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Problem 1: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is any need to insert some data then do that as well.

- 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.

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# cd $HOME
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# ls -l
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 26 09:52 Feb25
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 27 13:41 LinuxAssignment
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 26 09:55 OS3
-rw-r-r- 1 root root 0 Feb 26 10:22 xyz.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# ls -d LinuxAssignment
LinuxAssignment
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# |
```

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- b) File Management:
- a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its contents

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/Li × + v

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# ls

Feb25 LinuxAssignment 053 xyz.txt

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# cd ~/LinuxAssignment

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# touch file1.txt

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# cat file1.txt

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# echo "This is a test file." > file1.txt

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# cat file1.txt

This is a test file.

root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment#
```

- c) Directory Management:
- a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory.

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# mkdir docs
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 27 13:50 docs
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 21 Feb 27 13:48 file1.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment#
```

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- d) Copy and Move Files:
- a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# cp file1.txt docs/file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# ls -l docs
total 4
-rw-r-r-- 1 root root 21 Feb 27 13:54 file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# |
```

- 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.

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# cd ~/LinuxAssignment/docs
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment# cd ~/LinuxAssignment/docs
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# chmod 744 file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# ls -l file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# chown $(whoami) file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# ls -l file2.txt
-rwxr--r-- 1 root root 21 Feb 27 13:54 file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# |
```

- f) Final Checklist:
- a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly.

```
© root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L: ~/Li ×
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# ls -l ~/LinuxAssignment/docs
-rwxr--r-- 1 root root 21 Feb 27 13:54 file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# ls -l /
total 2448
lrwxrwxrwx
            1 root root
                              7 Apr 22 2024 bin -> usr/bin
                           4096 Feb 26
                                       2024 bin.usr-is-merged
drwxr-xr-x
           2 root root
           2 root root
                           4096 Apr 22 2024 boot
drwxr-xr-x
                           3580 Feb 27 13:44 dev
drwxr-xr-x 16 root root
                           4096 Feb 27 13:44 etc
drwxr-xr-x 87 root root
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                           4096 Feb 24 12:44 home
           1 root root 2424984 Feb 12 00:59 init
-rwxrwxrwx
                           7 Apr 22
lrwxrwxrwx
            1 root root
                                        2024 lib -> usr/lib
                           4096 Apr 8
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root root
                                        2024 lib.usr-is-merged
                           9 Apr 22 2024 lib64 -> usr/lib64
           1 root root
lrwxrwxrwx
drwx----
           2 root root
                          16384 Feb 24 12:42 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                         4096 Jan 6 20:13 media
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root
                           4096 Feb 24 12:42 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                           4096 Jan 6 20:13 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 228 root root
                            0 Feb 27 13:44 proc
                           4096 Feb 27 13:41 root
drwx----
           7 root root
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root
                           540 Feb 27 13:44 run
                             8 Apr 22 2024 sbin -> usr/sbin
096 Mar 31 2024 sbin.usr-is-merged
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                           4096 Mar 31
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root root
                           4096 Feb 24 12:42 snap
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root root
                           4096 Jan 6 20:13 srv
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root root
dr-xr-xr-x 11 root root
                            0 Feb 27 13:44 sys
drwxrwxrwt 11 root root
                           4096 Feb 27 13:45 mp
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root
                           4096 Jan 6 20:13 usr
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root
                           4096 Feb 24 12:42 var
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs#
```

- 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).

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# find . -type f -name "*.txt"
./file2.txt
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# ./file1.txt
./docs/file2.txt
-bash: ./file1.txt: No such file or directory
-bash: ./docs/file2.txt: No such file or directory
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# grep "search-word" filename.txt
grep: filename.txt: No such file or directory
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# grep "Linux" file1.txt
grep: file1.txt: No such file or directory
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# grep -i "linux" file1.txt
grep: file1.txt: No such file or directory
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# grep -r "search-word" .
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# G
```

- h) System Information:
- a. Display the current system date and time.

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# date
Thu Feb 27 14:04:10 UTC 2025
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~/LinuxAssignment/docs# H
```

- 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.
- b. Replace a specific word in the "file1.txt" file with another word (provide the original word and the word to replace it with).

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.

```
    root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L: ∼ ×

oot@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# cat > data.txt <<EOF
ine 1: Introduction
ine 2: Overview
ine 3: Linux Basics
ine 4: Commands.
ine 5: File Handling
ine 6: Permissions
ine 7: Networking
ine 8: System Monitoring.
ine 9: Troubleshooting
ine 10: Conclusion
ine 11: Extra Information
ine 12: Notes
oot@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# head -n 10 data.txt
ine 1: Introduction
ine 2: Overview
ine 3: Linux Basics
ine 4: Commands.
ine 5: File Handling
ine 6: Permissions
ine 7: Networking
ine 8: System Monitoring
ine 9: Troubleshooting
ine 10: Conclusion
oot@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~#
```

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".

```
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~ # tail -n 3 numbers.txt
18
19
20
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# 2.d
```

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."

```
© root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L: ~ ×
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# cat > duplicate.txt <<EOF
apple
banana
apple
orange
banana
grape
orange
mango
grape
apple
EOF
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# sort duplicate.txt | uniq
apple
banana
grape
mango
orange
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# uniq duplicate.txt
apple
banana
apple
orange
banana
grape
orange
mango
grape
apple
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# 2.f Shubham Thete
```

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 "fruit.txt."

```
cs root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L: ~ × + ~
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# cat > fruit.txt <<EOF
apple
banana
apple
orange
banana
grape
orange
mango
grape
apple
banana
EOF
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# sort fruit.txt | uniq -c
      3 apple
      3 banana
      2 grape
      1 mango
      2 orange
root@LAPTOP-6994IH1L:~# 2.g Shubham c Thete
```

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