Linux Commands Practice - Submission Document

1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

Commands:

mkdir test\_dir

cd test\_dir

touch example.txt

mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt

Explanation:

- `mkdir` creates a new directory.

- `touch` creates an empty file.

- `mv` renames or moves a file.

Screenshot:



2. Viewing File Contents

Commands:

cat /etc/passwd

head -n 5 /etc/passwd

tail -n 5 /etc/passwd

Explanation:

- `cat` displays the entire file.

- `head -n 5` shows the first 5 lines.

- `tail -n 5` shows the last 5 lines.

Screenshot:





3. Searching for Patterns

Commands:

grep "root" /etc/passwd

Explanation:

- `grep` searches for patterns in a file.

Screenshot:



4. Zipping and Unzipping

Commands:

cd ..

zip -r test\_dir.zip test\_dir

unzip test\_dir.zip -d unzipped\_dir

Explanation:

- `zip -r` compresses a directory recursively.

- `unzip -d` extracts to a specific directory.

Screenshot:





5. Downloading Files

Commands:

wget <https://example.com/sample.txt>

Explanation:

- `wget` downloads files from a URL.

Screenshot:



6. Changing Permissions

Commands:

touch secure.txt

chmod 444 secure.txt

Explanation:

- `chmod 444` sets read-only permissions for everyone.

Screenshot:



7. Working with Environment Variables

Commands:

export MY\_VAR="Hello, Linux!"

echo $MY\_VAR

Explanation:

- `export` creates an environment variable.

- `echo` displays its value.

Screenshot:

