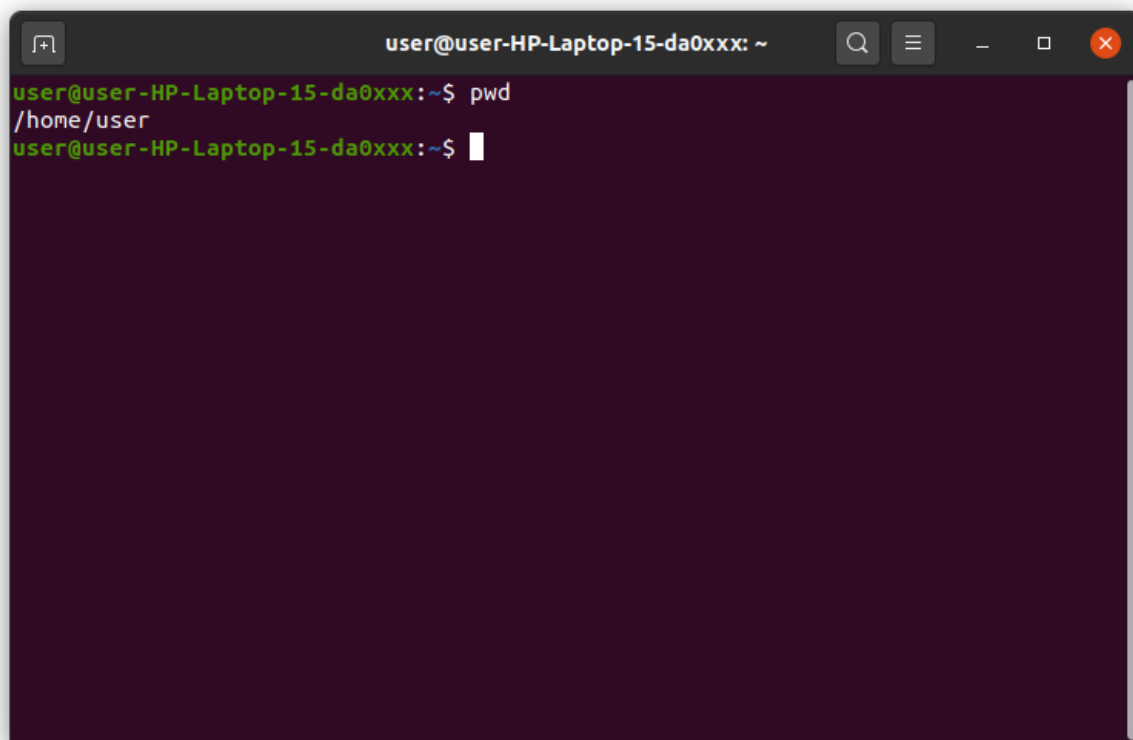


FAMILIARISATION WITH LINUX COMMANDS

AIM: Basic linux commands

1. pwd

Use the pwd command to find out the path of the current working directory (folder) you're in. The command will return an absolute (full) path, which is basically a path of all the directories that start with a forward slash (/). An example of an absolute path is /home/username.

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The title bar shows 'user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: ~'. The prompt is 'user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~\$'. The command 'pwd' has been entered, and the output is '/home/user'. The prompt is now 'user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~\$' with a cursor.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ pwd
/home/user
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

2. cd

To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd . It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in. Let's say you're in /home/username/Documents and you want to go to Photos, a subdirectory of Documents. To do so, simply type the following command: cd Photos. Another scenario is if you want to switch to a completely new directory,for