

Today's task : Linux study

Archiving Operations (.tar)

Archiving : similar to Zipping (Grouping the Files , .tar file => o/p generally called as tarballs ,

it can be dir or file)

file 1 = 4 kb , file 2 = 4 kb , file 3 = 4 kb , Total = 12 k b

hence size of .tar file = 15 kb (actually it's not compression) because of header files.

Uses : For Backup Operations we use Archive .

Commands : to create the .tar file (or Archiving Operations)

```
$ tar -cvf file.tar file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
```

```
$ tar -xvf tar_file.tar ==> To extract the Tar File
```

here : tar : initialize the tar

-c : creating

v : what are the files are archiving / verification (printing out the file name that are archived)

f : what will be your final tar ball

file.tar : Name of the Output file

verbose : to print the file that archived

to find the Size of files : `du -sk file1.txt`

```
$ ls -lh ( to see the content of dir in detail )
```

```
$ ls -lah ( to see the content of dir in detail with hidden files also )
```

```
$ ls -lsh ( to see the contents of dir with size )
```

```
$ cat file_name.txt ( read the text file on linux terminal )
```

```
$ more file2.txt ( read the text file )
```

```
$ less file2.txt ( read the text file )
```

```
$ vi file1.txt ( to write something in text file )
```

```
$ press i : to go into insert mode
```

```
$ press ESC : to move last line now you are in command mode
```

```
$ press : to line mode
```

```
$ wq : save and Quit the File
```

```
$ tar -tf file.tar ( to see the file inside .tar file without extracting it )
```

```
$ mv file_name destination ( to move the files from one dir to another dir )
```

```
$ tar -xvf tar_file.tar
```

```
$ tar -help
```

Compression Operations

For compression we required one package : namely

Installation : `sudo apt install gzip`

`$ sudo apt search gzip`
`$ gzip filename`

The compression and tar file operations are totally different .

In compression the Size of file reduces by some amount whereas In .tar Operations file size is not reduces , it's (.tar) only use for the Grouping Operations .

Unzipping_operations : `$ bazip2 -d compressed_file_name`
Unzipping using Gz : `$`

(tar & zip operation in One shot)
`$ tar -cvzf archieve.tar.gz file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt`

Runlevel

`$ sudo vi/etc/default/grub`
to insert something press 'i'

`$ cat vi/etc/default/grub` (to read the file & see Configurations)

User Info & Settings

\$ cat etc/passwd (very imp command that can access user Information)

\$ sudo adduser username (to add new user)

\$ cat etc/passwd (to check the user info)

\$ su user_name (switch to other user)

\$ cat /etc/group (get all the group info)

\$ groups (to get all groups)

\$ id username (to see the authorities) (if sudo is present means , user have admin previllage)

Two ways to Give admin or sudo access / user modification :

1. *etc / sudoers*
2. create the user and add to sudo group