ASSIGNMENT-3

Basic Linux Commands

Submiteed by :

Jeena Mathew

S2 RMCA A

Roll no : 42

1.usermod

• usermod command is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ usermod -u
usermod: option requires an argument -- 'u'
Usage: usermod [options] LOGIN

Options:
  -b, --badnames                allow bad names
  -c, --comment COMMENT         new value of the GECOS field
  -d, --home HOME_DIR           new home directory for the user account
  -e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE  set account expiration date to EXPIRE_DATE
  -f, --inactive INACTIVE       set password inactive after expiration
                                to INACTIVE
  -g, --gid GROUP               force use GROUP as new primary group
  -G, --groups GROUPS           new list of supplementary GROUPS
  -a, --append                  append the user to the supplemental GROUPS
                                mentioned by the -G option without removing
                                the user from other groups
  -h, --help                    display this help message and exit
  -l, --login NEW_LOGIN         new value of the login name
  -L, --lock                    lock the user account
  -m, --move-home               move contents of the home directory to the
                                new location (use only with -d)
  -o, --non-unique              allow using duplicate (non-unique) UID
  -p, --password PASSWORD       use encrypted password for the new password
  -R, --root CHROOT_DIR         directory to chroot into
  -P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR       prefix directory where are located the /etc/* files
  -s, --shell SHELL             new login shell for the user account
  -u, --uid UID                 new UID for the user account
  -U, --unlock                  unlock the user account
  -v, --add-subuids FIRST-LAST  add range of subordinate uids
  -V, --del-subuids FIRST-LAST  remove range of subordinate uids
  -w, --add-subgids FIRST-LAST  add range of subordinate gids
  -W, --del-subgids FIRST-LAST  remove range of subordinate gids
  -Z, --selinux-user SEUSER     new SELinux user mapping for the user account
```

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ usermod -u 2000 jeena
usermod: user jeena is currently used by process 654
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

2.groupadd

• groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the command line and the default values from the system.

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ sudo groupadd study
[sudo] password for jeena:
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

3.groups

– print the groups a user is in

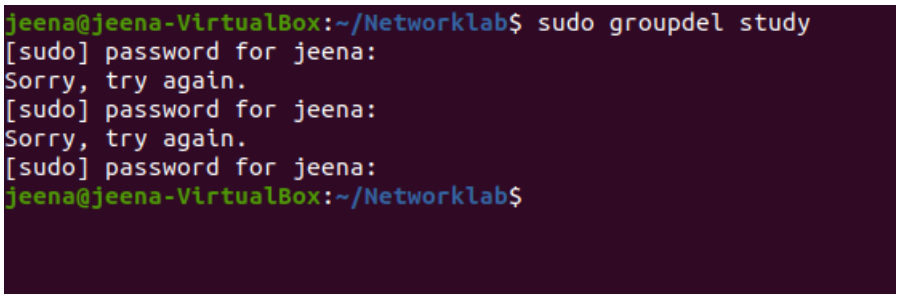
#groups alice

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ groups jeena
jeena : jeena adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin lxd sambashare
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

4.groupdel

• groupdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to group. The named group must exist

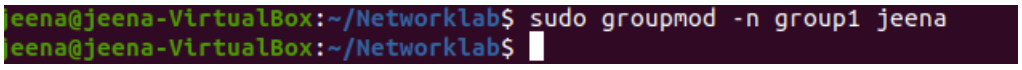
#groupdel group3



5.groupmod

• The groupmod command modifies the definition of the specified group by modifying the appropriate entry in the group database.

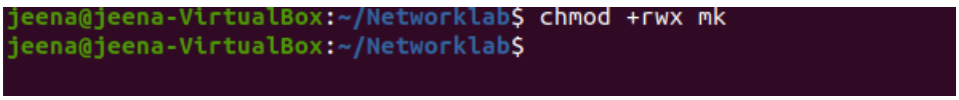
#groupmod –n group1 group2



6.chmod

• To change directory permissions of file/ Directory in Linux.

- chmod +rwx filename to add permissions.
- chmod -rwx directoryname to remove permissions.
- chmod +x filename to allow executable permissions.
- chmod -wx filename to take out write and executable permissions.
- #chmod u+x test #chmod g-rwx test
- #chmod o-r tes



7.chown

• The chown command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory.

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ chown jeena lab.txt
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

8.id

• id command in Linux is used to find out user and group names and numeric ID's (UID or group ID) of the current user.

• #id

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ id
uid=1000(jeena) gid=1000(group1) groups=1000(group1),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),120(lpadmin),131(lxd),132(sambash
are)
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

9.ps

• The ps command, short for Process Status, is a command line utility that is used to display or view information related to the processes running in a Linux system.

• PID – This is the unique process ID

• TTY – This is the type of terminal that the user is logged in to

• TIME – This is the time in minutes and seconds that the process has been running

• CMD – The command that launched the process

#ps –a

```
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$ ps -a
    PID TTY          TIME CMD
    713 tty2     00:00:12 Xorg
    845 tty2     00:00:00 gnome-session-b
   1557 pts/3    00:00:00 ps
jeena@jeena-VirtualBox:~/Networklab$
```

10.top

• top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system

#top –u