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.

cd test\_dir

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.

grep "root" /etc/passwd

4. Zipping and Unzipping

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

zip -r test\_dir.zip test\_dir

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

mkdir 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.

touch secure.txt

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!"

echo $MY\_VAR