

→ 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 2 types of processes:
 1. Foreground processes :
 2. Background processes :
- * Foreground processes
These are the processes which are to be executed or initiated by the user or the programmer, such processes take input from the user and return the output. [can't initiate new process from same terminal]
- * Background processes :-
 - These are the processes that are to be executed by or initiated by the system itself or by users.
 - These processes have a unique P.I.D and we can initiate other processes within the same terminal from which they are initiated.
- * Examples of foreground processes and background processes

(1) `$ sleep 5`

This command will be executed in terminal and we would be able to execute another command after the execution.

2. To get the list of all jobs that are running or stopped

\$ jobs

It will display all the running or stopped processes and even the pending ones.

3. To run all the pending and force stopped jobs in the background.

\$ bg

Eg:- ~\$ jobs

[1]+ stopped sleep 100

~\$ bg

[1]+ sleep 100 &

~\$ jobs

[1]+ Running

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

4. 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.

5. To run some process in the background directly

\$ sleep 100 &

Eg:- ~\$ sleep 100 &

[1] 8033

← process id

NAME		TOTAL MARKS
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL No.	DATE	

②

→ 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 the OS.

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

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

Syntax:

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

Eg:

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

root

daemon

bin

sys

!

ii) To get id of any username.

```
$id username
```

Eg:-

```
id manju
```

```
uid=1000(manjutest) gid=1000(manju) groups=1000(manju)
```

iii) To add a new user to the directory.

```
$sudo adduser <username>
```

Eg:- \$sudo adduser manjkanth

[sudo] password for manju: ***

The user is given the user ID automatically depending on the category.

iv) 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 1982 manikanth
\$ id manikanth
uid = 1982 (manju) gid = 1004 (manju) groups = 1004 (manju)

v) To change the user login name.
\$ sudo usermod -l new-login-name old-login-name

Eg:-
\$ sudo usermod -l shetty garuda

vi) To delete a user.
\$ sudo deluser -r <username>

Eg:-
\$ sudo deluser -r manikanth