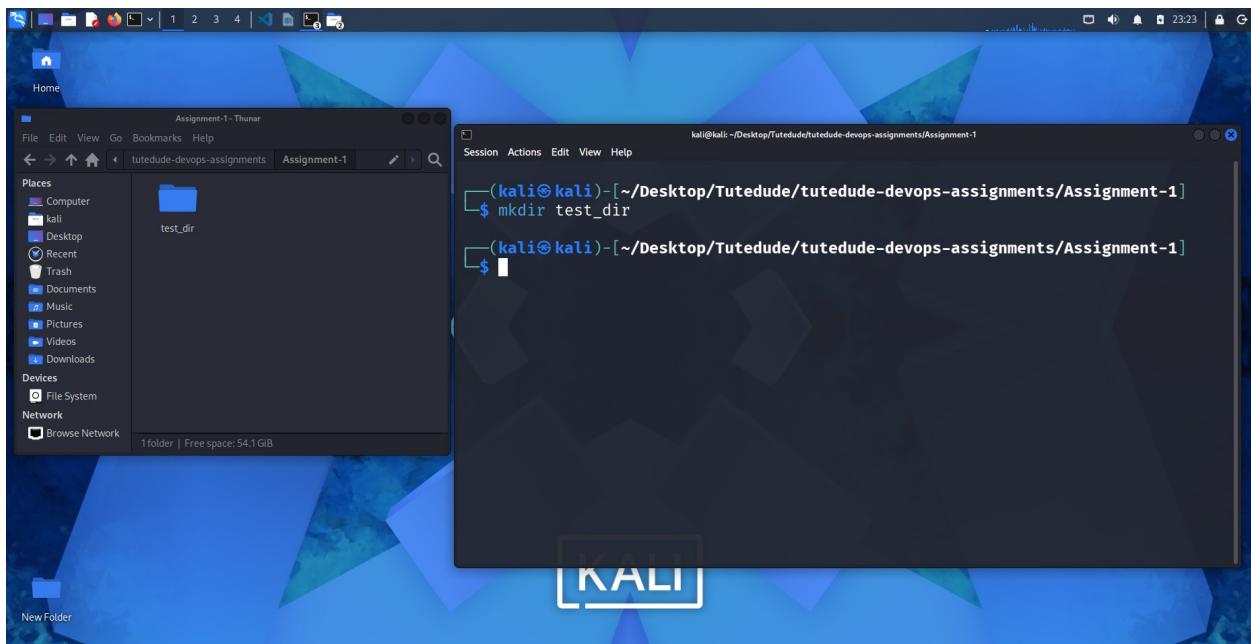


1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

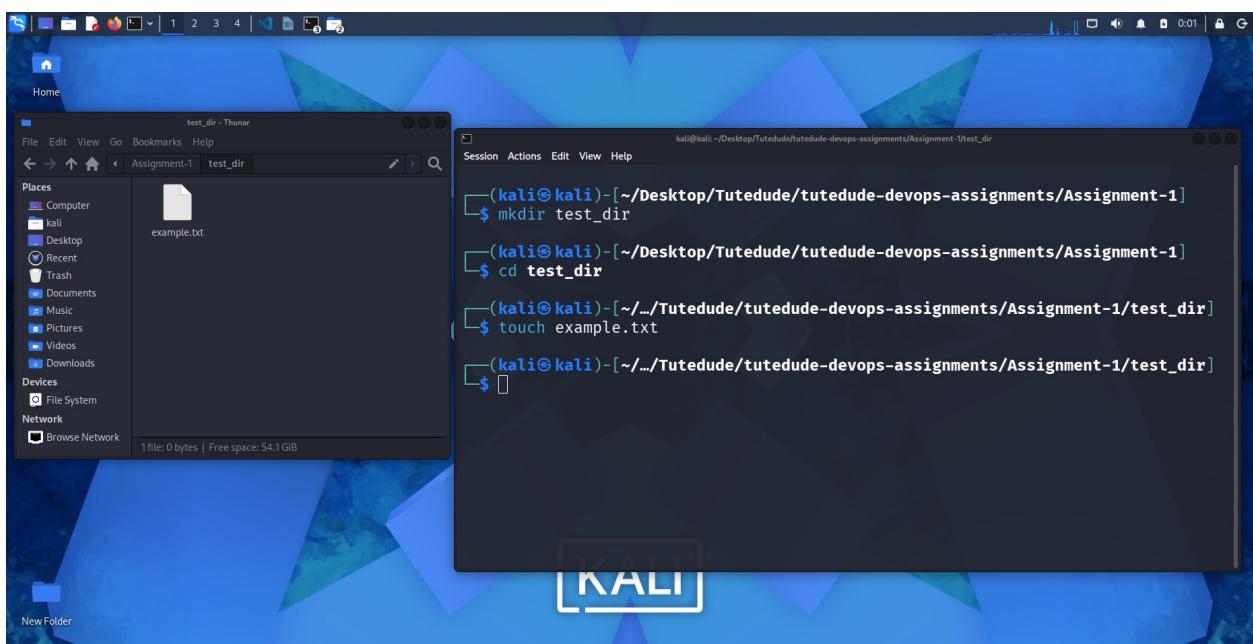
Create a directory named `test_dir` using `mkdir`.

`mkdir test_dir`



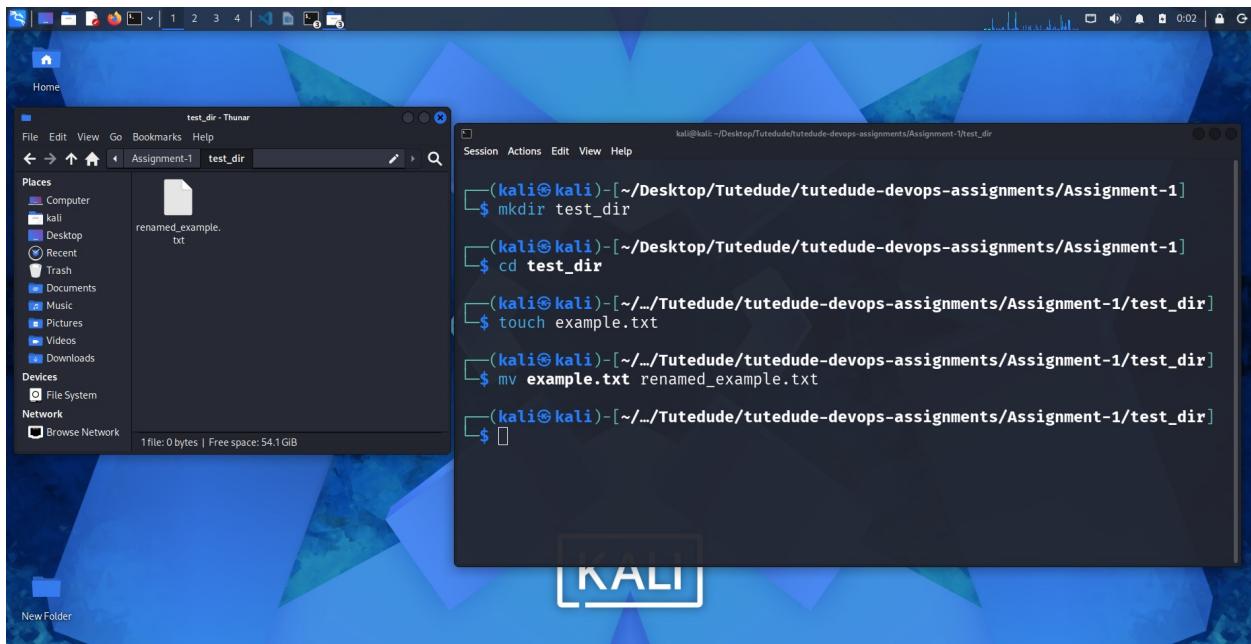
Inside `test_dir`, create an empty file called `example.txt`.

`touch example.txt`



Rename example.txt to renamed_example.txt using mv

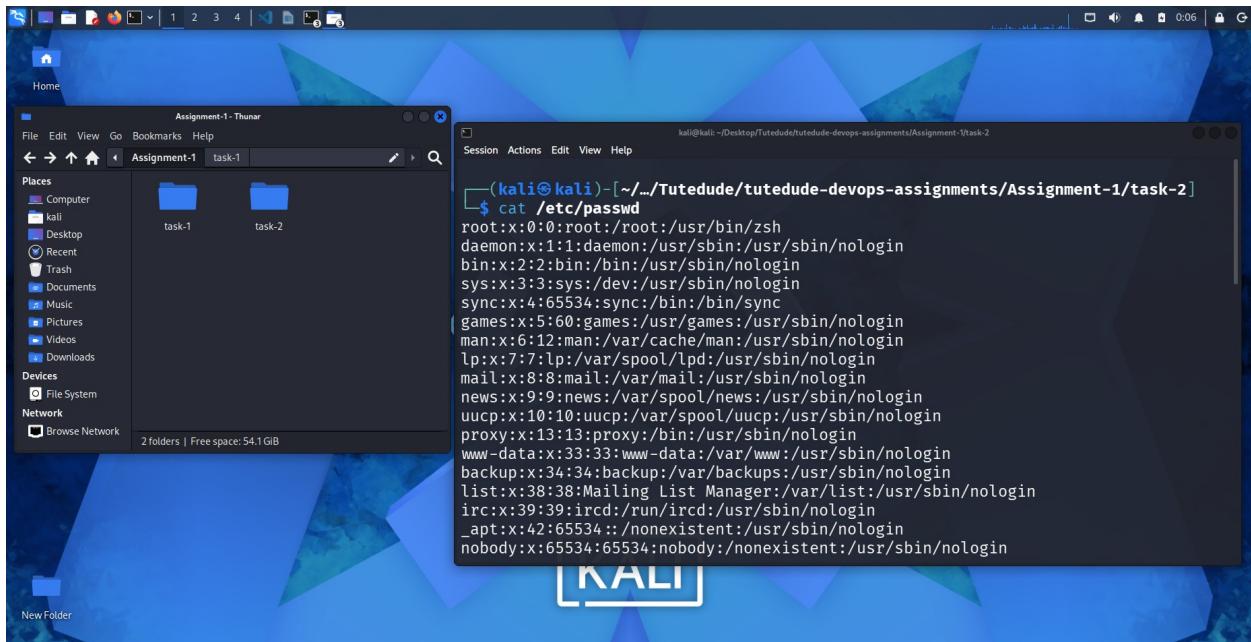
mv example.txt renamed_example.txt



2. Viewing File Contents

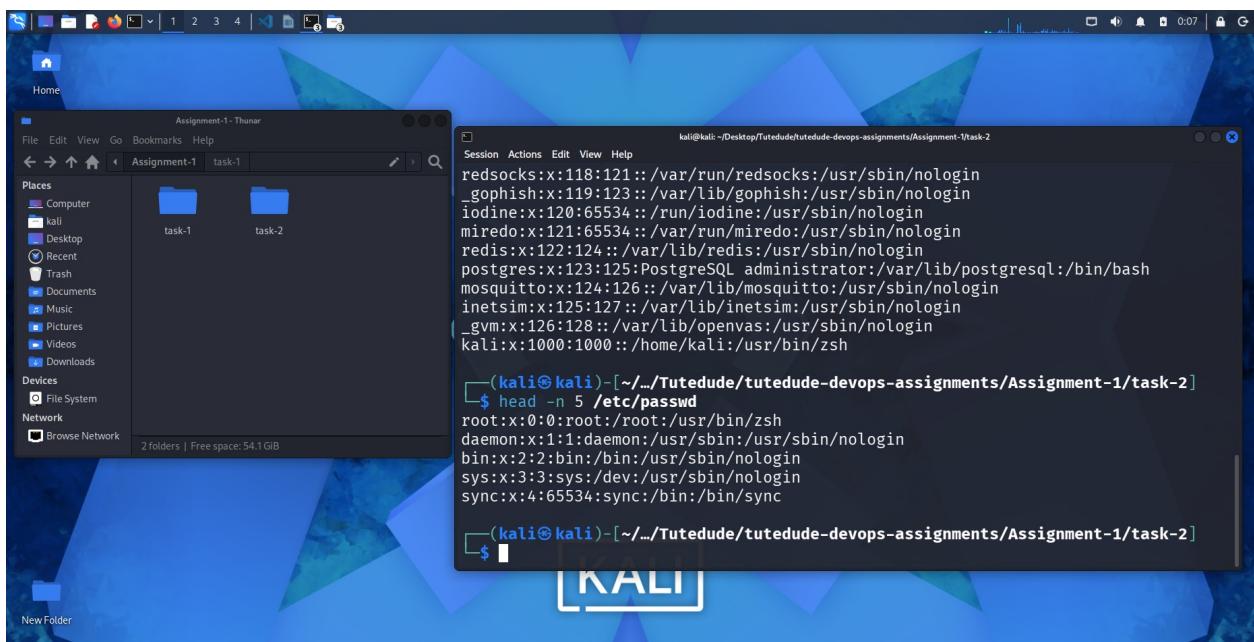
Use cat to display the contents of /etc/passwd.

cat /etc/passwd



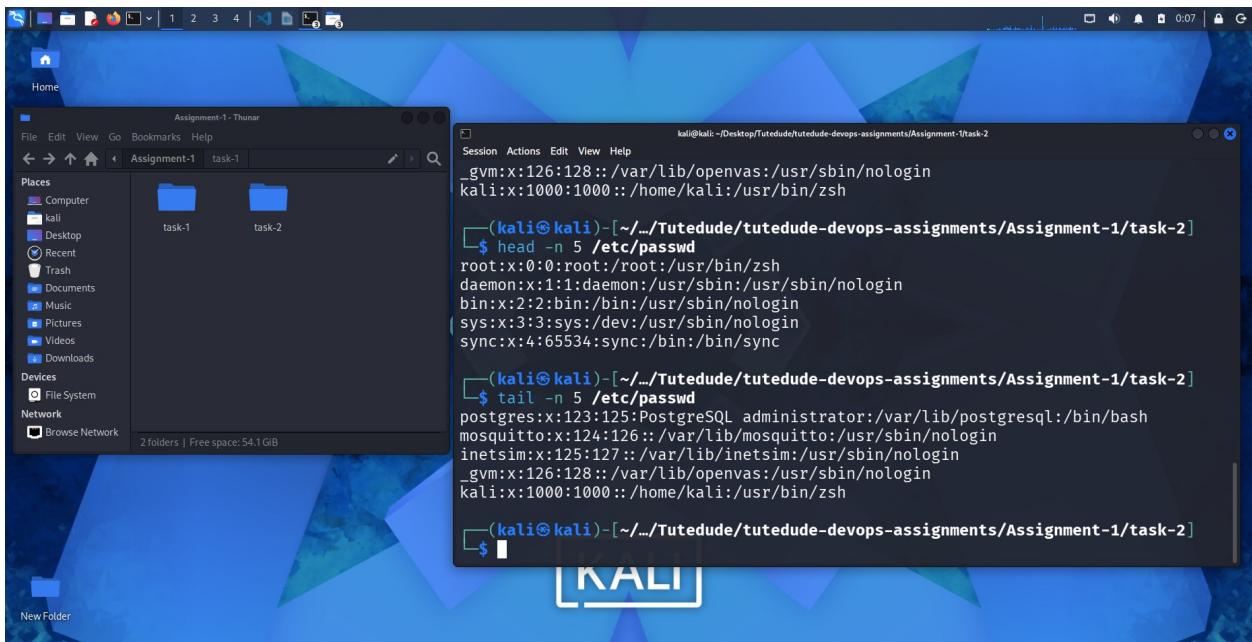
Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head.

head -n 5 /etc/passwd



Display only the last 5 lines of /etc/passwd using tail.

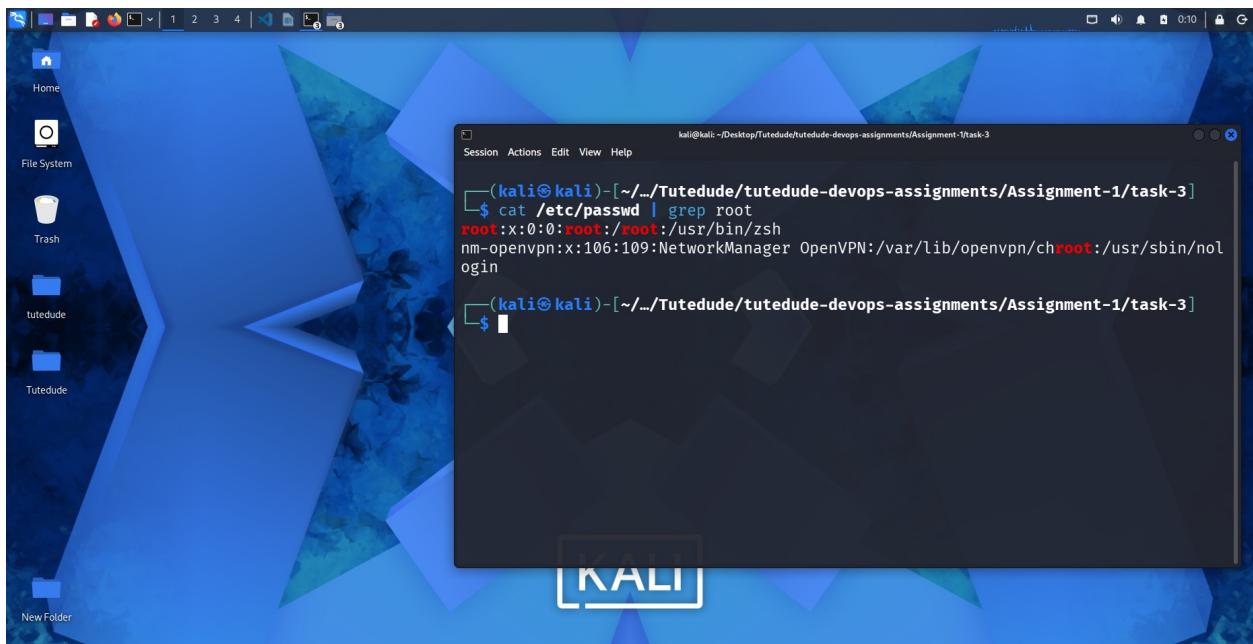
tail -n 5 /etc/passwd



3. Searching for Patterns

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

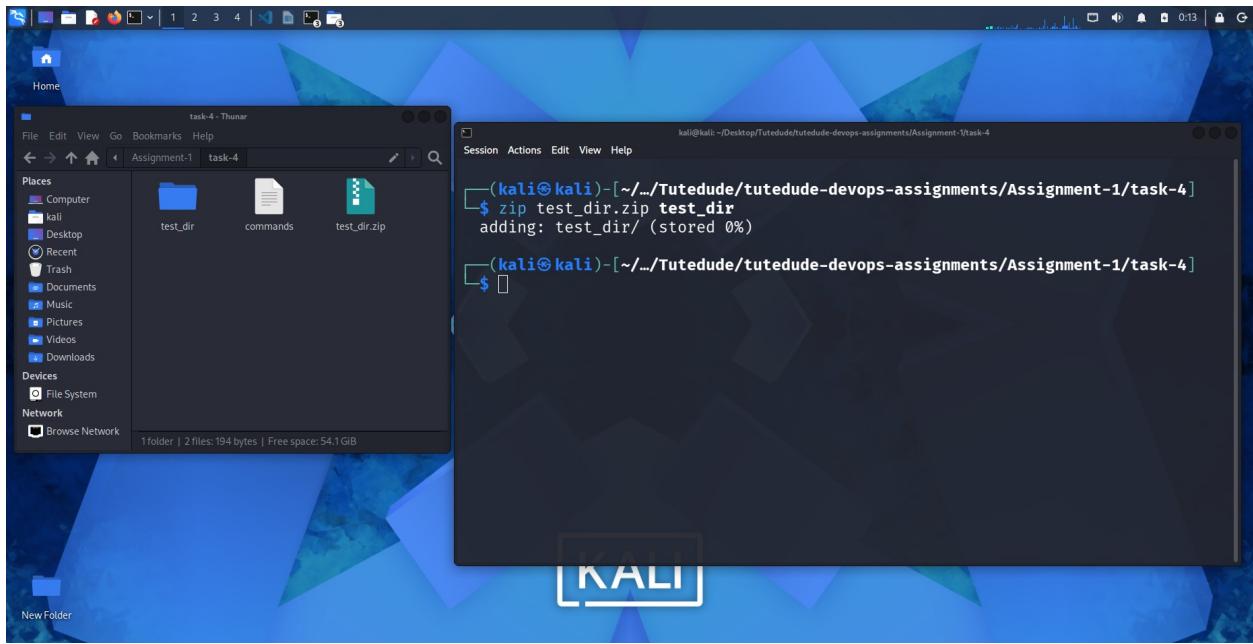
```
cat /etc/passwd | grep root
```



4. Zipping and Unzipping

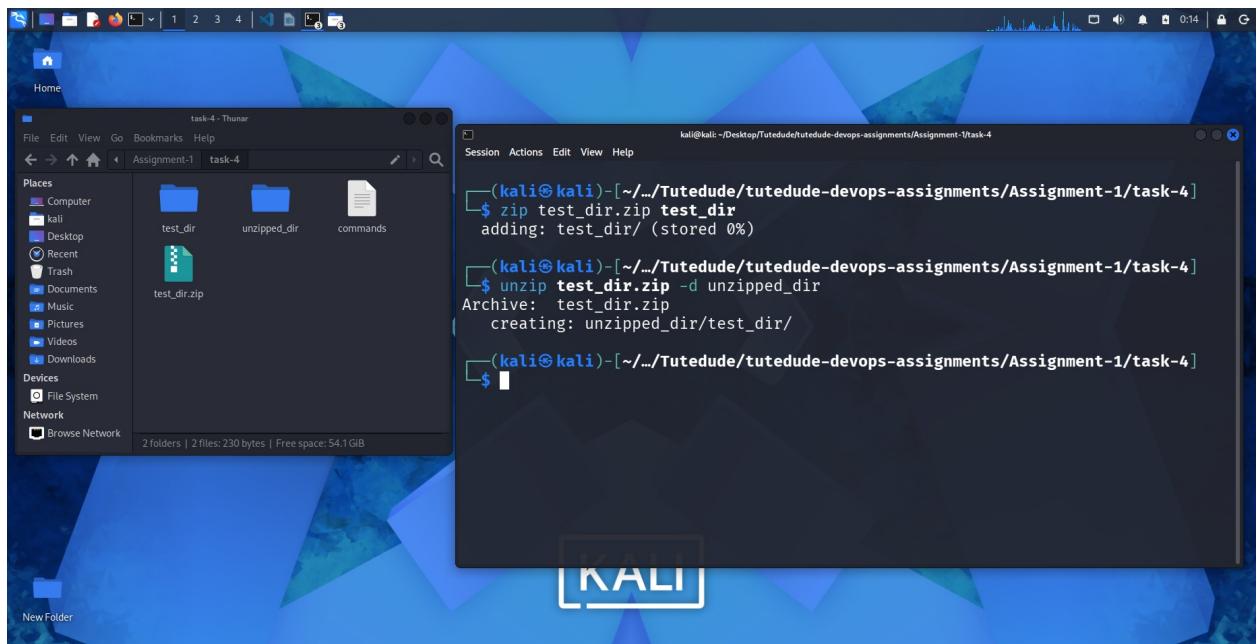
Compress the test_dir directory into a file named test_dir.zip using zip.

```
zip test_dir.zip test_dir
```



Unzip test_dir.zip into a new directory named unzipped_dir.

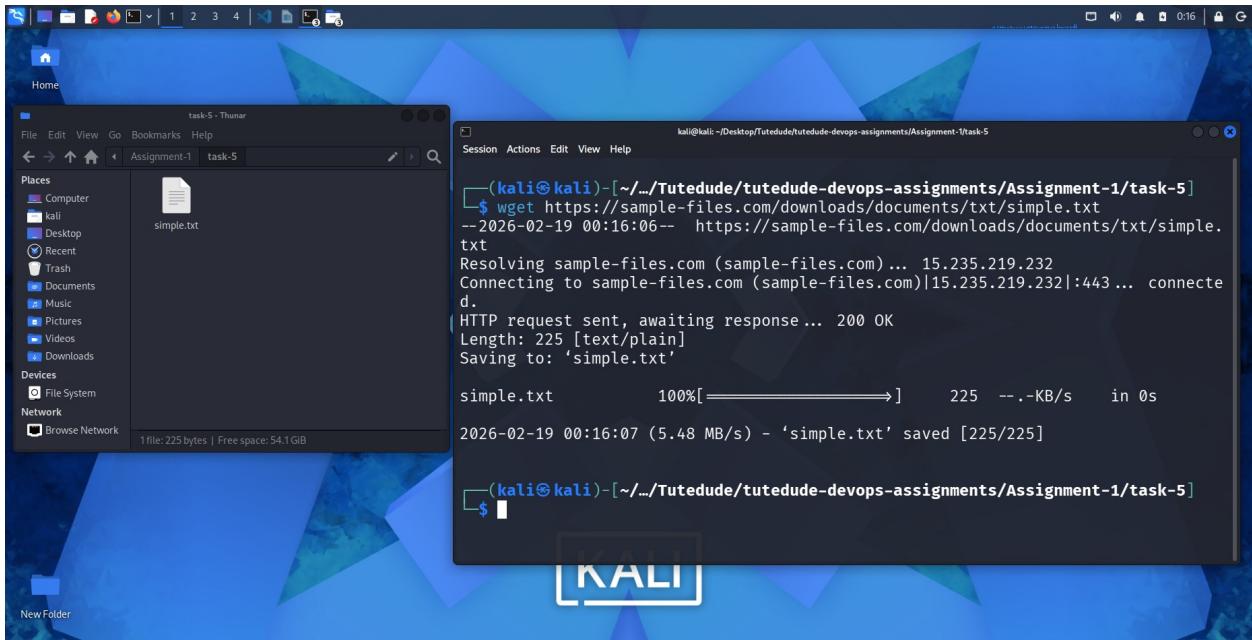
```
unzip test_dir.zip -d unzipped_dir
```



5. Downloading Files

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

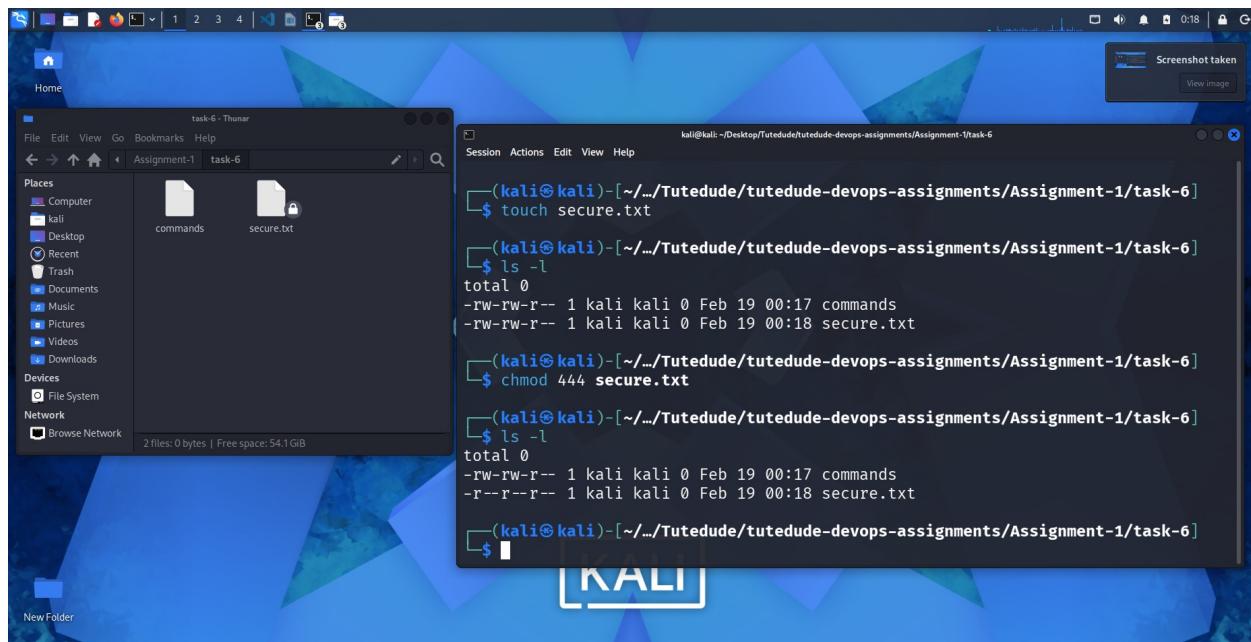
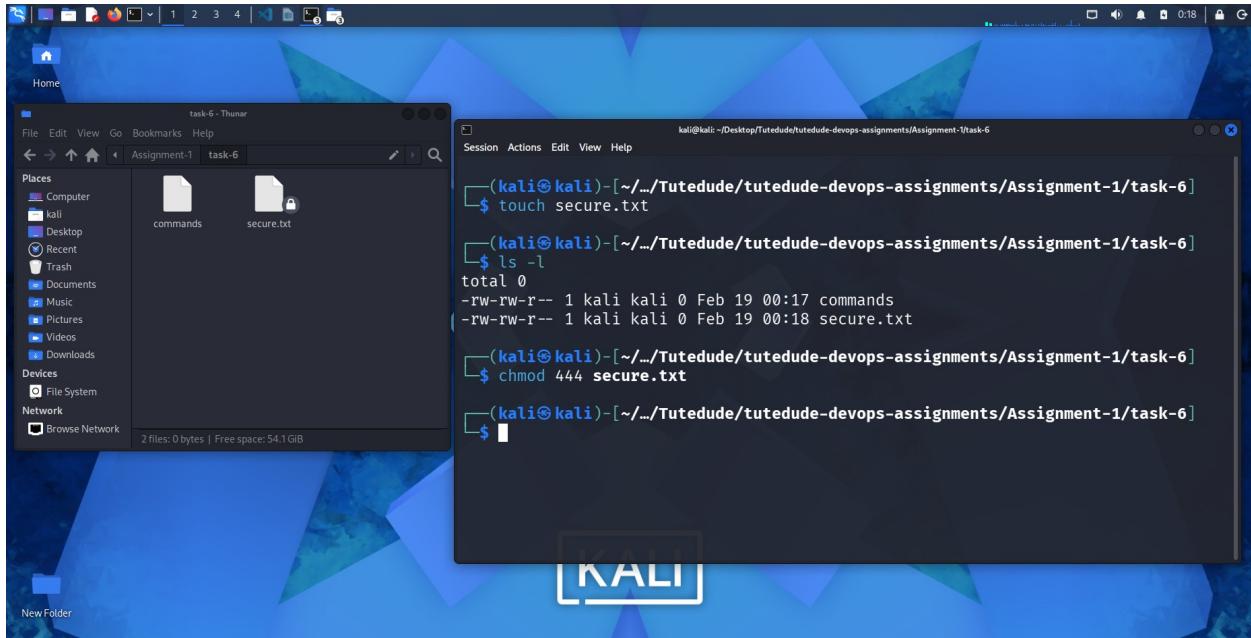
wget <https://example.com/sample.txt>



6. Changing Permissions

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

chmod 444 secure.txt



7. Working with Environment Variables

Use `export` to set a new environment variable called `MY_VAR` with the value "Hello, Linux!".

```
export MY_VAR="Hello, Linux!"
```

