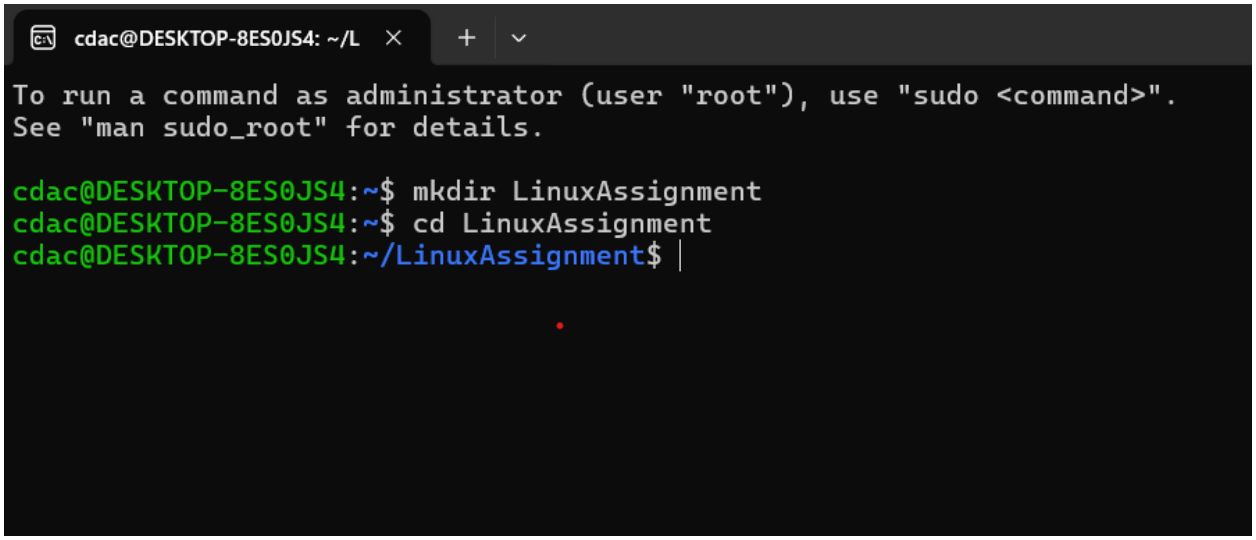
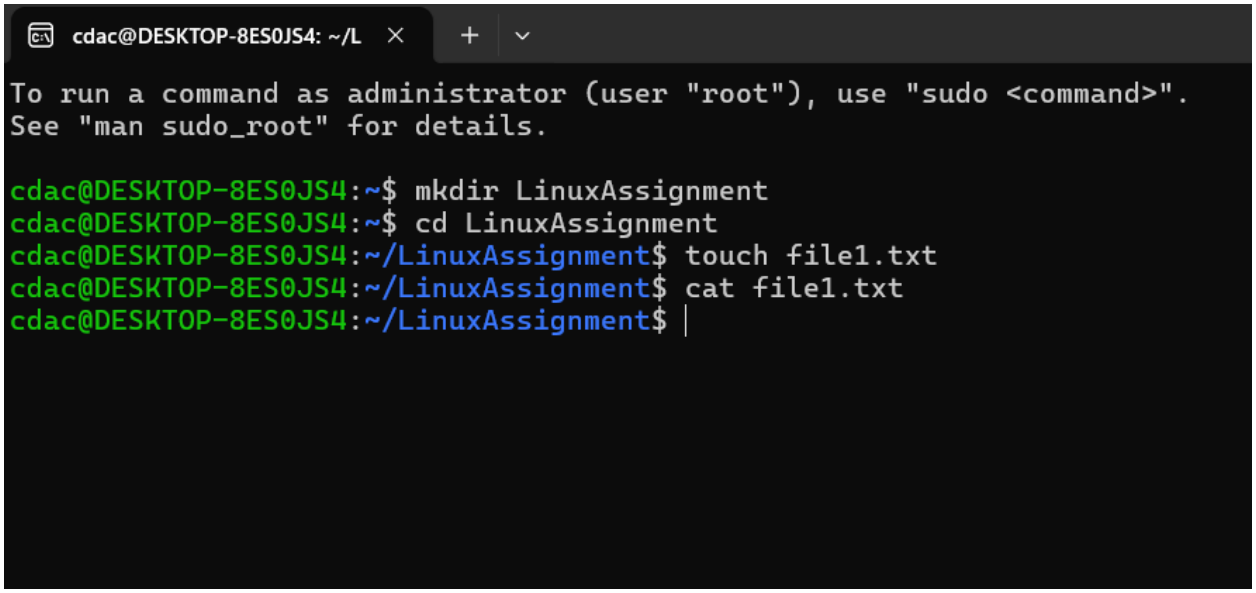
a) **Navigate and List:**

a. Start by navigating to your home directory and list its contents. Then, move into a directory named "LinuxAssignment" if it exists; otherwise, create it.



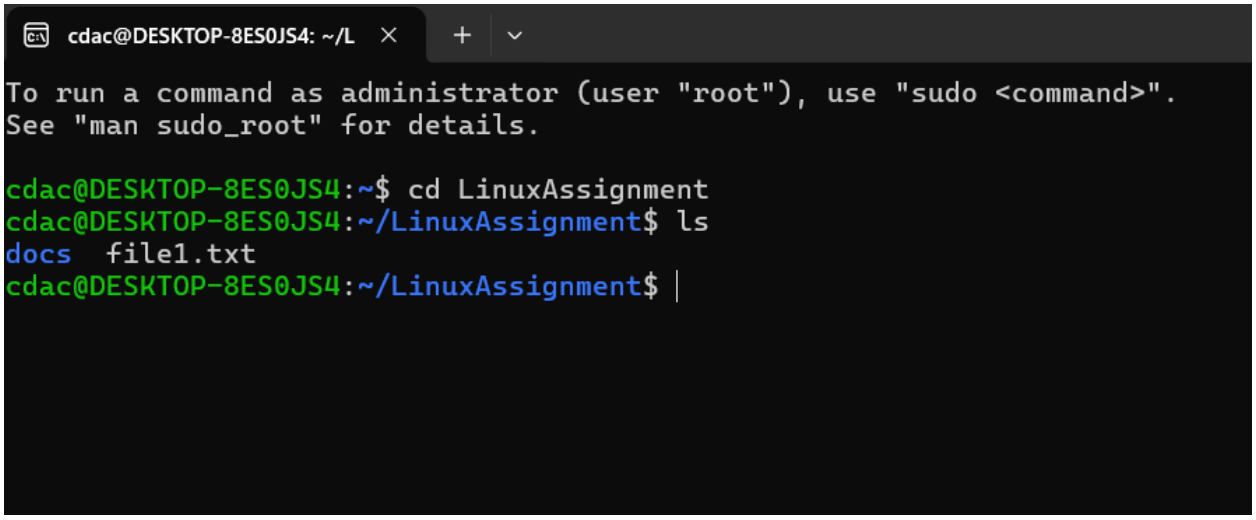
b) **File Management:**

a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its contents



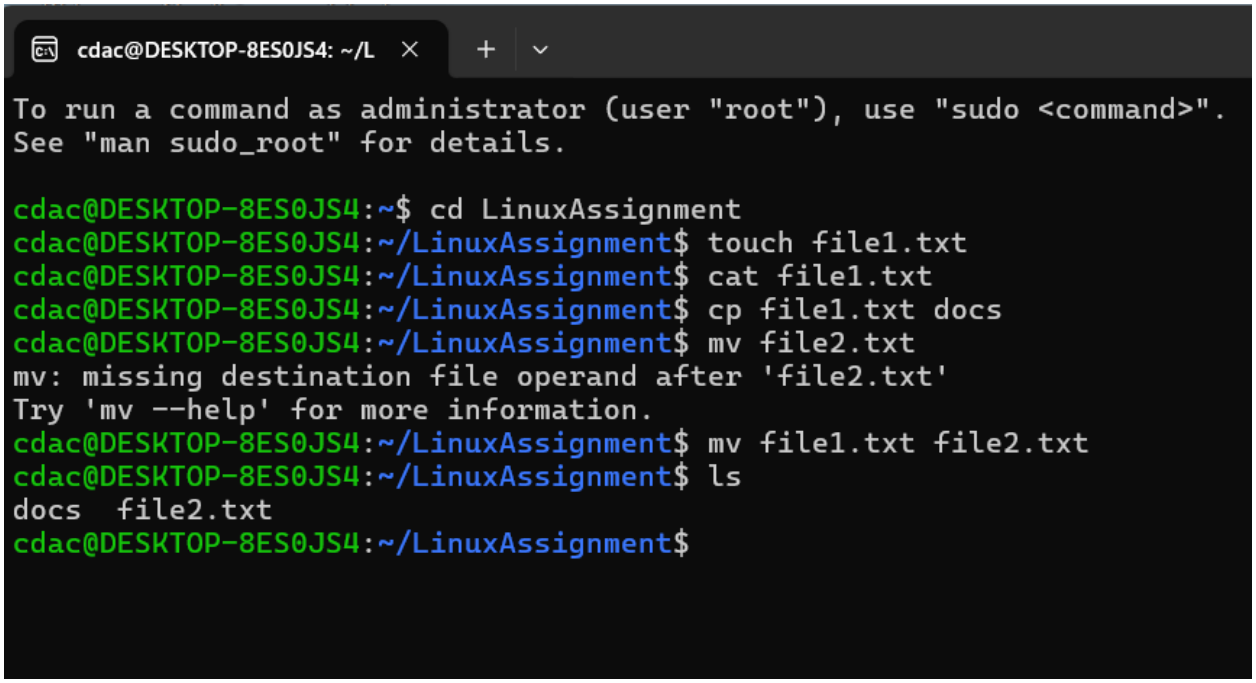
c) Directory Management:

a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory.



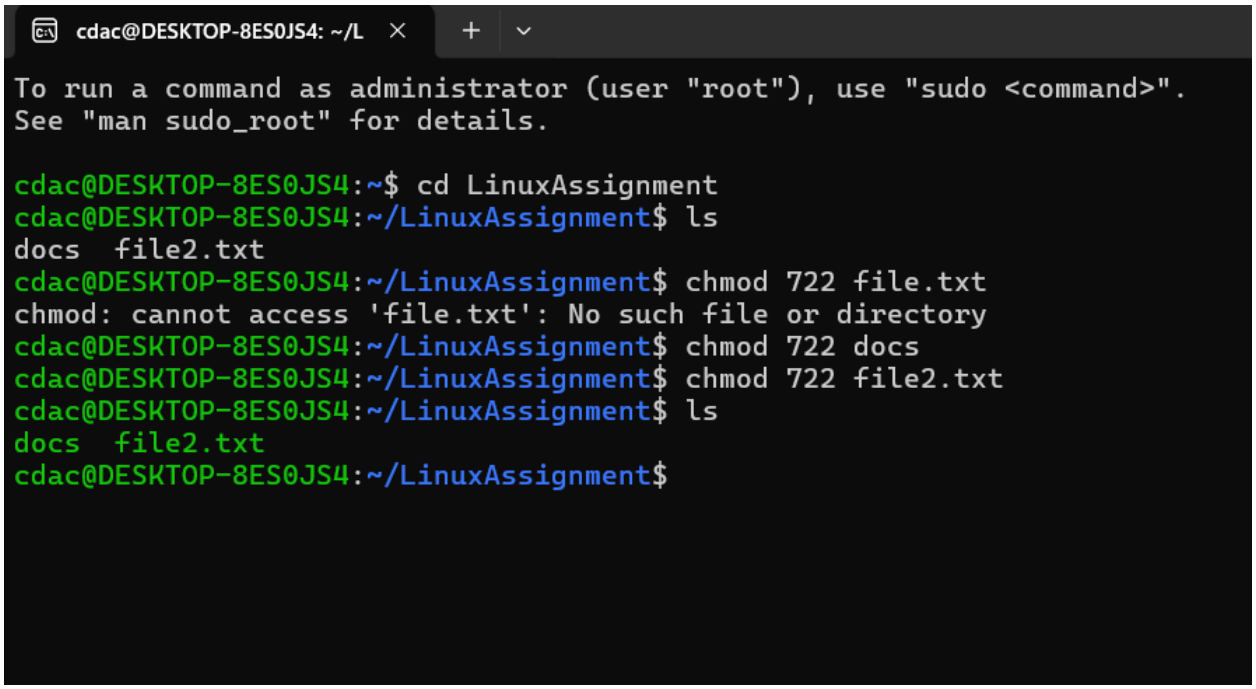
d) Copy and Move Files:

a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".



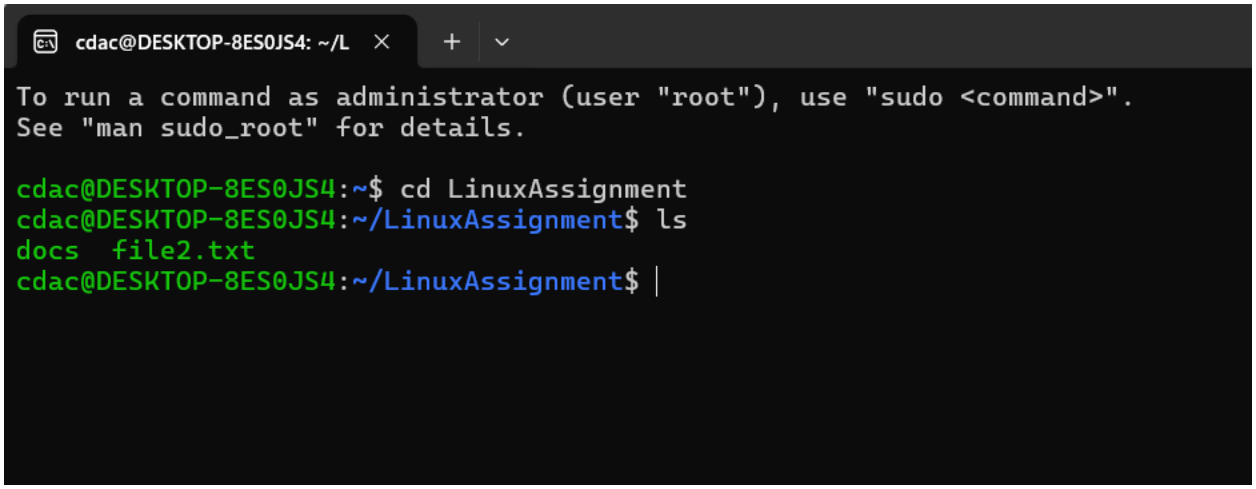
e) Permissions and Ownership:

a. Change the permissions of "file2.txt" to allow read, write, and execute permissions for the owner and only read permissions for others. Then, change the owner of "file2.txt" to the current user.



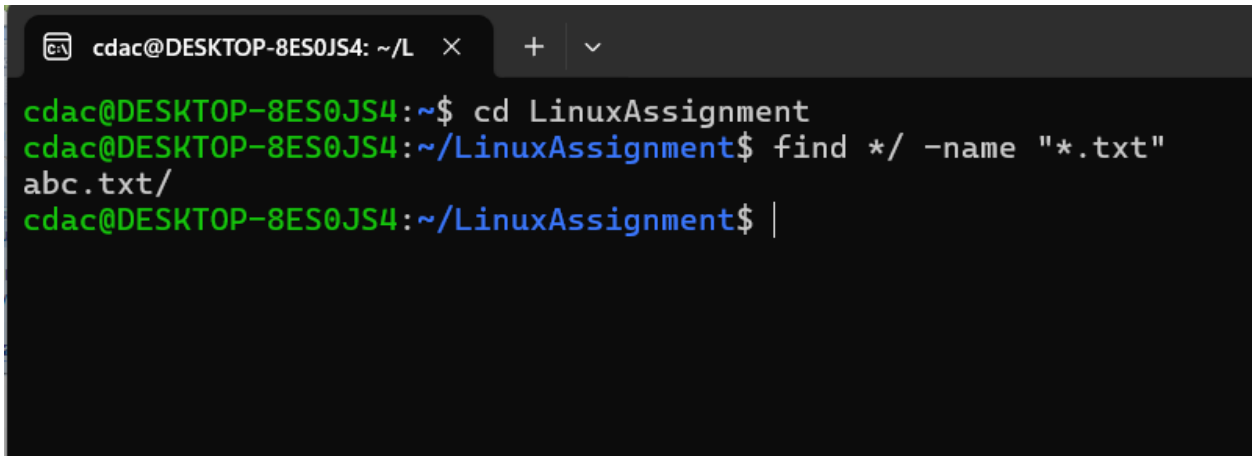
f) Final Checklist:

a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly.

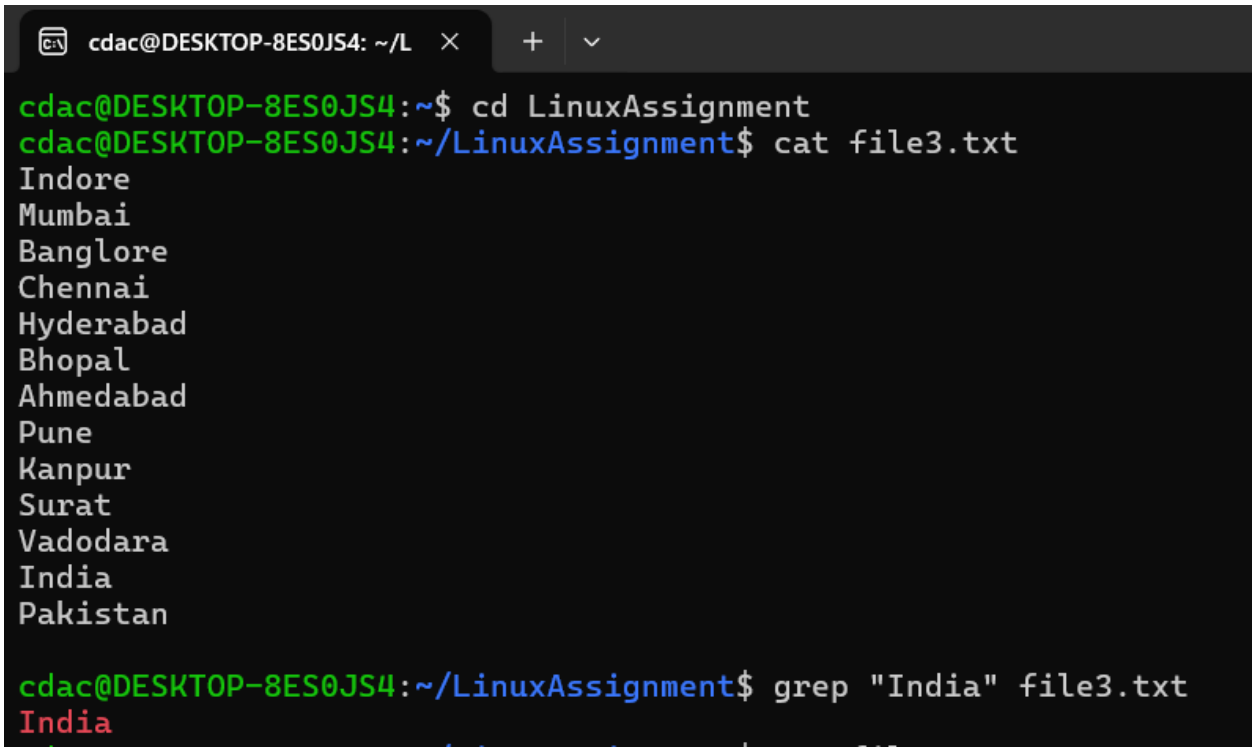


g) File Searching:

a. Search for all files with the extension ".txt" in the current directory and its subdirectories.

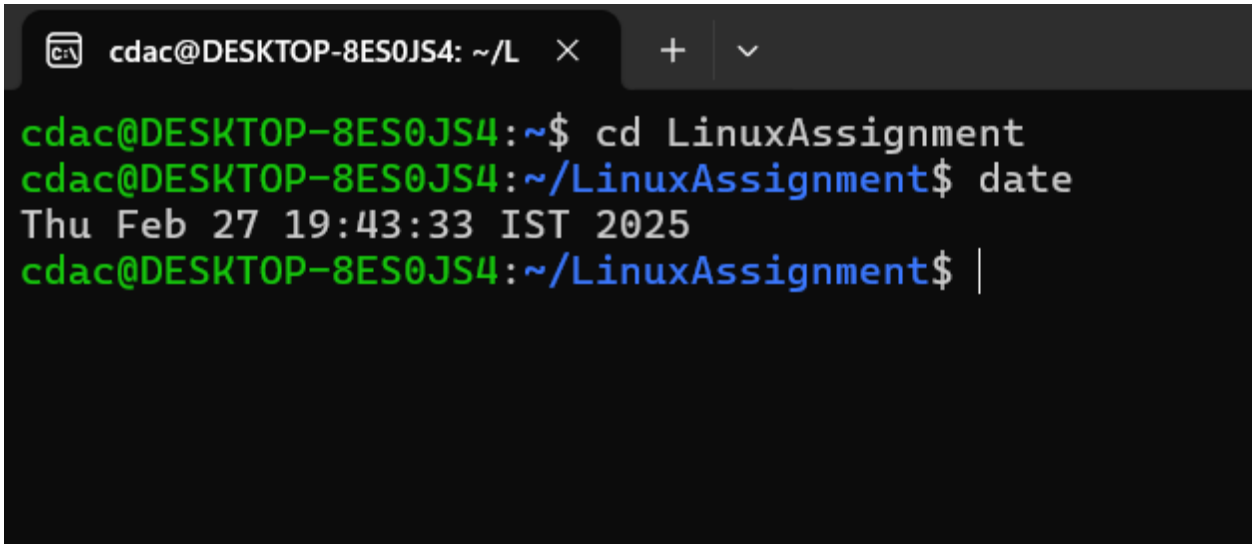


b. Display lines containing a specific word in a file (provide a file name and the specific word to search).



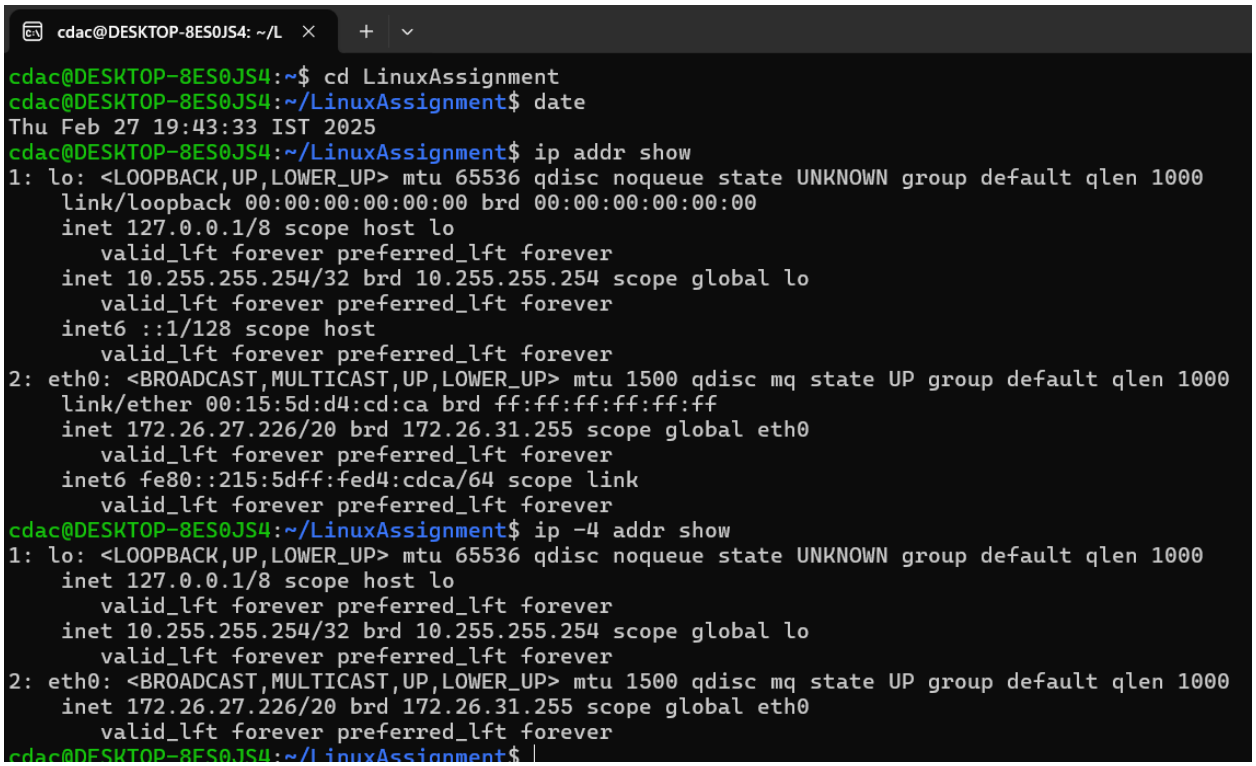
h) System Information:

a. Display the current system date and time.

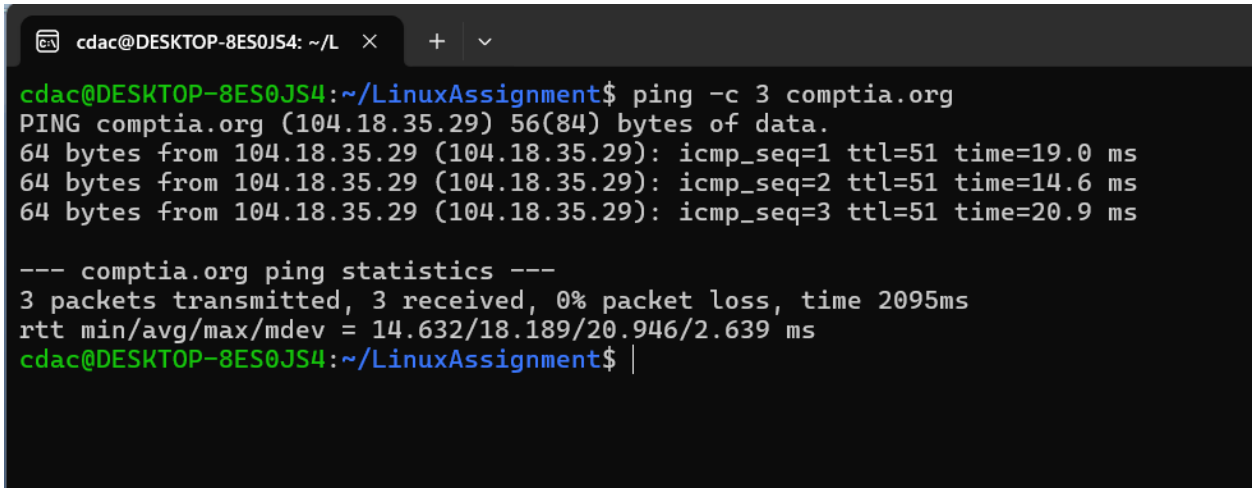


i) Networking:

a. Display the IP address of the system.

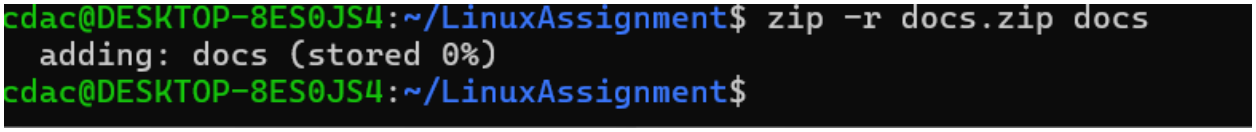


b. Ping a remote server to check connectivity (provide a remote server address to ping).

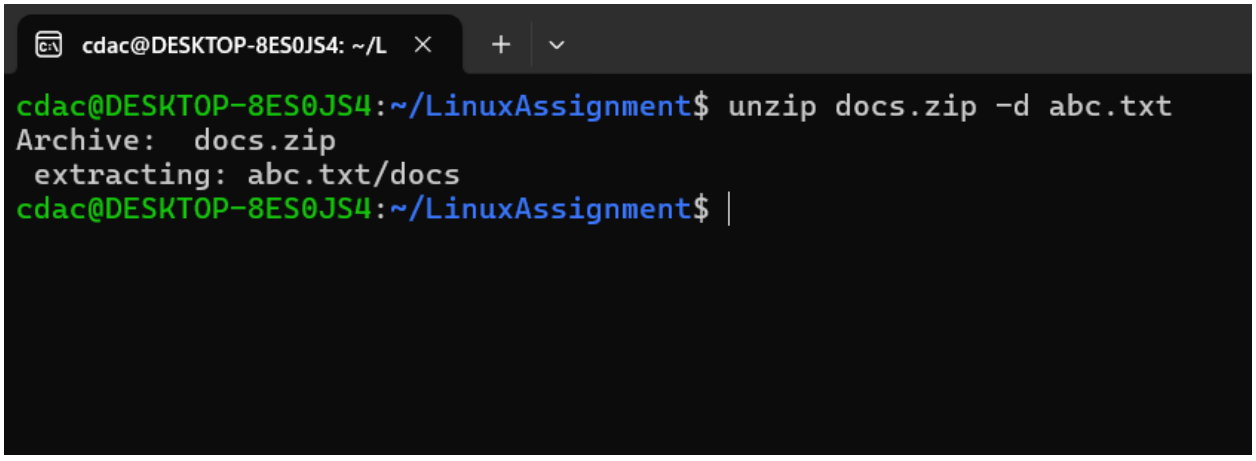


j) File Compression:

a. Compress the "docs" directory into a zip file.



b. Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory.



k) File Editing:

a. Open the "file1.txt" file in a text editor and add some text to it.

Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is any need to insert some data then do that as well.

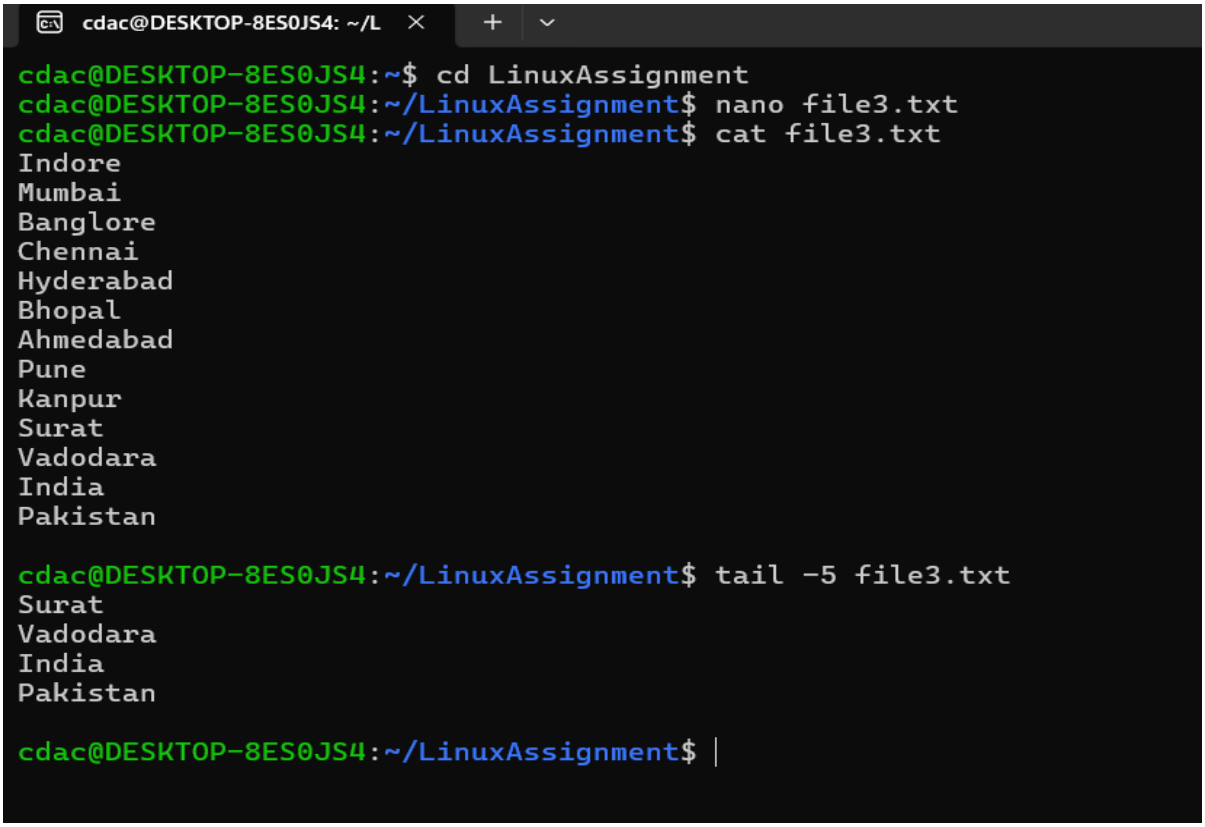
a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.

b.

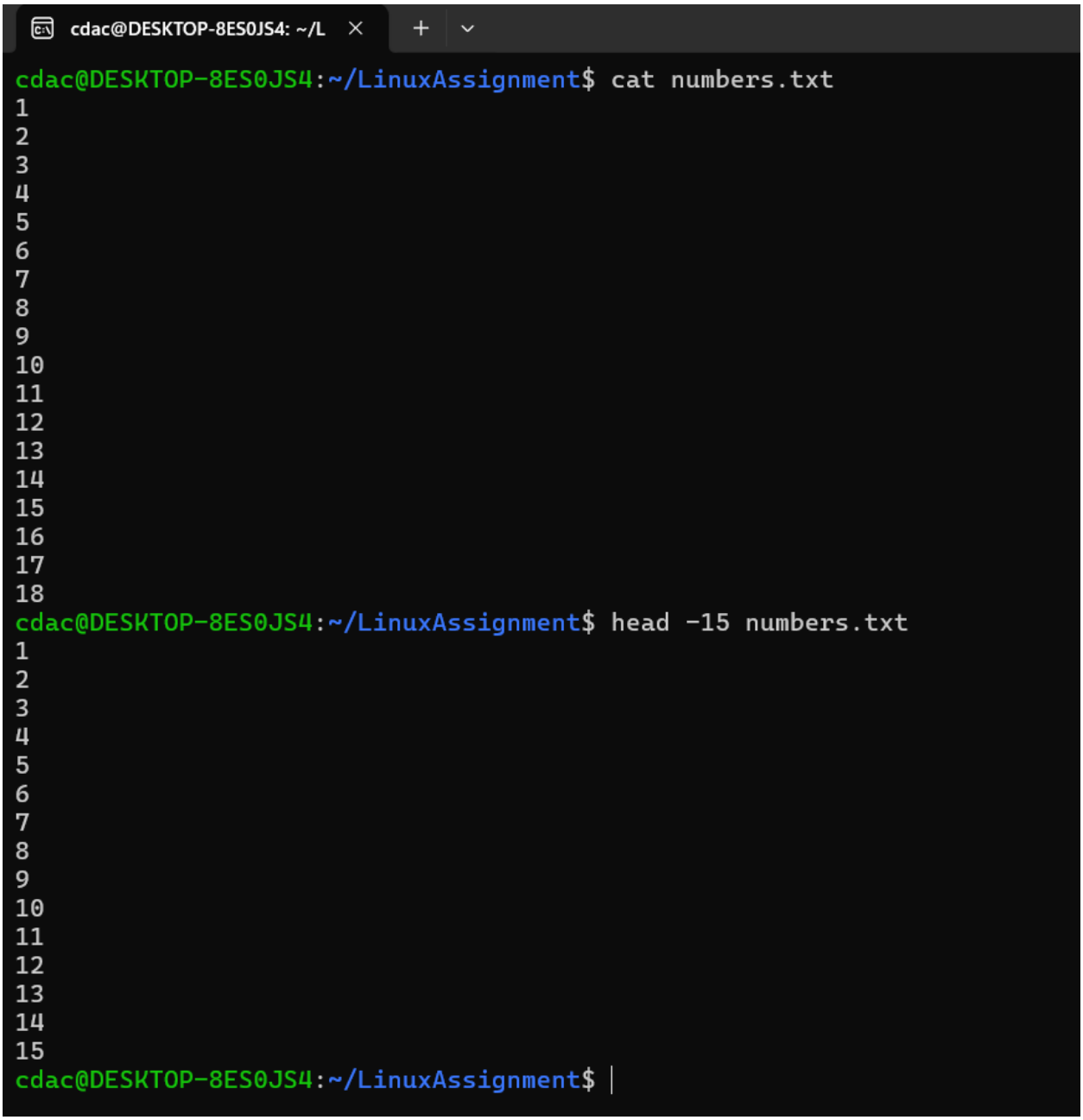
```
cdac@DESKTOP-8ES0JS4:~/LinuxAssignment$ nano file3.txt
cdac@DESKTOP-8ES0JS4:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat file3.txt
Indore
Mumbai
Banglore
Chennai
Hyderabad
Bhopal
Ahmedabad
Pune
Kanpur
Surat
Vadodara
India
Pakistan

cdac@DESKTOP-8ES0JS4:~/LinuxAssignment$ head -10 file3.txt
Indore
Mumbai
Banglore
Chennai
Hyderabad
Bhopal
Ahmedabad
Pune
Kanpur
Surat
cdac@DESKTOP-8ES0JS4:~/LinuxAssignment$
```

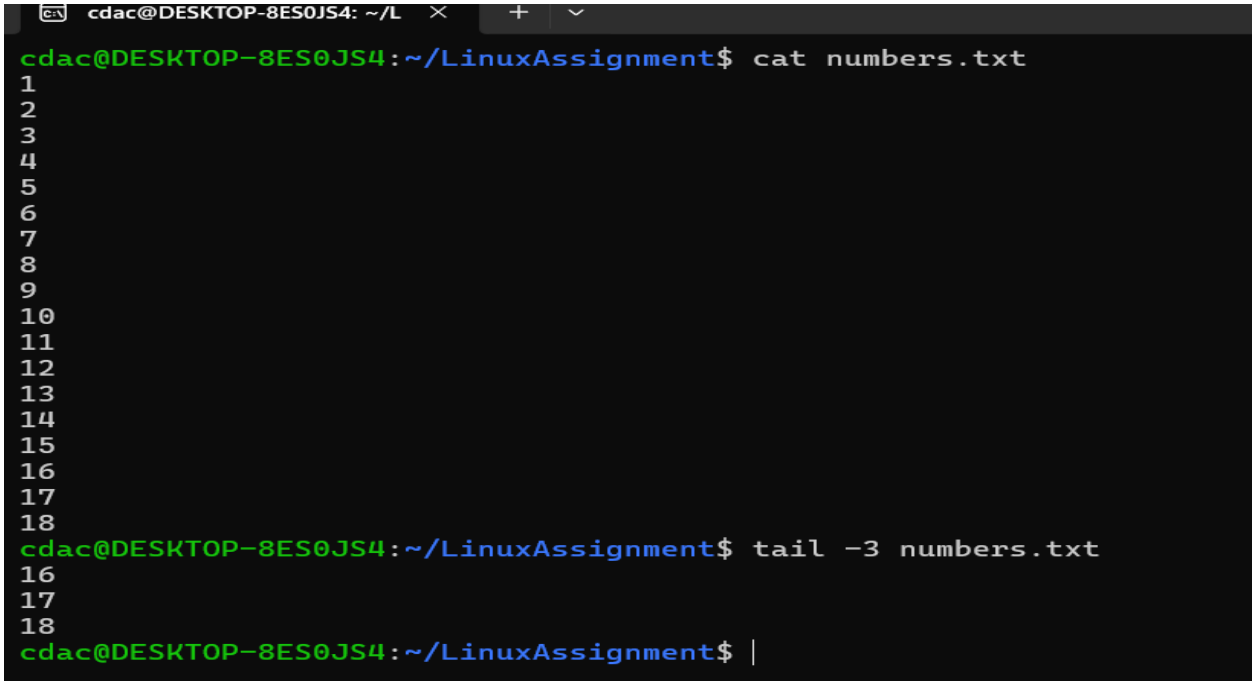
b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of "data.txt" using another command.



c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.

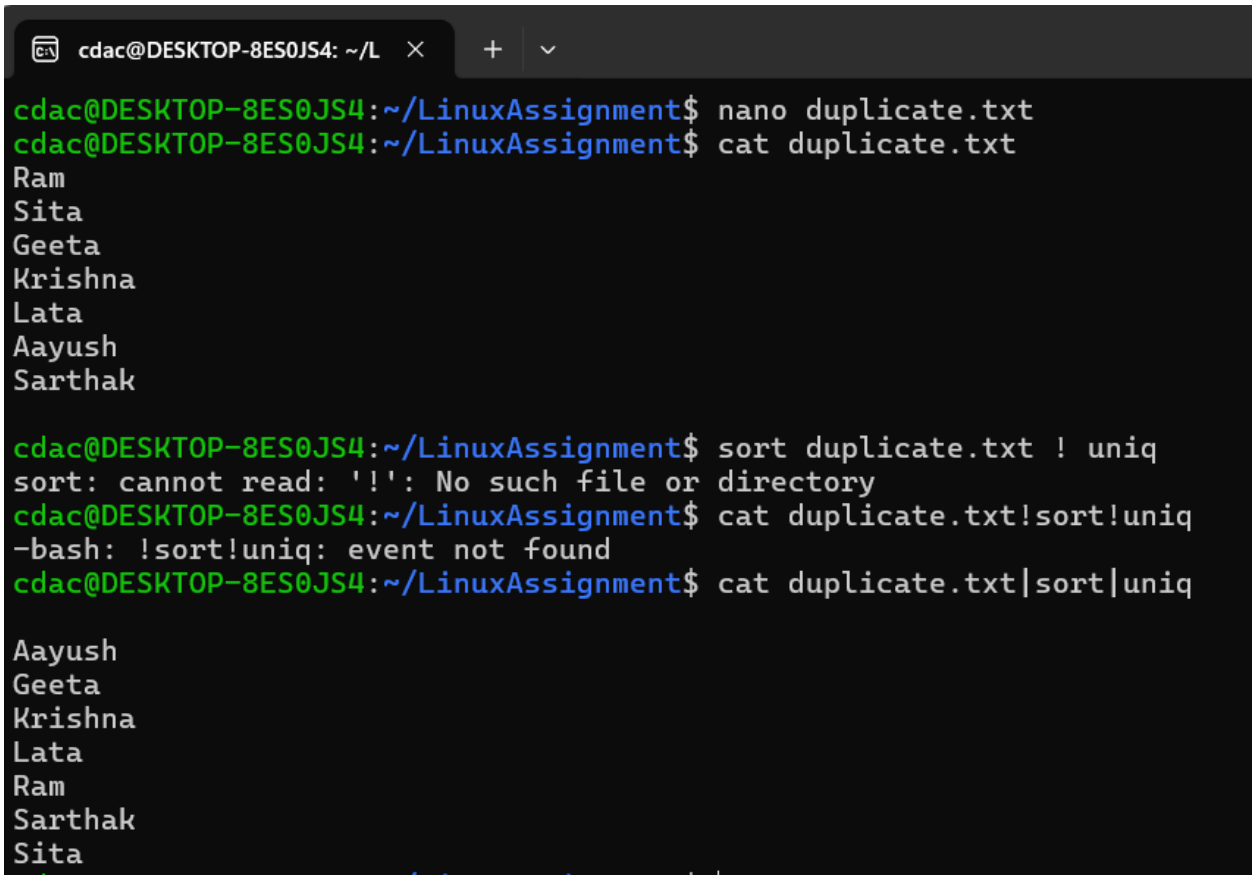


d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".



e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."



g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in