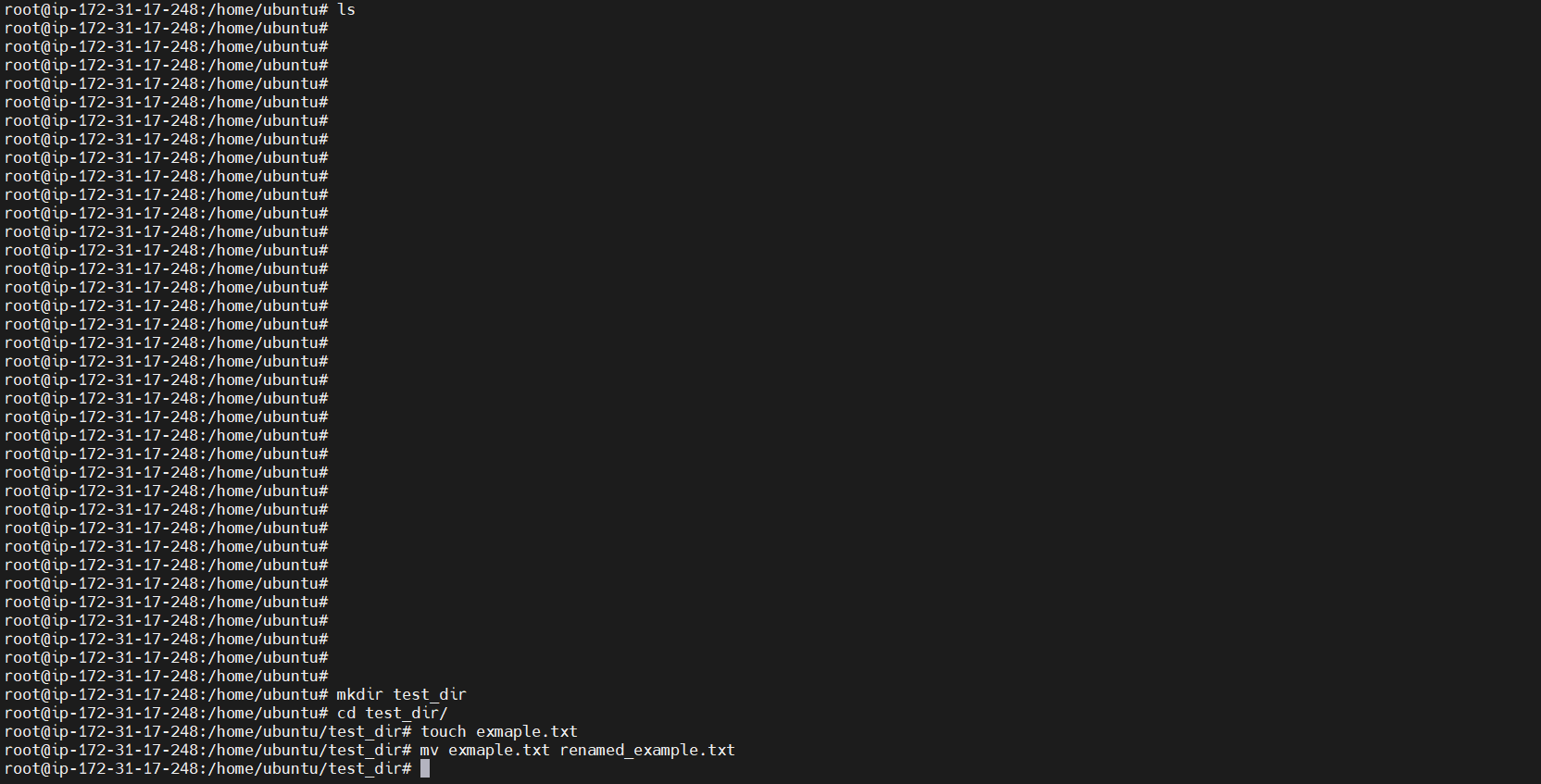
Linux Commands Assignment

# 1. Creating and Renaming Files/Directories

mkdir test\_dir  
cd test\_dir  
touch example.txt  
mv example.txt renamed\_example.txt  


Explanation:  
- mkdir creates a new directory.  
- touch creates an empty file.  
- mv renames a file.

# 2. Viewing File Contents

cat /etc/passwd  
head -n 5 /etc/passwd  
tail -n 5 /etc/passwd  
A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A screen shot of a computer

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A screen shot of a computer

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Explanation:  
- cat displays the full contents of a file.  
- head shows the first N lines.  
- tail shows the last N lines.

# 3. Searching for Patterns

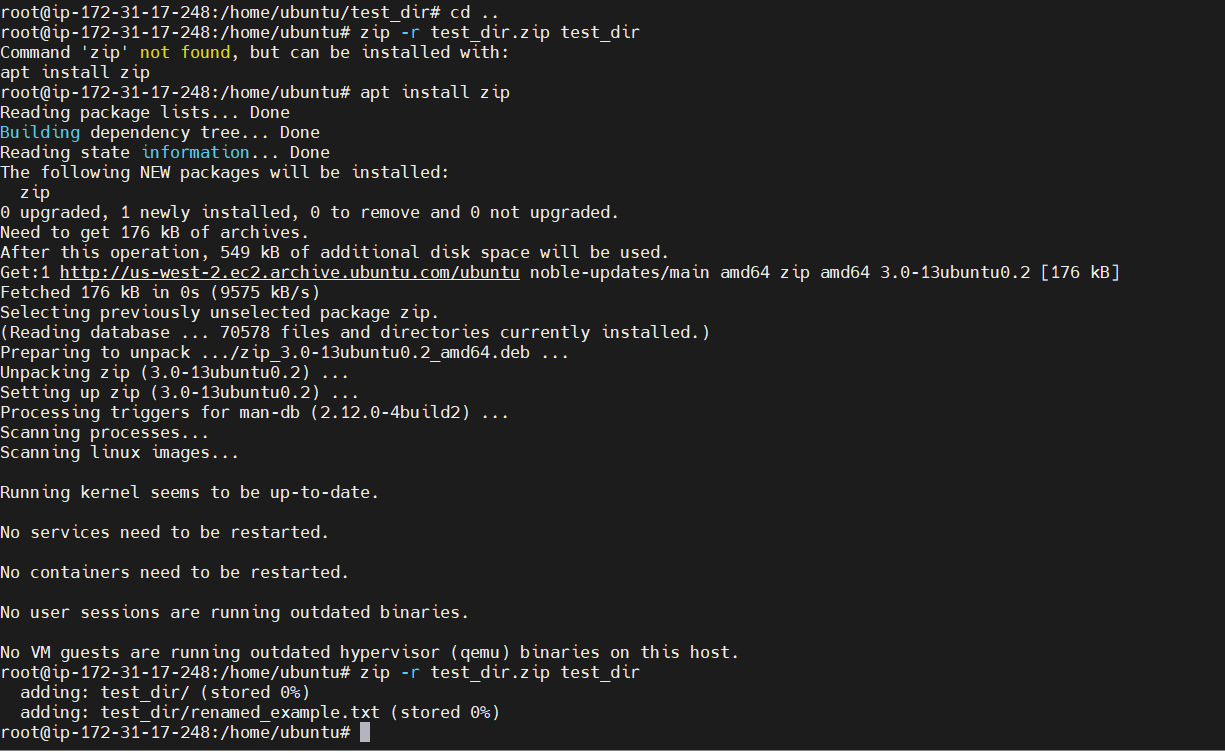
grep "root" /etc/passwd

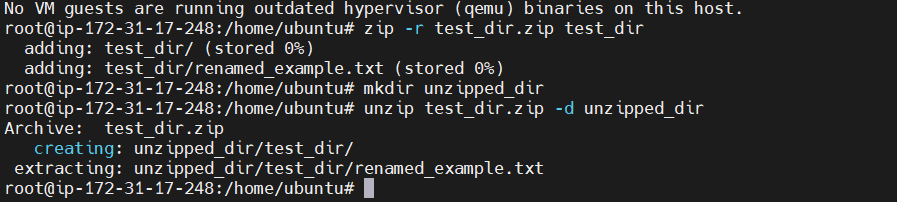
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Explanation:  
- grep searches for patterns/strings in a file.

# 4. Zipping and Unzipping

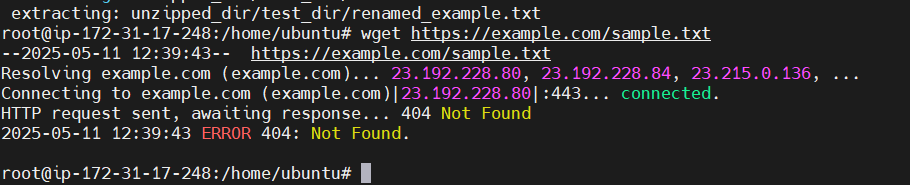
cd ..  
zip -r test\_dir.zip test\_dir  
mkdir unzipped\_dir  
unzip test\_dir.zip -d unzipped\_dir  




Explanation:  
- zip -r recursively zips a folder.  
- unzip -d extracts to a specific directory.

# 5. Downloading Files

wget <https://example.com/sample.txt>



Explanation:  
- wget downloads files from the internet.

# 6. Changing Permissions

touch secure.txt  
chmod 444 secure.txt

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Explanation:  
- chmod 444 sets file to read-only for all users.

# 7. Working with Environment Variables

export MY\_VAR="Hello, Linux!"  
echo $MY\_VAR

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Explanation:  
- export sets a temporary environment variable.  
- echo $MY\_VAR displays its value.