

# TRAINING DAY 10 REPORT

11 JULY 2025

## Understand Linux user administration and windows run commands hide and unhide computer drives

Today, I learned some important concept

### Linux user administration

#### Ownership of files

Type	Description
<b>User (u)</b>	The file <b>owner</b> — typically the user who created the file
<b>Group (g)</b>	A <b>group of users</b> who share access permissions
<b>Others (o)</b>	<b>Everyone else</b> — all users who are <b>not the owner or in the group</b>

#### Permissions of files

Permission Symbol	What It Means	Example Action
<b>Read</b> r	Allows <b>viewing</b> or <b>reading</b> the contents of a file or directory	Open and read a text file; list files inside a directory
<b>Write</b> w	Allows <b>modifying</b> or <b>changing</b> a file or directory	Edit and save changes to a file; create or delete files in a directory
<b>Execute</b> x	Allows <b>running</b> a file or <b>accessing</b> a directory	Run a script or program; enter (cd) a directory

### Windows Run command

- The **Run dialog** lets you launch programs, open folders, documents, or internet resources by typing their name or path.
- Shortcut to open:  
**Win + R** (Windows key + R key)

## Common Run Commands in Windows

Command	What It Opens
<code>cmd</code>	Command Prompt
<code>powershell</code>	Windows PowerShell
<code>notepad</code>	Notepad editor
<code>explorer</code>	File Explorer
<code>control</code>	Control Panel
<code>msconfig</code>	System Configuration
<code>regedit</code>	Registry Editor
<code>calc</code>	Calculator
<code>taskmgr</code>	Task Manager
<code>services.msc</code>	Services manager
<code>eventvwr</code>	Event Viewer
<code>appwiz.cpl</code>	Programs and Features (Uninstall)
<code>devmgmt.msc</code>	Device Manager
<code>winver</code>	Windows version info

## DOS commands

**DOS (Disk Operating System)** is a text-based operating system that was common before Windows. While pure DOS is rarely used now, **many of its commands still work in Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe).**

## Basic DOS Commands

Command	Description	Example
<code>dir</code>	Lists files and folders	<code>dir</code>
<code>cd</code>	Changes directory	<code>cd Documents</code>
<code>cd ..</code>	Moves one directory up	<code>cd ..</code>
<code>md</code> or <code>mkdir</code>	Creates a new directory	<code>md test</code>
<code>del</code>	Deletes one or more files	<code>del file.txt</code>
<code>rd</code> or <code>rmdir</code>	Removes a directory	<code>rmdir test</code>

Command	Description	Example
copy	Copies files	copy file1.txt file2.txt
move	Moves or renames files	move file.txt folder\
type	Displays contents of a text file	type notes.txt
cls	Clears the screen	cls
echo	Displays text or messages	echo Hello World
pause	Pauses the execution of commands	pause

## Hide/Unhide Computer Drives

**Hiding a drive** means making a disk partition (like D:, E:, etc.) **invisible to users** in File Explorer, without deleting or formatting it.

**Unhiding a drive** means restoring the drive's visibility so it appears and functions normally again.