Linux command for user and permission management

- **Sudo command:**

Superuser do or sudo is one of the most basic commands in Linux. It runs your command with administrative or root permissions. Here's the general syntax:

sudo (command)

When you run a sudo command, Terminal will request the root password. For example, this snippet runs useradd with the superuser privilege:

sudo useradd username

You can also add an option, such as:

-k – invalidates the timestamp file.

-g – executes commands as a specified group name or ID.

-h – runs commands on the host.

Warning! Running a command with sudo privileges can modify all aspects of your system. Since misusing it may break your system, run the command with caution and only if you understand its possible repercussions.

- **Su command:**

The su command lets you run a program in the Linux shell as a different user. It is useful to connect via SSH while the root user is disabled. Here's the syntax:

su [options] [username [argument]]

Without any option or argument, this command runs through root and prompts you to use the sudo privileges temporarily. Some options are:

-p –keeps the same shell environment, consisting of HOME, SHELL, USER, and LOGNAME.

-s – lets you specify another shell environment to run.

-l –runs a login script to switch users. It requires you to enter the user's password.

- **Chmod command:**

The chmod command modifies directory or file permissions in Linux. Here's the basic syntax:

chmod [option] [permission] [file_name]

In Linux, each file is associated with three user classes – owner, group member, and others. It also has three permissions – read, write, and execute. If an owner wants to grant all permissions to every user, the command looks like this:

chmod -rwxrwxrwx note.txt

- **chown command:**

The chown command lets you change a file, directory, or symbolic link's ownership to the specified username. Here's the syntax:

chown [option] owner[:group] file(s)

For example, to make linuxuser2 the owner of filename.txt, use:

chown linuxuser2 filename.txt

- **useradd, userdel commands:**

Use useradd to create a new Linux user account and change its password with the passwd command. Here are the syntaxes:

useradd [option] username

passwd username

Both the useradd and passwd commands require sudo privileges. To delete a user, use the userdel command:

userdel username

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