```
Note:
In Unix there are two types of Users
1) Normal user --> $ prompt
2) root user /Admin user /Super User --> # prompt

= >     To know current logged user name then type a command
                                            .
        whoami ⏎

==>     To switch normal user, type a command

            su user_name ⏎

            Here, su stands for Switch User

            If we want to switch to root user then use below command

            sudo -i ⏎

            Here sudo stands for S-Super, U-User , Do
```

```
*** Unix/Linux file System**

1) Types of files

--> In Linux everything is treated as file
--> All these files are divided into 3 types
  1) Normal Files/Ordinary files
  2) Directory Files
  3) Device Files

1) Normal Files/Ordinary Files

--> These files contains data and that data may be character data or
    binary

--> All text files like abc.txt, Hello.txt
---> All pdf files like Abc.pdf , Hello.pdf
--> image files , video files , audio files

Note: In Linux/Unix file extensions is not important, Based on your
      content Linux identify the file type
```

```
Note : How to check file type?
        To check file type we can use file command

            file name_of_file

            Example :  file Abc.txt |

Note: all commands names in Linux/Unix are in lower case.
```

```
2) Directory Files

   In windows we use Folder terminology but in Linux we use
   Directory terminology

3) Device Files

--> in linux/Unix everything is treated/considered as file

--> in Linux/Unix every device is represented as a file

--> By using this file we can communicate with that device

--> all device realted files are available inside /dev directory

Note: To open a terminol => Ctrl+ Alt+t

      To close a terminol => Ctrl+d

      To increase font size => Ctrl +Shift +++

      To descrease font size > Ctrl +Shift --
```

How to communicate with terminals?

Step 1: Open two terminal

Step 2: on first terminal type tty command to know the terminal type

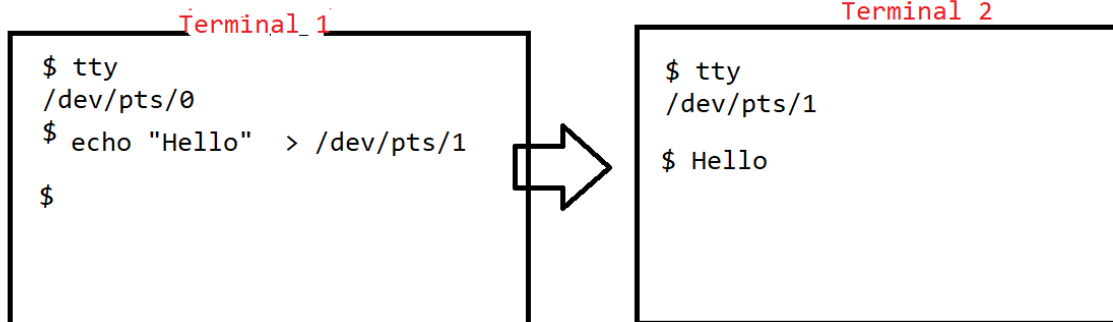step 3: on second terminal type tty to know the terminal type

Step 4: on terminal 1 type below command

echo "Hello"   > /etc/pts/1   then press Enter

step 5: check message on terminal 1

tty ---> This command is used to know the terminal type

by using terminal file name we can communicate with another terminal

Terminal_1   Terminal 2

```
$ tty
/dev/pts/0
$ echo "Hello"  > /dev/pts/1

$
```

```
$ tty
/dev/pts/1

$ Hello
```

Note: If we want to stop communication or if we want to close communication Ctrl+C

Some Basic commands

```
1) pwd command
```

        -> pwd stands for print working directory.
        -> This command is used to print current working direct path

        pwd ↵

```
2) ls command
```

    -> ls stands for list
    -> This command is used to list out all files and directories

        ls ↵

```
3) clear command
```

    --> clear command is used to clear the terminal

        clear ↵

```
4) date command
```

    date command is used to display today's date and time

```
5) cal command
```

    cal stands for calendar

    cal command is used to display current month calendor

```
root@DESKTOP-1VT9LL4:/# pwd
/
```

```
root@DESKTOP-1VT9LL4:/# ls
APP_SUPPORT    LMn.png      Xyz        bin    dev    home   lib      media   opt    root   sbin   srv   t
Hello          Test.java    abc.txt    boot   etc    init   lib64    mnt     proc   run    snap   sys   u
```

```
root@DESKTOP-1VT9LL4:/# cal
      April 2022
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

File Edit Format View Help

```
IMP : Linux File System Hieracrchy

1) Linux file system has tree like structure

2) In Linux drive concept is not available
   like c drive , d drive

3) in Linux file system Hieracrchy top most directory is  /
   and / is considered as root directory or parent directory

4) Under / we have sub-directory like
   bin, sbin , etc, usr, home, root, opt, mnt, media,proc dev

   sys, lib, var, boot, tmp , |
```

```
1) bin -> bin means binary
        -> binary executable files are stored inside bin
        -> Actually commands related binary executable files are available
           in bin directory

Q. command related binary files are available in which location or in which
   directory?
   -> All commands related binary files are available in bin directory

2) sbin --> sbin stands for System bin

              --> normal user realted binary executable files are available
                  in bin directory

              --> super user realted binary executable files are available in sbin
                  directory

              --> Example : 1) Disk Partitioning
                            2) Network Managment
```

```
Q. What is diffence between bin directory and sbin directory?

Ans: 1) in bin directory normal user related binary executable files
        are available

     2) in sbin super user related binary executable files are available
```