Part A

- It will print ‘Hello, World!’ statement.
- String ‘Productive’ will assign to variable name.
- It will create text file name file.txt.
- It will show list of all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden ones.
- It will remove file.txt.
- file1.txt file will be copied to the file2.txt.
- file.txt will be moved to the directory specified by /path/to/directory/.
- Changes the permissions of "script.sh" to allow execution.
- So, when you run grep "pattern" file.txt, the grep command will search through the contents of file.txt and display all lines that contain the specified ‘pattern’.
- ‘Kill’ sends the TERM signal, which is a signal that asks the process to terminate gracefully.
- this command sequence creates a directory named mydir, navigates into it, creates a file named file.txt, writes "Hello, World!" to it, and then displays the contents of file.txt.
- this command sequence lists detailed information about files and directories in the current directory and then filters the output to show only the lines that contain the text ".txt", only displaying file ‘.txt’ extension.
- The contents of file1.txt and file2.txt, sorts the lines alphabetically, and then removes duplicate lines, producing a sorted and unique list of lines from both files.
- This command will display the list of files and directories, and the ‘d’ command will match the line where the first character is ‘d’.
- It will search ‘pattern’ in specified directory.
- The contents of file1.txt and file2.txt, sorts the lines alphabetically, and then removes duplicate lines, producing a sorted and unique list of lines from both files, uniq -d: This command displays only the duplicate lines.
- Sets read and write permissions for the owner and read-only permissions for others on "file.txt".
- The cp command will recursively copy all files and subdirectories from source_directory to destination_directory.
- Command will search within the specified directory and its subdirectories for files with names ending in .txt.
- Granting the owner of file.txt the permission to execute the file.

- Replaces $PATH with the actual value of the PATH variable, and echo displays it on the terminal.

Part B

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True

1. chmod
2. cp
3. mkdir
4. cat
5. mv

Part C

Answer 1:

```
#!/bin/bash

echo "Hello, World!"
```

Answer 2: