Experiment 2

**Aim:** To execute file management commands such as ls, cd, pwd, cat, mkdir, rmdir, rm, cp, mv, chmod, wc,sort,comm,cmp,grep.

**Objective:** To understand file management unix commands

**Outcome :** create ,save,copy,move a file andChange owner group of a file and set read, write and execute permissions for a file,count,sort,compare,search operations on file.

**Theory:**All data in Unix is organized into files. All files are organized into directories. These directories are organized into a tree-like structure called the filesystem.

## **Ownership of Linux files**

Every file and directory on your Unix/Linux system is assigned 3 types of owner, given below.

### **User**

A user is the owner of the file. By default, the person who created a file becomes its owner. Hence, a user is also sometimes called an owner.

### **Group**

A user- group can contain multiple users. All users belonging to a group will have the same access permissions to the file. Suppose you have a project where a number of people require access to a file. Instead of manually assigning permissions to each user, you could add all users to a group, and assign group permission to file such that only this group members and no one else can read or modify the files.

### **Other**

Any other user who has access to a file. This person has neither created the file, nor he belongs to a usergroup who could own the file. Practically, it means everybody else. Hence, when you set the permission for others, it is also referred as set permissions for the world.

**Linux distinguish**between these three user types so that a user 'A' cannot affect a file which contains some other user 'B's' vital information/data. It is like you do not want your colleague, who works on your Linux computer, to view your images. This is where **Permissions** set in, and they define **user behavior**.

**Input/Output: paste your screen shots of file management commands**

**Conclusion:**executed commands on file to create,copy,delete,sort,count,compare,filter contents of file.