Linux/Unix --- User & File Management

User creation
sudo useradd -m username -p PASSWORD

User add with a home directory but do not allow it to login
sudo useradd -M USERNAME
sudo usermod -L USERNAME

User Deletion
userdel -r username —> remove user
userdel -r -f username —> remove user with its all files

Group Creation
sudo groupadd testGroup
Add a user to a group
sudo usermod -a -G testGroup testUsers
Check existing group
cat editorial /etc/group | grep **username**
Remove Group
groupdel groupname

File Permissions and File Ownership
Ownership
chown :username filename
chown :groupname filename
Permissions
4—read 3—write 1— execute

chmod 777 filename

7 7 7
(file owner user) (file group) (others)

File Types
The first mode field is the "special file" designator; regular files display as - (none). As for which possible letters could be there, on Linux the following exist:
d (directory)
c (character device)
l (symlink)
p (named pipe)
s (socket)
b (block device)
D (door, not common on Linux systems, but has been ported)

Kernel Space: device drivers, memory manager, process scheduler runs in privileged mode
User space : user applications, GUI etc unprivileged mode

Shell communicator between user space and kernel space

If you want to perform privileged mode operations from user-space, the only way for accomplishing that is using system calls.