1. Display following messages on your terminal (including quotes and newline).

"God bless us!
  We are starting with basic linux command"

```
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ echo -e "\"God bless us! \n We are starting with basic linux command\""
"God bless us!
 We are starting with basic linux command"
```

2. Read your name from the keyboard and display it.

```
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ read -p "Enter your name: " name
Enter your name: shine
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ echo $name
shine
```

3. Create the directory structure dir1/dir4 and dir1/dir2/dir3 with a single command and then change directory to dir3

```
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cd ..
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir -p dir1/dir4 dir1/dir2/dir3
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ cd dir1/dir2/dir3
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/dir1/dir2/dir3$ cd ..
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/dir1/dir2$ cd ..
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ cd ..
```

4. Create a file testfile1 using nano.
Display the file
(i) starting with the first 10 lines and

```
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ nano file1.txt
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ head file1.txt
hi
i am
shine
who
are
you
are
you
good.
do
shine@shine-VirtualBox:$ tail -n +10 file1.t
```

(ii) starting with the 10th line with provision for
     a) Scrolling Up

```
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ less file1.txt
shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$ more +10 file1.txt
do
i
know
you.
how
about
me
hello
world
ehayfh
i
am
good
df
shape
of
you
song
is
good
how
about
it
 we
talh
about
it
is
int
it
good
d
d
d
d
d
dd
d
d
d
d
swdsf
s
s
sdsd

sd
--More--(66%)
```

```
d
swdsf
s
s
sdsd

sd
s
ds
sd
sd
sd
sds
ds
ds
ds
ds
ds
sd
s
d
sd
f
sd23
24
252
626
1
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

2


shine@shine-VirtualBox:~$
```

b) Scrolling Up and Down

```
i
know
you.
how
about
me
hello
world
ehayfh
i
am
good
df
shape
of
you
song
is
good
how
about
it
 we
talh
about
it
is
int
it
good
d
d
d
d
d
dd
d
d
d
:
```

```
dd
d
d
d
d
swdsf
s
s
sdsd

sd
s
ds
sd
sd
sd
sds
ds
ds
ds
ds
ds
sd
s
d
sd
f
sd23
24
252
626
1
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

2
```

(END)

5. Get the manual page of 'ls' command. Search for the word "alphabetic". Find the next occurrence and then find the previous occurrence.

```
LS(1)                                          User Commands                                          LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c     with  -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise:
              sort by ctime, newest first

       -C     list entries by columns

       --color[=WHEN]
              colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

       -d, --directory
              list directories themselves, not their contents

       -D, --dired
              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

       -f     do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color

       -F, --classify
              append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
/alphabetic
```

```
File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftu-
       vSUX nor --sort is specified.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c     with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status  information);  with  -l:  show
              ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

       -C     list entries by columns

       --color[=WHEN]
              colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

       -d, --directory
              list directories themselves, not their contents

       -D, --dired
              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

       -f     do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
Manual page ls(1) line 10 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
-X      sort alphabetically by entry extension

-Z, --context
        print any security context of each file

-1      list one file per line.  Avoid '\n' with -q or -b

--help display this help and exit

--version
        output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024).  Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers  of
1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000).

The TIME_STYLE argument can be full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, or +FORMAT.  FORMAT is interpreted like in date(1).
If FORMAT is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies  to  non-recent  files  and  FORMAT2  to  recent  files.
TIME_STYLE  prefixed  with  'posix-'  takes  effect only outside the POSIX locale.  Also the TIME_STYLE environment
variable sets the default style to use.

Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and with --color=never.   With  --color=auto,  ls
emits  color  codes  only  when standard output is connected to a terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment variable can
change the settings.  Use the dircolors command to set it.

  Exit status:
      0       if OK,

      1       if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),

      2       if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

AUTHOR
      Written by Richard M. Stallman and David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
      GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
      Report ls translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

COPYRIGHT
Manual page ls(1) line 173/221 94% (press h for help or q to quit)
```