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Day 3.

Process Management and User Management.

A process means program in execution. It generally takes an input process it and give the output.

There are two types of processes
(a) Foreground process
(b) Background process

(a) Foreground Process :- This process is executed / initiated by the user or the programmer. Such process takes input from user and gives the output.

(b) Background process :- This process is executed / initiated by the system itself or by user
These process have a unique "PID" and can initiate other processes within the same terminal from which they are initiated.

(1) $ sleep 5 :- This command will be executed in terminal and we would be able to execute other command after the execution.

(2) $ jobs :- Displays all the jobs which are running / stopped. and pending ones. also.

(3) $ bg :- Displays all the pending / stopped jobs in the background.

eg:-
$ jobs.
[1]+ Stopped Sleep 100
$ bg

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[1]+ Slep 100 &
:~ fobs
[1]+ Running.
This will start the stopped and pending processes

4. $ fg : Displays all the pending and forced stopped jobs in foreground.
eg: $ jobs
[1]+ Stopped slep 100
:~ $ fg
slep 100.
This will start the stopped / pending process in foreground.

5. $ slep 100 & :- To run some process in background directly.
eg:- $ slep 100 &
[1] 8033 -> process id.

User Management in Linux

A user is an entity, in a linux OS. that can manipulate files and perform several other operations. Each user is assigned an ID that is unique for each user in OS

* Id [0] is assigned to root user.
Id [1-999] is assigned to system users and for local user. begins from 1000 onwards.

(1) To listout all the users in linux machine, we use awk command with -F option

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awk -F ':' '{print $1}' /etc/passwd.

eg:- $awk -F ':' '{print $1}' /etc/passwd

root

daemon

bin

sts

(2) To get id of any username

$ id username

eg:- uid = 1000(anp) gid = 1000(anp) group = 1000(anp)

(3) To add new usr to the directory.

$ sudo adduser <username>

eg:- $sudo adduser anp.

password for anp:

(4) To change usr ID of a user

$ usermod -u new-id <usrname>

eg:- $ sudo usrmod -u 1990 anp.

uid = 1990 (anp) gid = 1000(anp) groups = 1000(anp)

(5) To change user login name

$ sudo usermod -l new-login-name old-login-name

eg:- $ sudo usrmod -l anup anp.

(6) To delete a usr.

$ sudo deluser -r <username>

eg:- $ sudo deluser -r anp