

Data Management IN Windows and Redhat Linux - Theory Session

Machine [H/W] <=== OS <=== Applications <=== user <=== login <=== as per need <=== Task <=== perform

1- What is the concept of IPO ?

2- What is command ?

3- What is the meaning of command prompt or terminal ?

4- Command Execution Rules and Syntax with Examples

Data management Planning in windows and Linux ?

Data Management Commands with Examples ?

How data store in windows and in Linux Operating system ?

Windows	Linux
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Files	<====>	Files
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Folder	<====>	Directory
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Examples of Some basic Commands in Data Creations and Management ?

1- Examples of mkdir command

2- Examples of ls command

3- Examples of cd command

4- Examples of cat command

5- Examples of touch command

6- Examples of gedit Command

7- Examples of VI and VIM File management Command

8- Examples of cp-rm-mv-rename command

How data store in windows ?

How data store in Linux ?

Computer ==> shop ==> hard disk ==> physical + virtual + cloud ==> data store ==> DISK

Hard disk ==> Cut ==> Partitions ==> store ==> Data ==> 1- default data 2- custom data

In windows ==>

Types of Data ?

1- Default data ==> OR OS Controlling Data OR OS managing data OR OS and Application Managing data OR system defined data

2- Custom data ==> Always created by login users OR created by any users + After the OS installation OR user defined data

1- Default data ==> 1- During the OS installation time 2- After the OS installation if we are going to install any required applications

2- Custom data ==> After the OS installation created by any users ==> 1- super user 2- normal users

DISK ==> Partition ==> store ==> data ==> files and folders

For Windows ==> 500 GB DISK ==> Mandatory partition ==> C drive ==> 1- default data 2- custom data

but it is not recommended practise for the front end users.

C: ==> OS Controlling data

Remaining are optional ==> D: E: F: ==> Example of custom data

laptop/Desktop ==> windows ==> login ==> 1- default data 2- there is no custom data [we will create this as per our requirement]

Linux ==> 1- default data 2- there is custom data available [we will create this as per our requirement]

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How data store in Linux Operating system ?

There is no concept of C D E F partition in Linux Flavors.

In Linux ==> Data store in always under the root partition OR / [Parent Directory] OR Parent Partition

ls / ==> will display the all data ==> 1- default data 2- custom data

ls /

around 20 directory ==> having their predefined role OR Function in OS

/ ==> 1- Default data
2- Custom data

ls / ==> data display ==> first time ==> top level directory ==> Example of default data

mkdir /java ==> It is the example of custom data

ls /

around 20 directory + one custom directory

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/ ==> Default Directory OR OS controlling ==> two directory are reserved for managing user's home account
==> Remaining directory==> OS controlling directory

Super User ==> data Creation Place ==> 1- Home Account OR Home Directory OR Private Place 2- Out side of the home account OR public place

Normal User ==> data Creation Place ==> 1- Home Account OR Home Directory OR Private Place 2- Out side of the home account OR public place

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Default rules or default permission concept ?

Super User ==> 1- Home Account OR Home Directory OR Private Place [YES] 2- Out side of the home account OR public place [YES]

Normal User ==> 1- Home Account OR Home Directory OR Private Place [YES]
2- Out side of the home account OR public place [As per current permissions OR most of the time read only permissions]
OR as per current permission set

/ ==> tmp ==> user's have by default data writing permission on it. we can again change the permissions if we want

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/ ==> root ==> reserved for the super user home account
==> home ==> by default home directory for all normal users

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/ ==> it is parent directory which controlled linux complete data.
/root ==> it is home directory of super user OR root user OR root's home directory
root ==> it is super user name
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/ ==> it is parent directory which controlled linux complete data.
/home ==> it is default home directory for all normal users
/home/soniya ==> It is a home directory of normal users ==> EX: soniya
home/rajeev ==> It is a home directory of normal users ==> EX: rajeev

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root ==> login ==> ~ OR you are sitting in your home directory ==> root ==> ~ OR /root
soniya ==> login ==> ~ OR she is sitting in their home account ==> soniya ==> ~ OR /home/soniya ~ OR /home/rajeev
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/
/root
/home

=====
soniya ==> soniya folder ==> /home/soniya
root ==> root folder ==> /root
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Data planning ?

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[root @ localhost ~] # ls ==> root's home directory

[soniya @ localhost ~] \$ ls ==> soniya's home directory

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