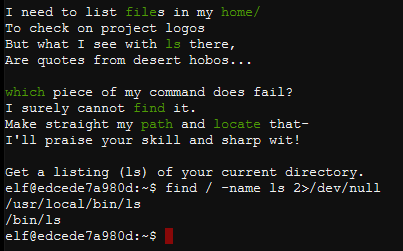
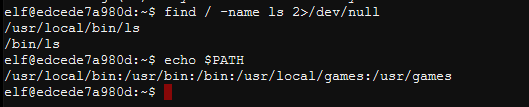
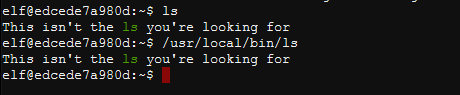
# Linux Path part 2

First, find where ls is, and see if there are any other files named ls.  
  
The find command is handy for this. We told it to start looking at the root of the file system (/) and to look for files named ls (-name ls). The 2>/dev/null says to send any error messages (2>) to the trash (/dev/null) so we don’t have to look at them. When you use find from the root (/) you will get many permission errors.  
find / -name ls 2>/dev/null

There are two files named ls. Which one is executed when you type ls? One way to discover that is to look at the PATH variable using   
echo $PATH.  


This tells us that the ls that executes is the one in /usr/local/bin because it is the first on in the PATH.

  
That is not the ls we are looking for.

Another way to tell which ls executes is to use the which command.  


When you execute the other ls, /bin/ls, you win the challenge.  
