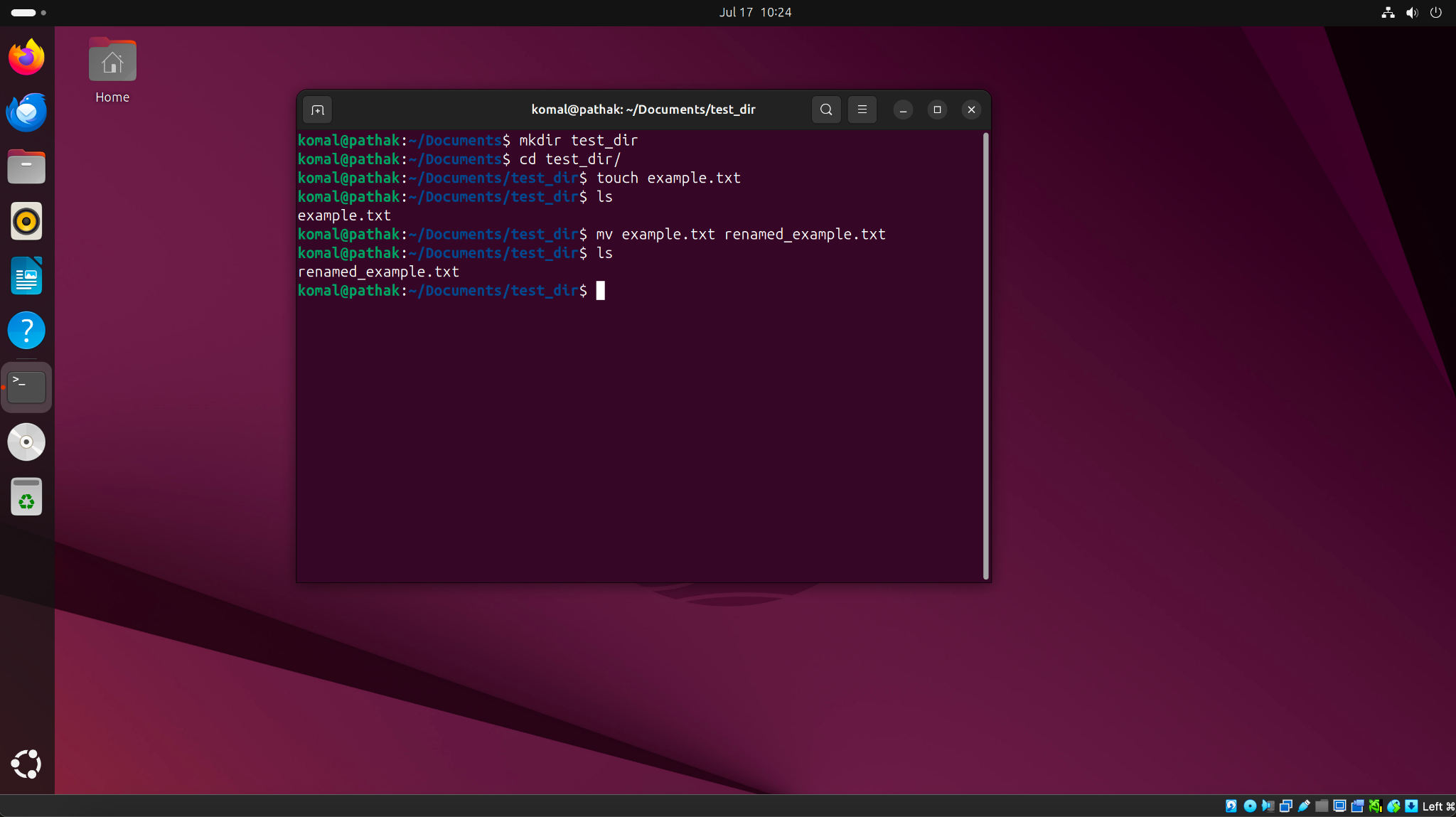
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

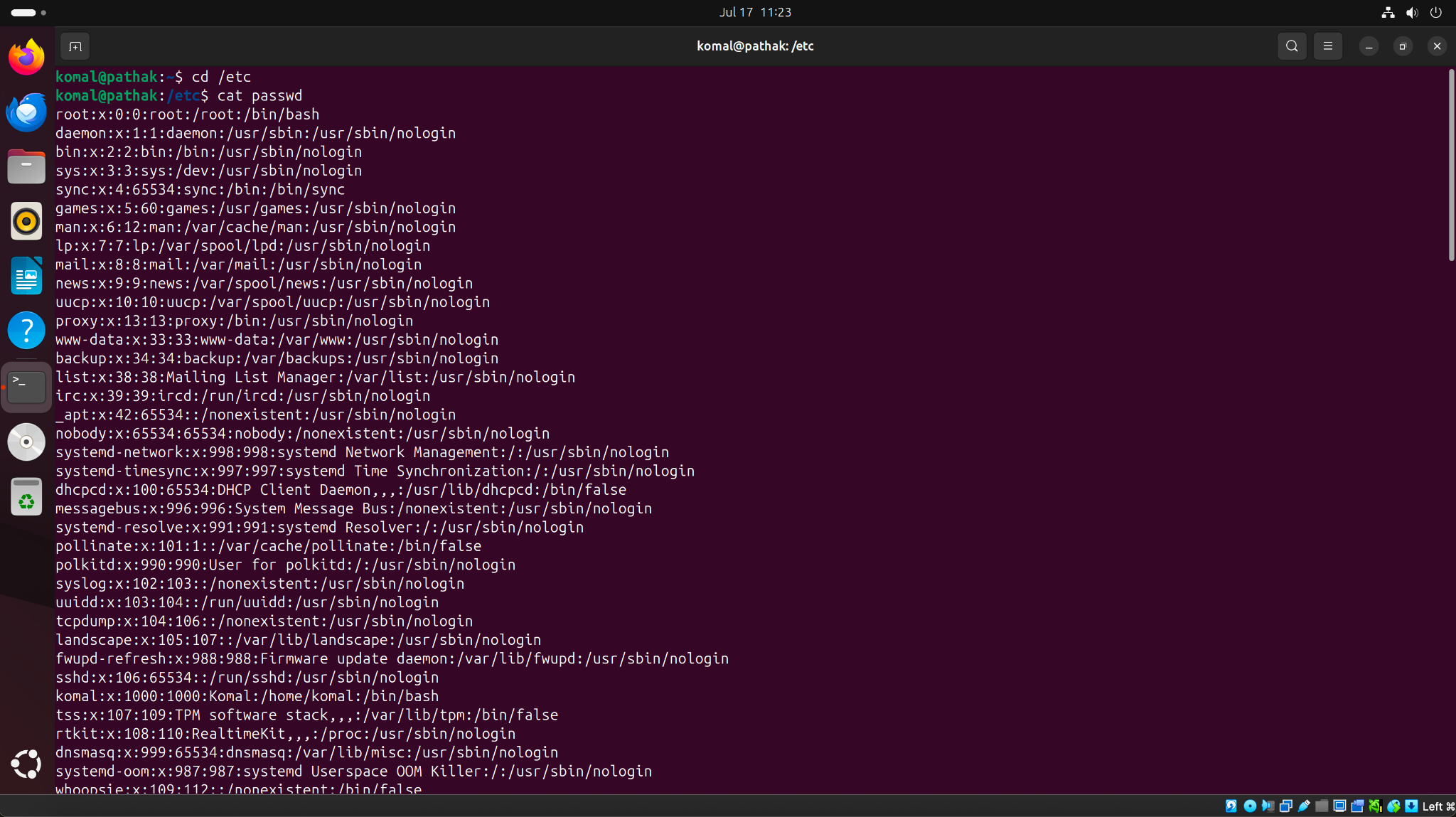
Create a directory named test\_dir using mkdir.

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

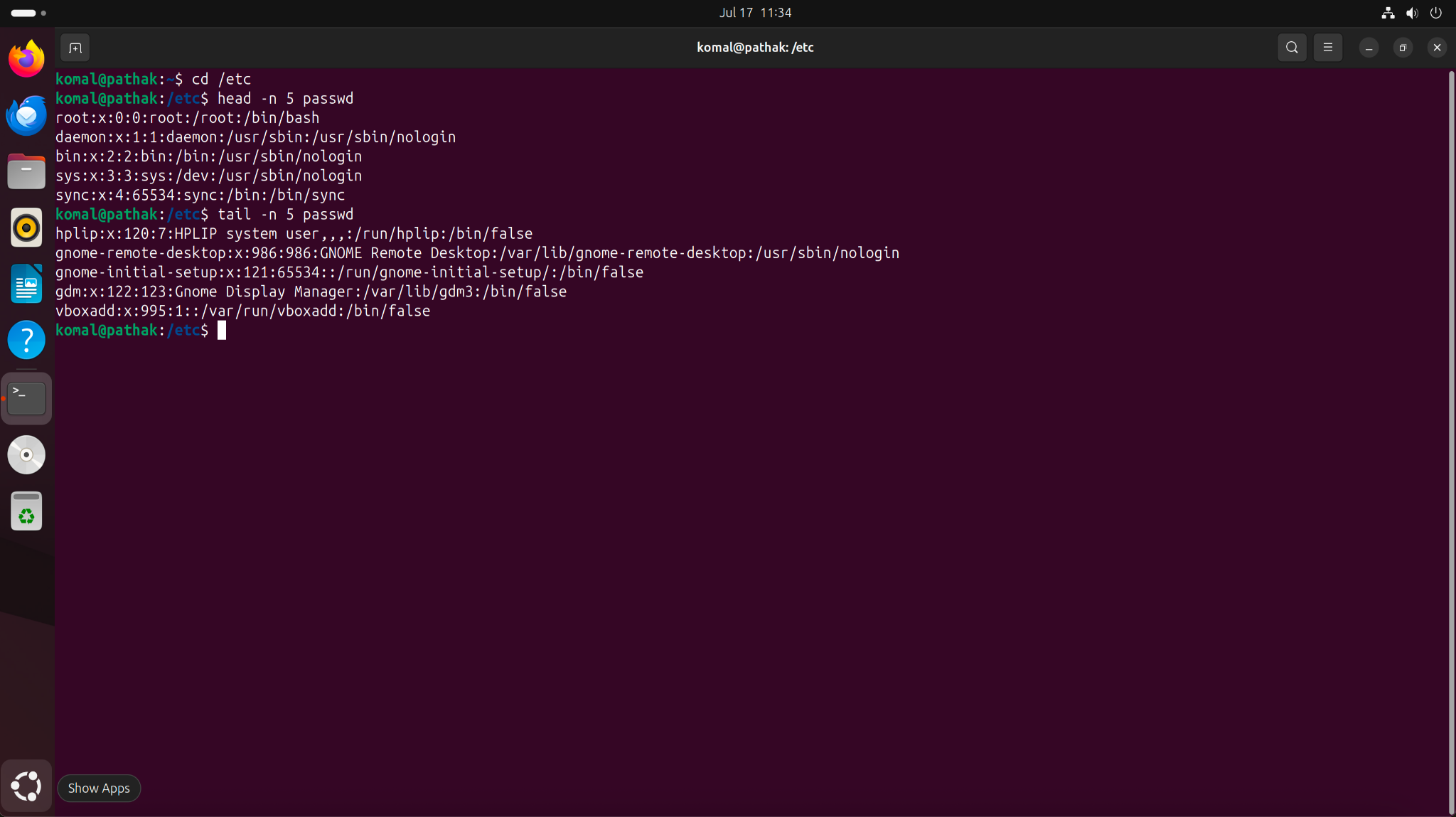
Rename example.txt to renamed\_example.txt using mv

  
mkdir test\_dir - to create a new directory named test\_dir.  
cd test\_dir - to navigate/ change directory from documents to test\_dir.  
touch example.txt - to create a new file.  
ls - to list the content of the directory.  
mv example.txt remanded\_example.txt - to rename the file.

2. Viewing File Contents

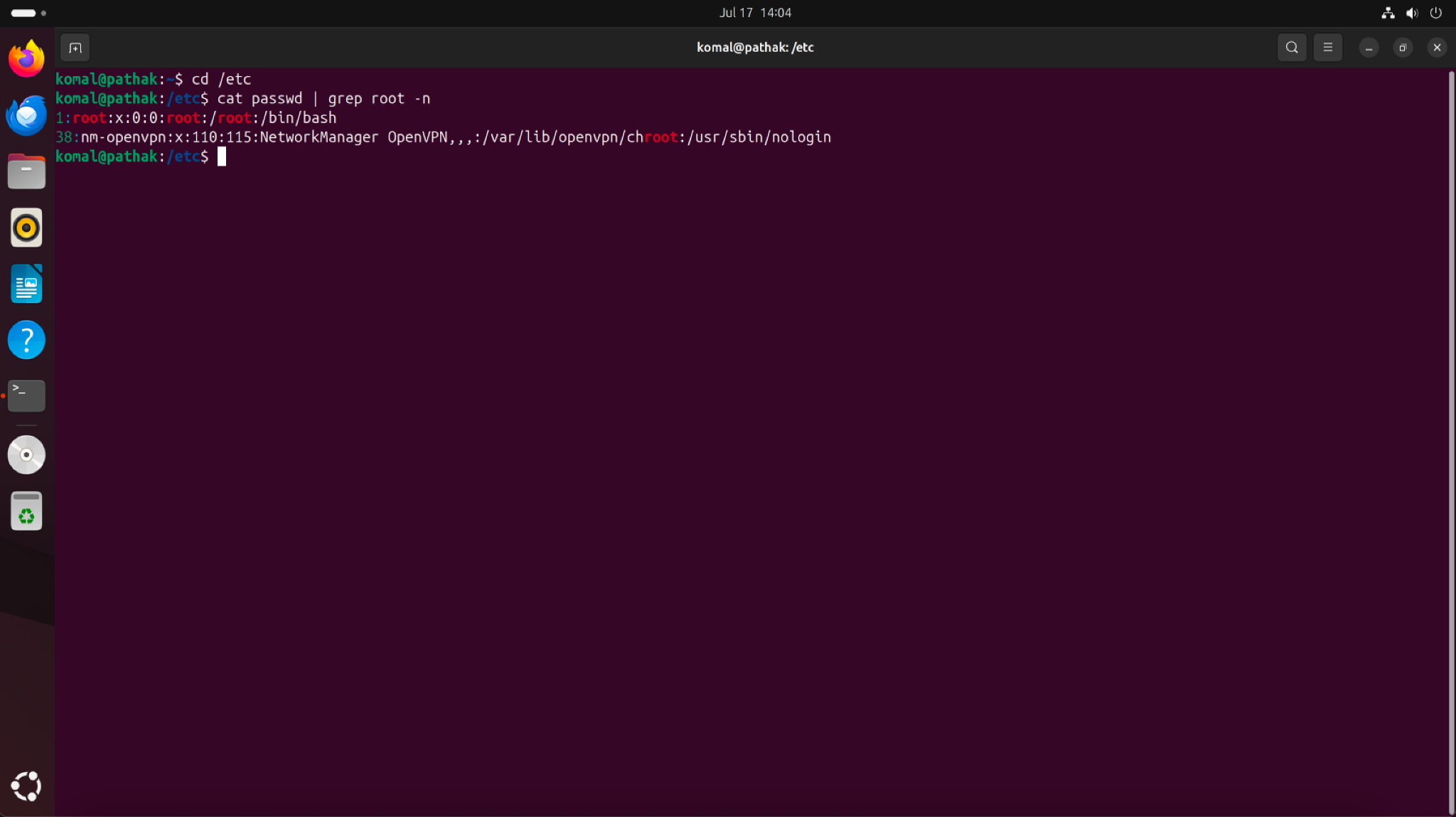
Use cat to display the contents of /etc/passwd.  


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



3.Searching for Patterns

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

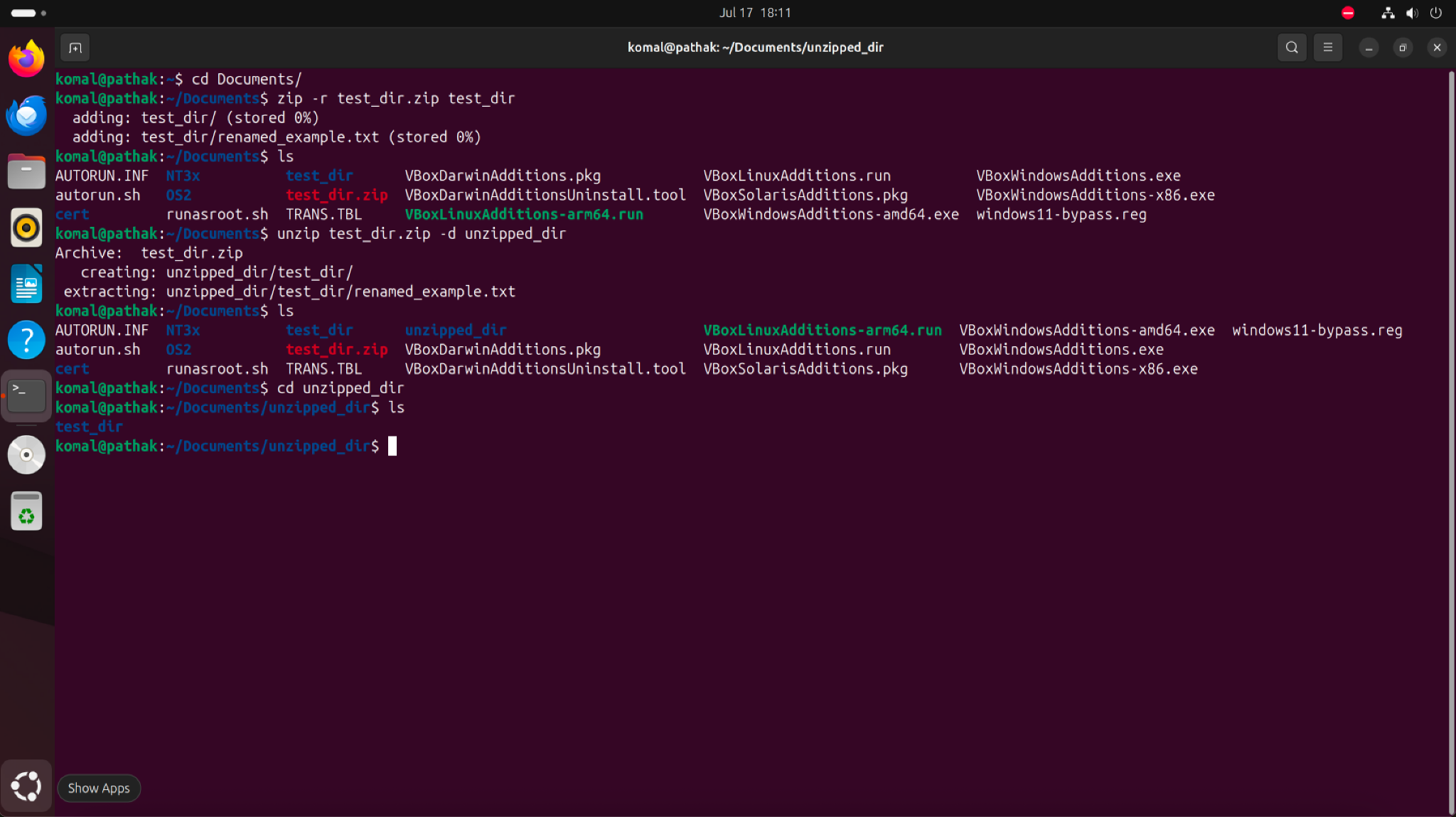


Cat - to display the content.  
grep - to search word “root” in the passwd file.  
-n - to display the number of the line.

4. Zipping and Unzipping

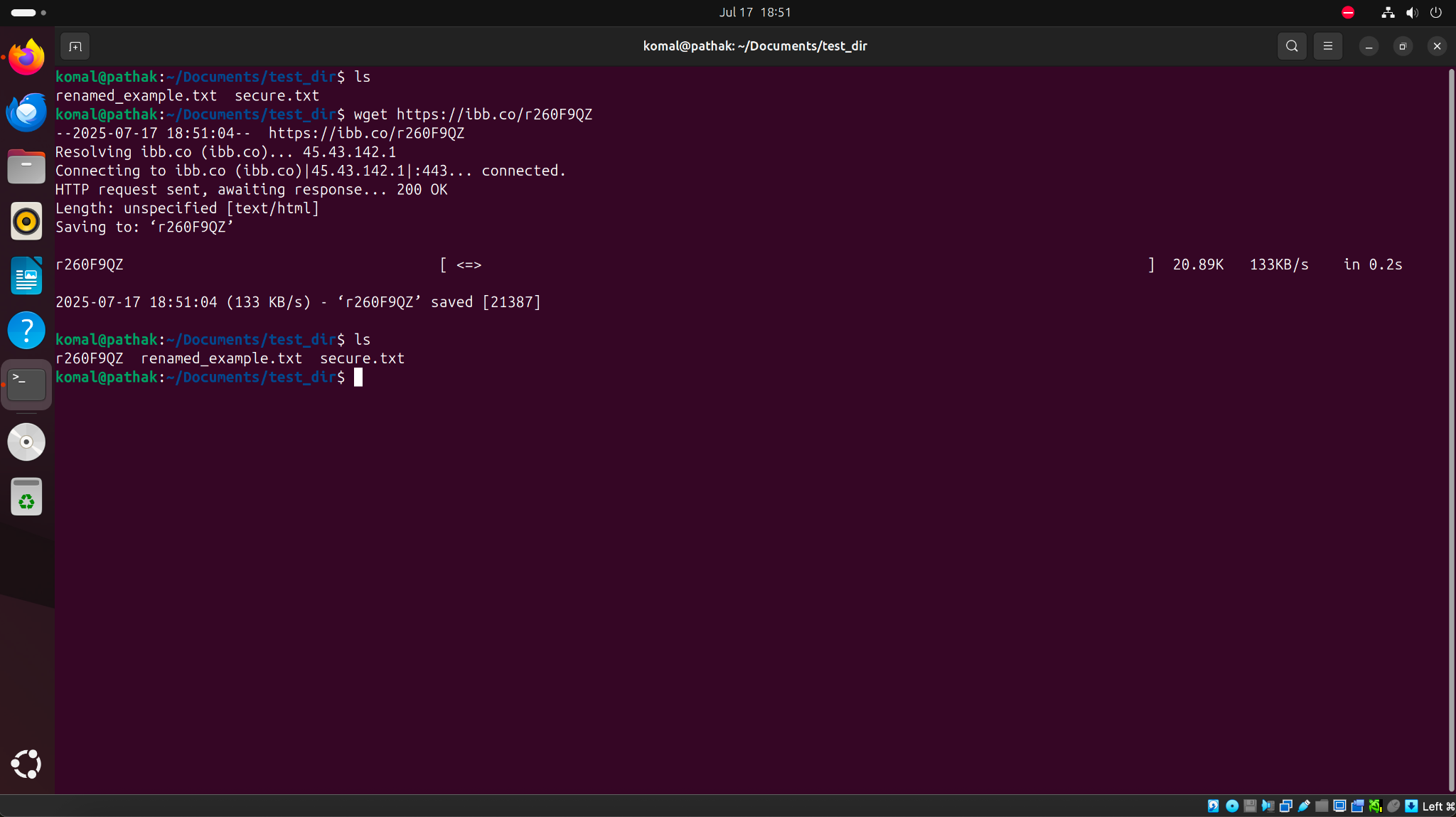
Compress the test\_dir directory into a file named test\_dir.zip using zip.

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

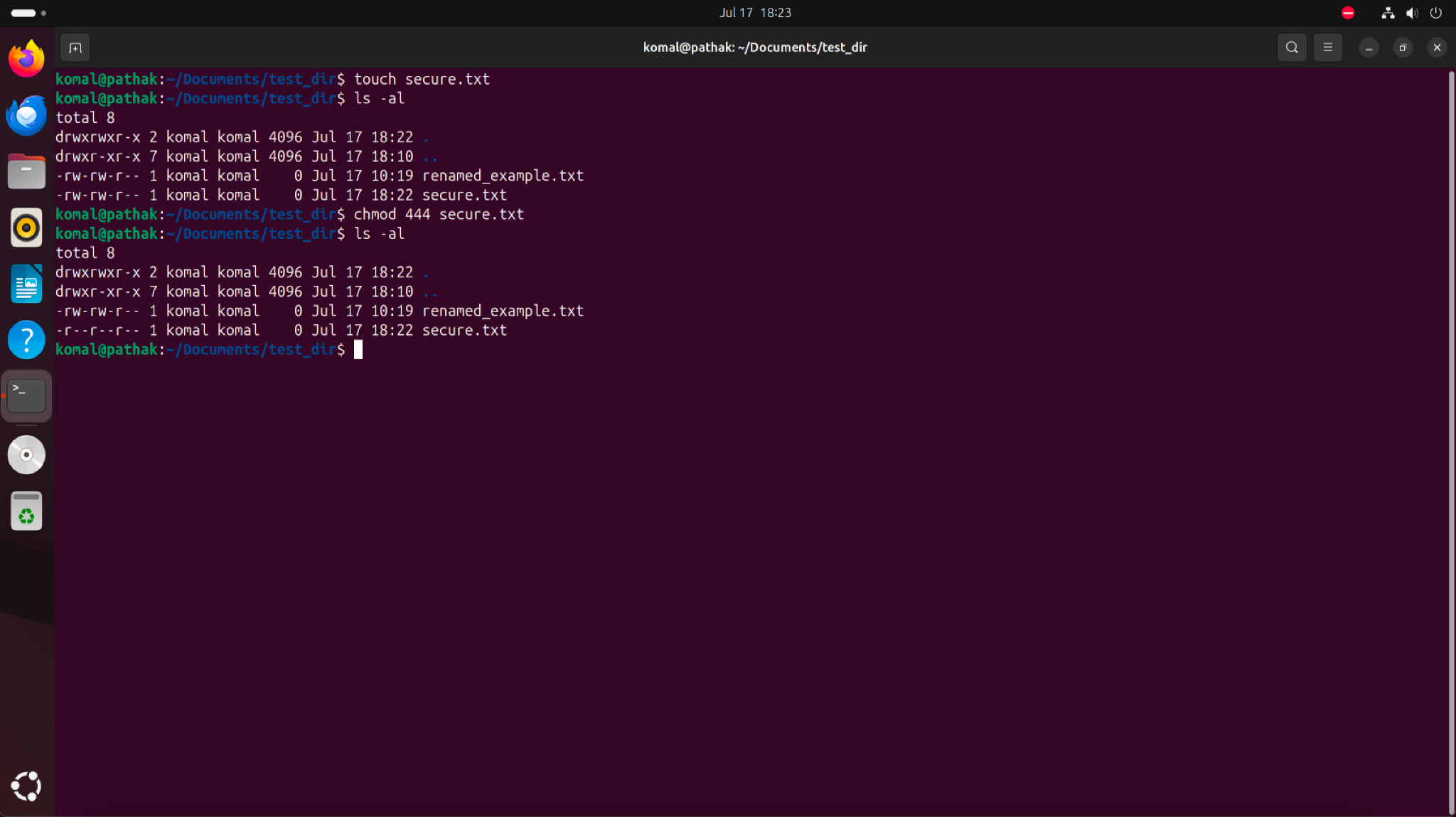


5. Downloading Files

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

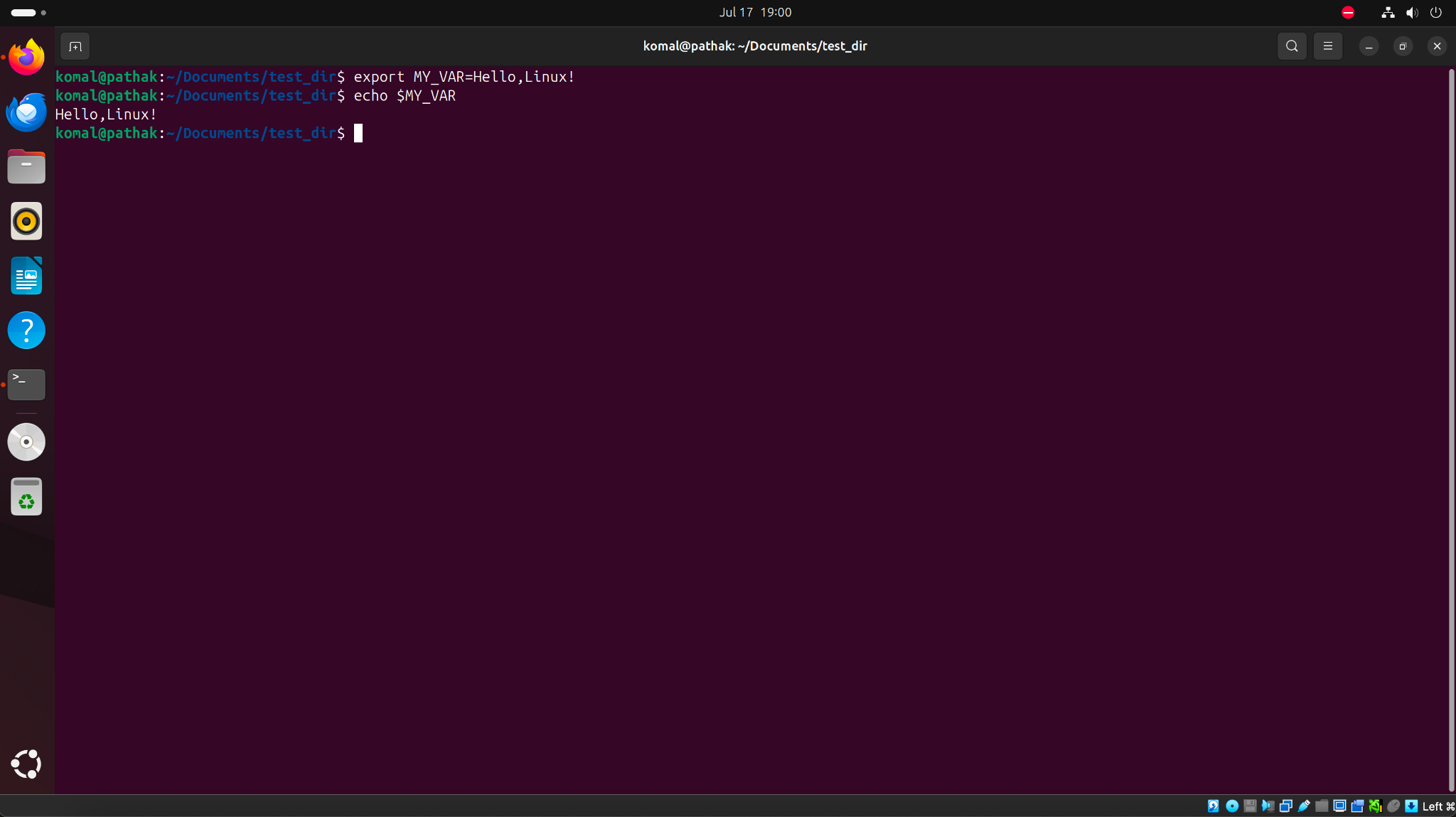


6. Changing Permissions

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!".



Github repo link: https://github.com/Pathakkomal11/DevOps