Day-3

STUDENT'S NAME Basavarajaya.C.M		TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED
CLASS A	SUBJECT LSS	
ROLL NO. 21	DATE 21/4/22	

Process Management and User Management

* A process means program in execution.
It generally takes an input, processes it and give us the appropriate output.

* There are two types of processes
  -> Foreground processes
  -> Background processes

* Foreground Processes
  These are the processes which are to be executed or initiated by the user or the programmer or initiated such processes take input from the user and return the output.
* can't initiate one process from same terminals

* Background Processes
  These are the processes that are to be executed by or initiated by system itself or by users

* These processes leave a unique PID and we can initiate other processes within the same terminal from which they are initiated

-> Example of foreground processes and Background processes
i > $ sleep 5
  This command will be executed in terminal and we would be able to execute another command after the execution

iii) To get the list of all jobs that are running or stopped

$jobs

It will display all the running or stopped processes as well the pending once.

iii) To run all the pending and force stopped jobs in the background

$bg

$jobs

[1]+ stopped sleep 100

$bg

[1]+ sleep 100 &

$jobs

[1]+ Running

This will start the stopped and pending processes in the background.

iv) To run all the pending and force stopped jobs in the foreground

$fg

Eg $jobs

[1]+ stopped sleep 100

$fg

sleep 100

This will start the stopped and pending processes in the foreground

v) To run some processing in the background directly $sleep 100 &

Ex: $sleep 100 &

[1] 8083.

↓ Process ID.

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* User Management in Linux

→ A user is an entry in a linux OS, that can multiple files an perform several other operations. Each user is aligned an ID that is unique for each user in the OS.

→ ID 0 is assigned to root user.
ID's 1 to 999 is assigned to system users and id's for local user begins from 1000 onwards

1) To list out all the users in linux machine, we use the "awk command' with -F option.

Syntax:

```
awk -F ':' '{print $1}' /etc/passwd
root
daemon
bin
sys
:
:
```

2) To get id of any username
$ id username
Eg:

```
id Bosu
uid = 1000(Bosu)  gid = 1000(Bosu)  groups = 1000(Bosu)
```

3) To add a new user to the directory.
$ sudo adduser <username>
Eg: $ sudo adduser Bosu
[sudo] Password for Bosu: ******
The user is given the user ID automatically depending on the category.

SURYA GOLD

4) The command to change user ID of a user
$ usermod -u new_id username
This command can change the user ID of the user
Eg: sudo usermod -u 1999 Basu
$ id Basu
uid=1999(Basu) gid=1002[Basu] groups=1002(Basu)

5) To change the user login name
$ sudo usermod -l new_login_name old_login_name

Ex: sudo usermod -l shetty gowda

6) To Delete user
$ sudo deluser -r <username>

Ex:
$ sudo deluser -r Basu