Here are **Linux command practice tasks** specifically for beginners:

**File and Directory Management**

1. Create a new directory named learning.
2. Inside the learning directory, create three empty files: file1.txt, file2.txt, and file3.txt.
3. Move file1.txt to a new directory named backup.
4. List all files in the learning directory, including hidden files.
5. Delete the backup directory along with its contents.

**File Content Manipulation**

1. Write the text "Welcome to Linux" into a file named welcome.txt.
2. Display the contents of welcome.txt in the terminal.
3. Count the number of words in the file welcome.txt.
4. Display the first 5 lines of a file named data.txt.
5. Append the text "This is a new line." to the end of welcome.txt.

**File Permissions**

1. Change the permissions of welcome.txt to allow only the owner to read and write.
2. Grant read permission to all users for the file data.txt.
3. Check the current permissions of all files in the learning directory.
4. Remove execute permission for a file named script.sh.

**System Information**

1. Display the name of the current working directory.
2. Check the amount of free disk space on your system.
3. Display the current date and time.
4. Find the hostname of your system.
5. Show the list of logged-in users.

**Process Management**

1. List all processes currently running on the system.
2. Find the process ID (PID) of the ssh process.
3. Kill a process by its PID.
4. Display the CPU usage of all running processes.
5. Run a program in the background and check its status.

**Networking**

1. Find the IP address of your system.
2. Ping a website (e.g., google.com) to check connectivity.
3. Display open ports on your system.
4. Check the DNS configuration of your system.
5. Download a file from the internet using a command-line tool.

**Search and Filters**

1. Search for the word "error" in a file named logfile.txt.
2. List all files in the learning directory that end with .txt.
3. Display only the lines containing "Linux" from a file named notes.txt.
4. Sort the contents of a file named numbers.txt in ascending order.
5. Count the number of occurrences of the word "test" in welcome.txt.

**Archiving and Compression**

1. Create a tar archive of the learning directory.
2. Compress the tar archive using gzip.
3. Extract the compressed archive into a directory named restore.
4. List the contents of a tar archive without extracting it.

**Scripting**

1. Write a one-liner to display numbers from 1 to 100.
2. Create a script that prints "Hello, Linux!" when executed.
3. Write a script to count the number of .txt files in a directory.
4. Automate the process of creating a backup of the learning directory using a script.

**User and Group Management**

1. Create a new user named Linux user.
2. Add Linux user to a group named developers.
3. Change the password for the Linux user account.
4. Display all groups that a user is part of.
5. Delete the Linux user account.