

## Administrative Access



Use the `exit` command again to return to the `sysadmin` account.

```
root@localhost:~# exit
logout
sysadmin@localhost:~$
```

## The `sudo` Command

```
sudo [OPTIONS] COMMAND
```

The `sudo` command allows a user to execute a command as another user without creating a new shell. Instead, to execute a command with administrative privileges, use it as an argument to the `sudo` command. Like the `su` command, the `sudo` command assumes by default the `root` user account should be used to execute commands.

### Consider This

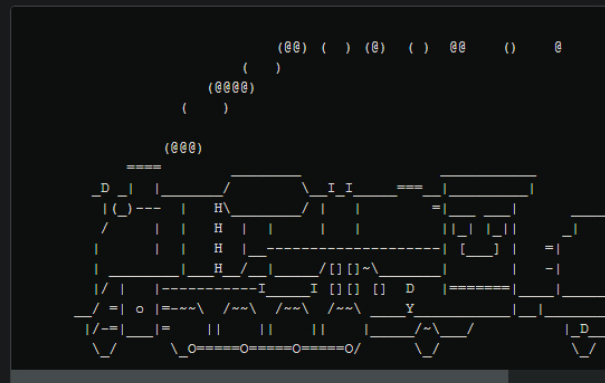
The `sudo` command can be used to switch to other user accounts as well. To specify a different user account use the `-u` option.

Execute the `sl` command as the root user by putting `sudo` in front of it:

### Note

Remember the password is `net1ab123`. The prompt for the password will not appear again as long as the user continues to execute `sudo` commands less than five minutes apart.

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ sudo sl
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
```



Once the command has completed, notice the prompt has *not* changed, you are still logged in as `sysadmin`. The `sudo` command only provides administrative access for the execution of the specified command. This is an advantage as it reduces the risk that a user accidentally executes a command as root. The intention to execute a command is clear, the command is executed as root if prefixed with the `sudo` command. Otherwise, the command is executed as a regular user.

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)