

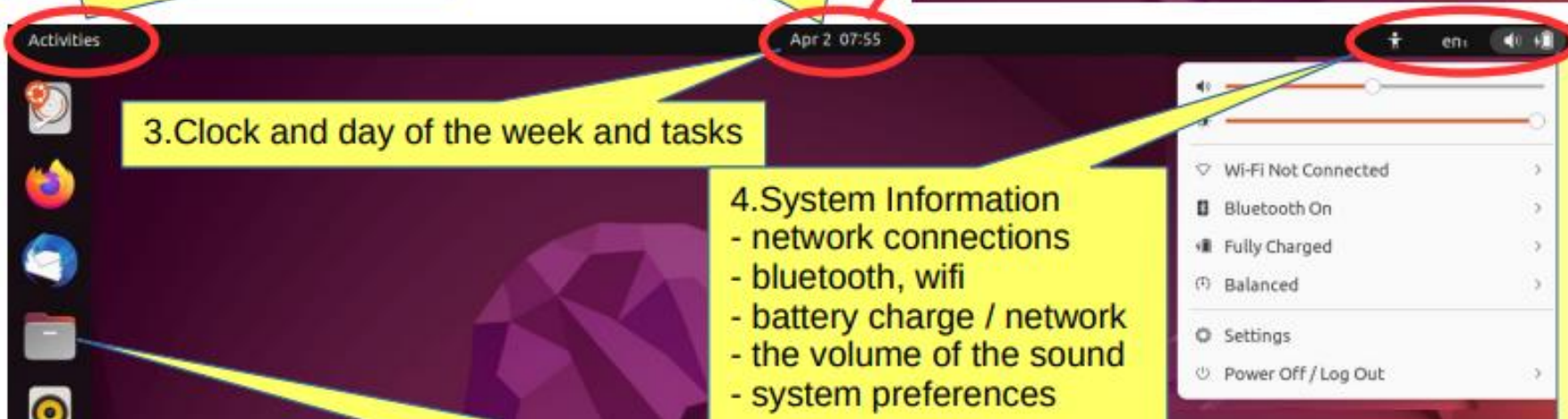
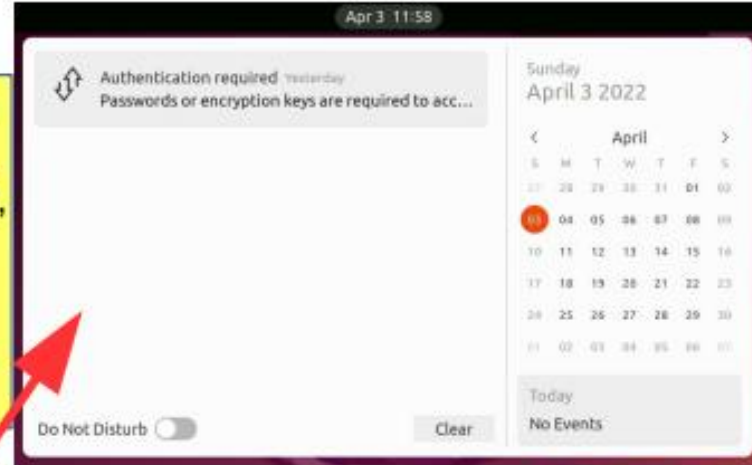
LECTURE 2
LINUX DESKTOP
USERS
CLI





2. Click Activities!
Access your windows and applications

1. Click the clock on the top bar to see the current date, a month-by-month calendar, a list of your upcoming appointments and new notifications.!



3. Clock and day of the week and tasks

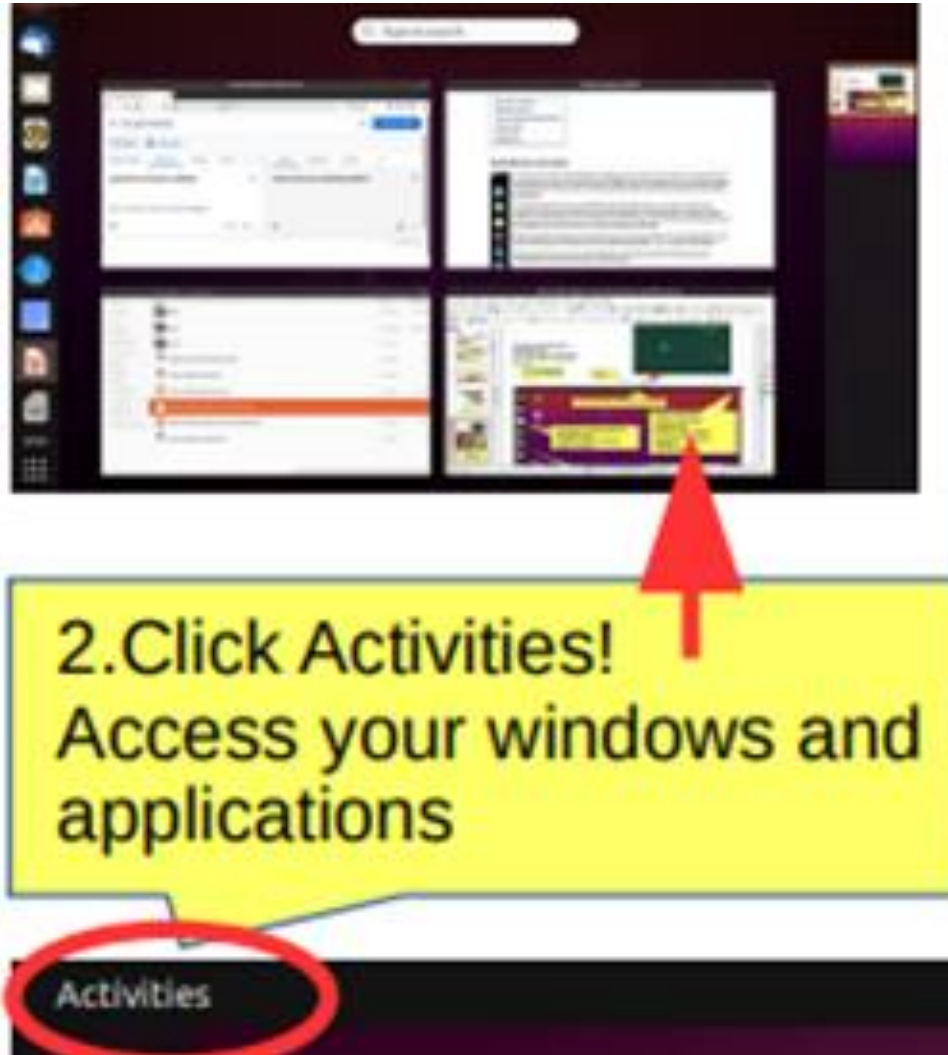
4. System Information
- network connections
- bluetooth, wifi
- battery charge / network
- the volume of the sound
- system preferences

The date

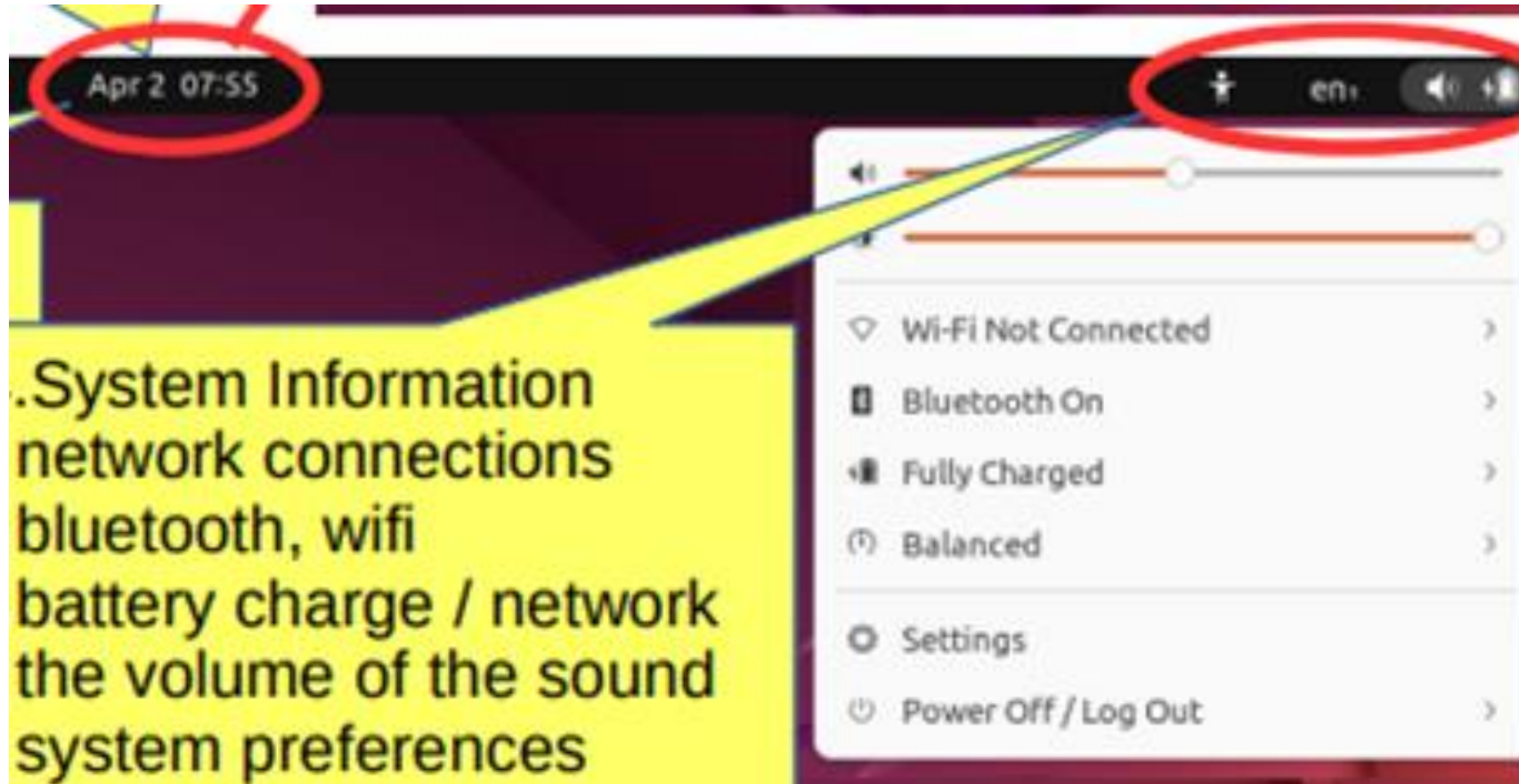
1. Click the clock on the top bar to see the current date, a month-by-month calendar, a list of your upcoming appointments and new notifications.!

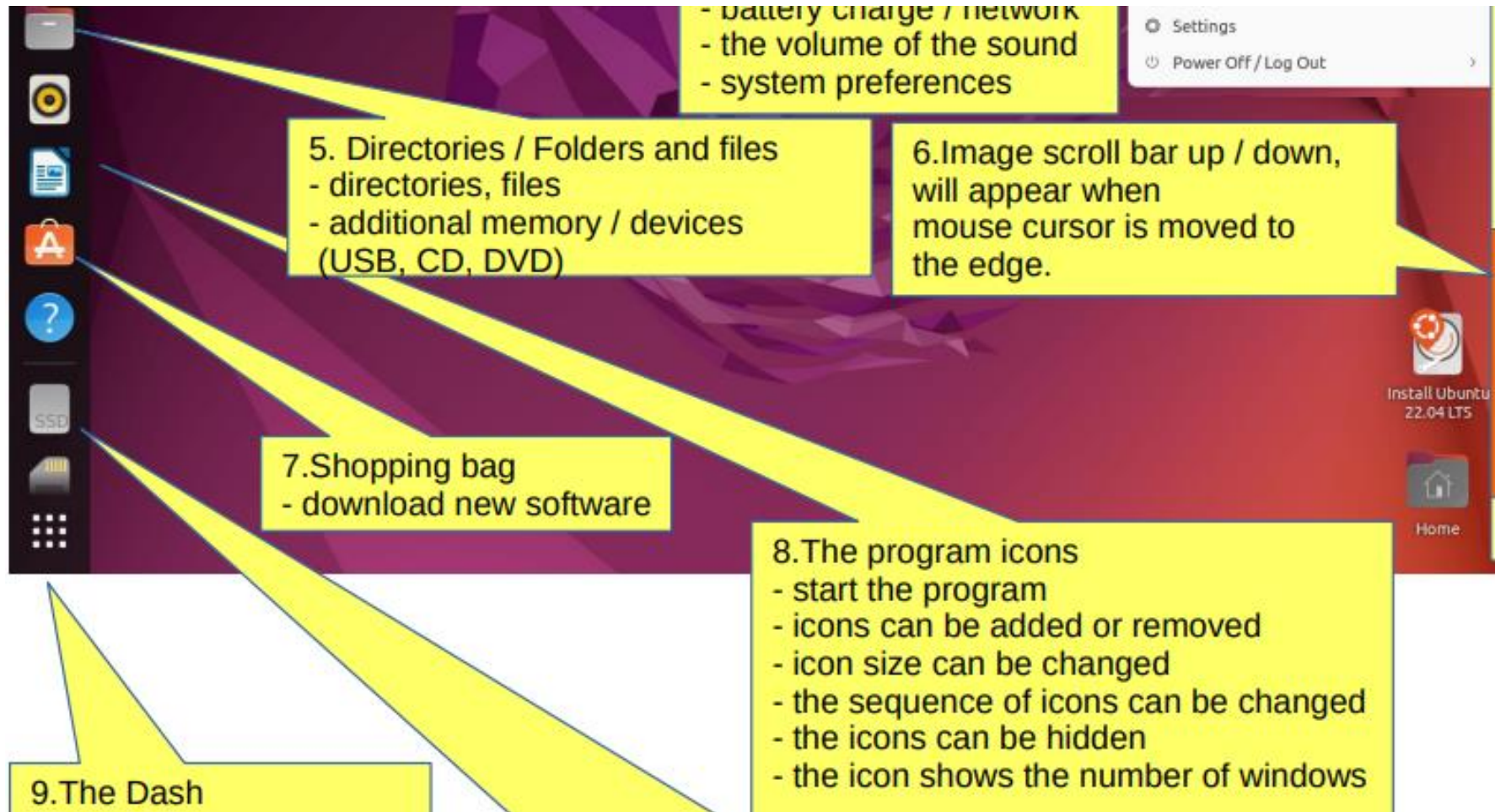
The screenshot displays the notification shade on an iPhone. At the top, the status bar shows the date and time as "Apr 3 11:58". Below this, the notification shade is pulled down, revealing several notifications: "Authentication required Yesterday" with a lock icon, a "Do Not Disturb" toggle switch, and a "Clear" button. To the right, a calendar for "Sunday April 3 2022" is visible, showing a grid of dates for the month of April. The date "03" is highlighted in red. Below the calendar, it says "Today No Events". At the bottom of the notification shade, the status bar is visible, showing the date and time as "Apr 2 07:55", which is circled in red. To the right of the date, there are icons for signal strength, language ("en"), and volume.

Open the applications



System Informations





Files and Folders

A screenshot of a Mac OS desktop environment. On the left side, there is a vertical dock containing several icons: a grey folder icon, a yellow CD icon, a blue document icon, and an orange shopping bag icon with a white 'A'. A large yellow callout box with a black border is positioned in the center-right of the screen. It contains the text '5. Directories / Folders and files' followed by a bulleted list: '- directories, files' and '- additional memory / devices (USB, CD, DVD)'. Three blue lines originate from the dock icons and point towards the callout box. In the top right corner, there is a smaller yellow box with the text '- the volume' and '- system pre'.

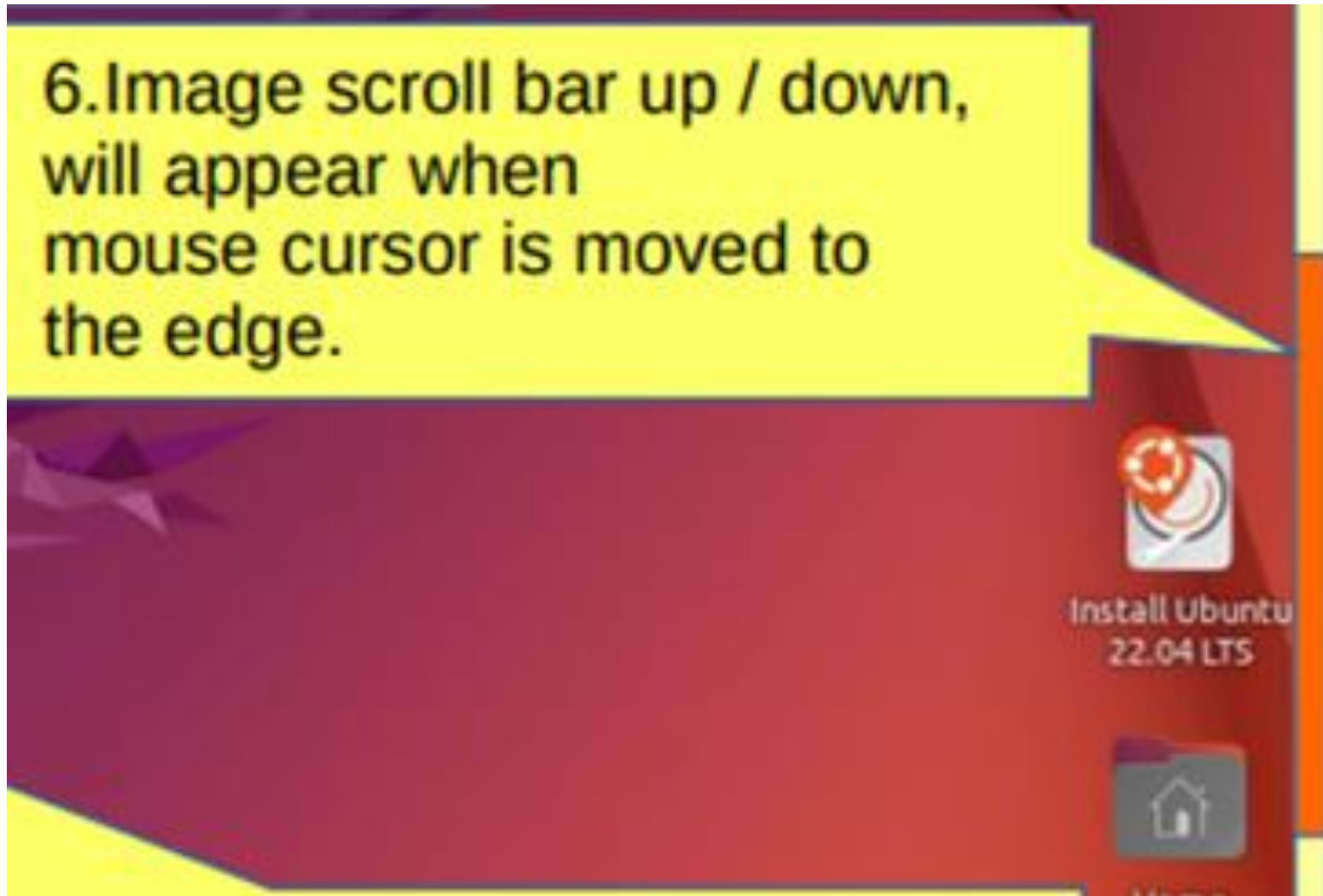
5. Directories / Folders and files

- directories, files
- additional memory / devices (USB, CD, DVD)

- the volume
- system pre

Scroll bar

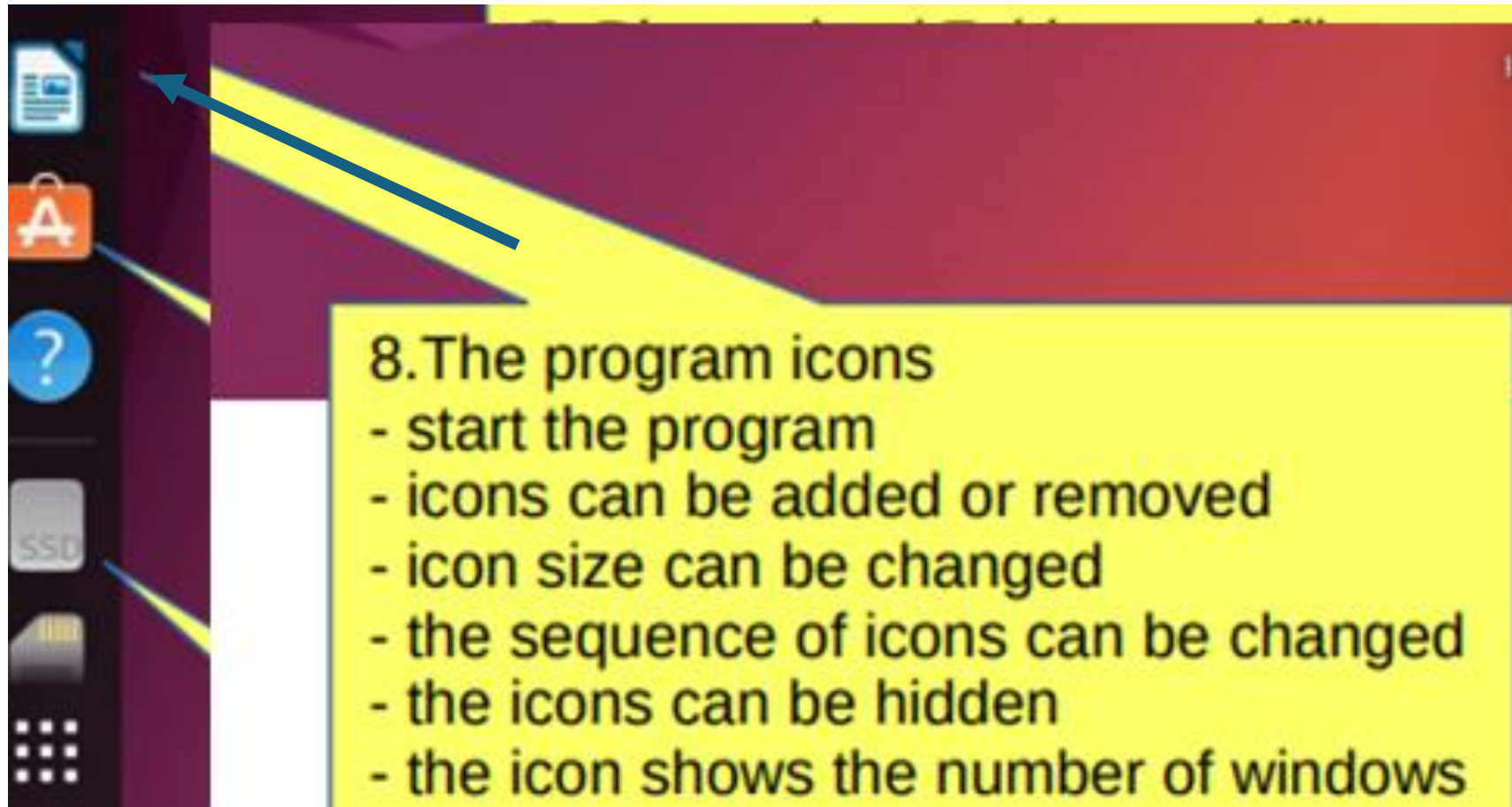
6. Image scroll bar up / down, will appear when mouse cursor is moved to the edge.



Download Software

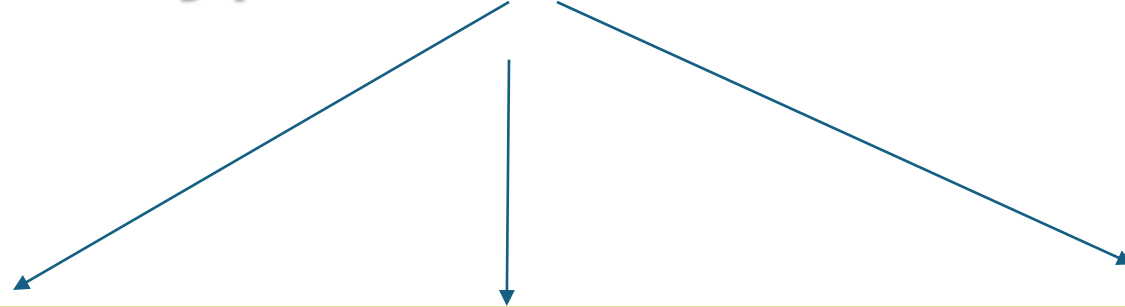


Open programs



Create Users by GUI

Types of Users



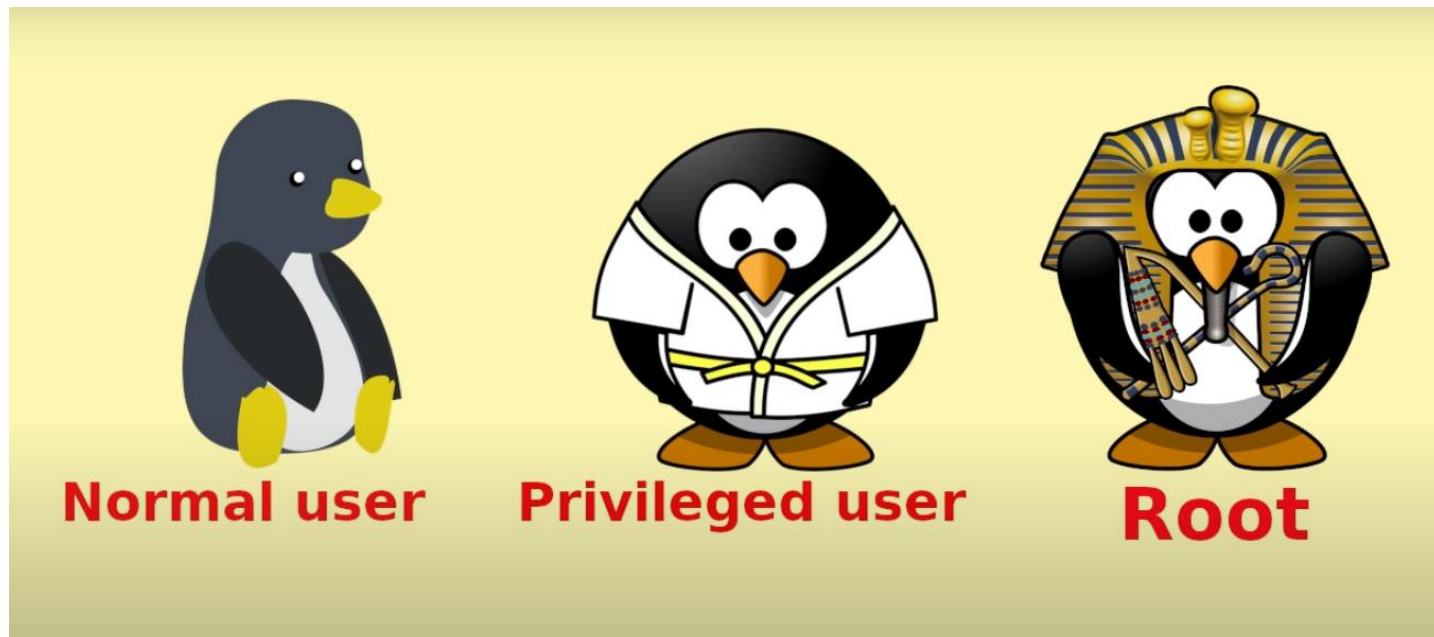
Normal user



Privileged user

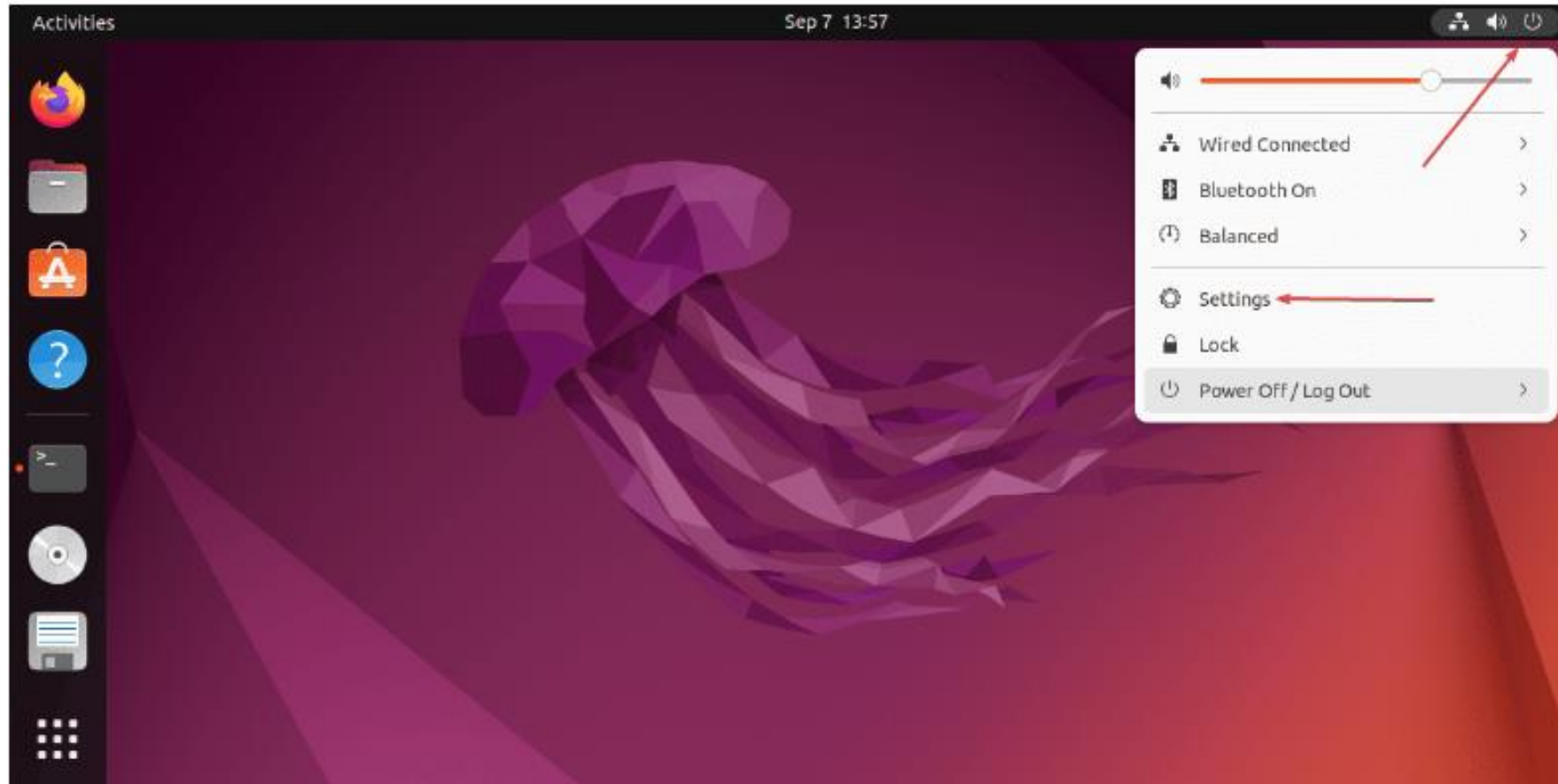


Root

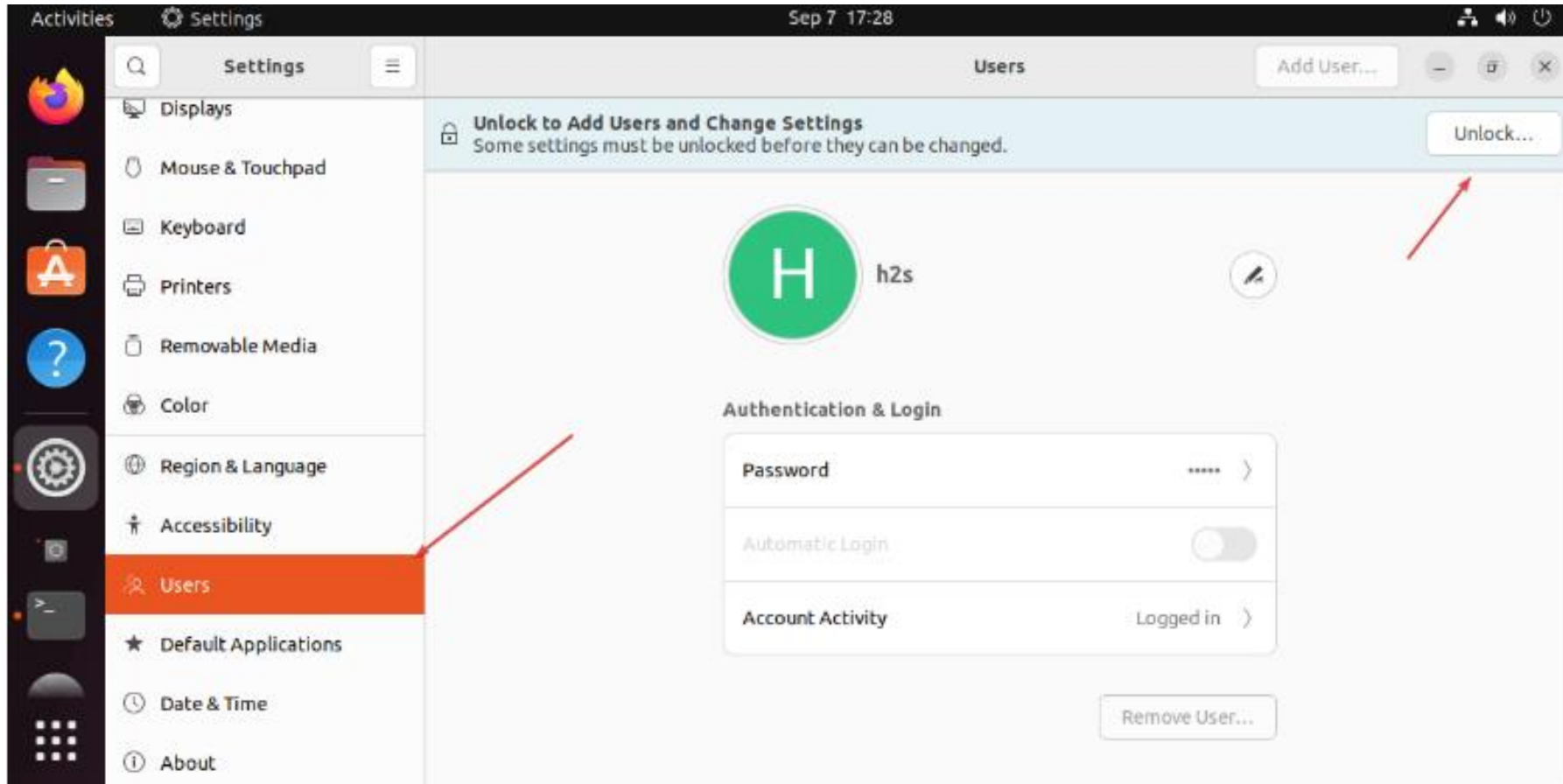


- **Normal user**: hasn't any permission to huge change.
- **Privileged user**: has different permissions and use "sudo" to give this user the privileges of root
- **Root user**: administrator user has all privileges.

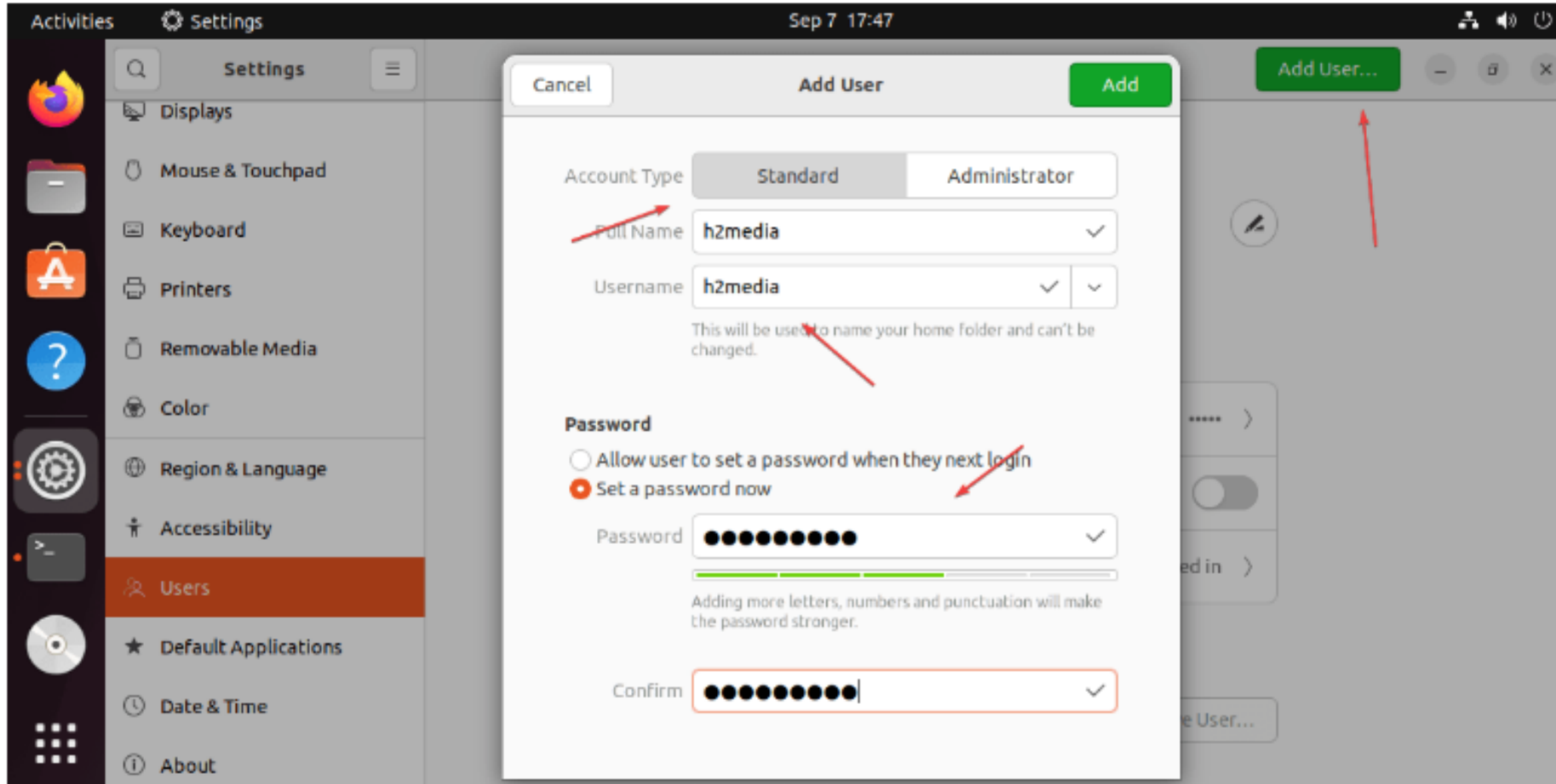
Clicking on one of the icons in the status menu, then select **Settings**.



Unlock to add users by writing the administrator password, click **Add User Account**.



Select the account type. The default is a **Standard account**, which should be enough for most use cases, “**limited account**”.



To generate random password

Cancel Add User Add

Account Type Standard Administrator

Full Name h2media ✓

Username h2media ✓ ✓
This will be used to name your home folder and can't be changed.

Password

Allow user to set a password when they next log in

Set a password now

Password ⚙️

Mix uppercase and lowercase and try to use a number or two.

Confirm

Add User...

After end all required data click “add”

Cancel Add User Add

Account Type Standard Administrator

Full Name h2media ✓


Username h2media ✓

This will be used to name your home folder and can't be changed.

Password

Allow user to set a password when they next login

Set a password now

Password 

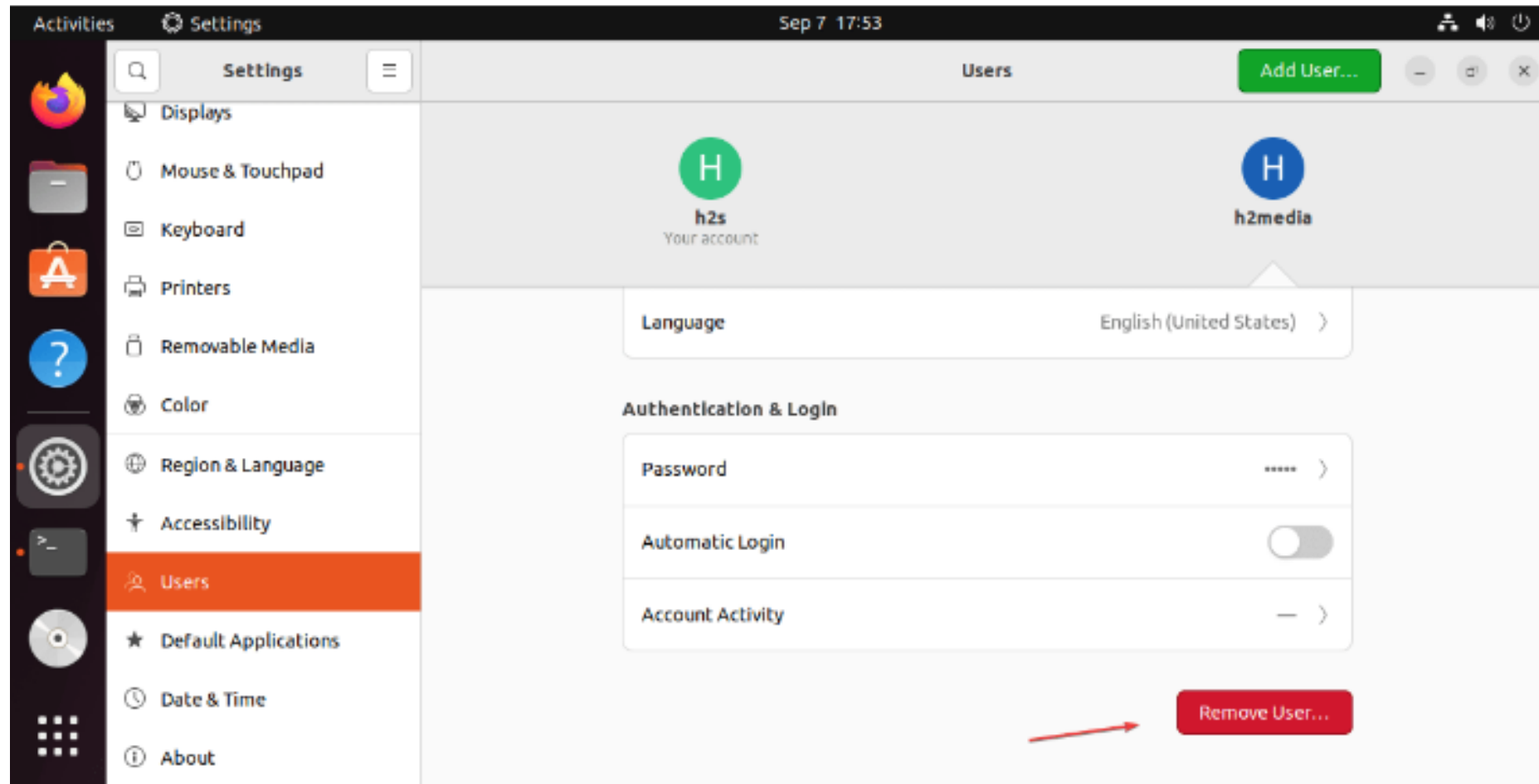
Mix uppercase and lowercase and try to use a number or two.

Confirm

To generate a random password

Add User...

To remove user

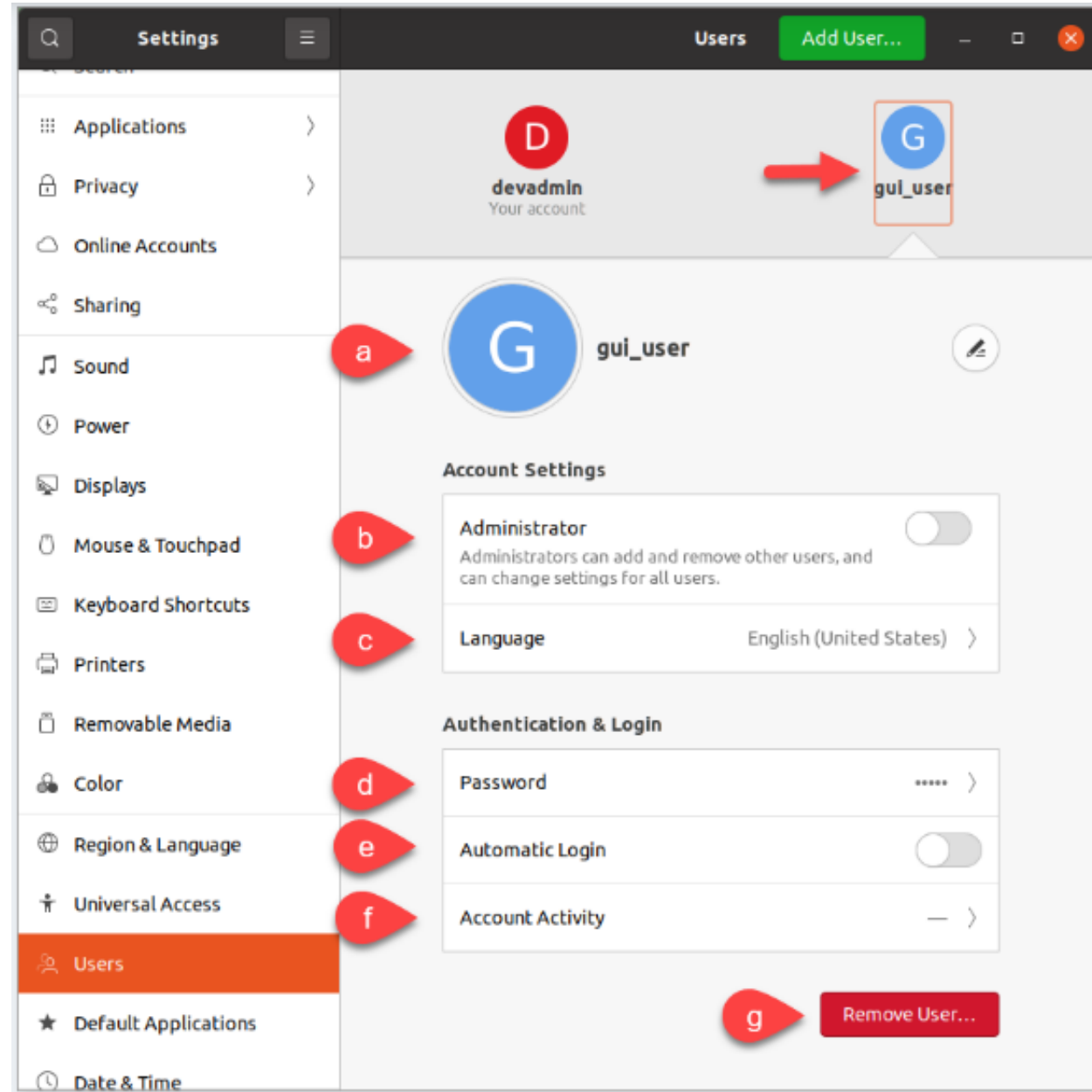


Click the **new user account** to display its **properties** and can modify the user's account settings, such as:

a. Changing the name.

b. Switching the account type to an Administrator or Standard.

c. Changing the preferred Language.

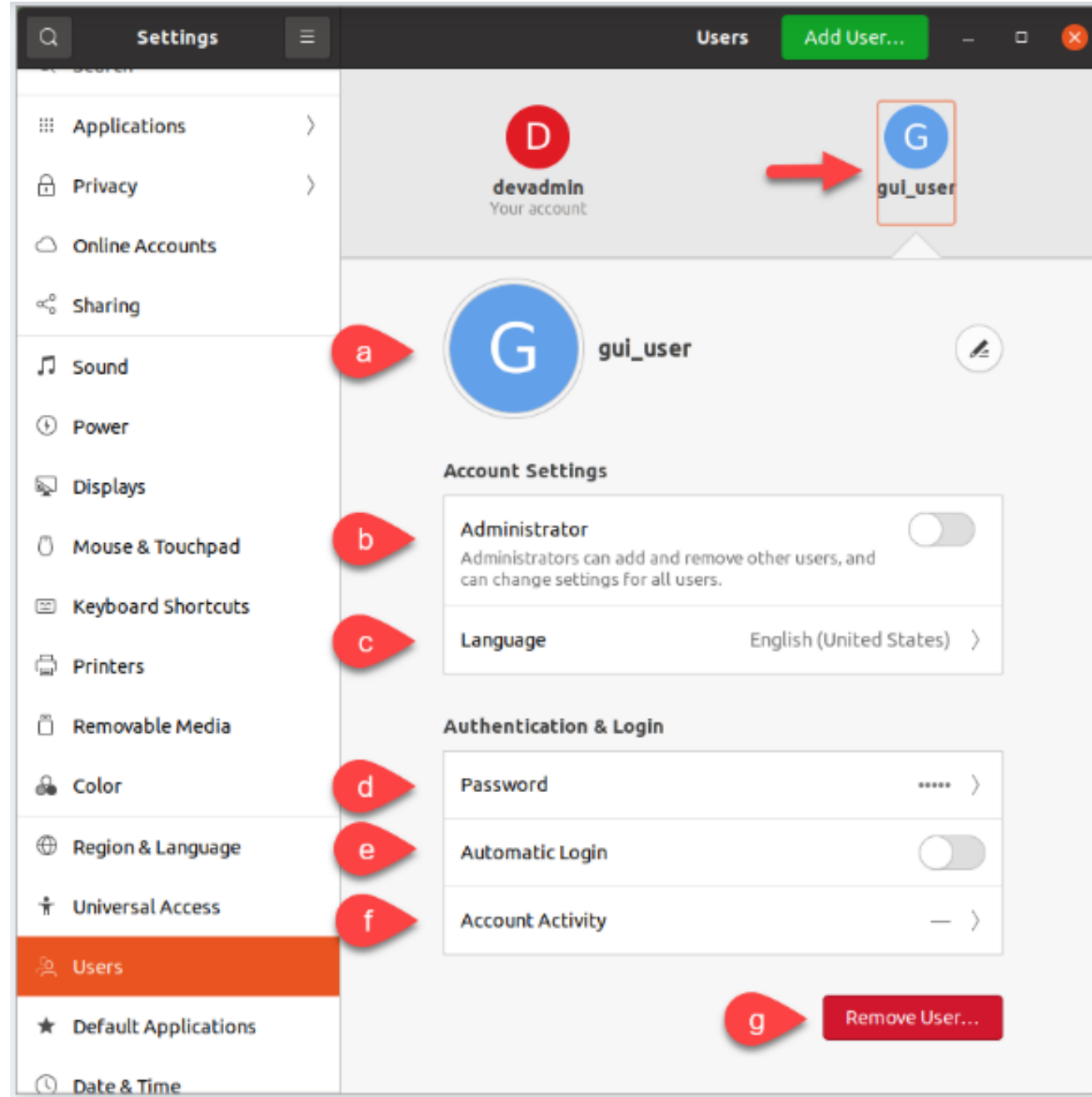


d. Changing the password.

e. Enabling or disabling automatic login (require or do not require a password to log in).

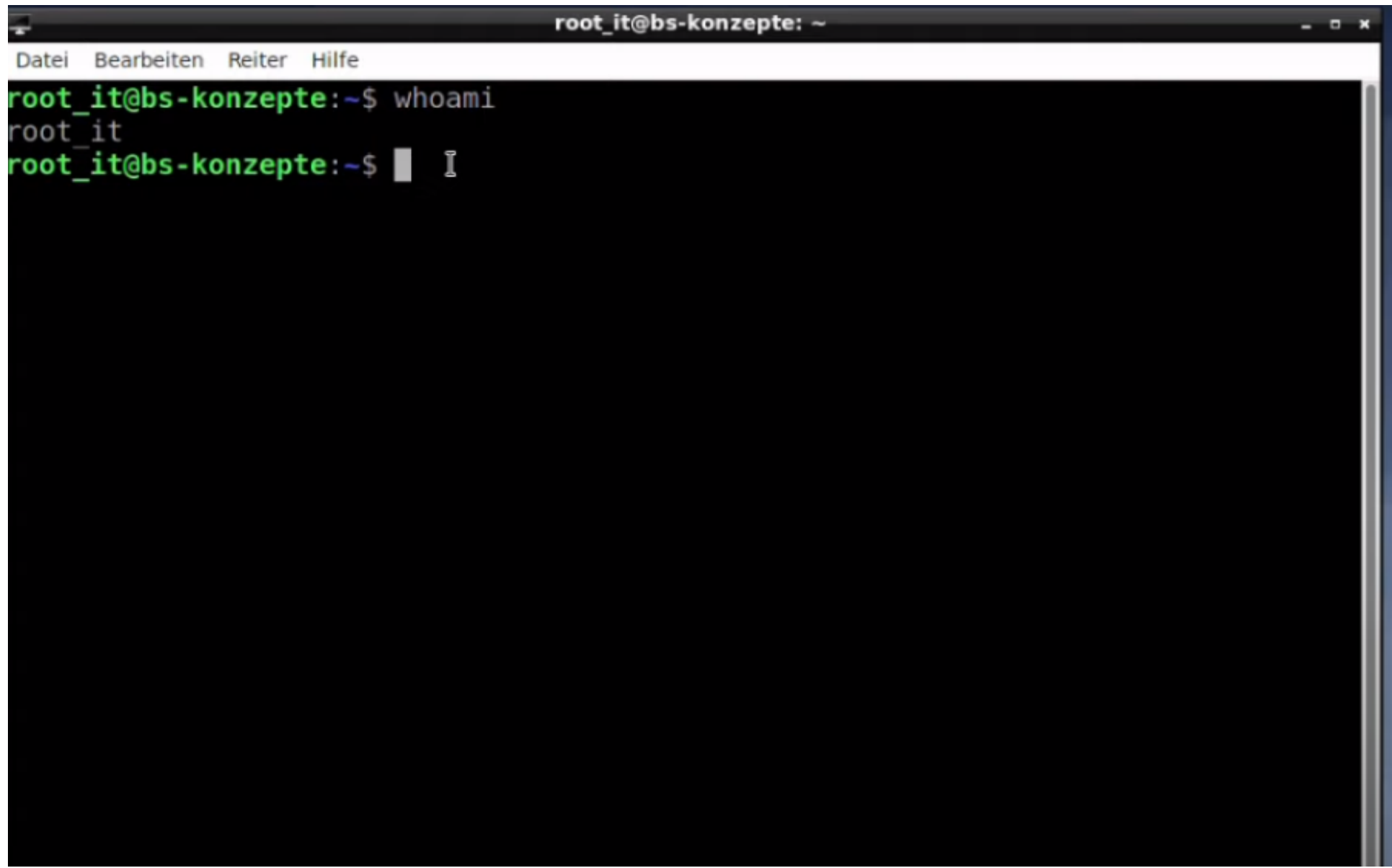
f. Viewing the account activity logs (login times and sessions).

g. Removing the user account.



Essential command lines

“Whoami” to know the username.

A terminal window titled 'root_it@bs-konzepte: ~' with a menu bar containing 'Datei', 'Bearbeiten', 'Reiter', and 'Hilfe'. The terminal shows the command 'whoami' being executed, resulting in the output 'root_it'. The prompt is green, and there is a cursor on the second line.

```
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ whoami
root_it
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ █ I
```



Sheet

- Select the correct answer:

1. The main user has all permissions is

A. ROOT B. NORMAL USER C. PRIVILIDGED USER

2. Can create user in Linux by

A. GUI B. CLI C. GUI AND CLI

3. The command used to know the current user is

A. CP B. WHOAMI C. LS

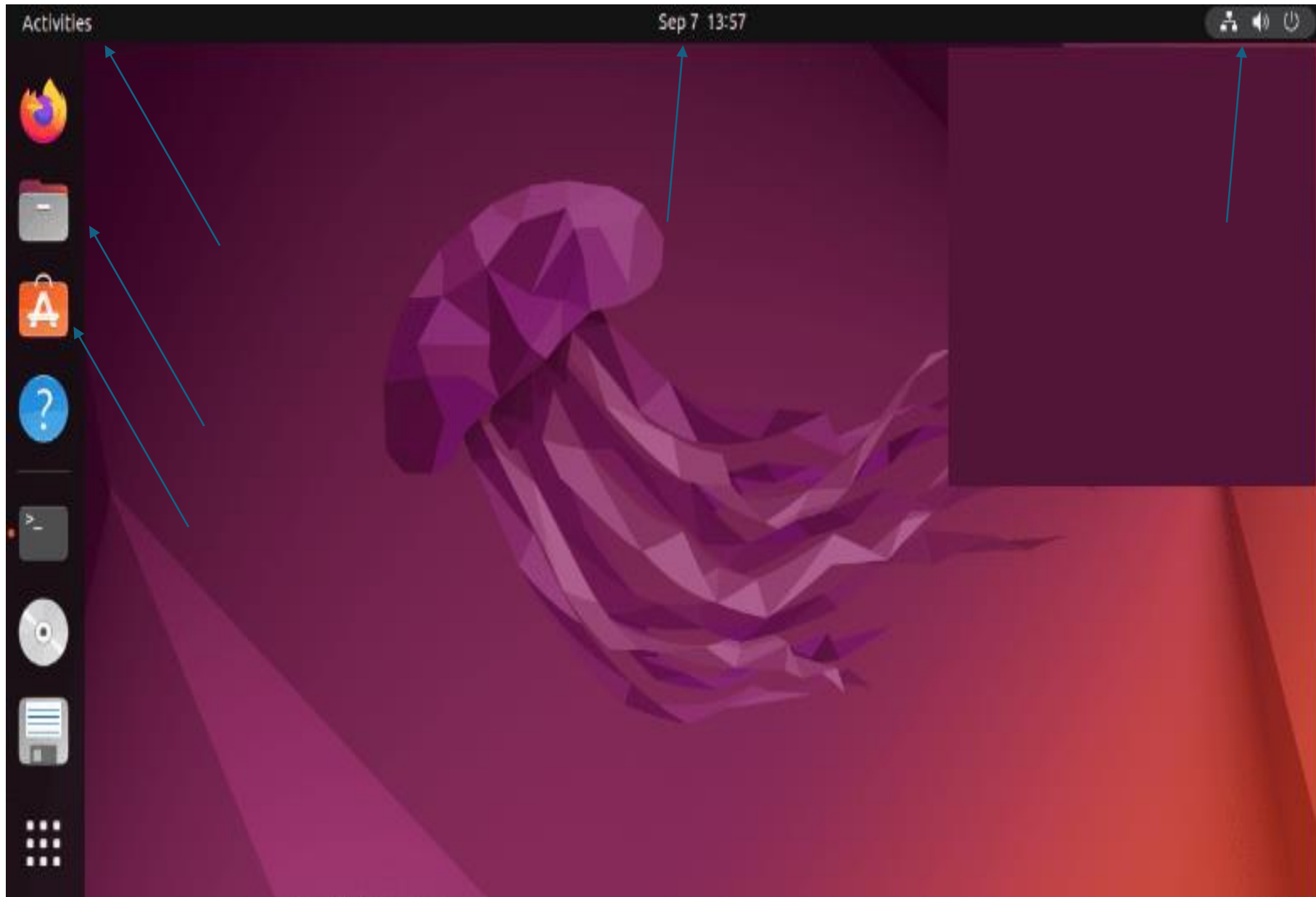
4. The first step to create user by GUI is

A. LOGIN BY ROOT PW B. CLICK ADD USER C. SELECT USER TYPE

5. The main user has all permissions IN GUI is

A. ROOT B. ADMINISTRATOR C. STANDARD

Write the output of the icons in front of each arrow



LECTURE 3

USER INTERFACE

- Command line skills
- Linux files and directories



What is user interface (UI)?

The user interface (UI) is the point of human-computer interaction and communication

What is "the Shell"?

The shell is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform. Nowadays, we have *graphical user interfaces (GUIs) shell* in addition to *command line interfaces (CLIs) shell*.

- graphical user interface (GUI) is a digital interface in which a user interacts with graphical components such as icons, buttons, and menus.



What is a command-line interface?

A command-line interface (CLI) is a text-based user interface (UI) used to run programs, manage computer files and interact with the computer. Command-line interfaces are also called *command-line user interfaces*, *console user interfaces* and *character user interfaces*. CLIs accept as input commands that are entered by keyboard; the commands invoked at the command prompt are then run by the computer.

Why we need the command line???



Why we need the command line???

- There are some tasks can't be done by GUI.
- To know more details in the background programs and files.

How write the command line??

TERMINAL ???





Ubuntu Desktop

10:25 PM

The image shows a screenshot of an Ubuntu desktop environment. The desktop background is a landscape photograph of a mountain range with a valley. On the left side, there is a vertical dock containing several application icons: Dash, Home Folder, Firefox, LibreOffice Writer, LibreOffice Calc, LibreOffice Impress, LibreOffice Draw, LibreOffice Base, LibreOffice Math, LibreOffice Presentation, LibreOffice Database, LibreOffice Template Gallery, LibreOffice Help, and the Dash icon. At the bottom of the screen, there is a panel with several icons: Dash, Home Folder, Firefox, LibreOffice Writer, LibreOffice Calc, LibreOffice Impress, LibreOffice Draw, LibreOffice Base, LibreOffice Math, LibreOffice Presentation, LibreOffice Database, LibreOffice Template Gallery, LibreOffice Help, and the Dash icon. The top of the window shows the title bar with 'Ubuntu Desktop' and the system tray with the time '10:25 PM' and a settings icon.

Recorded by Mobizen

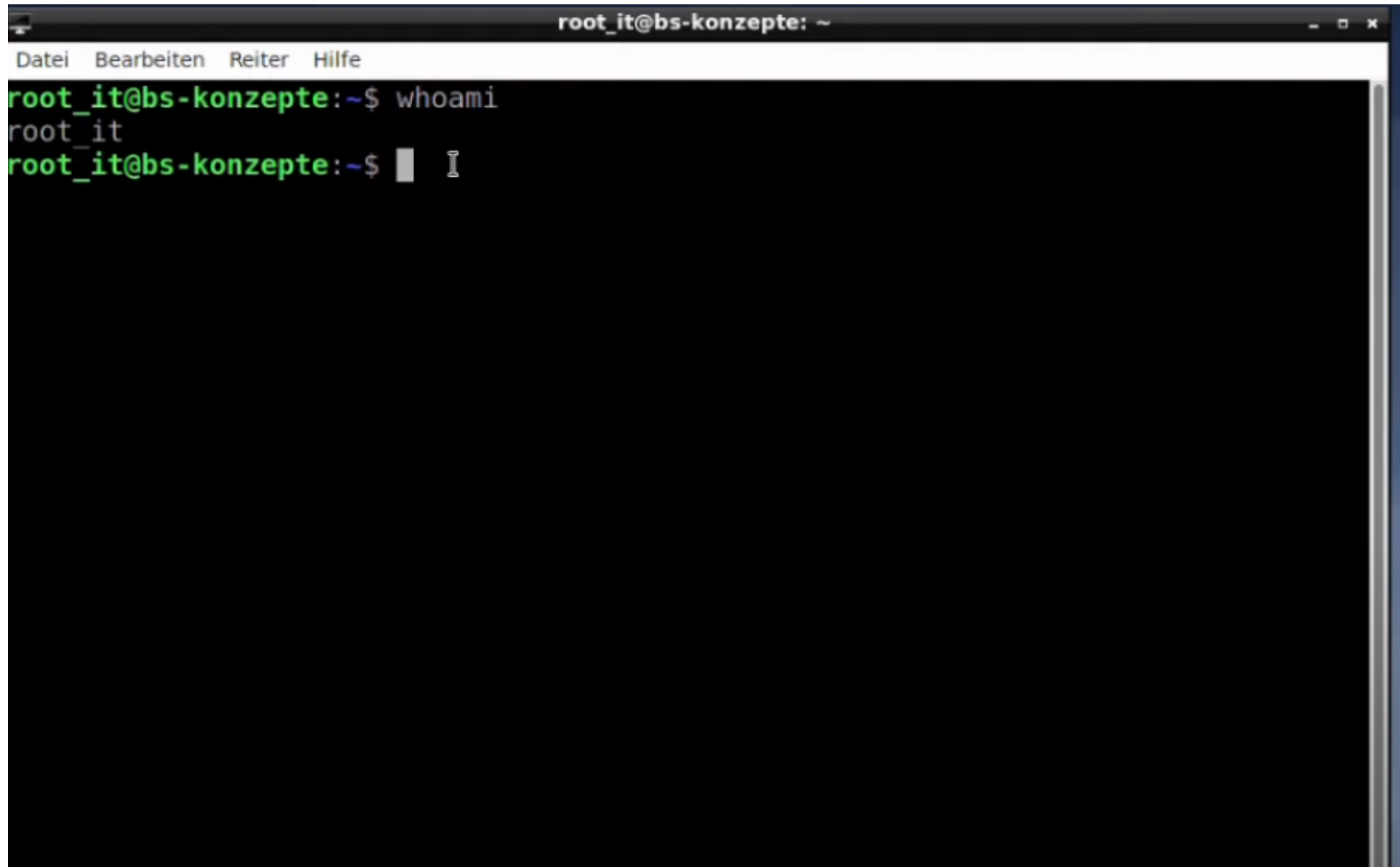
What's a "Terminal?"

It's a tool which you can use to pass your shell commands.

- This is a program that opens a black window and lets you interact with the shell. There are a bunch of different terminal emulators we can use.

Essential command lines

“Whoami” to know the user name.

A terminal window titled 'root_it@bs-konzepte: ~' with a menu bar containing 'Datei', 'Bearbeiten', 'Reiter', and 'Hilfe'. The terminal shows the command 'whoami' being executed, resulting in the output 'root_it'. The prompt returns to 'root_it@bs-konzepte:~\$' with a cursor and a vertical bar.

```
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ whoami
root_it
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ █ █
```



Recorded by **Mobizen**

- Pwd: print working directory
- Ls: list content of current directory
- Check from GUI



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with various application icons. In the center, a terminal window is open, displaying the following commands and output:

```
saki@saki-VirtualBox: ~  
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ pwd  
/home/saki  
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
Desktop    Downloads    Music        Public       Videos  
Documents  examples.desktop  Pictures     Templates  
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
Desktop    Downloads    Music        Public       Videos  
Documents  examples.desktop  Pictures     Templates  
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$
```

To the right of the terminal, a file manager window is open, showing a view of the home directory with icons for 'MUSIC' and 'Videos'. The desktop background features a landscape image. At the bottom of the terminal window, a sidebar contains links to 'Trash', 'Devices', 'Computer', 'Network', and 'Browse Net...'. The system tray in the top right corner shows the time as 10:32 PM.

ls command: list contents of current directory

Recorded by **Mobizen**

- Clear: clear the screen
- Cd: used to navigate between directories and folders
- Cd.. get up to original directory
- cd∇/ get up to root directory



```
Terminal
saki@saki-VirtualBox: ~/Music
Desktop Downloads Music Public Videos
Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ cd Downloads
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ pwd
/home/saki/Downloads
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ ls
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cd ..
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ cd /
saki@saki-VirtualBox:/$ ls
bin dev initrd.img lib64 mnt root selinux vmlinux
boot etc initrd.img.old lost+found opt run srv usr vmlinux.old
cdrom hone lib media proc sbin sys var
saki@saki-VirtualBox:/$ cd home
saki@saki-VirtualBox:/home$ ls
saki
saki@saki-VirtualBox:/home$ cd saki
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads Music Public Videos
Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~$ cd Music
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Music$ pwd
/home/saki/Music
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Music$ ls
saki@saki-VirtualBox:~/Music$
```

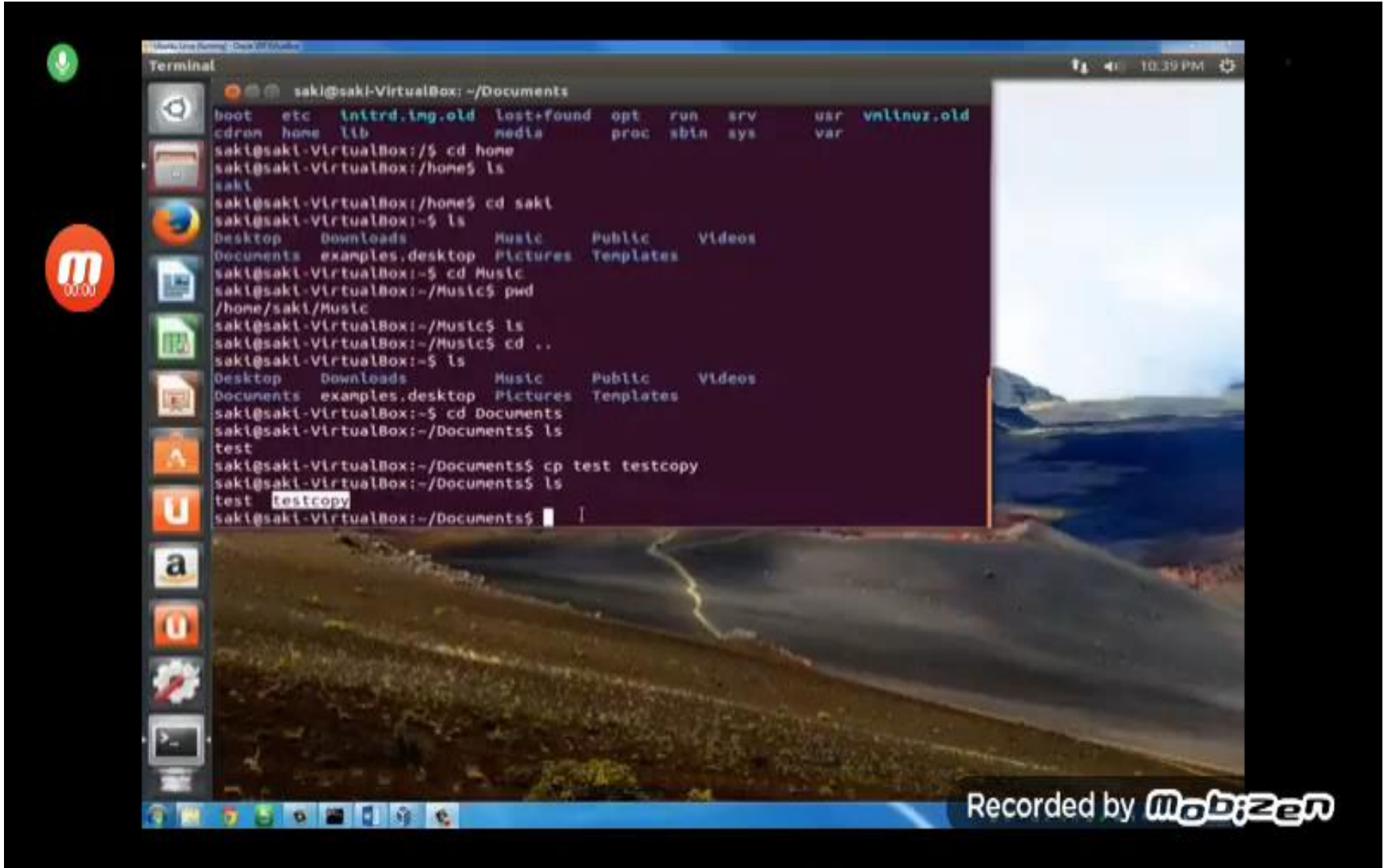
cp command: copy files

Recorded by **Mobizen**

- CP: copy files

-

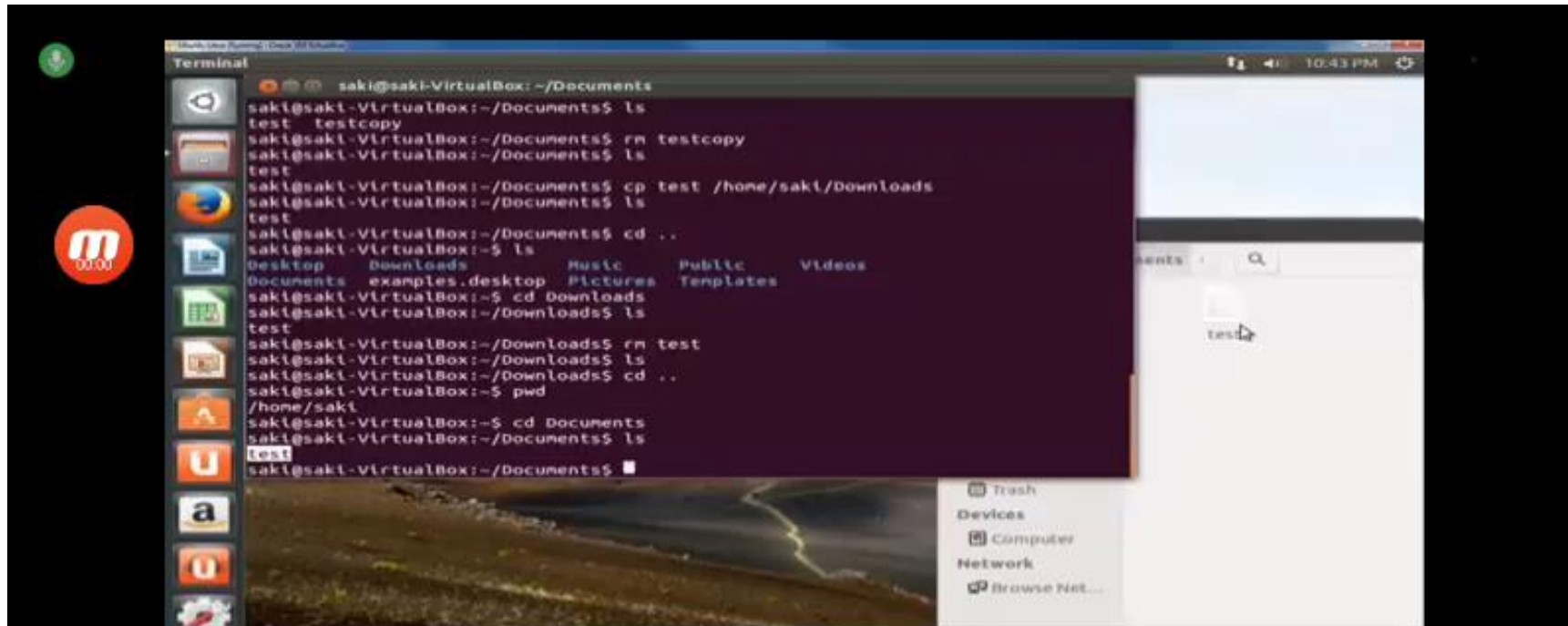
- Cp filename copy-filename



- Rm: remove files

-

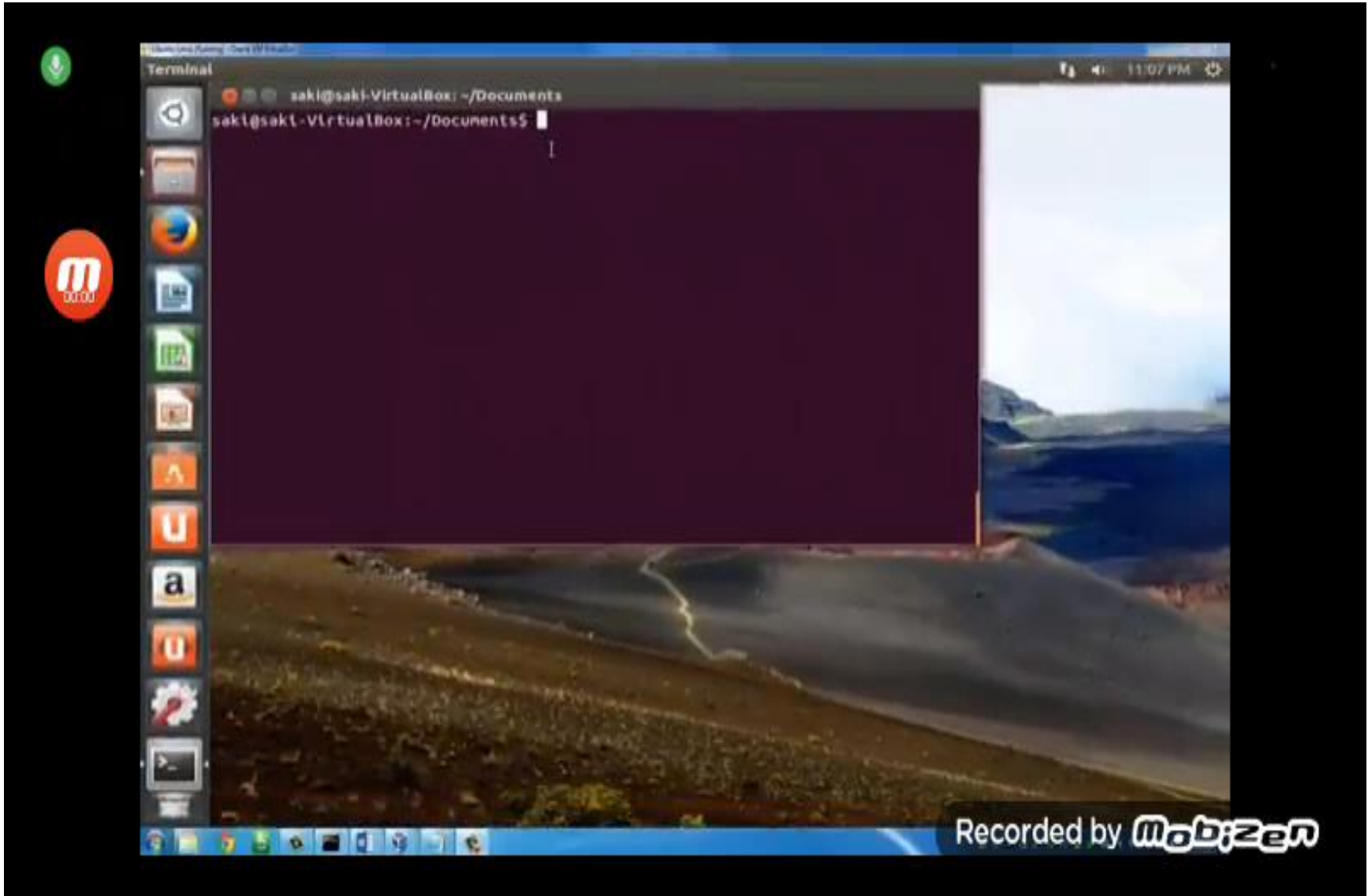
- Rm filename



mkdir command: create a new folder
rmdir command: delete an empty folder

Recorded by **Mobizen**

- Mkdir: create new folder
 - `Mkdir directory-name`
- Rmdir: delete a directory
 - `Rmdir directory-name`



- Man : describe the command
- `Man command`
- `Click q to exit the command details`

Sheet

Select the following answer:

1. Theis the point of human-computer interaction and communication

a. UI b. GNU c. Computer system d. shell

2. The is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform

a. UI b. shell c. GNU d. computer system

3. The Is the libraries to operate the applications

a. UI b. shell c. GNU d. computer system

4. is a digital interface in which a user interacts with graphical components such as icons, buttons, and menus

a. CLI b. GUI c. UI d. all the above

5. Is command used to print working directory
a. Pwd b. Cd c. CP d. Man
6. Is command used to list content of current directory
a. Pwd b. Cd c. CP d. Ls
7. Is command used to clear the screen
a. Pwd b. Clear c. CP d. Man
8. Is command used to navigate between directories and folders
a. Pwd b. Cd c. CP d. Man
9. Is command used to copy files
a. Pwd b. Cd c. CP d. Man
10. Is command used to remove files
a. Rm b. Cd c. CP d. Man
11. Is command used to create new folder
a. Pwd b. Cd c. Mkdir d. Man
11. Is command used to delete a directory
a. Pwd b. Cd c. Mkdir d. Rmdir

Sheet

Select the following answer:

1. Theis the point of human-computer interaction and communication

a. **UI** b. GNU c. Computer system d. shell

2. The is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform

a. UI b. **shell** c. GNU d. computer system

3. The Is the libraries to operate the applications

a. UI b. shell c. **GNU** d. computer system

4. is a digital interface in which a user interacts with graphical components such as icons, buttons, and menus

a. CLI b. **GUI** c. UI d. all the above

5. Is command used to print working directory
a. **Pwd** b. Cd c. CP d. Man
6. Is command used to list content of current directory
a. Pwd b. Cd c. CP d. **Ls**
7. Is command used to clear the screen
a. Pwd b. **Clear** c. CP d. Man
8. Is command used to navigate between directories and folders
a. Pwd b. **Cd** c. CP d. Man
9. Is command used to copy files
a. Pwd b. Cd c. **CP** d. Man
10. Is command used to remove files
a. **Rm** b. Cd c. CP d. Man
11. Is command used to create new folder
a. Pwd b. Cd c. **Mkdir** d. Man
11. Is command used to delete a directory
a. Pwd b. Cd c. Mkdir d. **Rmdir**

Lecture 4 Linux

Text file by CLI

Essential Command Lines

- Whoami: know current user
- PWD: know the current path
- Clear: clear the screen from commands
- LS: contents of the path (files and folders)
- CD foldername: to enter into the folder
- CD..: oneback
- CP filename: copy
- RM filename: remove file
- Mkdir: create folder
- Rmdir: remove folder
- Man: describe the instruction

Text file by CLI

“touch filename.txt” to create new text file

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd Videos
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/Videos$ cd
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
```

To check

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd Videos
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/Videos$ cd
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ █
```

“cat filename.txt” to know the content **empty**

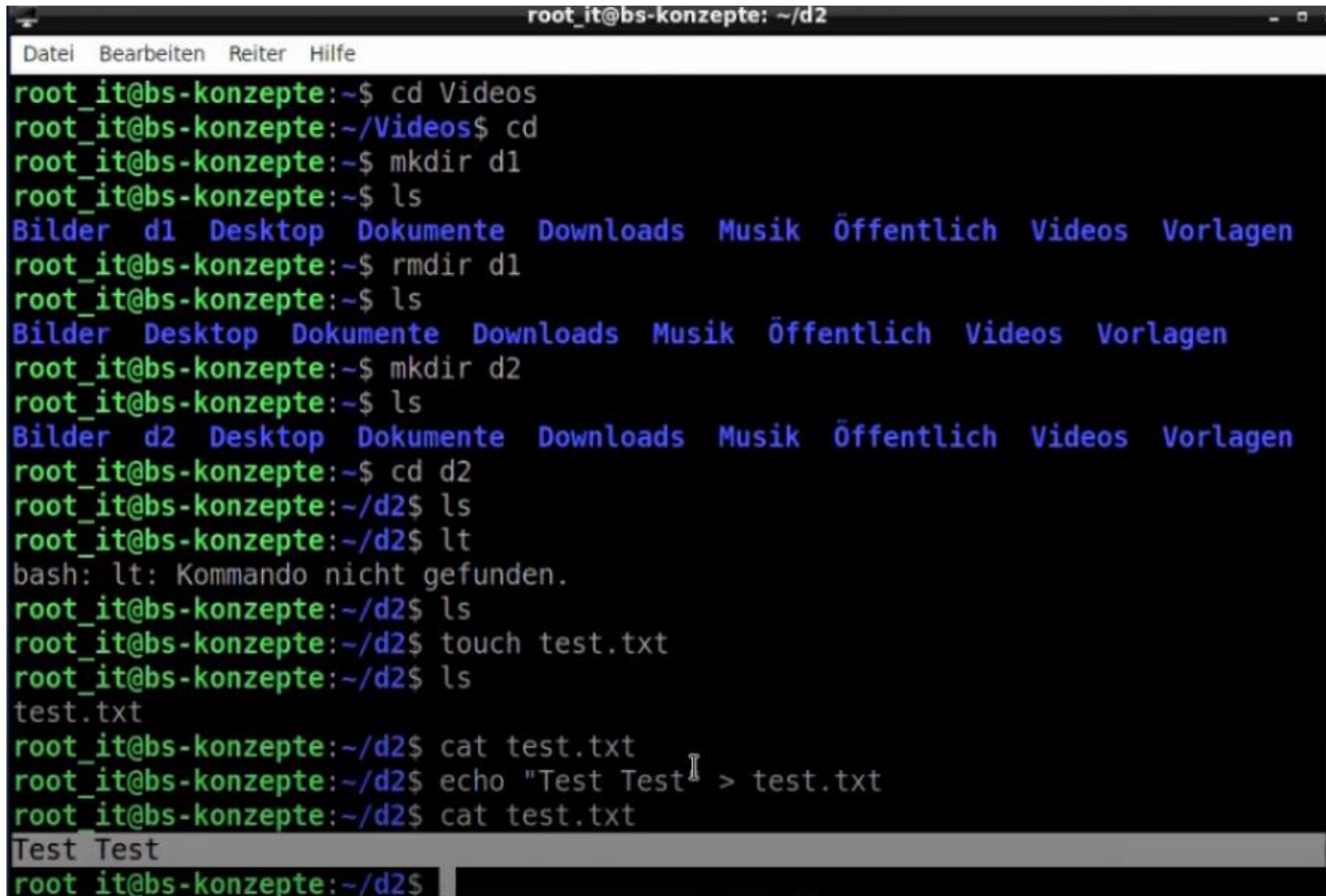
```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd Videos
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/Videos$ cd
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$
```

- “touch filename.txt” to create new text file
- Check by LS
- Cat filename.txt to know the content or text in the file

echo "the text" > filename.txt
To write into text file

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd Videos
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/Videos$ cd
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test Test" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$
```

“cat filename.txt” to know the content



```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd Videos
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/Videos$ cd
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test Test" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test Test
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$
```

If use the same command “echo” with new text--→ overwrite and delete the old text

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d1 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ rmdir d1
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test Test" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test Test
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test2 Test2" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test2 Test2
```

To prevent old text from deleting
write ">>" instead on ">"

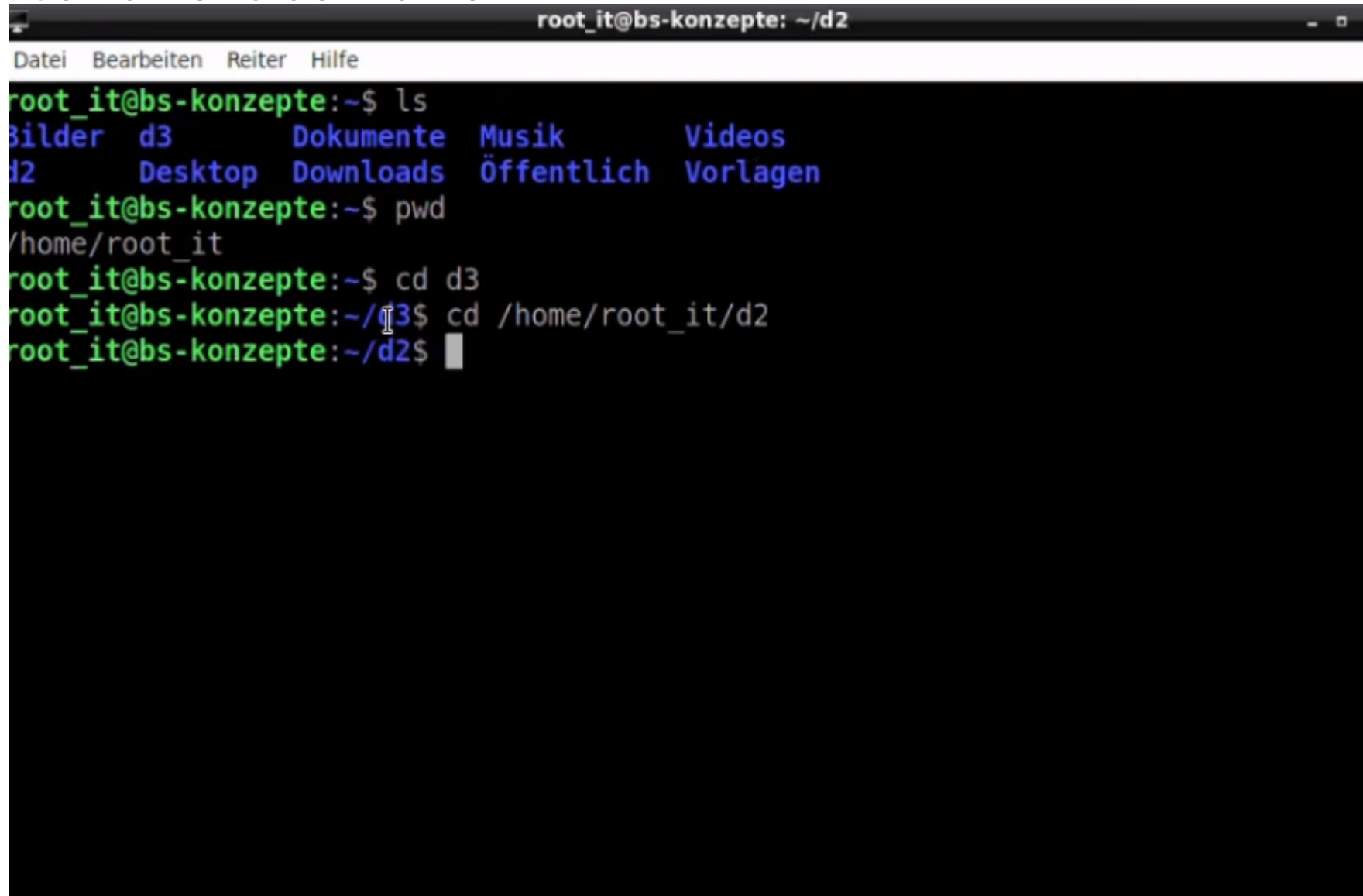
```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ lt
bash: lt: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ touch test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test Test" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test Test
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test2 Test2" > test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test2 Test2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ echo "Test3 Test3" >> test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cate test.txt
bash: cate: Kommando nicht gefunden.
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cat test.txt
Test2 Test2
Test3 Test3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$
```

- `echo "the text" > filename.txt` : to write the sentence between double quotations into the text file
- `Cat filename.txt`: to check the content of the text file
- `echo "the text" >> filename.txt`: to write the sentence between double quotations into the text file without clear the previous text.

Navigate into different folders

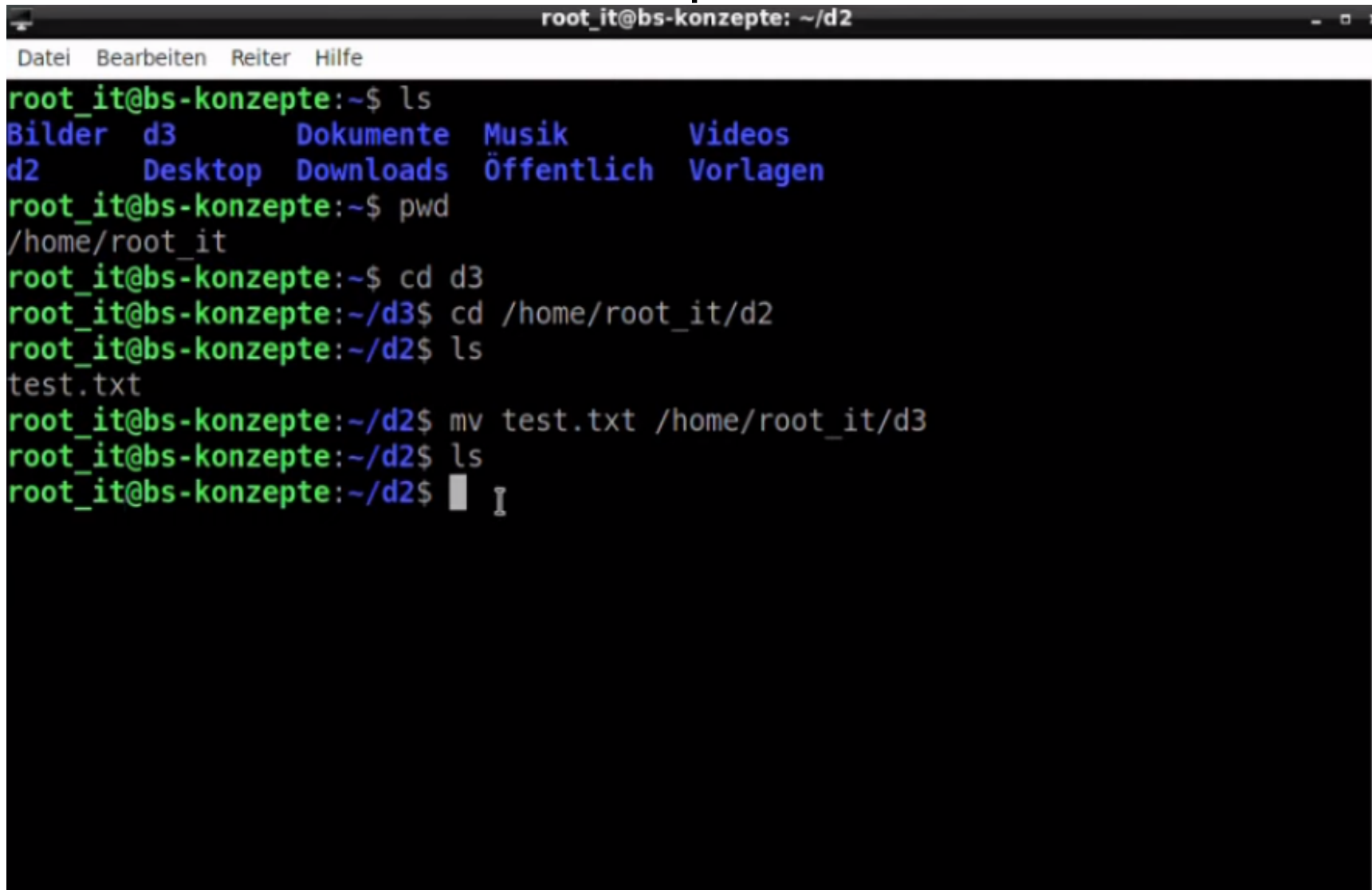
```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~  
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls  
Bilder d2 Desktop Dokumente Downloads Musik Öffentlich Videos Vorlagen  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ mkdir d3  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d3  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ ls  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ cd  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d2  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cd  
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ █
```

Entire direct to certain folder if we have many folders by one command “cd /home/username/folder-name”

A terminal window titled "root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2" with a menu bar containing "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Reiter", and "Hilfe". The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs:

```
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder  d3      Dokumente  Musik      Videos
d2      Desktop Downloads  Öffentlich  Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ pwd
/home/root_it
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ cd /home/root_it/d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$
```

“mv filename.txt directory”
move file from its location to new path

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is "root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2". The menu bar includes "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Reiter", and "Hilfe". The terminal shows a sequence of commands and their outputs: a directory listing, a pwd command, a cd command to move to a subdirectory, another cd command to move to a parent directory, a file listing, and finally a mv command to move a file from the current directory to a subdirectory. The terminal ends with a cursor and a vertical bar.

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d2
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d3 Dokumente Musik Videos
d2 Desktop Downloads Öffentlich Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ pwd
/home/root_it
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ cd /home/root_it/d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ mv test.txt /home/root_it/d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ █ |
```

To check

```
root_it@bs-konzepte: ~/d3
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ ls
Bilder d3 Dokumente Musik Videos
d2 Desktop Downloads Öffentlich Vorlagen
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ pwd
/home/root_it
root_it@bs-konzepte:~$ cd d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ cd /home/root_it/d2
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ mv test.txt /home/root_it/d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ ls
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d2$ cd /home/root_it/d3
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ ls
test.txt
root_it@bs-konzepte:~/d3$ █
```

- “`cd /home/username/folder-name`”: to enter into folder directly by its path
- “`mv filename.txt cd /home/username/folder-name`”: to move file from its location to new path
- To check: `cd new path` then `LS` to know the content

To create users by CLI

Sudo

- **is a command in Linux** that allows users to run commands with privileges that only root user have. It helps users to do tasks without log in by roots.

Creating and Managing User Accounts

- Using useradd
- Using passwd
- Using usermod
- Using userdel

Sudo useradd “ user name”

Add user without make private path for personal files.

```
moshir ~ sudo useradd iamlinux
```

To check there are not files in home for new user type

“**Ls /home**”

To show the current users

```
moshir ~ sudo useradd iamlinux
moshir ~ ls /home
moshir
moshir ~
```

TO create user with files in home type

“useradd -m -s /bin/bash user name”

Then check that by ls /home

```
moshir ~ sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash iamlinux
moshir ~ ls /home
iamlinux moshir
moshir ~
```

sheet

Complete the following by correct answer

- 1. command can detect the content of directory.....
- 2. command can detect the content of filename.....
- 3.To check the content of file, write
- 4.To create new folder write.....
- 5.By knowing the new path want to enter to it wirte
- 6.To remove directory “documents” write
- 7.Using command CAT to
- 8.Echo I Love subject LINUX > my study.txt, this command true or false ()
- 9. To know the description of command using

