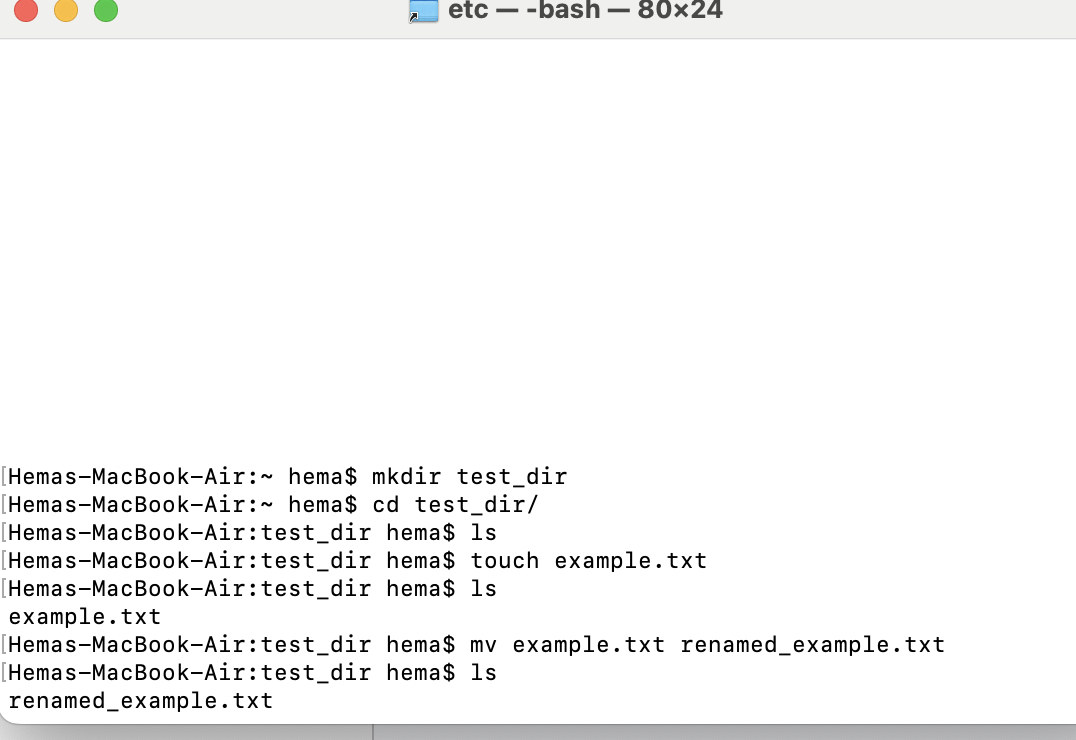
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

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

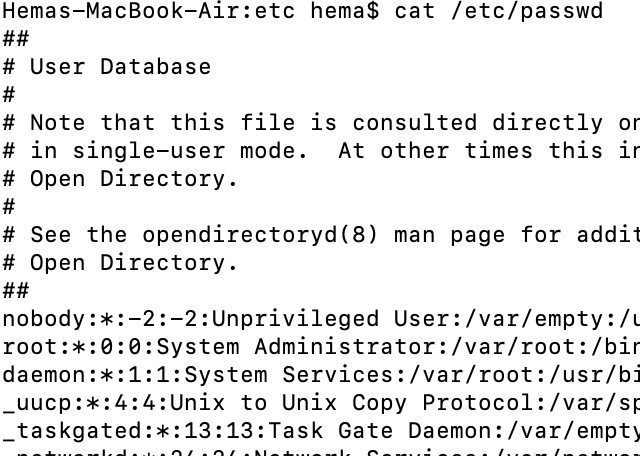


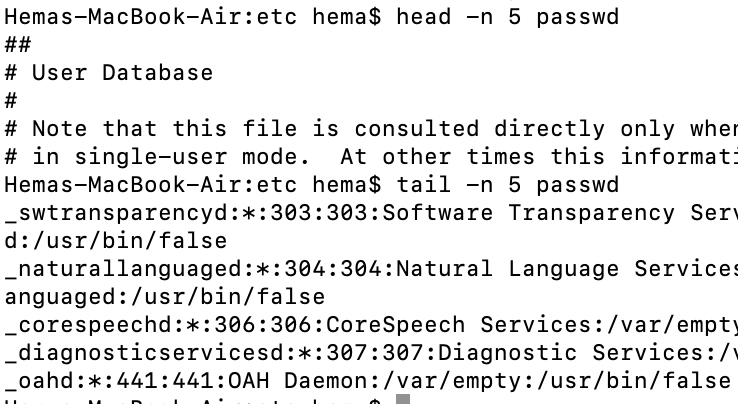
2. Viewing File Contents

Use cat to display the contents of /etc/passwd. { Cat /etc/passwd }

Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head. [ head -n 5 passwd ]

Display only the last 5 lines of /etc/passwd using tail.[ tail -n 5 passwd ]

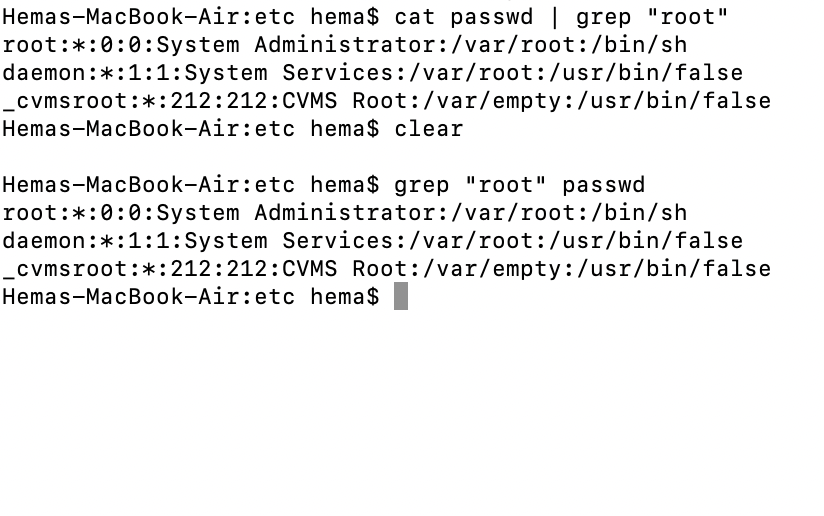




3.Searching for Patterns

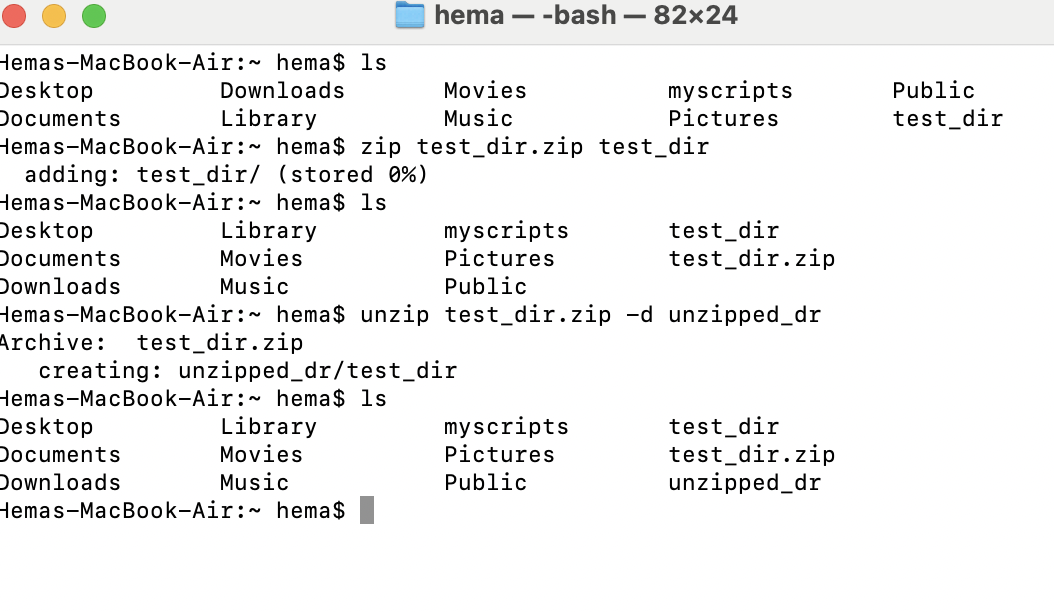
Use grep to find all lines containing the word "root" in /etc/passwd.

Grep “root” passwd

4. Zipping and Unzipping

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

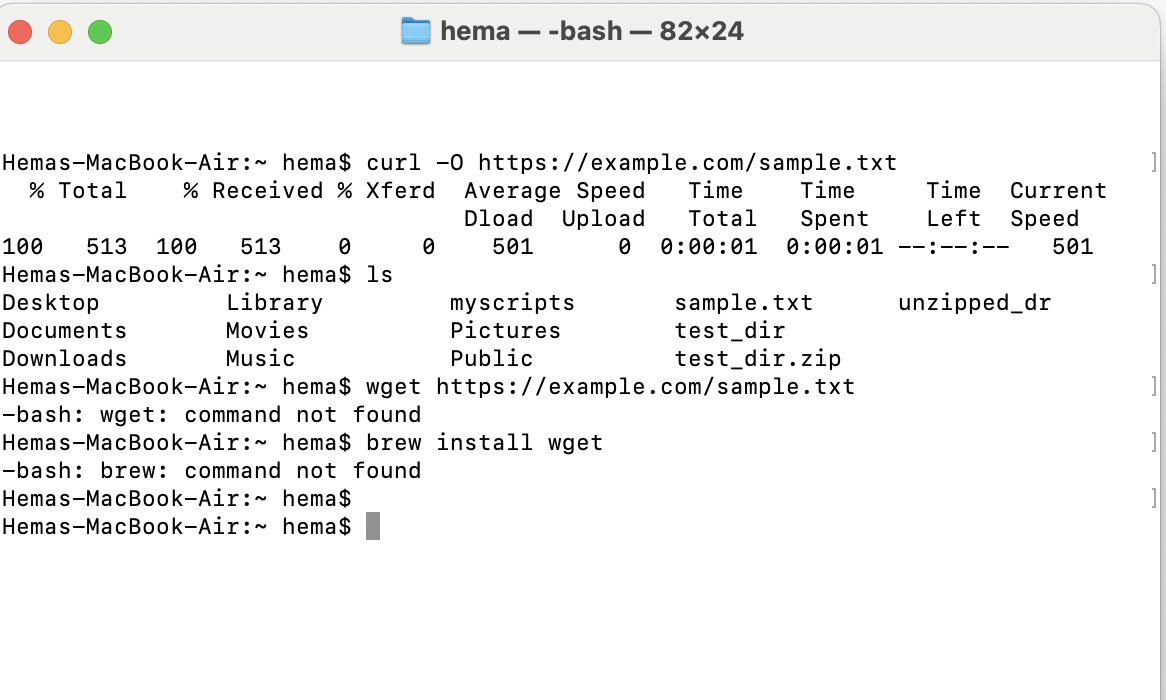
Unzip test\_dir.zip into a new directory named unzipped\_dir.



5. Downloading Files

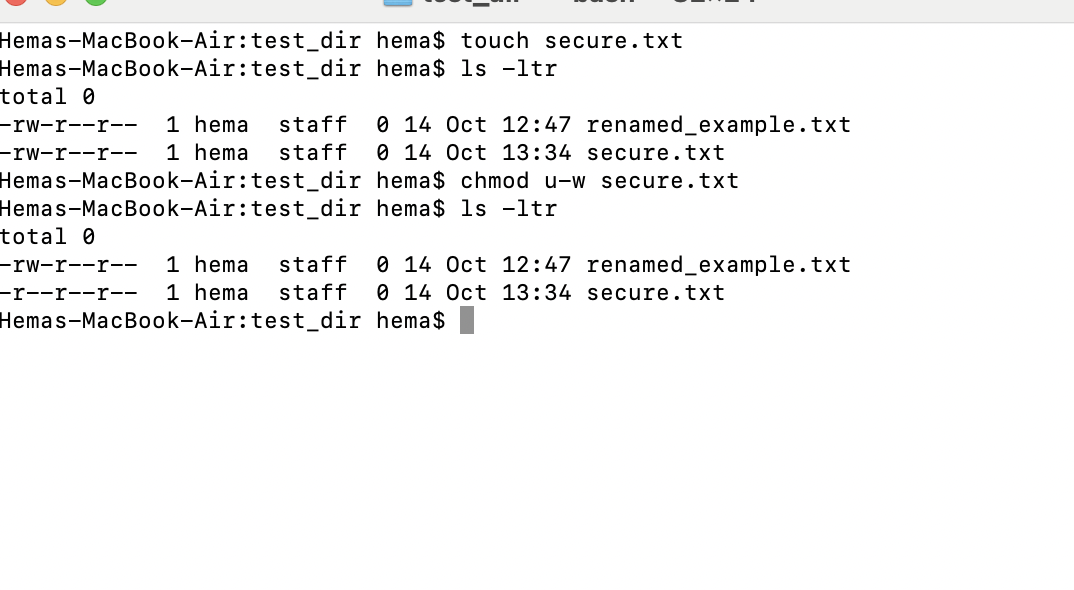
Use wget to download a file from a URL (e.g., <https://example.com/sample.txt>).

I could not use wget command, but i did the same downloading file using curl -O



6. Changing Permissions

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



7. Working with Environment Variables

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

