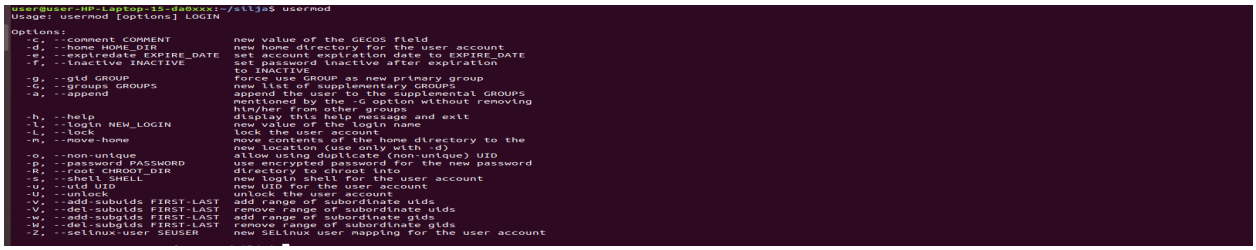
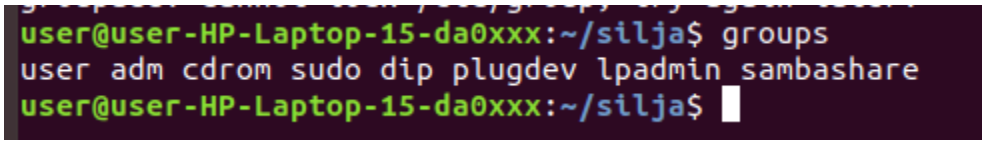
BASIC LINUX COMMANDS 3

1. usermod : usermod command is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line command-line utility that allows you to modify a user's login information .

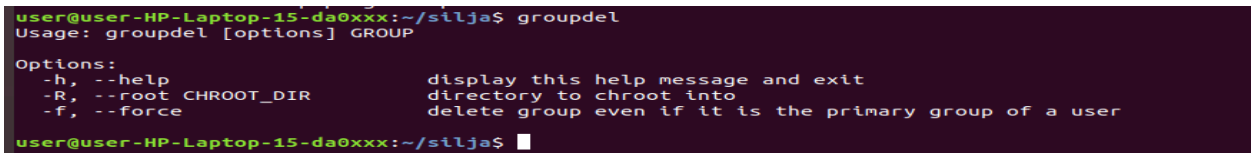


2. groupadd : groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the command line and the default values from the system.

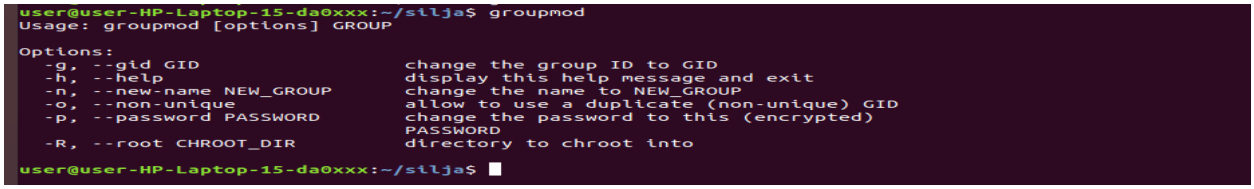
3. groups : print the groups a user is in#groups alice.



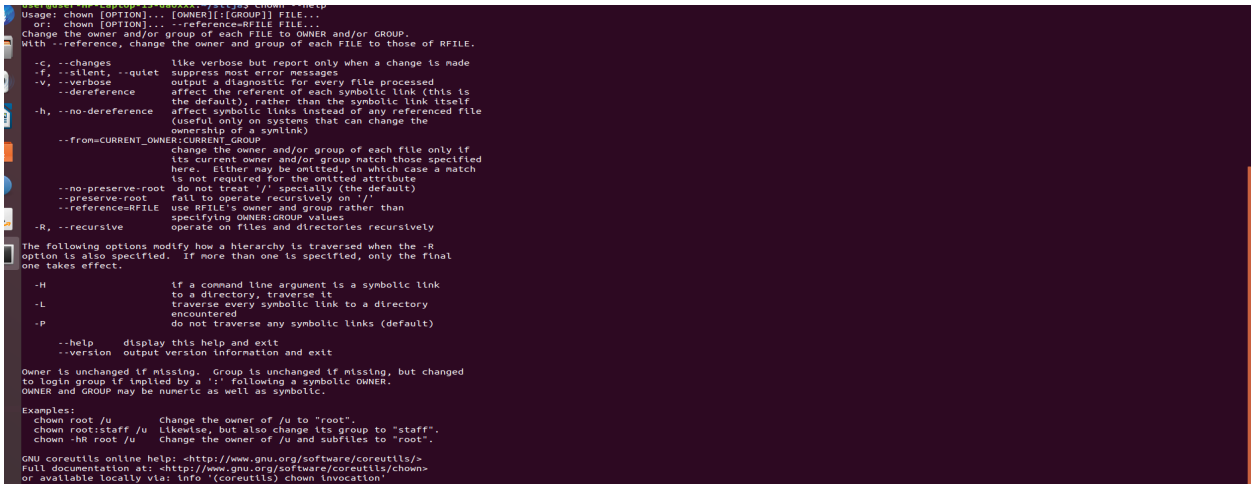
4. groupdel : groupdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to group. The named group must exist #groupdel marketin.



5. groupmod . The groupmod command modifies the definition of the specified group by modifying the appropriate entry in the group database. # groupmod -n group1 group2 .

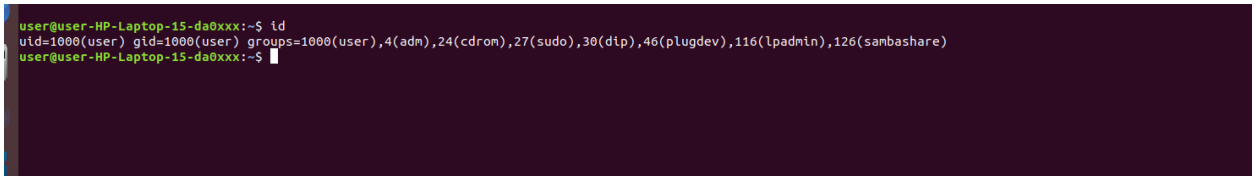


6. chmod . To change directory permissions of file/ Directory in Linux. #chmod whowhatwhich file/directory chmod +rwx filename to add permissions. chmod -rwx directoryname to remove permissions. chmod +x filename to allow executable permissions. chmod -wx filename to take out write and executable permissions. #chmod u+x test #chmod g-rwx test #chmod o-r test 4

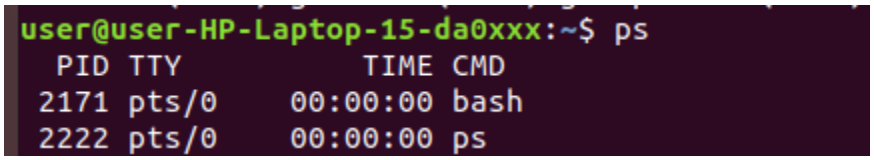


7. chown :The chown command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory. #chownTom Test

8. id :id command in Linux is used to find out user and group names and numeric ID's (UID or group ID) of the current user. • #id



9. ps: The ps command, short for Process Status, is a command line utility that is used to display or view information related to the processes running in a Linux system. PID – This is the unique process ID TTY– This is the type of terminal that the user is logged in to . TIME – This is the time in minutes and seconds that the process has been running .CMD – The command that launched the process #ps -a 5



10. top :top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system #top –u rose