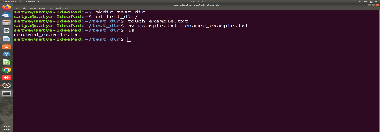
Q-1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories Create a directory named test\_dir using mkdir.Inside test\_dir, create an empty file called example.txt.Rename example.txt to renamed\_example.txt using mv

Ans-1. Creating directory command = mkdir test\_dir

Creating file command = touch example.txt

Rename = mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt

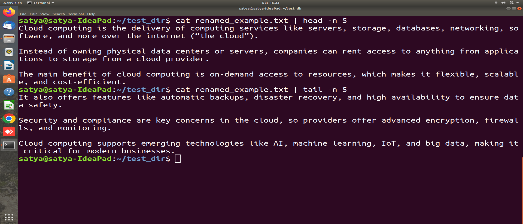


Q-2. Viewing File Contents.Use cat to display the contents of /etc/passwd. Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head. Display only the last 5 lines of /etc/passwd using tail.

Ans-2. Viewing File Contents.Use cat = cat /etc/passwd

Display only the first 5 lines = cat /etc/passwd | head -n 5

Display only the last 5 lines = tail -n 5 /etc/passwd



Q-3. Searching for Patterns

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

Ans-3. grep "root" /etc/passwd

Q-4. Zipping and Unzipping

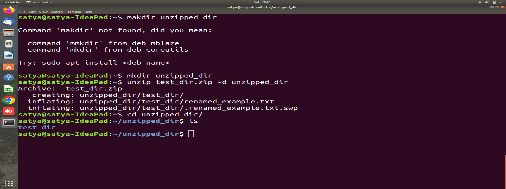
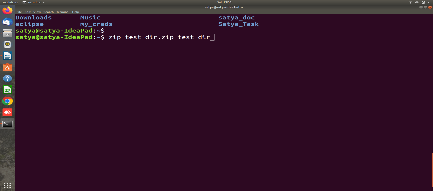
Compress the test\_dir directory into a file named test\_dir.zip using zip.

Unzip test\_dir.zip into a new directory named unzipped\_dir.

Ans-4. zip -r test\_dir.zip test\_dir

mkdir unzipped\_dir

unzip test\_dir.zip -d unzipped\_dir

Q-5. Downloading Files

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

Ans-5. wget https://example.com/sample.txt

Q-6. Changing Permissions

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

Ans-6. touch secure.txt

chmod 444 secure.txt

Q-7. Working with Environment Variables

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

Ans-7. export MY\_VAR="Hello, Linux!"