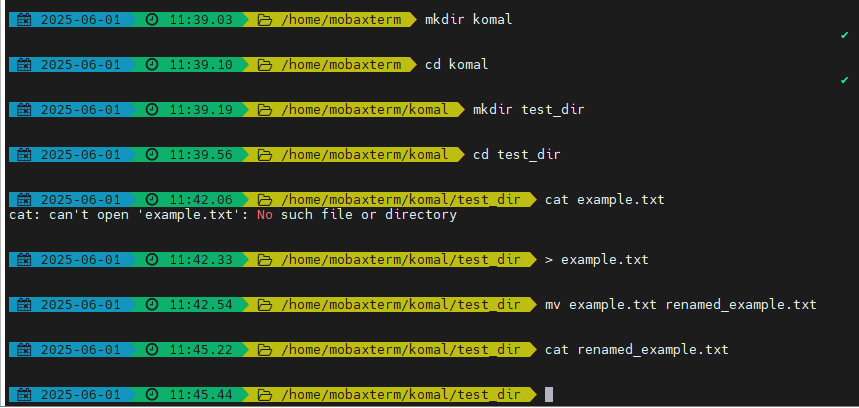
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

Create a directory named test\_dir using mkdir.

Inside test\_dir, create an empty file called example.txt.

Rename example.txt to renamed\_example.txt using mv

* 2025-06-01 11:39.56 /home/mobaxterm/komal mkdir test\_dir
* 2025-06-01 11:39.56 /home/mobaxterm/komal cd test\_dir
* 2025-06-01 11:42.06 /home/mobaxterm/komal/test\_dir cat example.txt
* cat: can't open 'example.txt': No such file or directory
* 2025-06-01 11:42.33 /home/mobaxterm/komal/test\_dir > example.txt
* 2025-06-01 11:42.54 /home/mobaxterm/komal/test\_dir mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt
* 2025-06-01 11:45.22 /home/mobaxterm/komal/test\_dir cat renamed\_example.txt

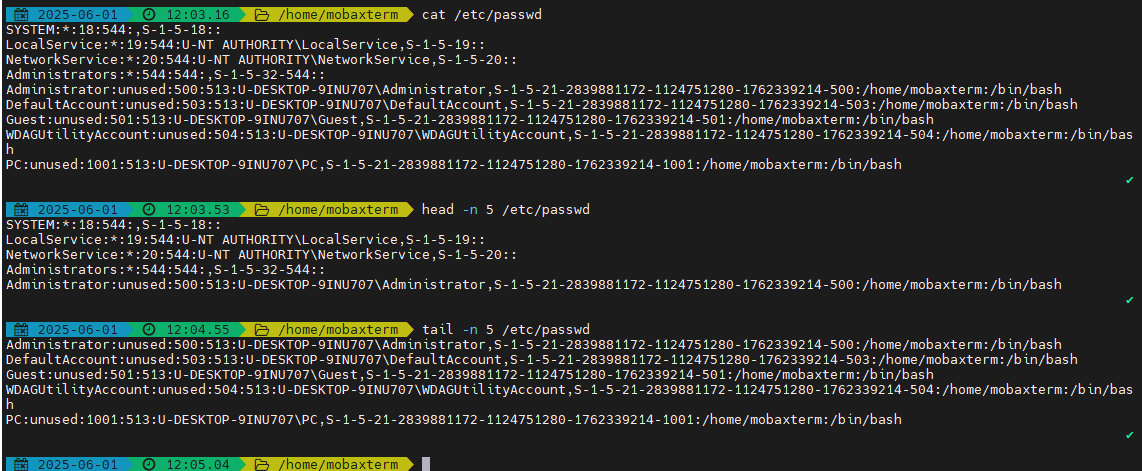


2. Viewing File Contents

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

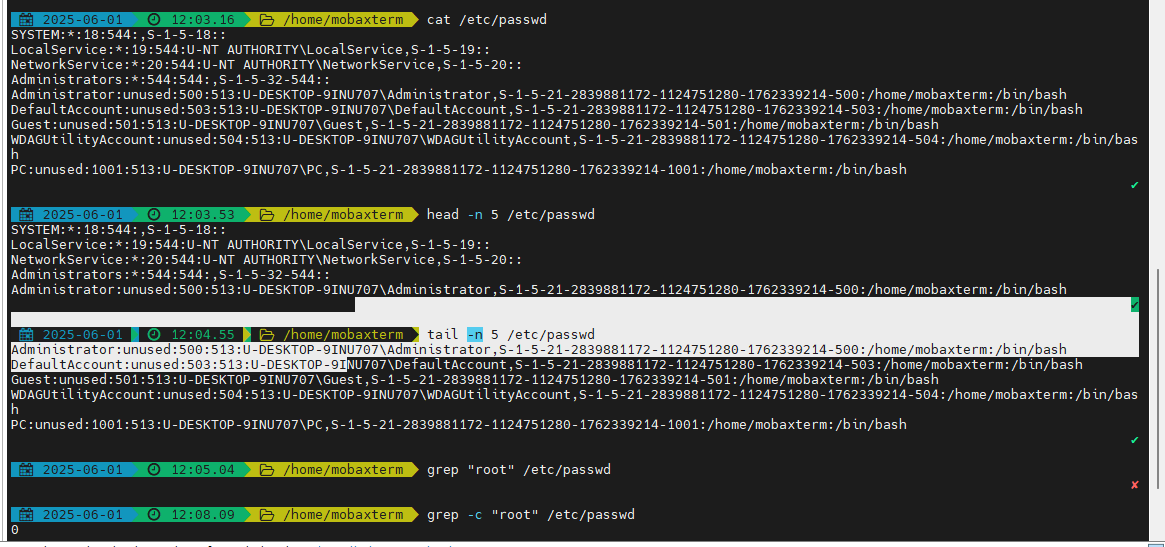
Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head.

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



3.Searching for Patterns

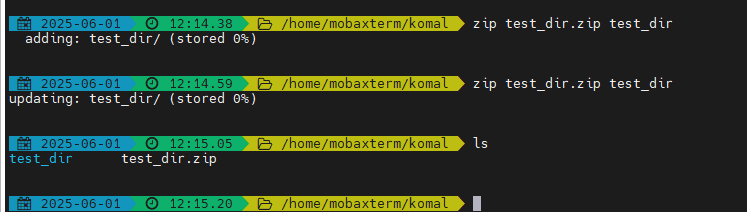
Use grep to find all lines containing the word "root" in /etc/passwd.

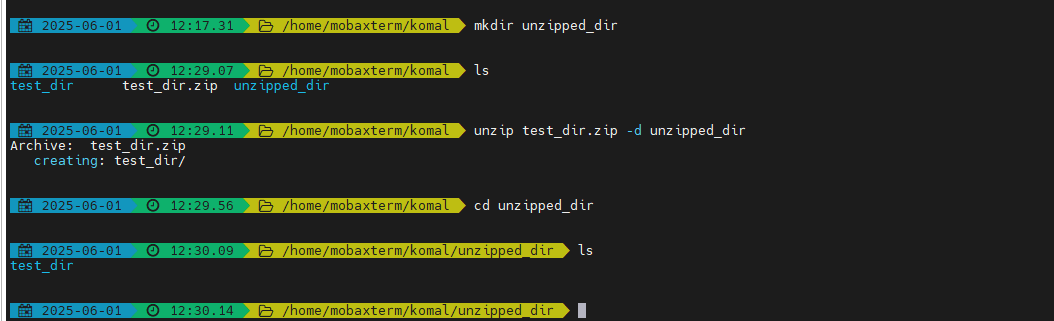


4. Zipping and Unzipping

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

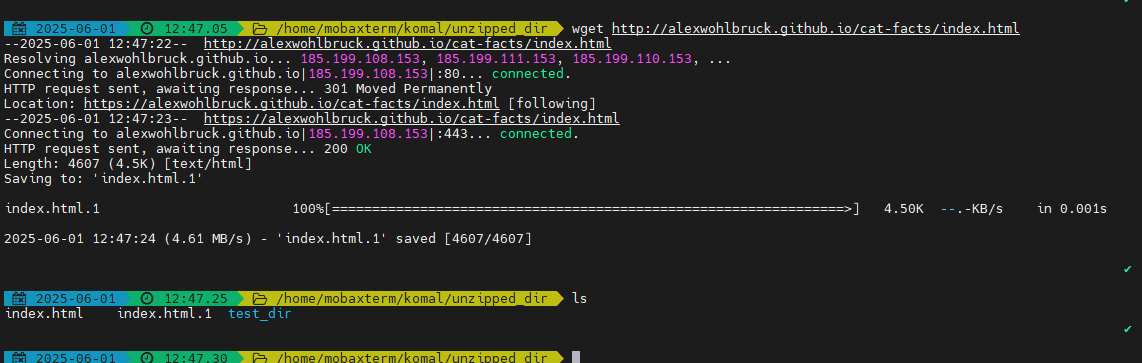
Unzip test\_dir.zip into a new directory named unzipped\_dir.





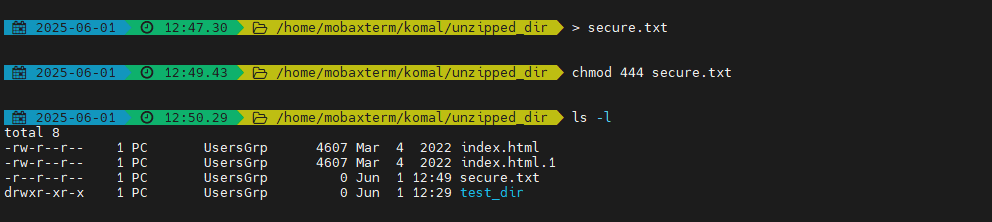
5. Downloading Files

Use wget to download a file from a URL (e.g., <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.



7. Working with Environment Variables

Use export to set a new environment variable called MY\_VAR with the value "Hello, Linux!".



