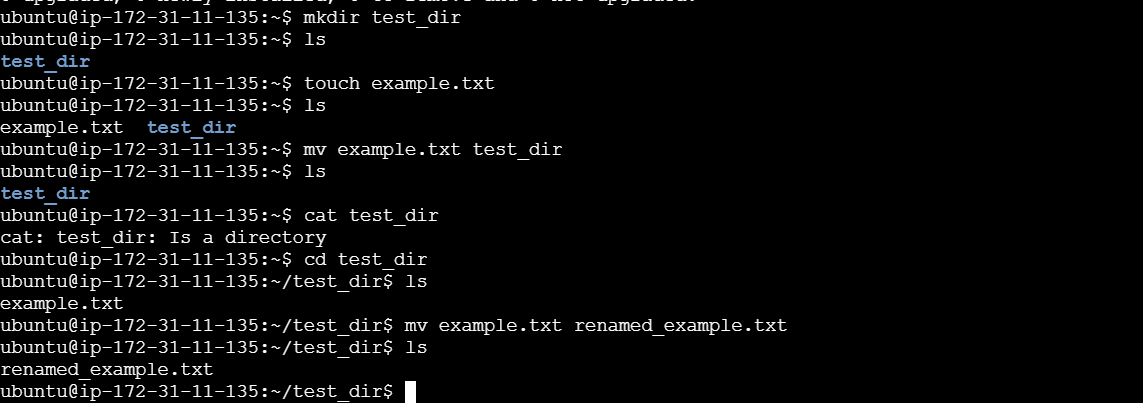
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories



mkdir command is used to make directories and mv command is used to move or rename files or directories from one place to another

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.

A screenshot of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

cat /etc/passwd

Displays the entire contents of the /etc/passwd file, which stores user account information.

head -n 5 /etc/passwd

Displays the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd.

tail -n 5 /etc/passwd

Displays the last 5 lines of /etc/passwd

A computer screen with white text

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

3.Searching for Patterns

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

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grep "root" /etc/passwd

Searches for and displays all lines that contain the word "root".

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.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

zip -r test\_dir.zip test\_dir

unzip test\_dir.zip -d unzipped\_dir

Compresses test\_dir into test\_dir.zip, then extracts it into unzipped\_dir.

5. Downloading Files

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

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A black screen with white text

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Downloads a file from the internet to your current directory

6. Changing Permissions

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

A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.A screenshot of a computer

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chmod 444 secure.txt

It gives permission for read-only to everyone using chmod

7. Working with Environment Variables

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

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export MY\_VAR="Hello, Linux!"

echo $MY\_VAR

Creates a new environment variable and displays its value.