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Task 2 : User Management Commands In CentOS

➢ User Management :

Linux is a fantastic platform that allows **multi-user access** options. Different users can access the same Linux OS for working simultaneously. A user account allows multiple people to access directories, terminals, the Internet, etc. There are three types of user accounts:

- **User Account:** This account is for general use with **limited permissions**.

- **System Account:** This account is used for operating **specific programs** such as daemon, MySQL, mail, etc.

- **Root Account:** This account is for administrators. It has **unlimited access** to change the system.

➢ Commands for User Management :

1. unmask

The unmask command is used to set the default permission for newly created files and directories in Linux. It defines the **mask** of permissions that will not be set on newly created files.

Usage:

unmask [permissions]

Example: To set the default permission to rw-r--r-- (644)

unmask 022

2. adduser

The adduser command is a script that is typically used to add a new user to the system. It is more user-friendly than useradd.

Usage:

sudo adduser username

Example: To add a new user named Aditya:

```
sudo adduser Aditya
```

This command prompts for a password and other user information.

3. set password

To set or change a user's password, you can use the passwd command.

Usage:

sudo passwd username

Example: To set a password for the user Aditya:

```
sudo passwd Aditya
```

You will be prompted to enter a new password.

4. addgroup

The addgroup command is used to create a new group in the system.

Usage:

sudo addgroup groupname

Example: To create a new group named developers:

```
sudo addgroup developers
```

5. usermod

The usermod command is used to modify an existing user account.

Usage:

sudo usermod [options] username

Common Options:

- -aG group: Add the user to a supplementary group.

- -d home: Change the home directory.

- -l new_username: Change the username.

- **Example**: To add Aditya to the developers group:

```
sudo usermod -aG developers Aditya
```

6. useradd

The useradd command is used to create a new user account. It is a lower-level command compared to adduser.

Usage:

sudo useradd [options] username

Common Options:

- -m: Create a home directory.

- -s: Specify the login shell.

Example: To add a new user named alice with a home directory:

```
sudo useradd -m Aditya
```

7. chmod

The chmod command is used to change the permissions of files or directories.

Usage:

chmod [options] mode file

Modes:

- Numeric: 777, 755, etc.

- Symbolic: u+x, g-w, o=r, etc.

- **Example**: To give the user execute permission on a file named script.sh:

```
chmod u+x script.sh
```

- **Example**: To set permission to 755 (rwxr-xr-x) for Adi:

```
chmod 755 Adi
```

8. man

The man command is used to display the manual pages of commands. It provides documentation about commands, options, and usage.

Usage:

man command

Example: To view the manual page for chmod:

```
man chmod
```