a) Navigate and List:

a. Start by navigating to your home directory and list its contents. Then, move into a directory named "LinuxAssignment" if it exists; otherwise, create it.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ pwd
/home/cdac
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls
Day_1 abc.txt file1.txt file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ mkdir LinuxAssignment
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls
Day_1 LinuxAssignment abc.txt file1.txt file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```

b) File Management:

a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its contents.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ cd LinuxAssignment/
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ touch file1.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls
file1.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ _
```

c) Directory Management:

a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ mkdir docs
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls
docs file1.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ _
```

d) Copy and Move Files:

a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".

e) Permissions and Ownership:

a. Change the permissions of "file2.txt" to allow read, write, and execute permissions for the owner and only read permissions for others. Then, change the owner of "file2.txt" to the current user.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ sudo chmod u+rwx file2.txt
[sudo] password for cdac:
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxr--r-- 1 mamta cdac 0 Aug 28 18:57 file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ sudo chmod o+r file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxr--r-- 1 mamta cdac 0 Aug 28 18:57 file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ sudo chown cdac file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ sudo chown cdac file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxr--r-- 1 cdac cdac 0 Aug 28 18:57 file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment/docs$ ls -l
```

f) Final Checklist:

a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly.

```
🔐 cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 cdac cdac 4096 Aug 28 18:58 docs
-rw-r--r- 1 cdac cdac 0 Aug 28 18:51 file1.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~/LinuxAssignment$ cd ..
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 cdac cdac 4096 Aug 27 22:03 Day_1
drwxr-xr-x 3 cdac cdac 4096 Aug 28 18:52 LinuxAssignment
-rw-r--r- 1 cdac cdac 0 Aug 27 18:29 abc.txt
-rw-r--r- 1 cdac cdac 0 Aug 27 22:01 file1.txt
-rwxr-x--- 1 cdac cdac 0 Aug 27 22:02 file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

g) File Searching:

a. Search for all files with the extension ".txt" in the current directory and its subdirectories.

```
🎑 cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ pwd
/home/cdac
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ find . -name "*txt"
./abc.txt
./LinuxAssignment/docs/file2.txt
./LinuxAssignment/file1.txt
./file1.txt
./file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

b. Display lines containing a specific word in a file (provide a file name and the specific word to search).

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ pwd
/home/cdac
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ grep -r "welcome" /home/cdac
/home/cdac/elcome:welcome
/home/cdac/abc.txt:welcome
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

h) System Information:

a. Display the current system date and time.

```
🕍 cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ date
Wed Aug 28 22:32:08 IST 2024
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ date -u
Wed Aug 28 17:02:16 UTC 2024
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

i) Networking:

a. Display the IP address of the system.

```
Select cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
dac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ip addr
: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:15:5d:96:e2:c7 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 172.23.116.33/20 brd 172.23.127.255 scope global eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::215:5dff:fe96:e2c7/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
dac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
dac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ hostname -I
72.23.116.33
dac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```

b. Ping a remote server to check connectivity (provide a remote server address to ping).

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ hostname -I
172.23.116.33
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ping 172.23.116.33
PING 172.23.116.33 (172.23.116.33) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.065 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms
64 bytes from 172.23.116.33: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.046 ms
^C
--- 172.23.116.33 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9367ms
```

j) File Compression:

- a. Compress the "docs" directory into a zip file.
- b. Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory.

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.032/0.048/0.065/0.008 ms

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/Day_1

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ ls

docs file1.txt

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ zip docs.zip docs
   adding: docs/ (stored 0%)

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ ls

docs docs.zip file1.txt

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ unzip docs.zip -d /home/cdac/Day_1

Archive: docs.zip
   creating: /home/cdac/Day_1/docs/

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ cd ..

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ cd ..

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/LinuxAssignment$ cd ..

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/Day_1$ ls

docs

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~/Day_1$
```

k) File Editing:

- a. Open the "file1.txt" file in a text editor and add some text to it.
- b. Replace a specific word in the "file1.txt" file with another word (provide the original word and the word to replace it with).
 - 🕍 cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~

Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is any need to insert some data then do that as well.

a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ nano data.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls
Day_1 LinuxAssignment abc.txt data.txt file1.txt file2.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ head -10 data.txt
hi
hello
good morning
good afternoon
good evening
it's a good day
you are beautiful
how do you do?
it's nice to meet you
welcome
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```

b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of "data.txt" using another command.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
```

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ tail -5 data.txt it's nice to meet you welcome what's up? who's there? knock knock... cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```

c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls
Day_1 LinuxAssignment abc.txt data.txt file1.txt file2.txt numbers.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ head -15 numbers.txt
2
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
30
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt". cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ ls
Day_1 LinuxAssignment abc.txt data.txt file1.txt file2.txt numbers.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ tail -3 numbers.txt
46
48
50
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ __
```

e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."

🎑 cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ tr a-z A-z < input.txt
HI
HEY
HELLO
WHAT'S UP?
HEYYY
GOOD MORNING
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."

```
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ cat duplicate.txt
hi
hi
hey
hello
hello
what's up?
heyyy
good morning
good afternoon
good evening
good evening
how do you do?cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ uniq duplicate.txt
hi
hey
hello
what's up?
heyyy
good morning
good afternoon
good evening
how do you do?
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$
```

g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in "fruit.txt."

cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA: ~

```
Orange
Grapes
Pineapple
Watermelon
Papaya
Guava
Pomegranate
Mango
Orange
GrapeApple
Banana
Mango
Orange
Grapes
Pineapple
Watermelon
Papayacdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ sort fruit.txt | uniq -c
      1 Apple
      2 Banana
      1 GrapeApple
      2 Grapes
      1 Guava
      3 Mango
      3 Orange
      1 Papaya
      1 Papaya
      2 Pineapple
      1 Pomegranate
      2 Watermelon
cdac@DESKTOP-903P6BA:~$ _
```