Experiment No- 04

Aim: Execution of User Management Commands

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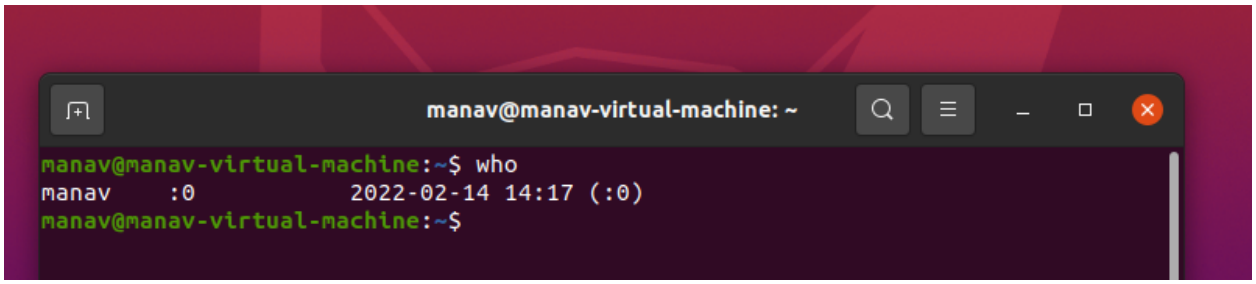
Class	D10A
Subject	Unix Lab
Lab Outcome	LO3: Apply Unix commands for system administrative tasks such as file system management and user management.
Date of Performance/ Submission	19/1/2022-26/1/2022

Aim: To execute user management commands of UNIX.

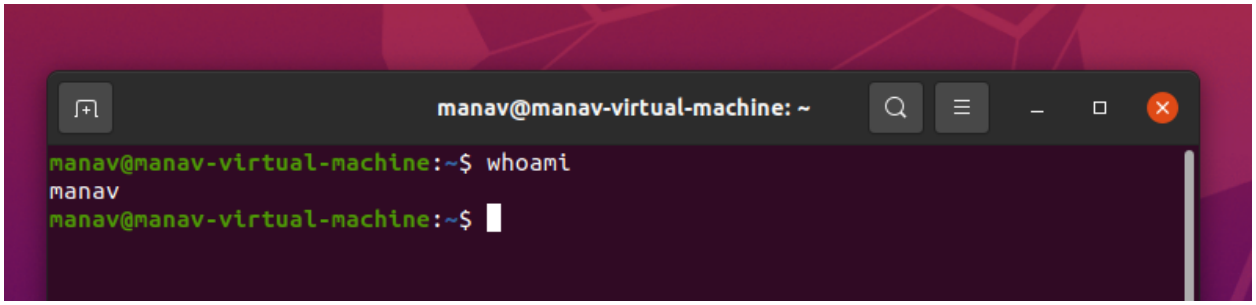
Introduction: User management includes everything from creating a user to deleting a user on your system.Graphical tools are easy and suitable for new users, as it makes sure you'll not run into any trouble.Command line tools include commands like useradd, userdel, passwd, etc. These are mostly used by the server administrators.

Theory:

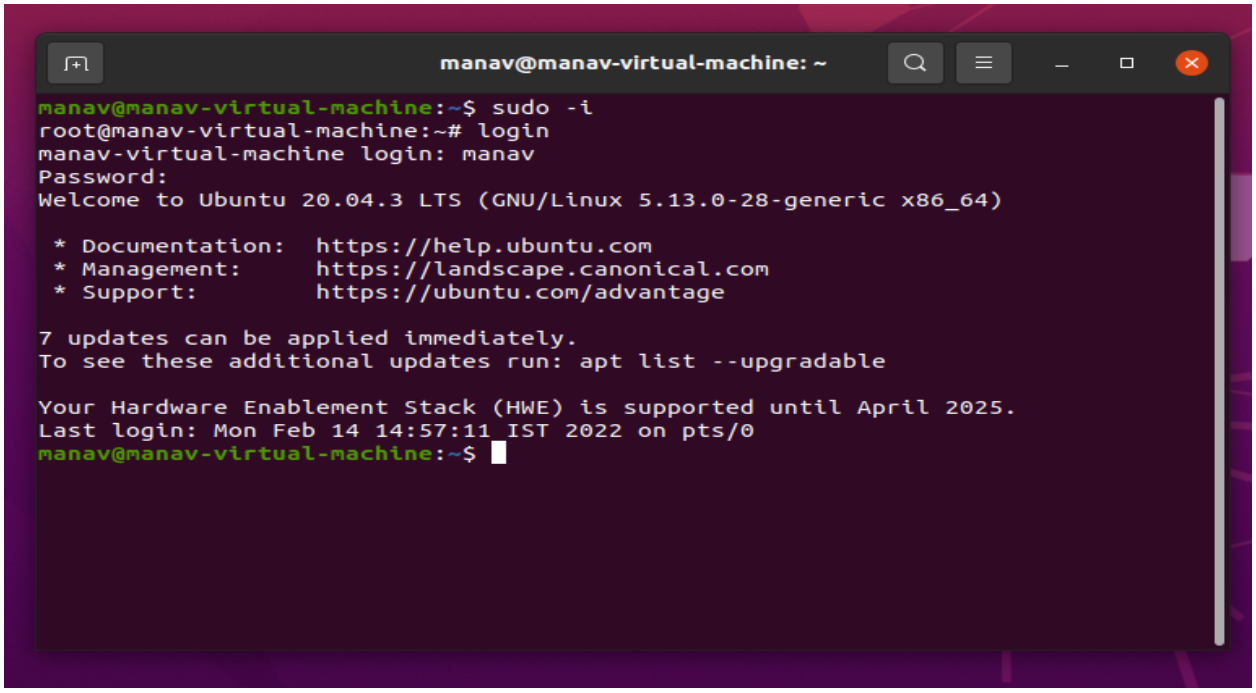
1. who - The Linux "who" command lets you display the users currently logged in to your UNIX or Linux operating system.Whenever a user needs to know about how many users are using or are logged-in into a particular Linux-based operating system, he/she can use the "who" command to get that information.



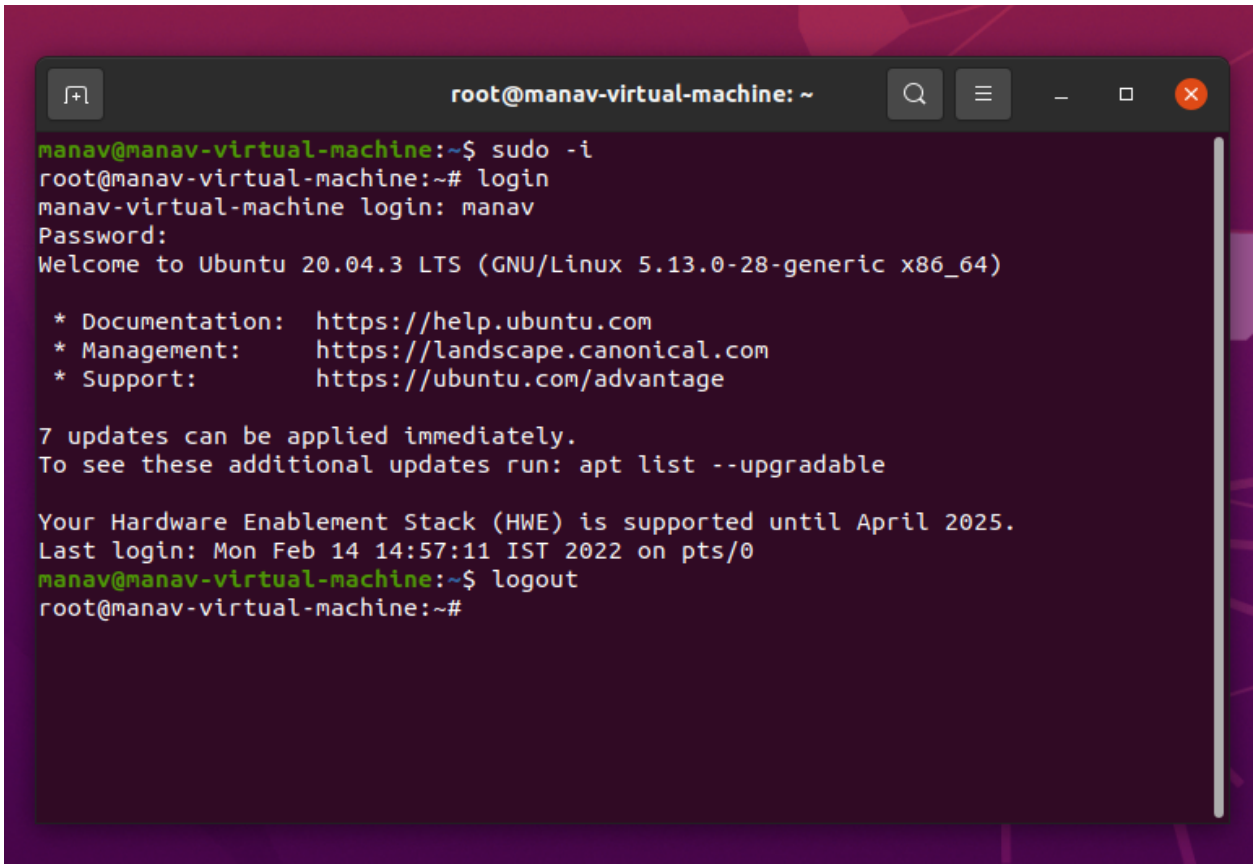
2. whoami - As its name suggests, the whoami command prints the user name of the effective user ID. In other words, it displays the name of the currently logged-in user.



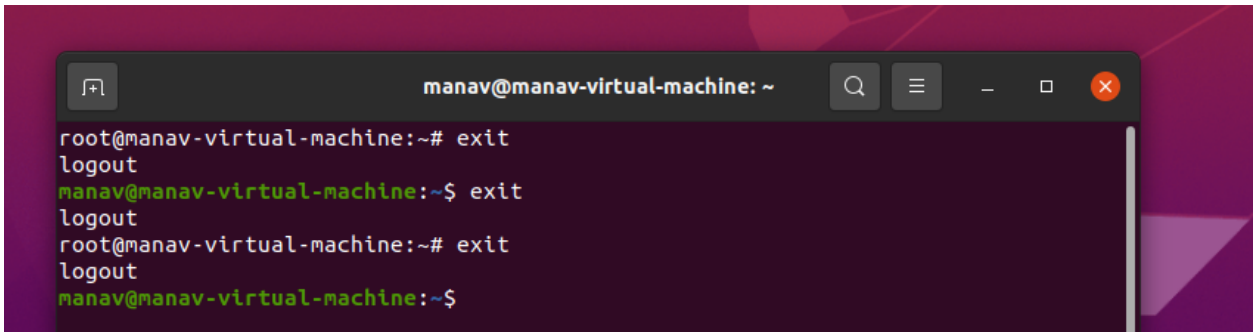
3. login - On UNIX operating systems, the login command begins a new login session on the system.



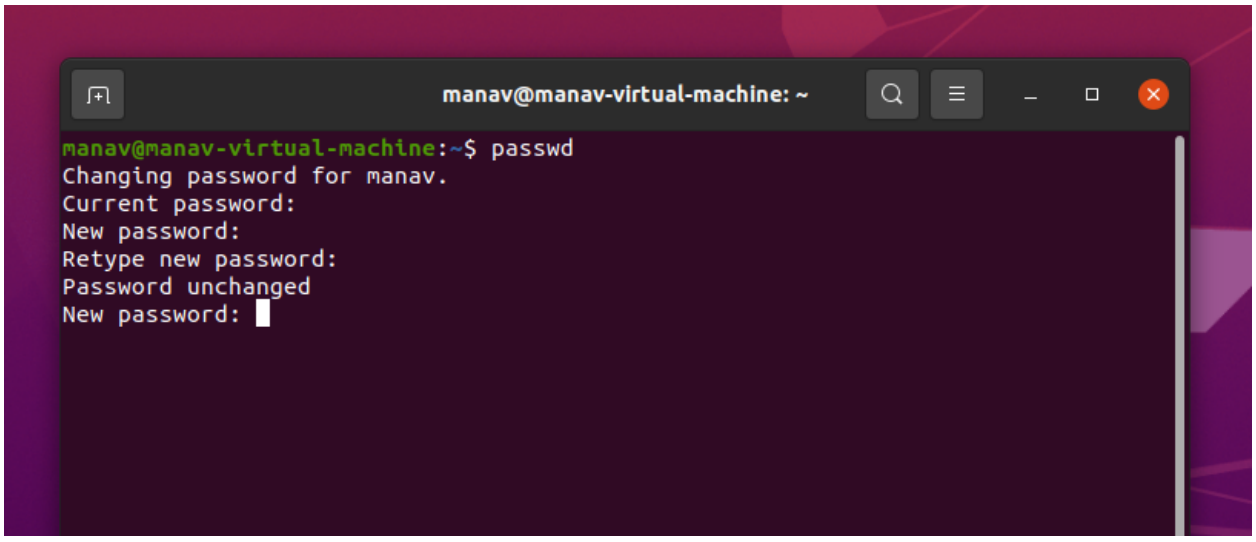
4. logout - logout command allows you to programmatically logout from your session. causes the session manager to take the requested action immediately.



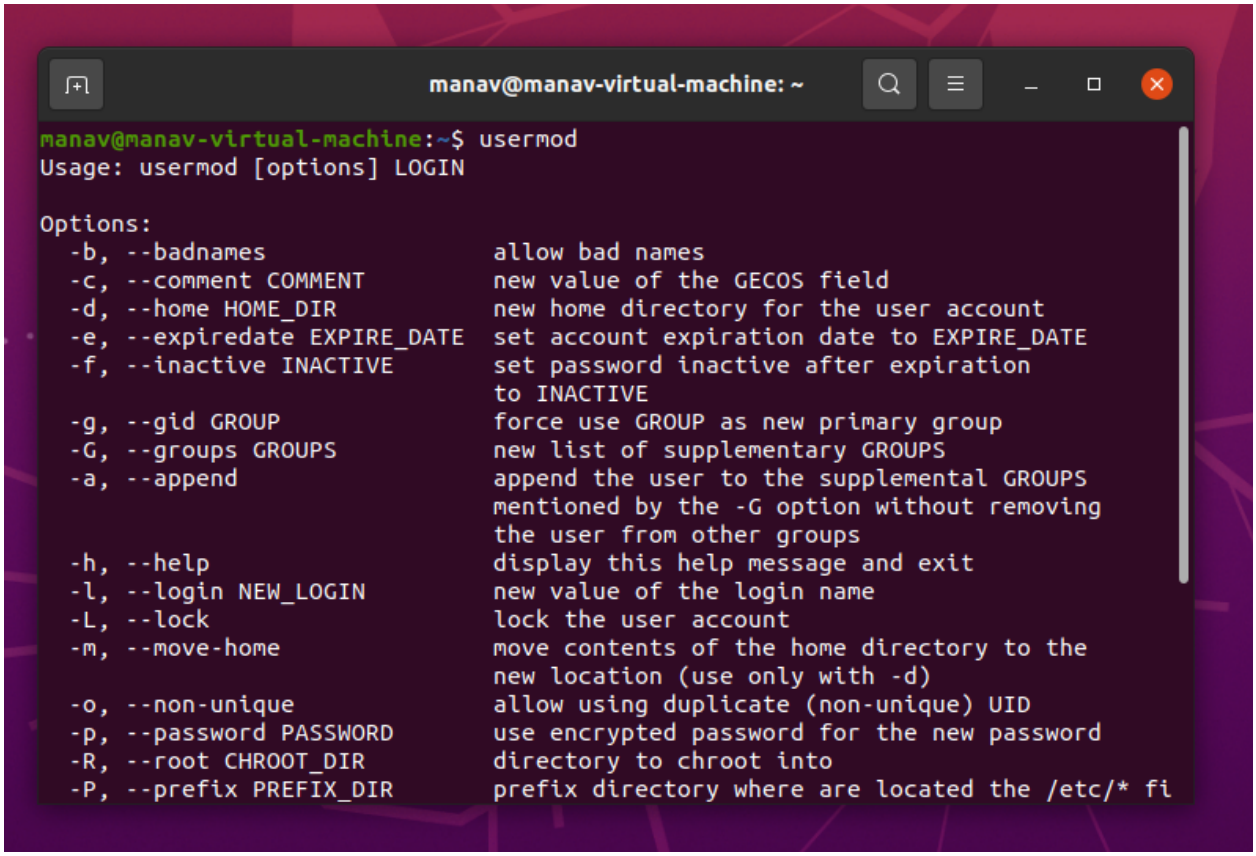
5. exit - exit command in linux is used to exit the shell where it is currently running. It takes one more parameter as *[N]* and exits the shell with a return of status *N*. If n is not provided, then it simply returns the status of last command that is executed.



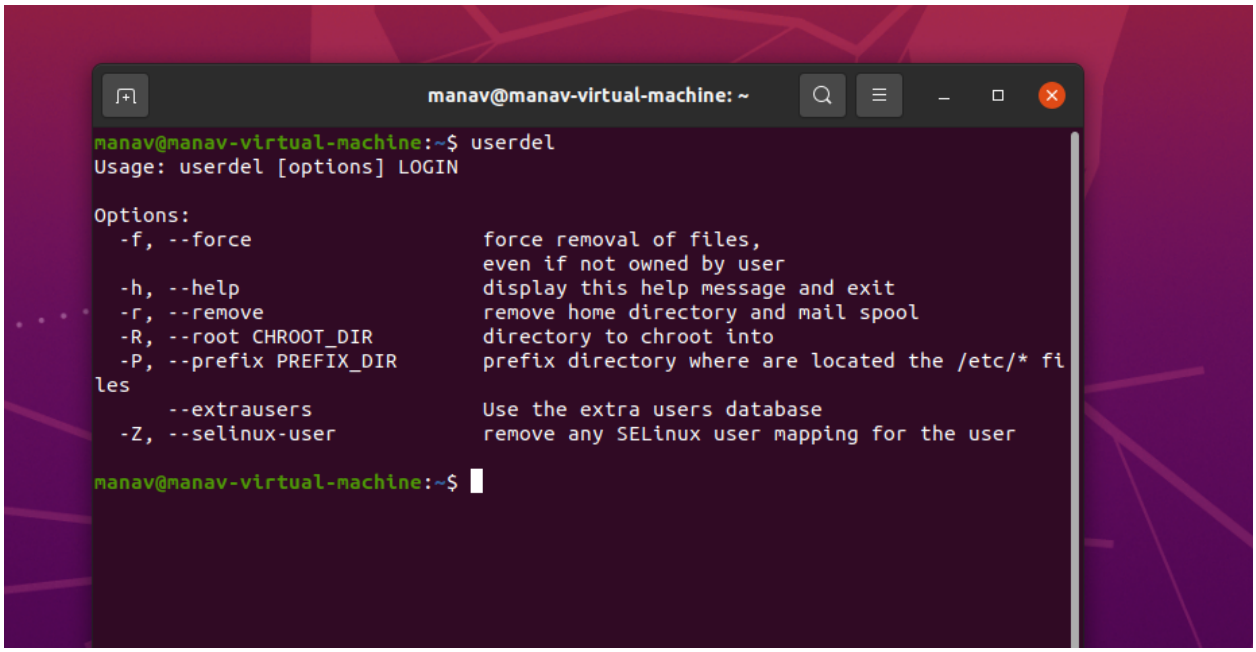
6. passwd - The passwd command changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own account, while the superuser may change the password for any account. passwd also changes the account or associated password validity period.



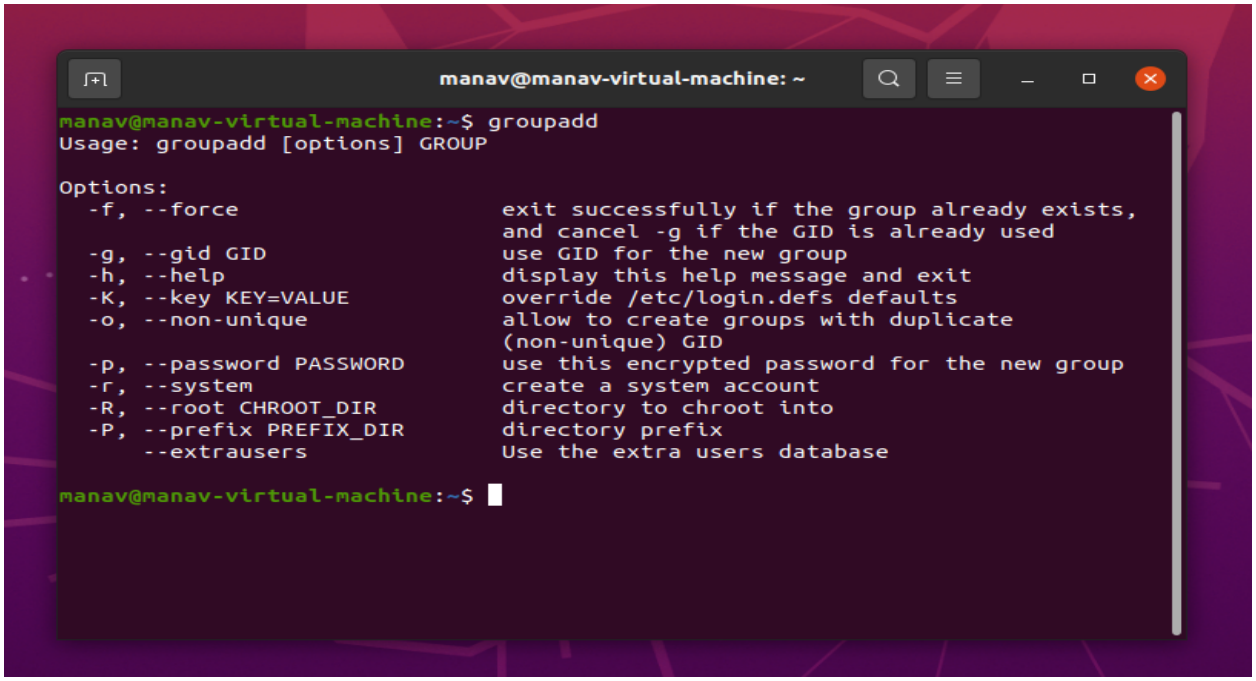
7. usermod - usermod command or modify user is a command in Linux that is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line. After creating a user we have to sometimes change their attributes like password or login directory etc. so in order to do that we use the Usermod command.



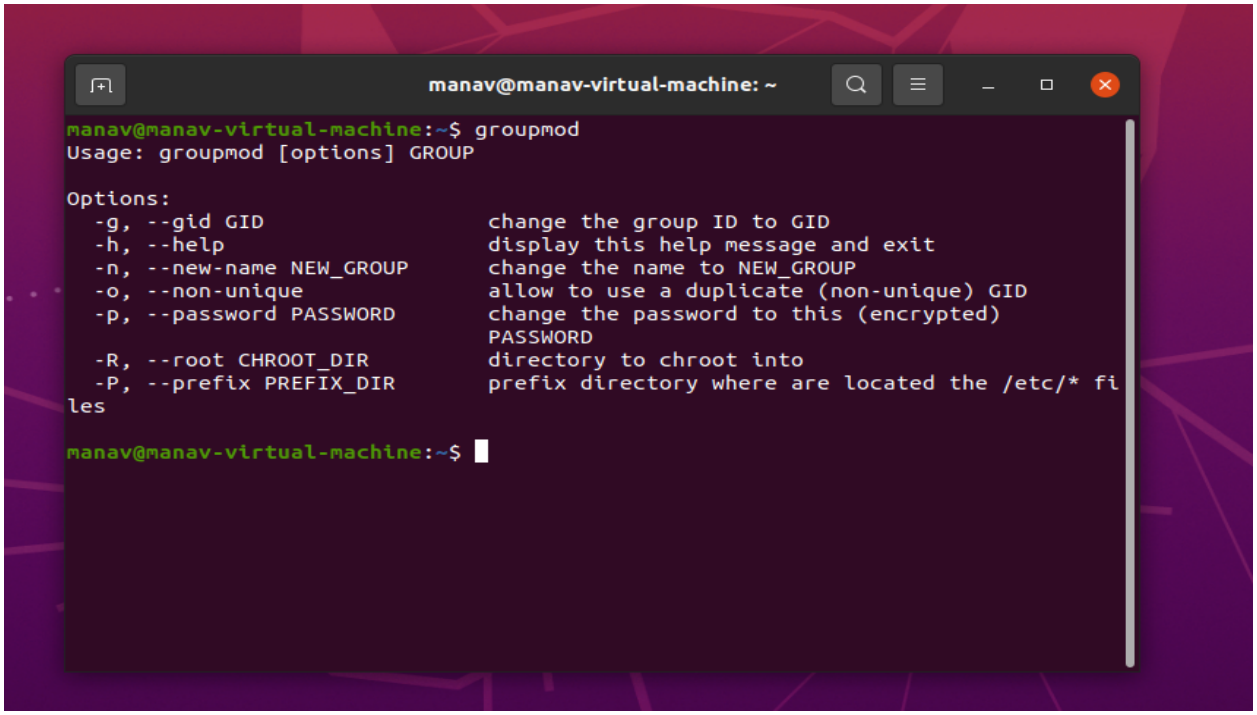
8. userdel - userdel command in Linux system is used to delete a user account and related files. This command basically modifies the system account files, deleting all the entries which refer to the username LOGIN.



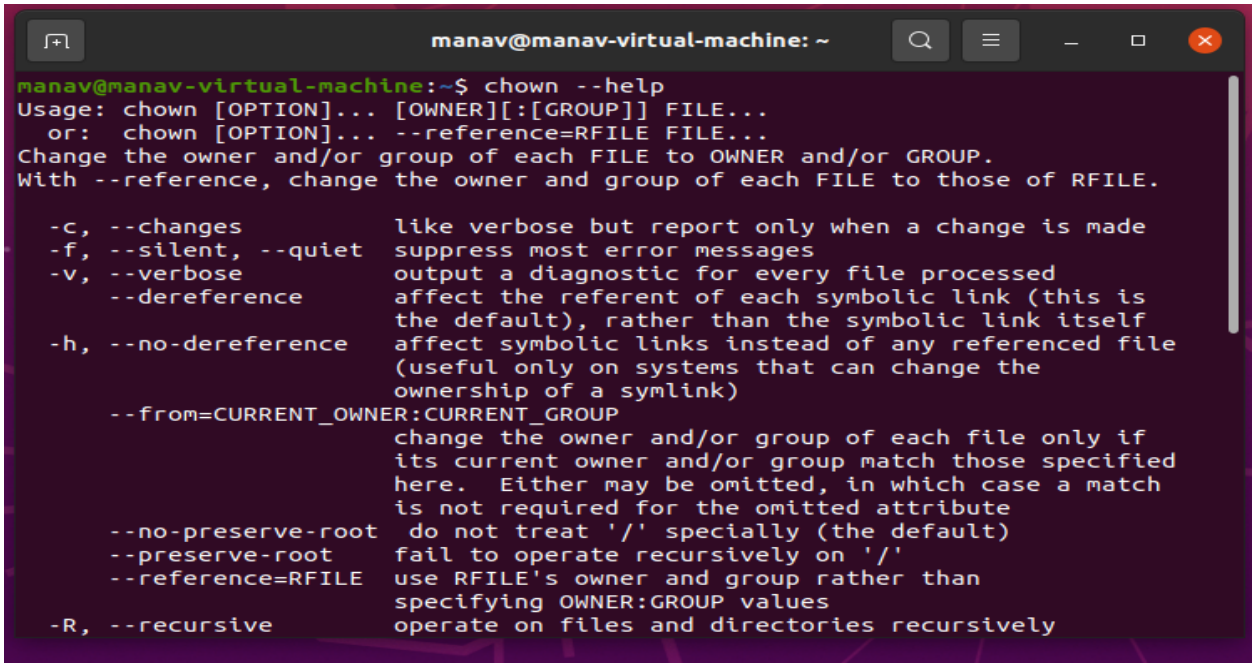
9. groupadd - groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the command line and the default values from the system. The new group will be entered into the system files as needed.



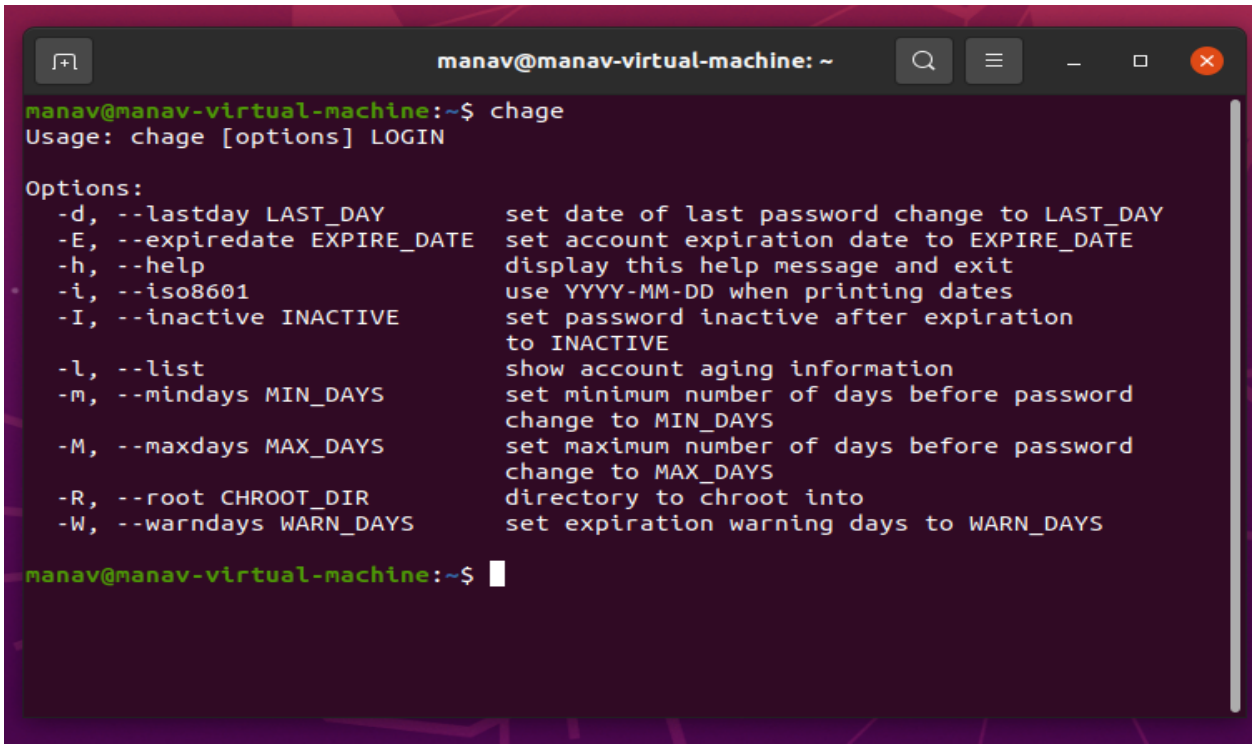
10. groupmod - groupmod command modifies the definition of the specified GROUP by modifying the appropriate entry in the group database.



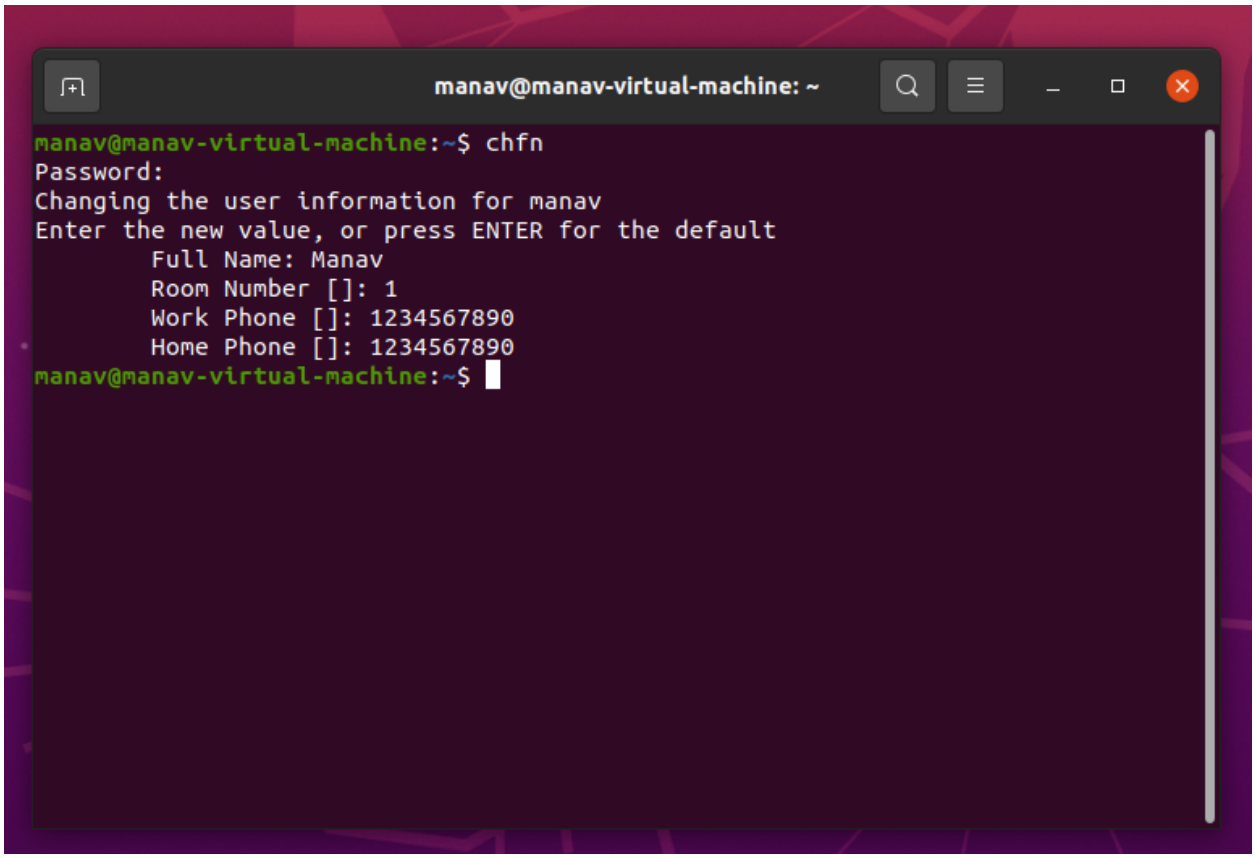
11. chown - Linux chown command is used to change a file's ownership, directory, or symbolic link for a user or group. The chown stands for change owner. In Linux ,each file is associated with a corresponding owner or group.



12. chage - The chage command changes the number of days between password changes and the date of the last password change. This information is used by the system to determine when a user must change their password.



13. chfn - The chfn command changes user fullname, office room number, office phone number, and home phone number information for a user's account.



Conclusion: We have understood how to execute the user management commands of UNIX.