EX E R C I S E 1 . 1Editing CommandsIn this exercise, you’ll experiment with your shell’s completion and command editing tools. To do so, follow these steps:  
1. Log in as an ordinary user.  
2. Create a temporary directory by typing mkdir test. (Directory and file manipulation commands are described in more detail in Chapter 4.)  
3. Change into the test directory by typing cd test.  
4. Create a few temporary files by typing touch one two three. This command creates three  
empty files named one, two, and three.

5. Type ls -l t, and without pressing the Enter key, press the Tab key. The system may beep  
at you or display two three. If it doesn’t display two three, press the Tab key again and it  
should do so. This reveals that either two or three is a valid completion to your command,  
because these are the two files in the test directory whose filenames begin with the letter t.  
6. Type h, and again without pressing the Enter key, press the Tab key. The system should  
complete the command (ls -l three), at which point you can press the Enter key to execute it. (You’ll see information on the file.)  
7. Press the up arrow key. You should see the ls -l three command appear on the command line.  
8. Press Ctrl+A to move the cursor to the beginning of the line.  
9. Press the right arrow key once and type es (without pressing the Enter key). The command line should now read less -l three.  
10. Press the right arrow key once and press the Delete key three times. The command should now read less three. Press the Enter key to execute the command. (Note that you can do so even though the cursor is not at the end of the line.) This invokes the less pager on the  
three file. Because this file is empty, you’ll see a mostly empty screen.  
11. Press the Q key to exit from the less pager.

12. Use create new file called winter.txt in test folder and use echo command to add the following file to it ´´This winter is cold in Iceland´´.

13. Using uname command display what version of linux you are running.

14. Using uname command display what architecture of linux you are running is it 64 or

32 bit.

15. Using uname command display the kernel release.

16. Using uname command display operating system.

Hint you can use man page with following syntax: man ´command´ in terminal window.