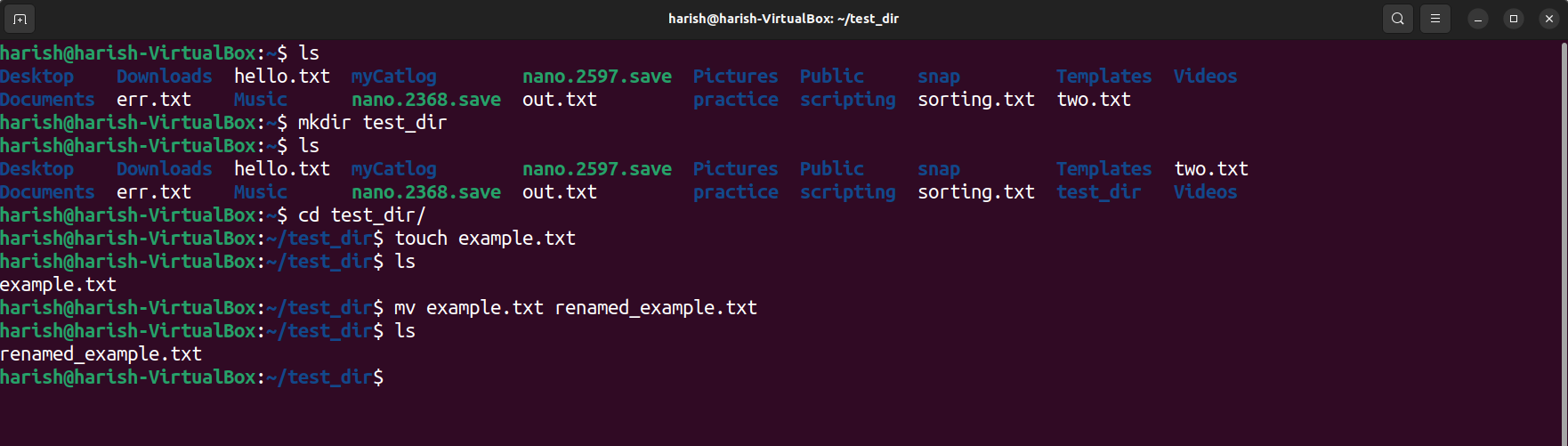
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

Create a directory named test\_dir using mkdir.

Inside test\_dir, create an empty file called example.txt.

Rename example.txt to renamed\_example.txt using mv



Explanation:

mkdir test\_dir 🡪 Creates a new directory with name test\_dir

cd test\_dir 🡪 to change the directory(go inside the test\_dir)

touch example.txt 🡪 creates an empty file with name example.txt

mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt 🡪 Rename the example.txt to renamed\_example.txt

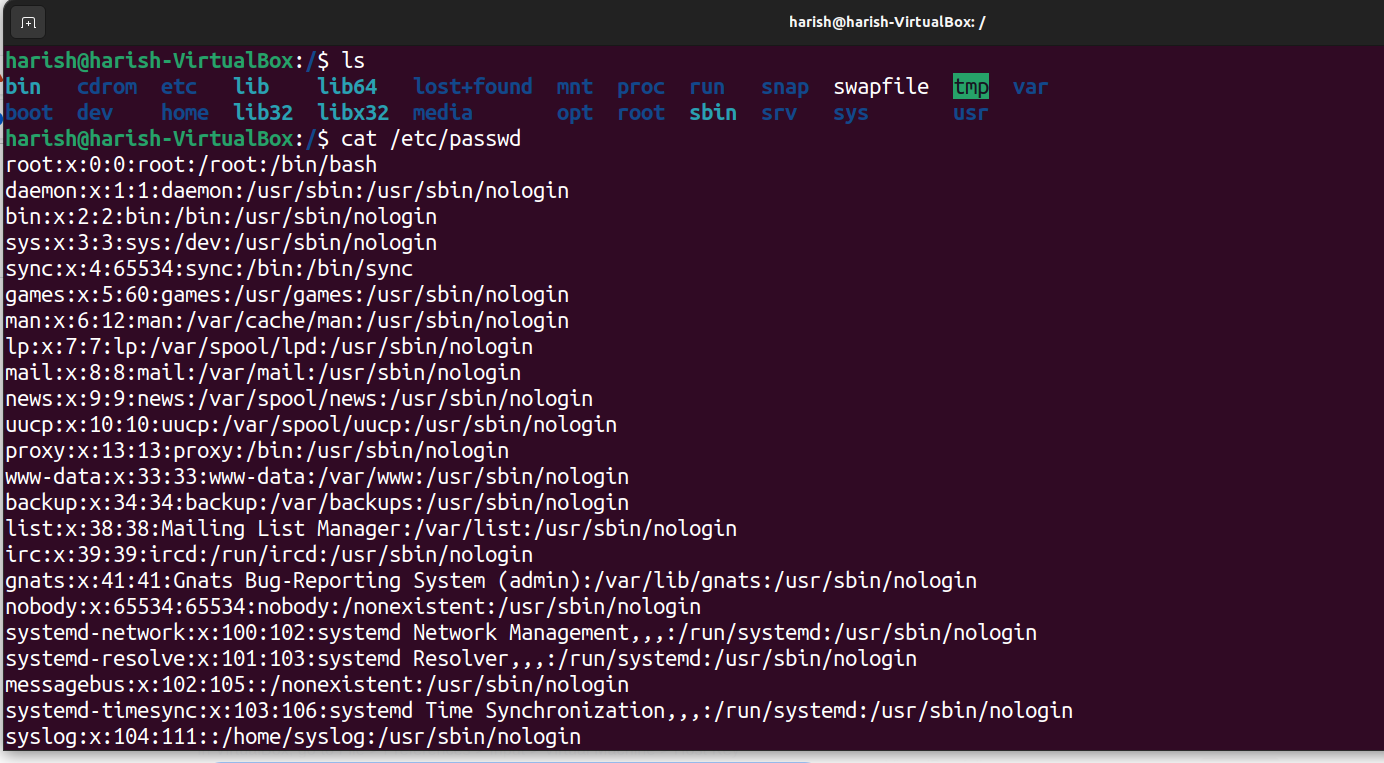
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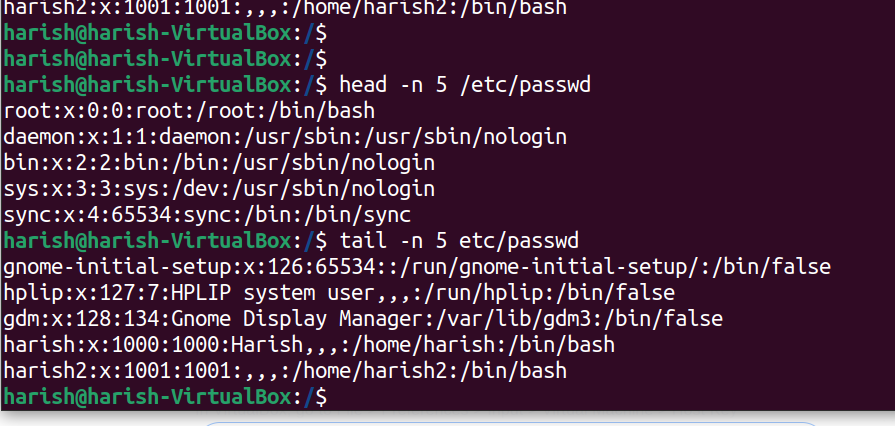
2. Viewing File Contents

Use cat to display the contents of /etc/passwd.

Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head.

Display only the last 5 lines of /etc/passwd using tail.





Explanation:

Got to the location where the etc directory is present.

cat /etc/passwd 🡪 shows the complete content.

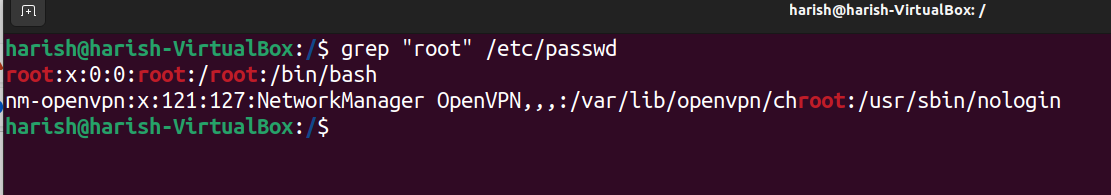
head –n 5 /etc/passwd 🡪 shows first 5 lines of /etc/passwd

tail –n 5 /etc/passpwd 🡪 shows last 5 lines of /etc/passwd

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3.Searching for Patterns

Use grep to find all lines containing the word "root" in /etc/passwd.



Explanation:

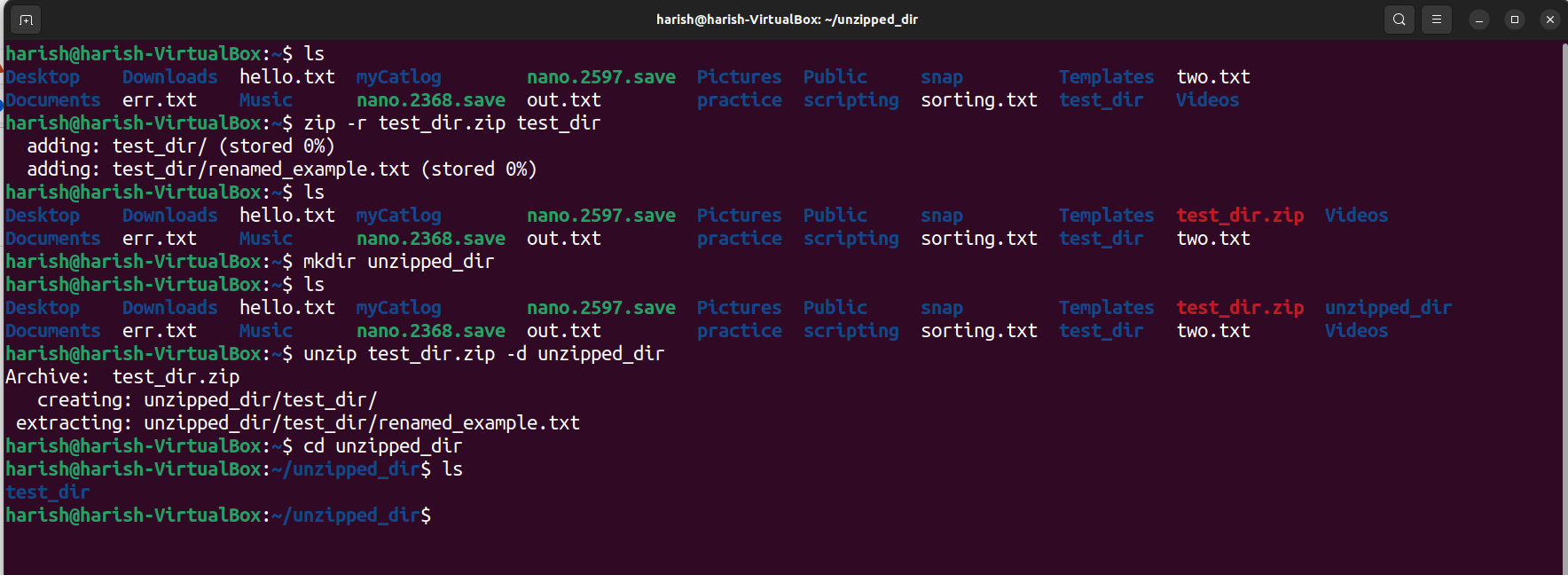
grep “root” /etc/passwd 🡪 display lines containing word “root”

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4. Zipping and Unzipping

Compress the test\_dir directory into a file named test\_dir.zip using zip.

Unzip test\_dir.zip into a new directory named unzipped\_dir.



Explanation:

zip –r test\_dir.zip test\_dir 🡪 compress test\_dir to text\_dir.zip

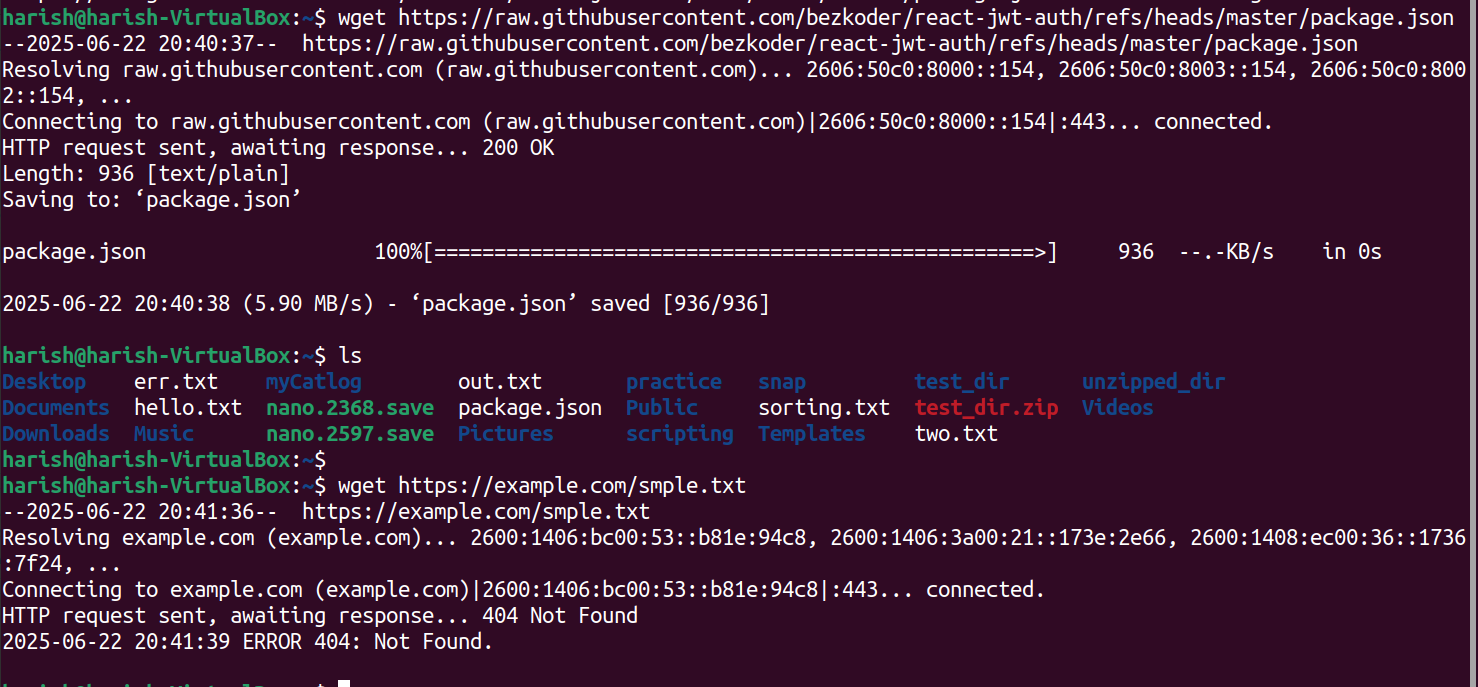
mkdir unzipped\_dir 🡪 create a directory with name unzipped\_dir

unzip test\_dir.zip –d unzip\_dir 🡪 unzip the test\_dir.zip to test\_dir inside unzipped\_dir

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5. Downloading Files

Use wget to download a file from a URL (e.g., <https://example.com/sample.txt>).



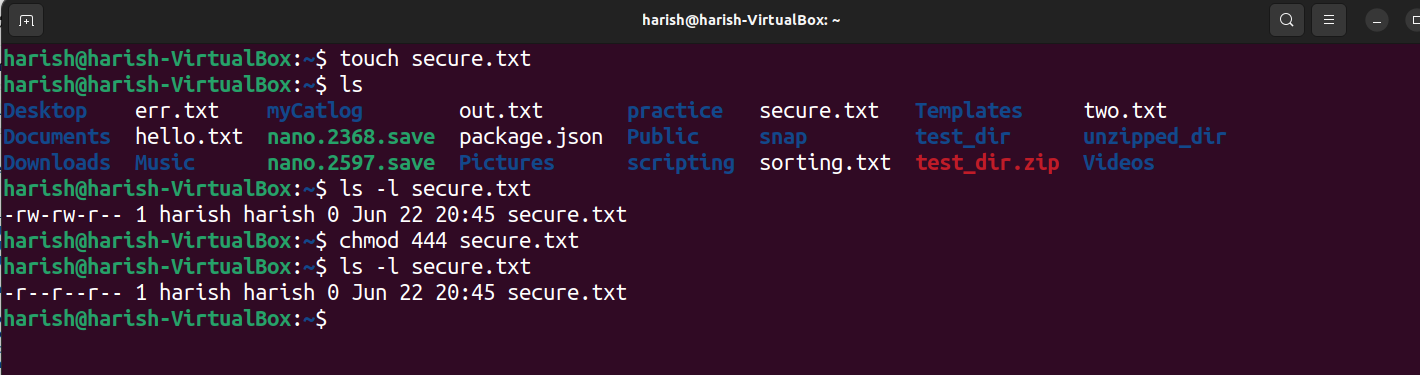
Explanation:

wget <https://example.com/sample.txt> 🡪 giving not found

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6.Changing permissions

Create a file named secure.txt and change its permissions to read-only for everyone using chmod.



Explanation:

touch secure.txt 🡪 create an empty file with name secure.txt

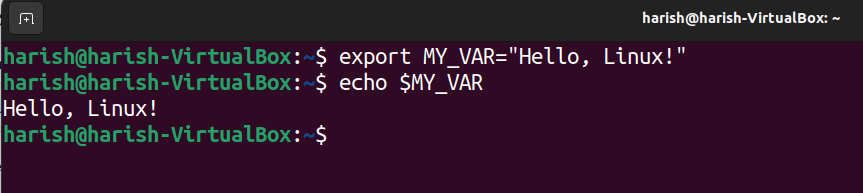
chmod 444 secure.txt 🡪 change permission to read-only

ls –l secure.txt 🡪 to verify the permission.

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7. working with Environment Variables.

Use export to set a new environment variable called MY\_VAR with the value "Hello, Linux!".



Explanation:

export MY\_VAR=”Hello, Linux!” 🡪 create an environment variable with name MY\_VAR.

echo $MY\_VAR 🡪 shows the value of environment variable.