

# Module 4- System Access and file System

There are two ways to access windows operating system.

One is accessing through the console which we have been accessing through the console which is virtual box console.

The second way which is the most common way is the remote desktop client.

## **How To: Use Remote Desktop Client**

- 1} Remote Desktop server set-up. The first step is that you must first configure the computer you wish to control.
- 2} Start the Client. From a Windows computer click on the Start Menu and search for “Remote Desktop Connection” to find the application. ...
- 3} Enter Address Into Computer Field. ...
- 4} Show Options. ...
- 5} Connect.

# File System and Description

OS store data on disk drive using a structure called filesystem consisting of files, directories, and the information need to access and locate them.

In computing, a file system or filesystem (often abbreviated to fs) controls how data is stored and retrieved. Without a file system, data placed in a storage medium would be one large body of data with no way to tell where one piece of data stops and the next begins

# File system=closet



# Different types of files system

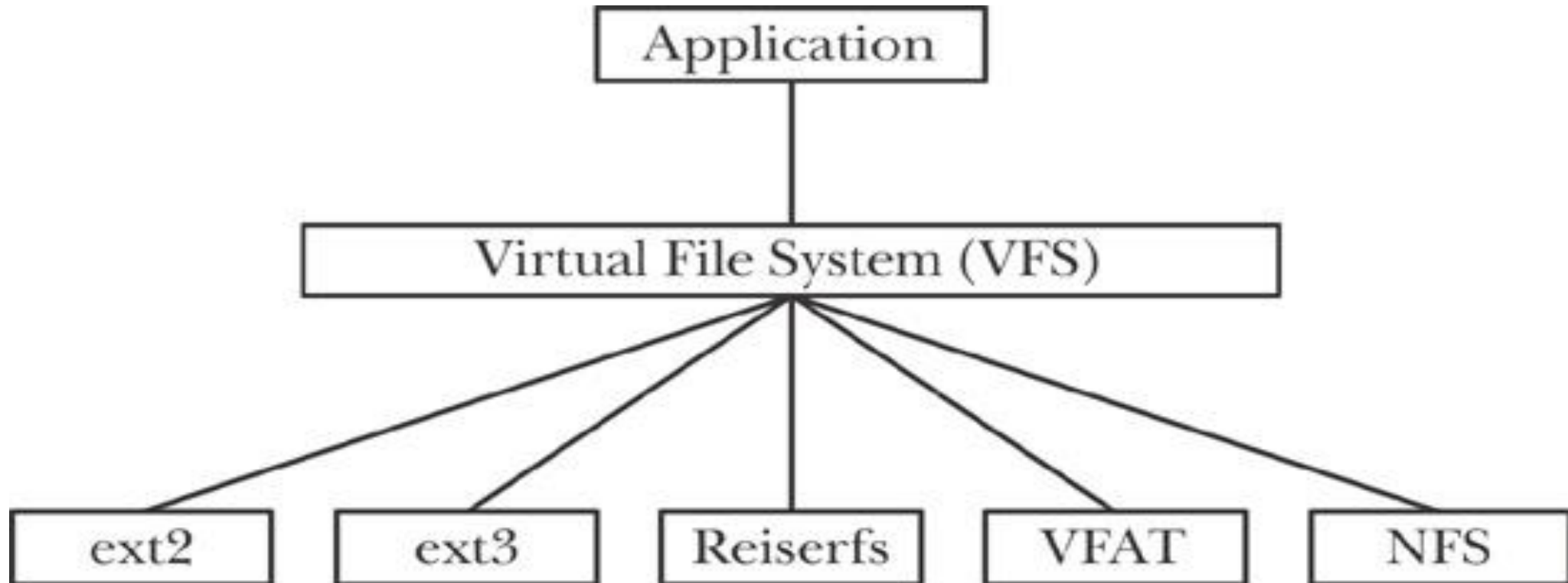
## Windows File Systems

- The Microsoft Windows operating systems have always supported various versions of the FAT file system. FAT stands for File Allocation Table, a term that describes what it does: maintains a table of each file's space allocation.
- In addition to FAT, all Windows operating systems since Windows NT support a newer file system called NTFS—New Technology File System. For Windows NT, the NT stood for new technology.

All modern versions of Windows also support exFAT, which is designed for flash drives.

ReFS (Resilient File System) is a newer file system for Windows 10 and Windows 8 that includes features not available with NTFS, but it's currently limited in several ways. You can see which versions of Windows support each version of ReFS in this table.

# Linux files system



# Mac files system

Disk Utility on Mac supports several file system formats: Apple File System (APFS): The file system used by macOS 10.13 or later. Mac OS Extended: The file system used by macOS 10.12 or earlier. MS-DOS (FAT) and ExFAT: File systems that are compatible with Windows.

# NAVIGATING TO FILE SYSTEM

- What is file system navigation?
- There are many ways to navigate to files and folders in windows
  - GUI
  - Command line: `dir`, `cd`
  - Search bar

# File type and creation

- Everything in an OS is a file.

- Plain text files
- Folder/Directory
- Image, audio or video
- System peripheral files
- Files links
- Scripts or executable

There are many different way to create a file or directory. (practice all different way)

- GUI
- Command line
- application



# File Properties

- Each file has its properties associated with it.

- ☐ Name
- ☐ Icon
- ☐ Type of file
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Size
- ☐ Date creation
- ☐ Permissions
- ☐ Additional details

# Finding files and directories

- Finding files and directories is very useful feature in any OS.
- ✓ GUI
- ✓ Command line “ dir /s filename.\*”

## File maintenance

File maintenance includes copy, delete, move and rename a file.

We will cover both ways to perform file maintenance.

- GUI
- Command line

Copy, del, move, rename

# File Operation

- File operation is writing, opening, editing and saving a file.
- In windows you can open s file through command line but it will be open in GUI application associated with it.
- ✓ Command line “filename”

Most of the operation is done trough the GUI

# File Editing Short-Cut Key

- Ctrl + P = print the text file
- Ctrl + A = select all the contents of text file
- Ctrl + Z = cancel the previous action done by the user
- Ctrl + X = cut the selected text
- Ctrl + C = copy the selected text
- Ctrl + V = paste the text which is lastly stored in the buffer
- Ctrl + F = find the word in the text file
- Ctrl + H = find and replace the text
- Alt or f10 = highlight the menu bar and use the keyboard to select
- F5 = insert the system time and date
- F3 = find the next word, if it is used and find option