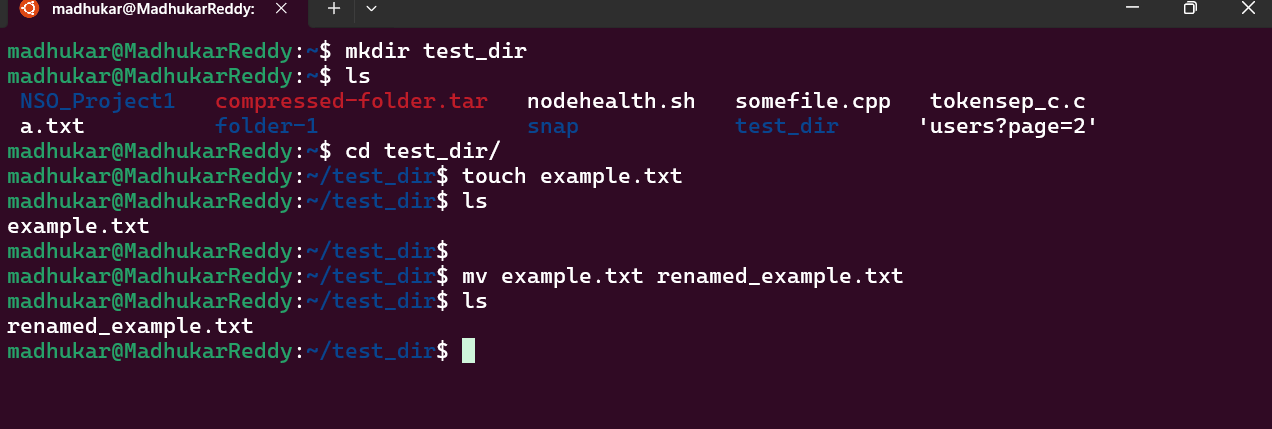
1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

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

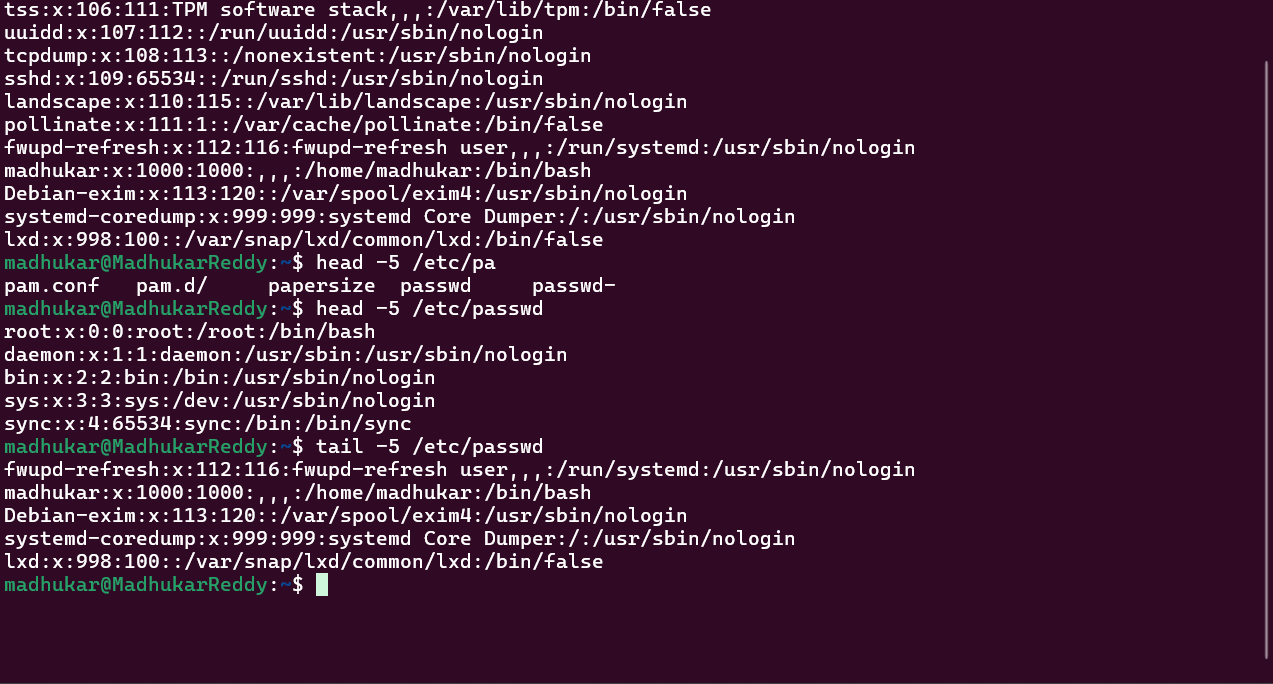
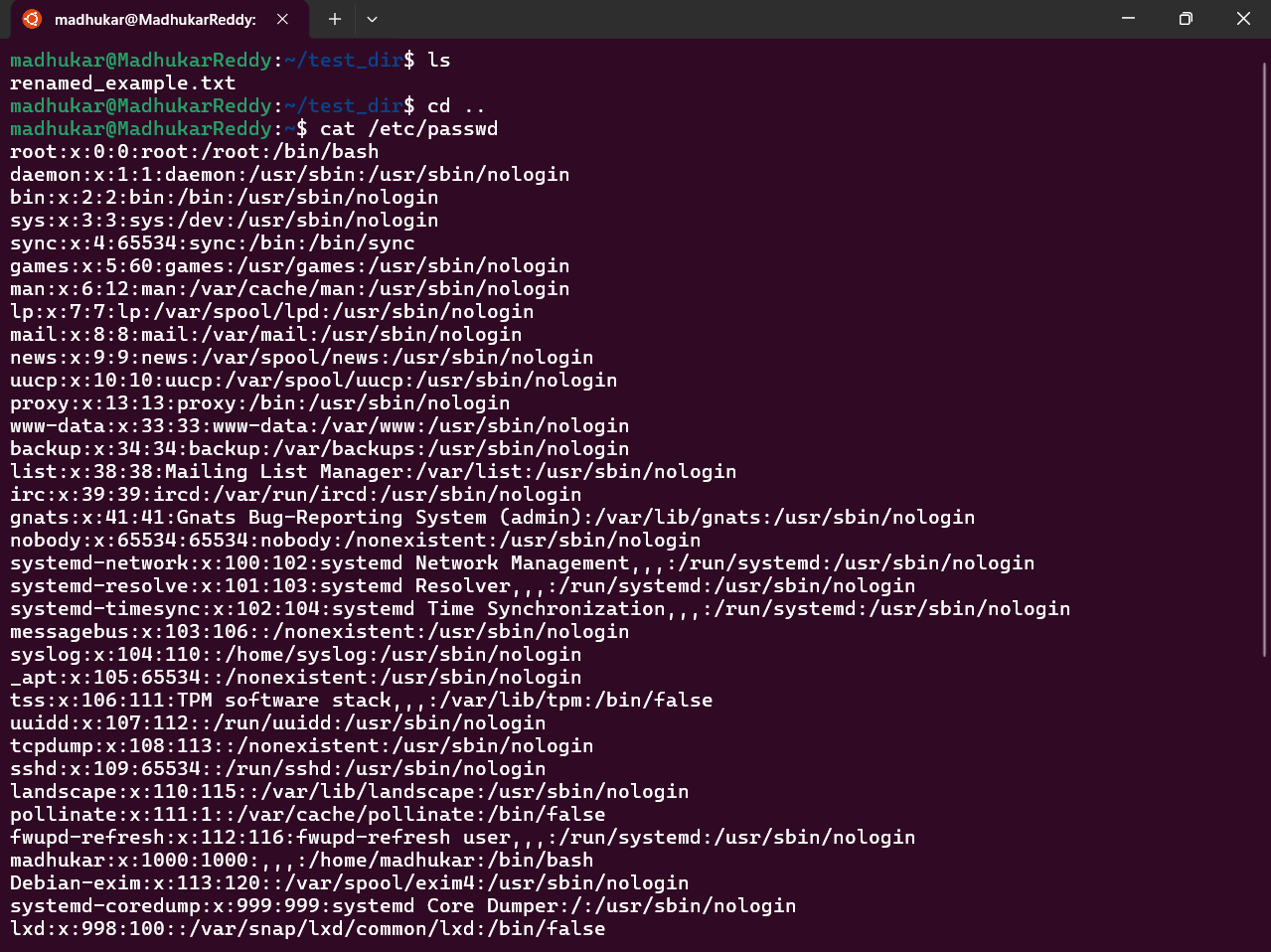


* Mkdir test\_dir --- creates the directory named “ test\_dir”
* Mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt changes the file name

2. Viewing File Contents

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

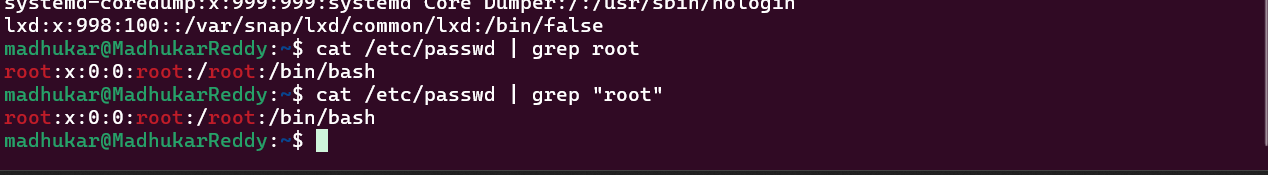
Display only the first 5 lines of /etc/passwd using head.

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

* Cat displays the contents of the file
* Head is used to display the fixed no of lines from the top of the file
* Tail is used to display the fixed no of lines from the bottom of the file

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.



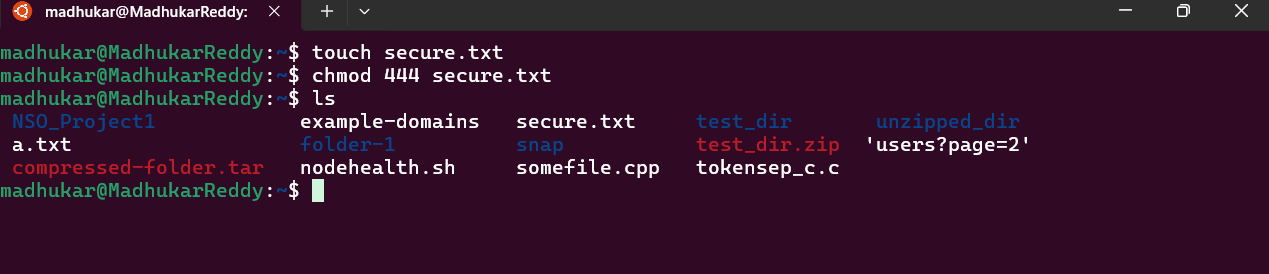
* Zip compresses the files and unzip extract the file

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.



Chmod 444 gives read only permission for the file for everybody

7. Working with Environment Variables

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

