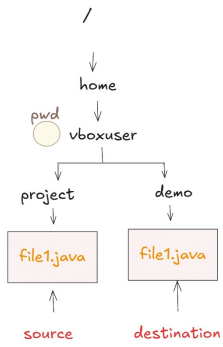
1. FILE MANAGEMENT

>> Managing the files & folder by performing simple operations like copying, moving & renaming the files.

1. Copying the file

cp source_path destination_path

ABS ABS
REL REL
ABS REL
REL ABS



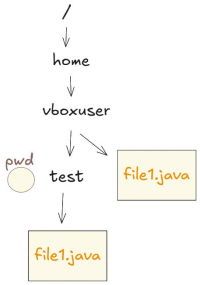
Absolute-> cp /home/vboxuser/project/file1.java /home/vboxuser/demo

source_path destination_path

Relative-> cp ./project/file1.java ./demo

Rel & Abs -> cp ./project/file1.java /homevboxuser/demo

source destination



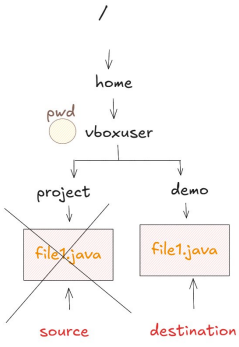
>> cp ./file1.java ./..

2. Moving the file

mv source_path destination_path

Absolute-> mv /home/vboxuse/project/file1.java /home/vboxuser/demo

Relative-> mv ./project/file1.java ./demo

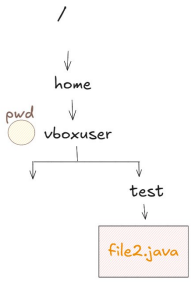


3. Renaming the file

mv source_path destination_path

SAME

mv old_name new_name



Relative-> mv ./test/file1.java ./test/file2.java

Absolute-> mv /home/vboxuser/test/file1.java /home/vboxuser/test/file2.java

2. USER MANAGEMENT

>> Process of creating, modifying, deleting & manaaging user's account in Linux System.

Types of users:

1. Root/super/admin:

>> Most powerful user in the system.
>> It gets created while the system setup.
>> No restriction over any resources of the system.
>> Can perform any operation.
>> There can be only 1 root user in every system.
>> All the administrative tasks are performed by root user.

2. Normal/Regular:

>> Created users.
>> Have limited permissions for accessing the resources.
>> Cannot perform all the operations.

3. Default/sudo user:

>> 1st user which gets created during OS installation.
>> It is also a regular user with BUT has 'sudo' privileges to perform admin task.
>> With the sudo privileges, this user can ACT as a root user.

4. System user:

>> Users that Linux system creates for itself.
>> To run system process & services.

process mgmt. → daemon
memory mgmt. → systemctl