

## **Module: 4- Linux server - Manage user and Groups and working with file systems**

### **32. Manage users and groups with commands like useradd, userdel, groupadd, and passwd**

- Done in Lab

### **33. Explain different file system types in Linux?**

- XFS:
  - A high-performance file system optimized for handling large files and large-scale data storage. It is highly scalable and supports journaling.
  - Use Case: Ideal for large data sets, such as databases and media servers.
- Ext4 (Extended File System 4):
  - Most widely used file system in modern Linux distributions. It improves on Ext3 with support for larger file sizes and volumes, better performance, and increased reliability.
  - Use Case: Default for most Linux distributions.
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### **34. Explain File Permission groups in Linux?**

- In Linux, file permissions are categorized into three primary groups:
  - Owner (User): The user who owns the file or directory.
  - Group: The group associated with the file. A file can be assigned to one or more users in the same group.
  - Others: Everyone else who is not the owner or part of the group.
- Each group has three types of permissions:
  - Read (r): The ability to view the contents of a file or list the contents of a directory.
  - Write (w): The ability to modify the contents of a file or add/remove files in a directory.
  - Execute (x): The ability to run a file as a program or script. For directories, this allows entering and accessing the directory.

### **35. How do you switch from one desktop environment to another, such as switching from KDE to Gnome?**

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### **36. What are the kinds of permissions under Linux**

- Read (r): View the contents of the file.
- Write (w): Modify the contents of the file or directory.
- Execute (x): Run the file as a program or script, or access the directory.

### **37. What are the different modes when using vi editor?**

- Normal Mode: Default mode for moving around and issuing commands.
- Insert Mode: Used to type text.
- Command-Line Mode: Used for file management commands like save (:w), quit (:q), or search (/).