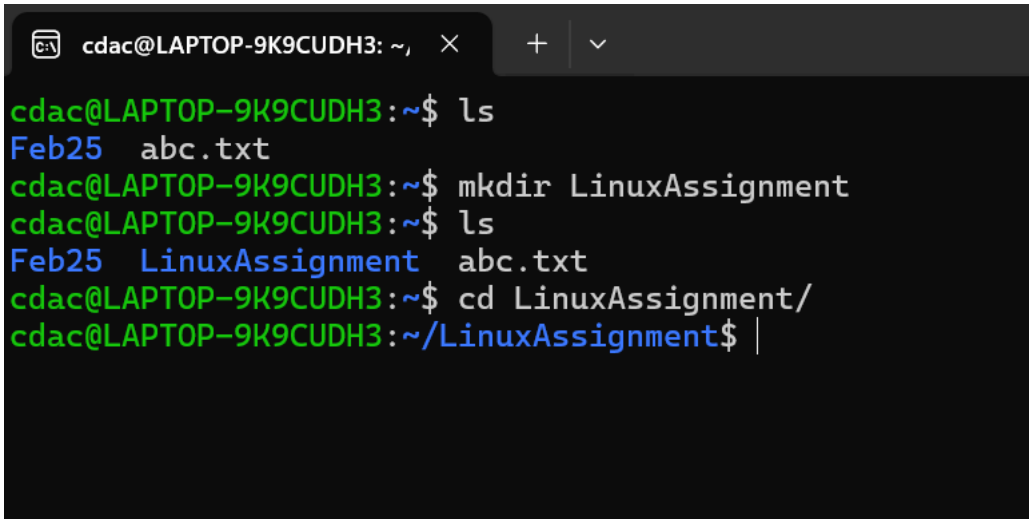
Problem 1: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is

any need to insert some data then do that as well.

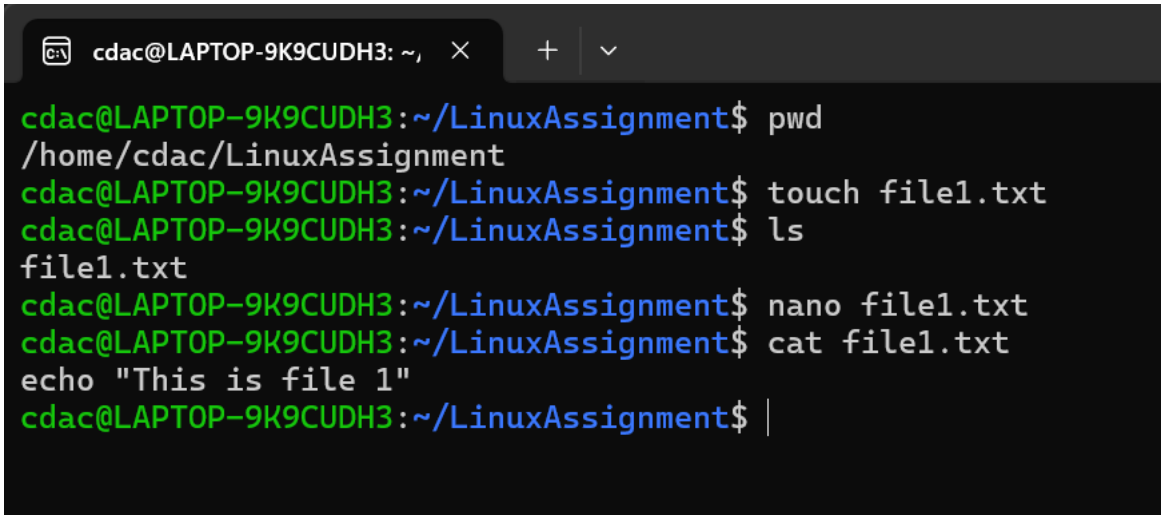
a) Navigate and List:

a. Start by navigating to your home directory and list its contents. Then, move into a directory named "LinuxAssignment" if it exists; otherwise, create it.



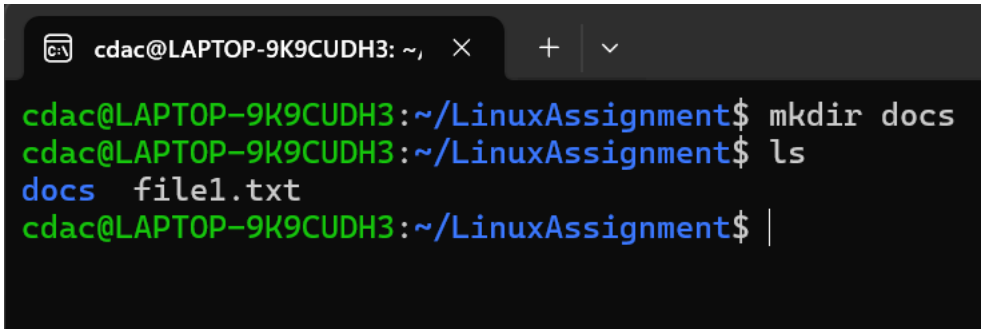
b) File Management:

a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its contents.



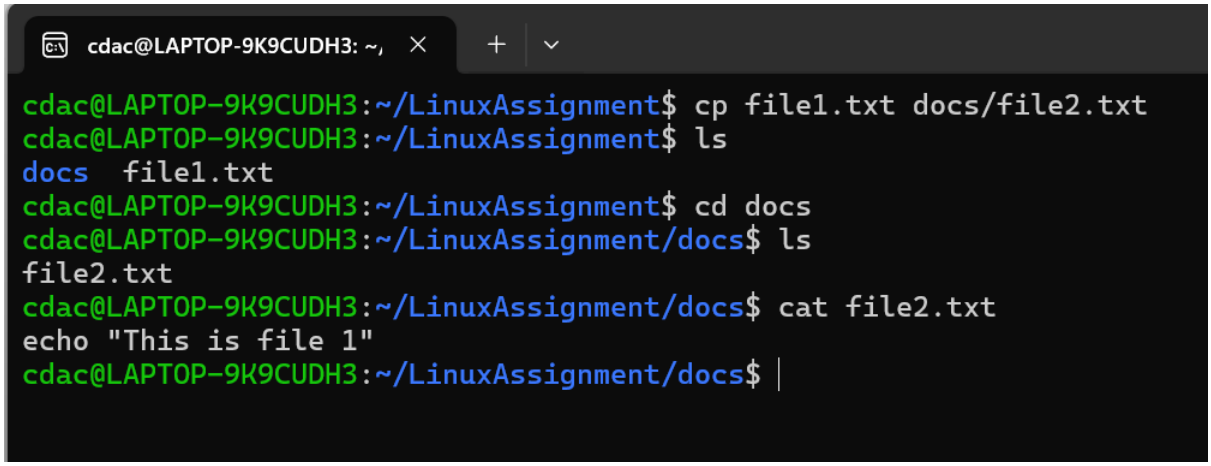
c) Directory Management:

a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory.



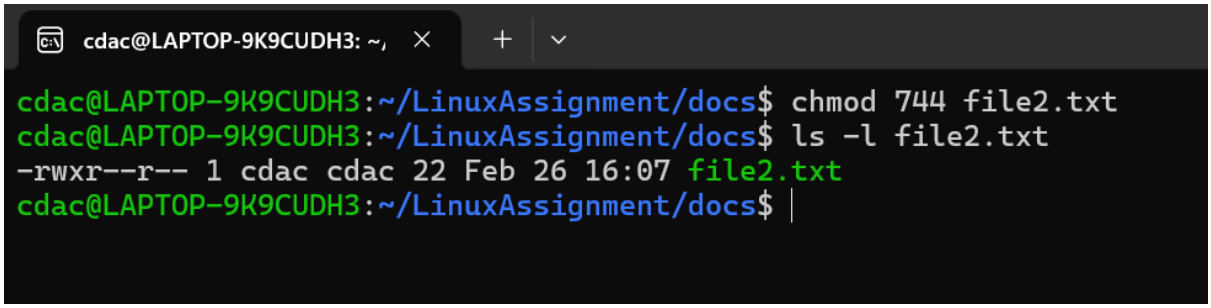
d) Copy and Move Files:

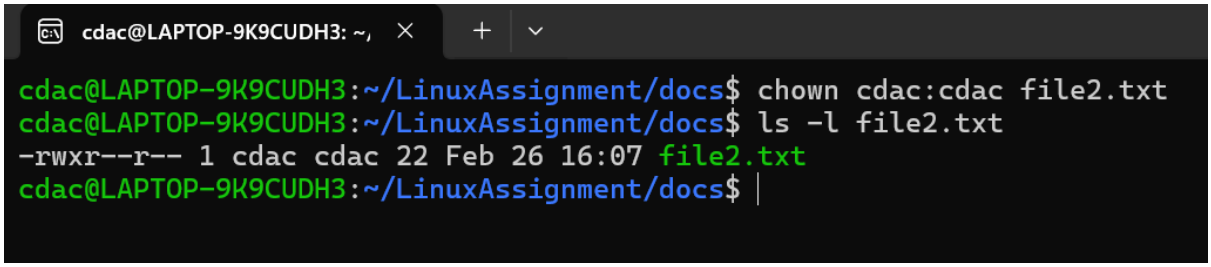
a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".



e) Permissions and Ownership:

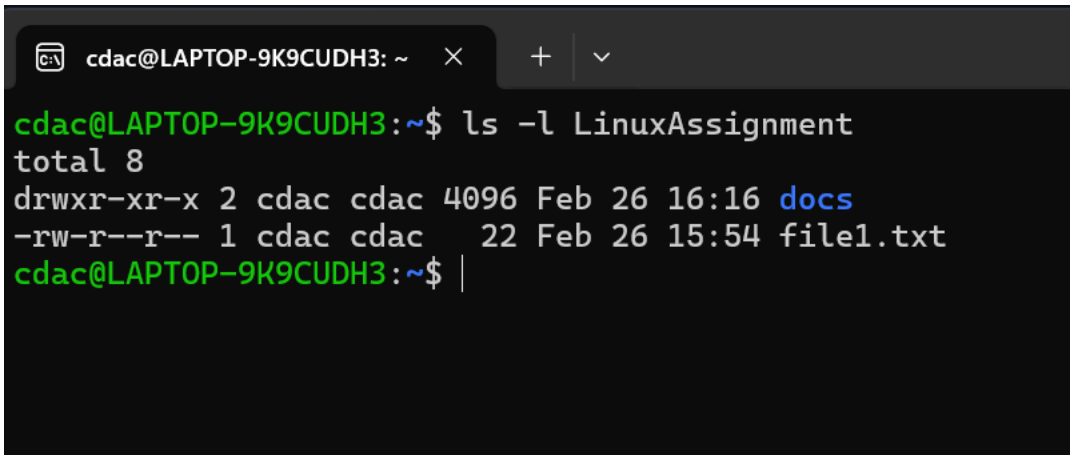
a. Change the permissions of "file2.txt" to allow read, write, and execute permissions for the owner and only read permissions for others. Then, change the owner of "file2.txt" to the current user.

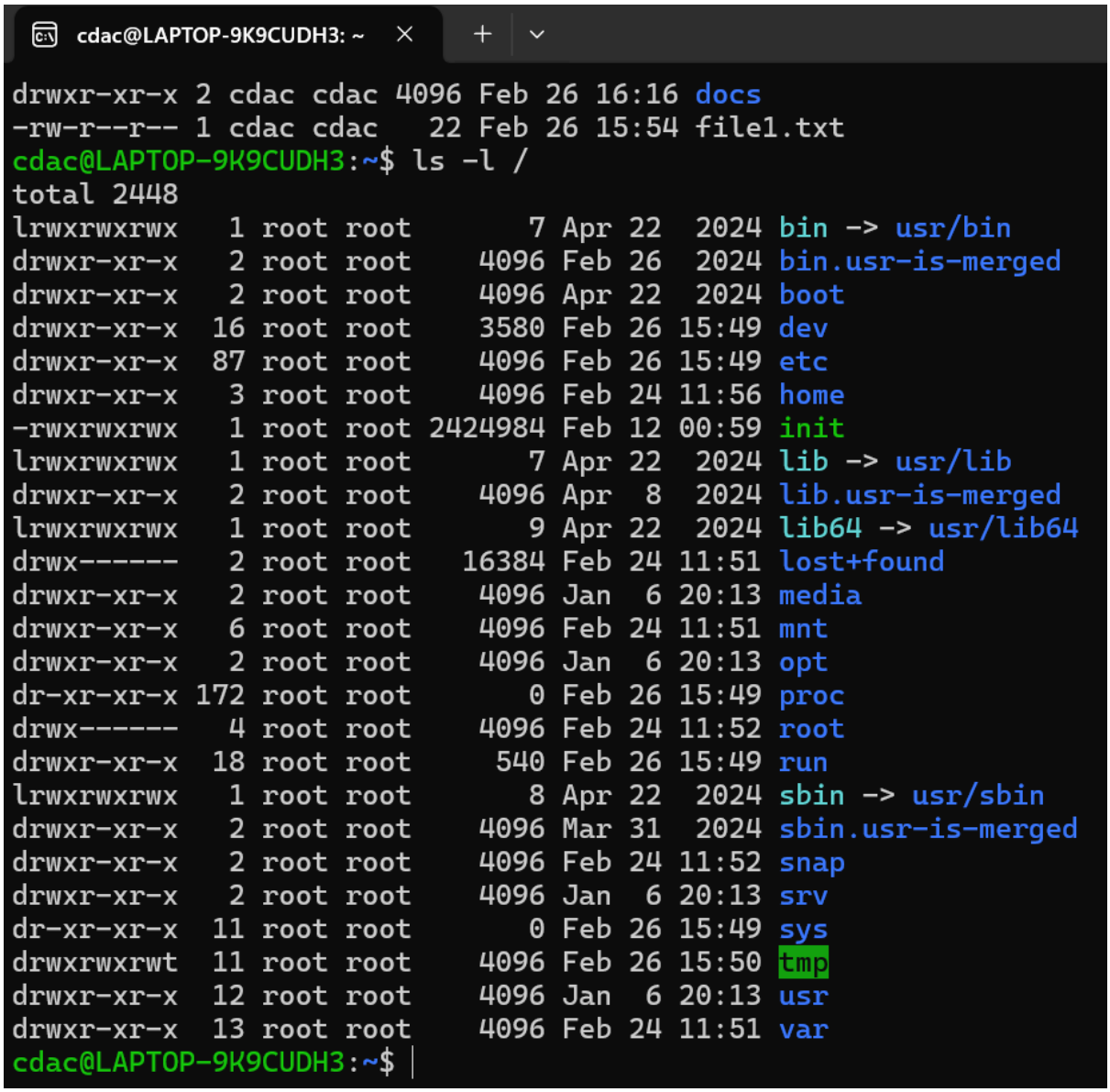




f) Final Checklist:

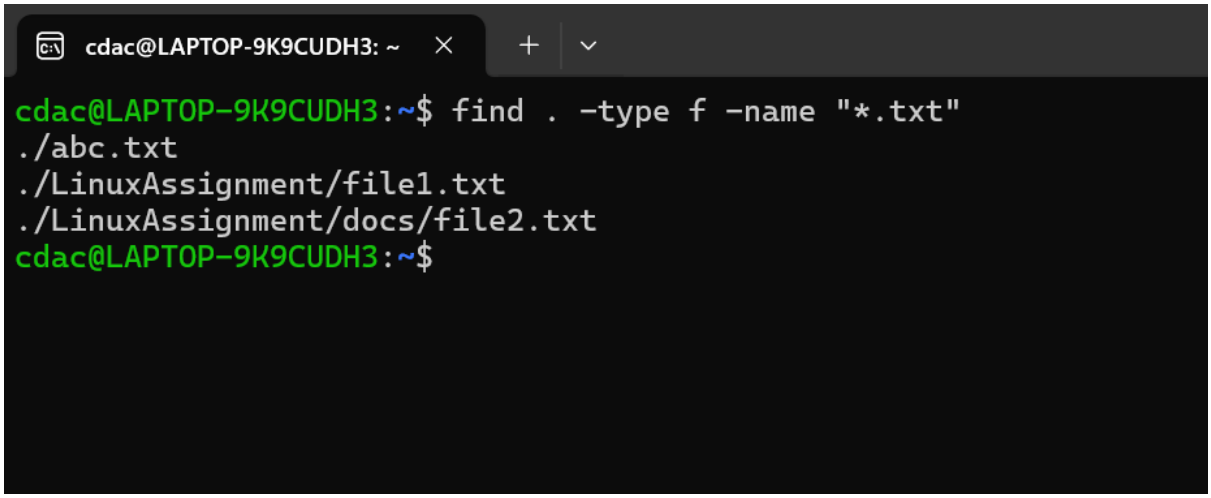
a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly.



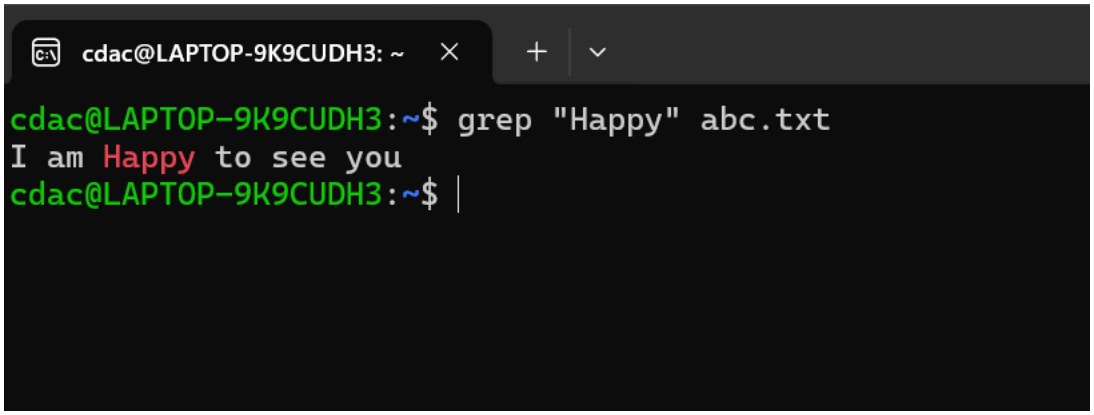


g) File Searching:

a. Search for all files with the extension ".txt" in the current directory and its subdirectories.

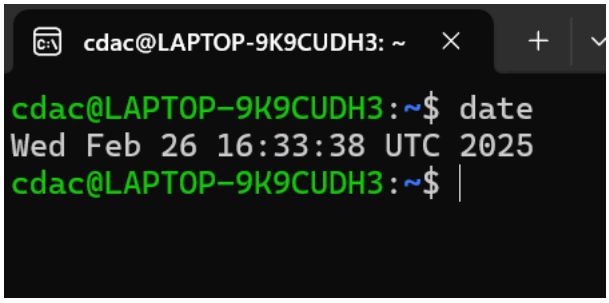


b. Display lines containing a specific word in a file (provide a file name and the specific word to search).



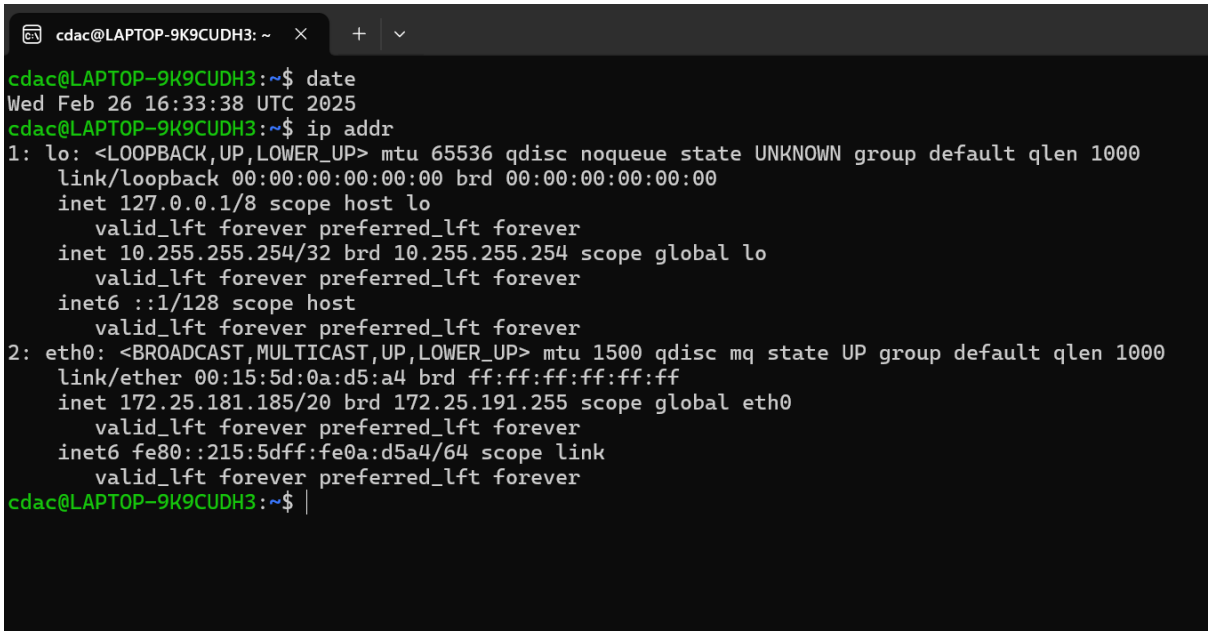
h) System Information:

a. Display the current system date and time.

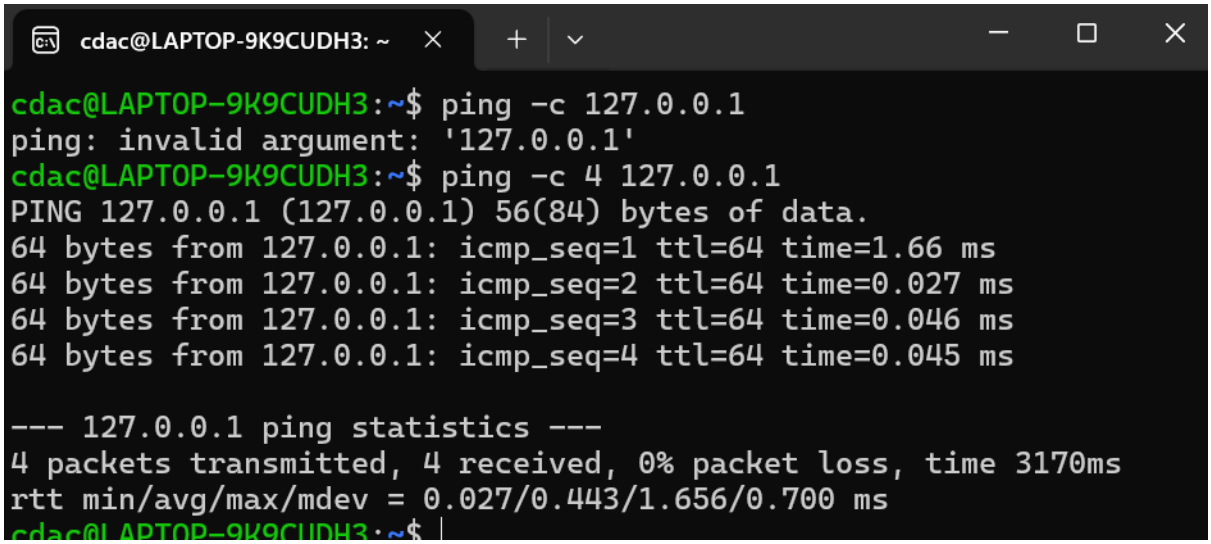


i) Networking:

a. Display the IP address of the system.

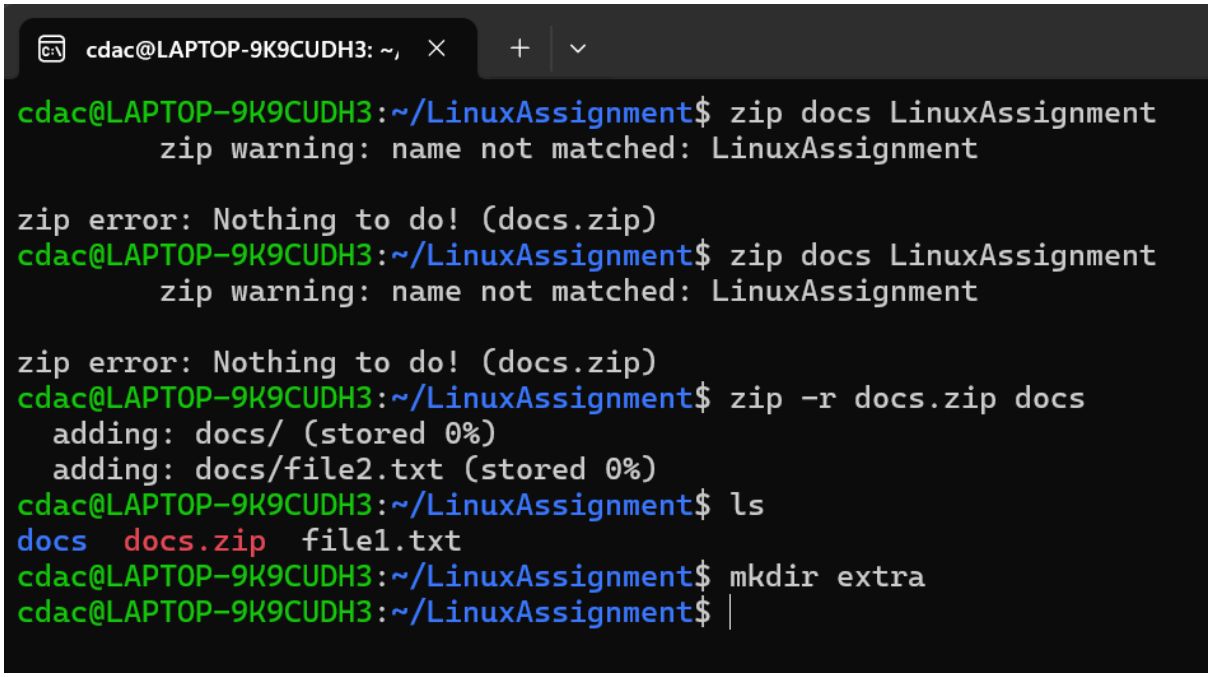


b. Ping a remote server to check connectivity (provide a remote server address to ping).

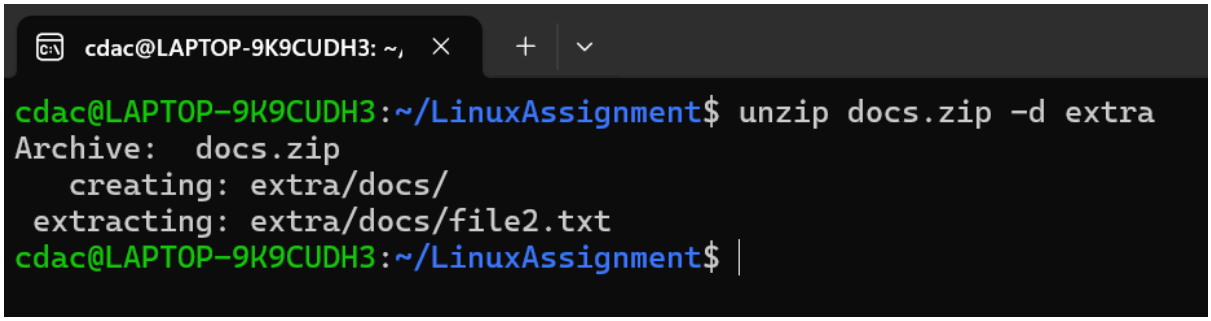


j) File Compression:

a. Compress the "docs" directory into a zip file.

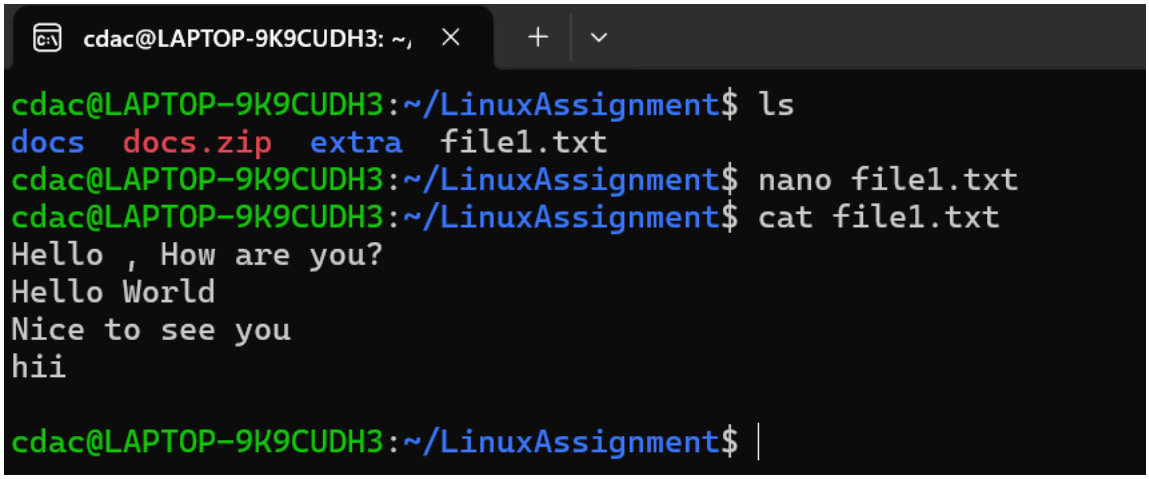


b. Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory.



k) File Editing:

a. Open the "file1.txt" file in a text editor and add some text to it.



b. Replace a specific word in the "file1.txt" file with another word (provide the original word and the word to replace it with).

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls
docs  docs.zip  extra  file1.txt
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$ nano file1.txt
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat file1.txt
Hello , How are you?
Hello World
Nice to see you
hii

cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$ sed -i 's/hii/Hii/g' file1.txt
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat file1.txt
Hello , How are you?
Hello World
Nice to see you
Hii

cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/LinuxAssignment$
```

Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is any need to insert some data then do that as well.

a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ head -10 data.txt
Summary
This is Assign2 folder.
Here the Assignment 1 Q2 is done here .
it is also stored here.
so it is sceficaly for this only .
for lecture we have diffrent directory,
and for assignemnt we have for now 2 directory
1st is linuxAssignment
2nd is Assign 2;
while other are for practice and theory lecture ,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of "data.txt" using another command.

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ tail -5 data.txt
2nd is Assign 2;
while other are for practice and theory lecture ,
which will help in seprating;
and also avoiding confusion

cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ head -15 numbers.txt
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ tail -3 numbers.txt
18
19
20
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ tr   [:lower:] [:upper:] < input
.txt > output.txt
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ cat output.txt
HELLO , HOW ARE YOU?
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ cat input.txt
Hello , How are you?
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ uniq duplicate.txt
papers ,
assignment papers,
Question papers,
Blank papers,
graph papers.
Papers,
Papers.
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```

g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in "fruit.txt."

```
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3: ~,
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$ uniq -c fruit.txt
      3 banana,
      1 apple,
      1 mango,
      1 apple,
      1 mango,
      1 pineapple,
      1 Banana,
      1 alphonso mango.
      1
cdac@LAPTOP-9K9CUDH3:~/Assign2$
```