Linux-Terminal-20-Nov-Lab

1. Display the current directory

```
~$ pwd
/home/user
```

2. List all files and directories in the current directory

```
~$ ls
```

3. Create a new directory named "TestFolder"

```
~$ mkdir TestFolder
```

4. Change the current directory to "TestFolder"

```
~$ cd TestFolder
```

5. Create an empty file named "test.txt" in the current directory

```
~$ touch test.txt
```

6. Rename the file "test.txt" to "example.txt"

```
~$ mv test.txt example.txt
```

7. Copy "example.txt" to a new file named "copy_example.txt"

```
~$ cp example.txt copy_example.txt
```

8. Delete the file "copy_example.txt"

```
~$ rm copy_example.txt
```

9. Move "example.txt" to the parent directory

```
~$ mv example.txt ../
```

10. Display the contents of "example.txt"

```
~$ cat example.txt
```

11. Create a new file named "data.txt" and write "Hello, World!" into it

```
~$ echo Hello World > data.txt
```

12. Append the text "This is a test." to "data.txt"

```
~$ echo This is a test >> data.txt
```

13. Display the date and time

```
~$ date
Wed Nov 20 14:03:31 UTC 2024
```

14. Create a directory named "Folder1" and a subdirectory inside it named "Subfolder"

```
~$ mkdir -p Folder1/SubFolder
```

15. Delete the directory "Folder1" and its contents

```
~$ rm -r Folder1
```

16. Display the IP configuration of the system

```
~$ ifconfig
```

17. Ping the website "www.google.com" to check connectivity

```
~$ ping www.google.com
```

18. Display the list of running processes

```
~$ ps all
```

19. Create a file named "numbers.txt" with the numbers 1 to 5 in random order

```
~$ cat >> numbers.txt
4
1
```

5

3

2

20. Sort the contents of "numbers.txt" and display the sorted output

~ $ sort numbers.txt

1

2

3

4

5

21. Find lines containing the number "4" in "numbers.txt"

~$ grep 4 numbers.txt

4

22. Delete the file "numbers.txt"

~$ rm numbers.txt

23. Display the current logged-in user

~$ whoami

user

24. Create a file named "data.txt" with the content "apple, banana, cherry"

~$ echo apple, banana, cherry >> data.txt

25. Sort the contents of "data.txt" and save the output to "sorted_data.txt"

```
~$ sort data.txt >> sorted_data.txt
```

26. Find lines containing the word "banana" in "data.txt"

```
~$ grep banana data.txt
```

27. Display the contents of "sorted_data.txt"

```
~$ cat sorted_data.txt

apple, banana, cherry
```

28. Delete both "data.txt" and "sorted_data.txt"

```
~$ rm data.txt sorted_data.txt
```

29. Create a directory named "Project", navigate into it, and create an empty file named "README.txt"

```
$ mkdir Project && cd Project && touch README.txt
```

30. Display the current date and time, and then list all files in the current directory

```
~$ date

Wed Nov 20 15:09:14 UTC 2024

~$ ls

README.txt
```

31. Create a directory "TestDir", navigate into it, create a file "test.txt" with content "Hello", then display the file content

```
~$ mkdir TestDir && cd TestDir && echo Hello >> test.txt
```

32. List all files in the current directory, find and display only those containing "test" in their name

```
~$ ls| grep "test"
```

33. List all files and directories and sort the output alphabetically

```
~$ ls | sort
```

34. Using cat to Concatenate Files

```
~$ cat file1.txt file2.txt
Hello
Operating System
```

35. Using head to Display the First 10 Lines

```
~$ head -10 display.txt
```

36. Using tail to Display the Last 10 Lines

```
~$ tail -10 display.txt
```

37. Using cut to Extract Multiple Columns

```
$ cut -c-4 display.txt
```

38. Using paste to Combine Files Horizontally (Combine file1.txt and file2.txt side by side.)

```
$ paste Name.txt Age.txt
Bale    30
Messi   38
Neymar  31
Cr7     41
```