

# LINUX COMMANDS



**Feel free** 

#### Description of some Linux commands — Part III OS Laboratory — Exercise 3





## /etc/passwd

Show not normal users that using them for services, on the other words stores user account information.

It contains a list of the system's accounts, giving for each account some useful information like user ID, group ID, home directory, shell, and more.

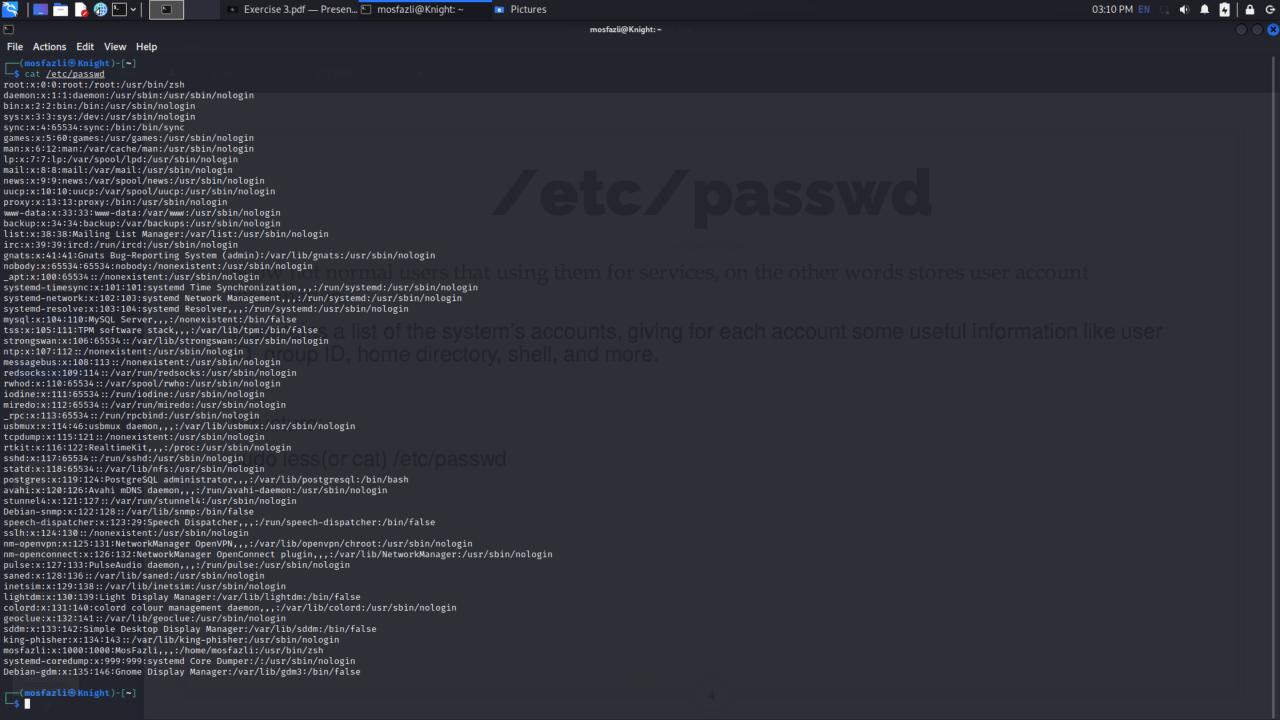
Structure:

sudo less(or cat) /etc/passwd

## /etc/passwd



- **1.Username**: It is used when user logs in.
- **2.Password**: An x character indicates that encrypted password is stored in /etc/shadow file.
- 3.User ID (UID): Each user must be assigned a user ID (UID). UID 0 (zero) is reserved for root and UIDs 1-99 are reserved for other predefined accounts.
- **4.Group ID (GID)**: The primary group ID (stored in /etc/group file)
- **5.User ID Info (GECOS)**: The comment field. It allow you to add extra information about the users such as user's full name, phone number etc. This field use by finger command.
- 6.Home directory: The absolute path to the directory the user will be in when they log in. If this directory does not exists then users directory becomes /
- **7.Command/shell**: The absolute path of a command or shell (/bin/bash



#### /etc/shadow

a text file that contains information about the system's users' passwords.

Structure:

sudo less(or cat) /etc/shadow

#### /etc/shadow

```
mark:$6$.n.:17736:0:99999:7:::
[--] [---] - [---] ----
          | | | | +----> 9. Unused
             | | +----> 8. Expiration date
             | +----> 7. Inactivity period
         | +----> 6. Warning period
          +----> 5. Maximum password
age
        +----> 4. Minimum password
age
       +----> 3. Last password change
   +----> 2. Encrypted Password
   -----> 1. Username
```

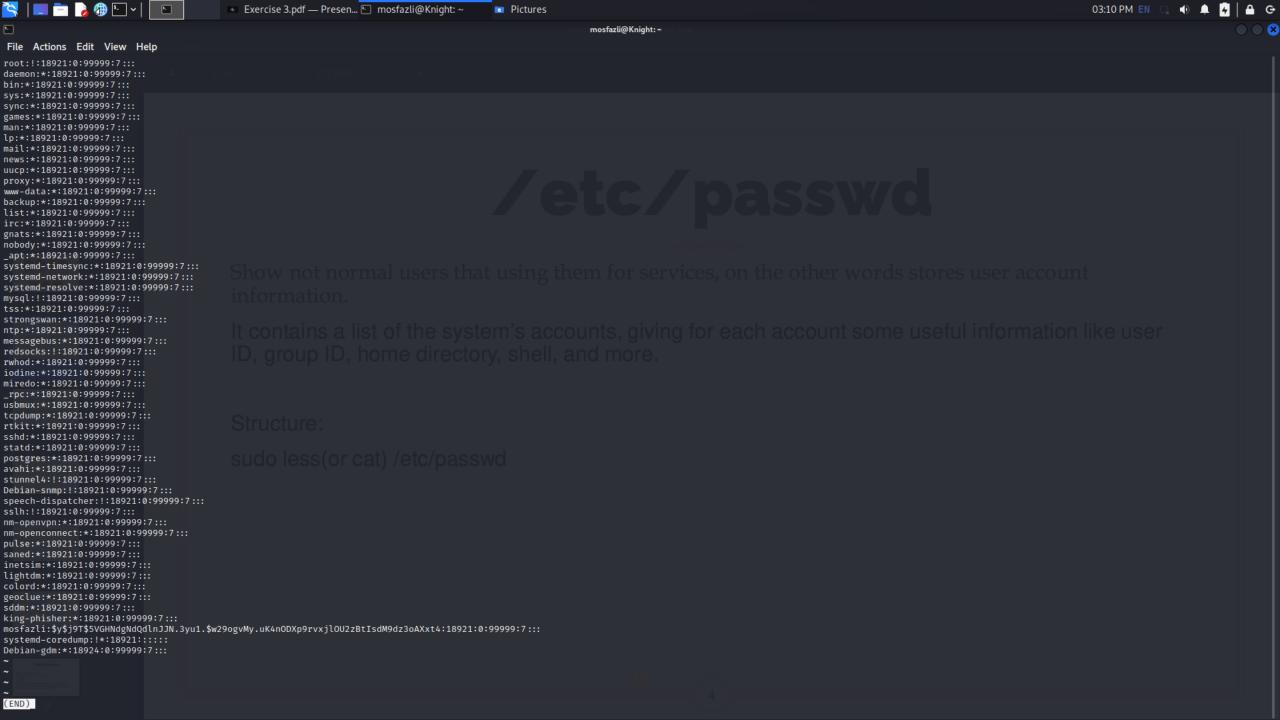
### /etc/shadow

- 1.Username. The string you type when you log into the system.
- 2.Encrypted Password. The password with hashing format.

\$type\$salt\$hashed

\$type is the method cryptographic hash algorithm and can have the following values:

- •\$1\$ MD5
- •\$2a\$ Blowfish
- •\$2y\$ Eksblowfish
- •\$5\$ SHA-256
- •\$6\$ SHA-512
- 3.Last password change. This is the date when the password was last changed
- 4. Minimum password age. The number of days that must pass before the user password can be changed. Typically it is set to zero.
- 5.Maximum password age. The number of days after the user password must be changed. By default, this number is set to 99999.
- 6. Warning period. The number of days before the password expires during which the user is warned that the password must be changed.
- 7.Inactivity period. The number of days after the user password expires before the user account is disabled. Typically this field is empty.
- 8. Expiration date. The date when the account was disabled. It is represented as an epoch date.
- 9.Unused.



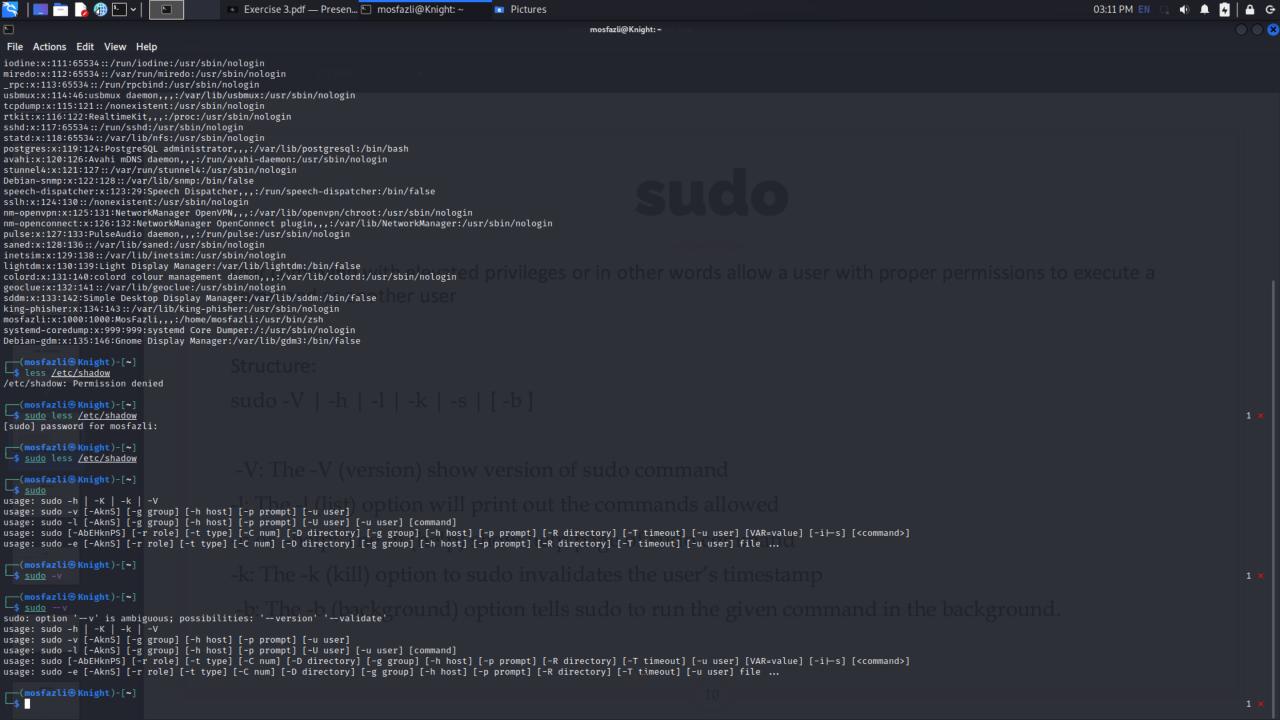
### sudo

that command with elevated privileges or in other words allow a user with proper permissions to execute a command as another user

#### Structure:

sudo -V | -h | -l | -k | -s | [ -b ]

- -V: The -V (version) show version of sudo command
- -l: The -l (list) option will print out the commands allowed
- -h or -help: The -h (help) show help page of sudo command
- -k: The -k (kill) option to sudo invalidates the user's timestamp
- -b: The -b (background) option tells sudo to run the given command in the background.



### adduser

For adding a user

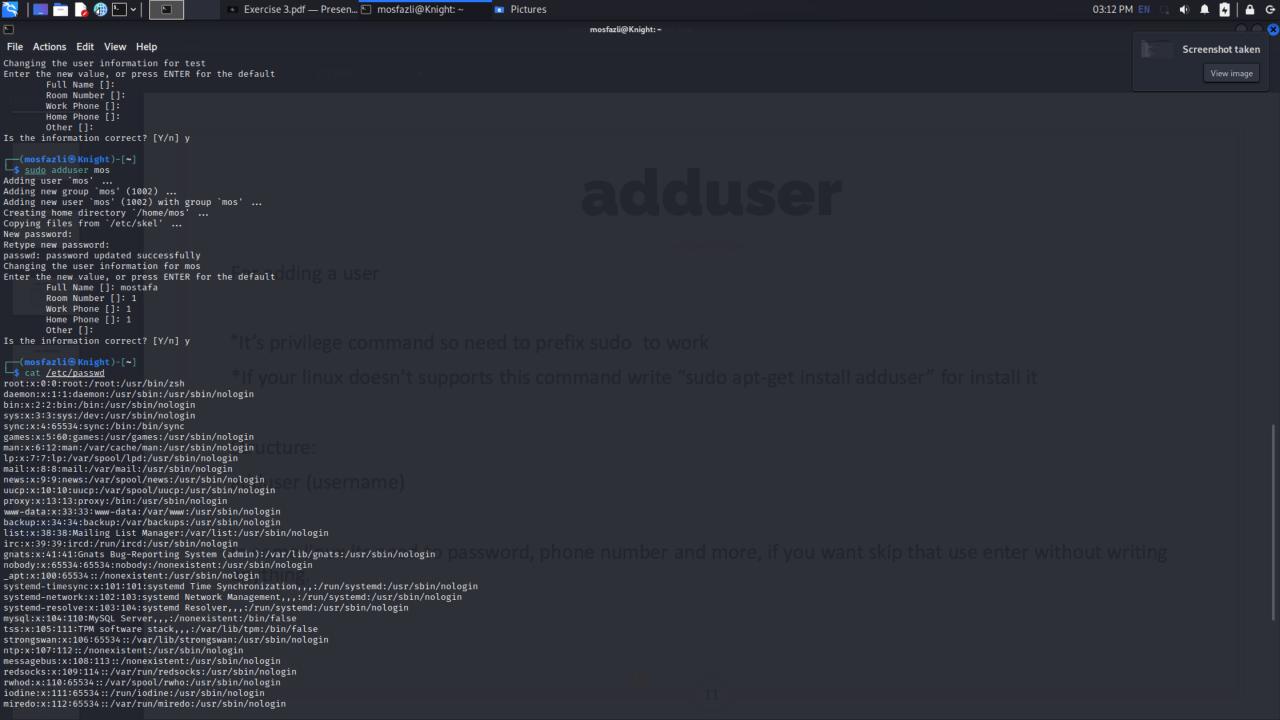
\*It's privilege command so need to prefix sudo to work

\*If your linux doesn't supports this command write "sudo apt-get install adduser" for install it

Structure:

adduser (username)

In some linux its need to password, phone number and more, if you want skip that use enter without writing anything.



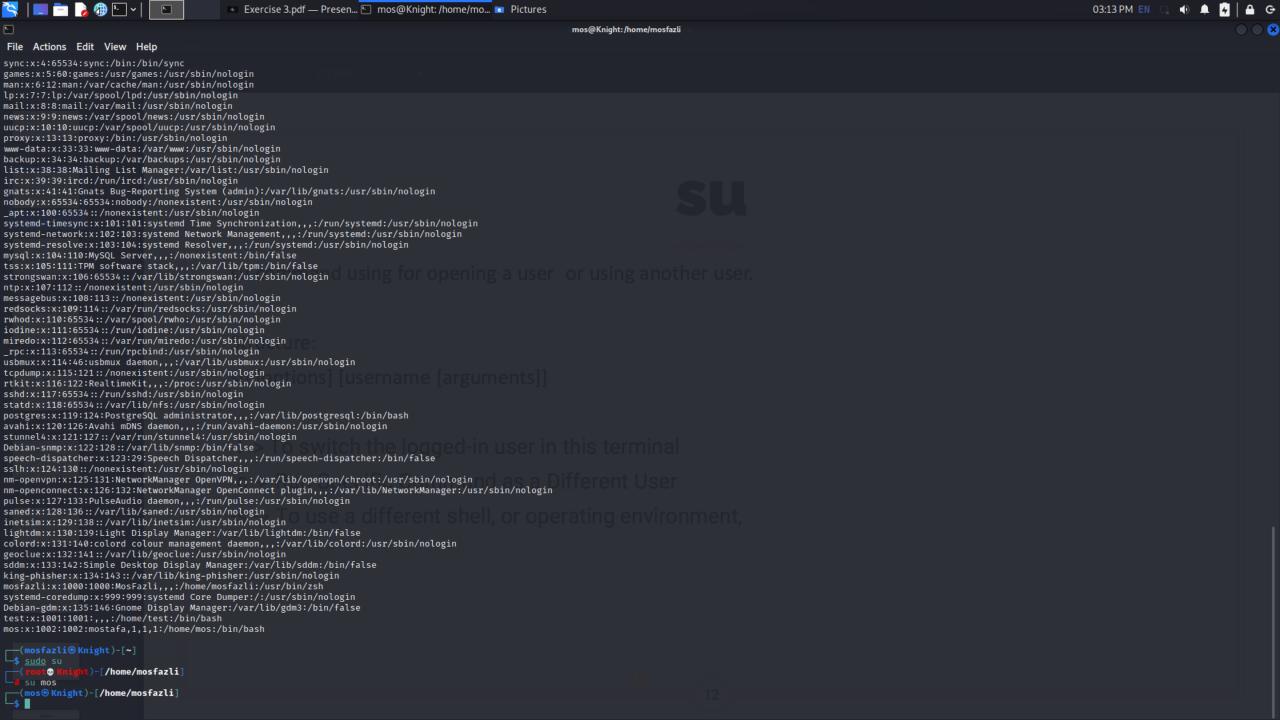
#### SU

su command using for opening a user or using another user.

#### Structure:

su [options] [username [arguments]]

- -I -> To switch the logged-in user in this terminal
- -c -> Run Specific Command as a Different User
- -s -> To use a different shell, or operating environment,



### exit

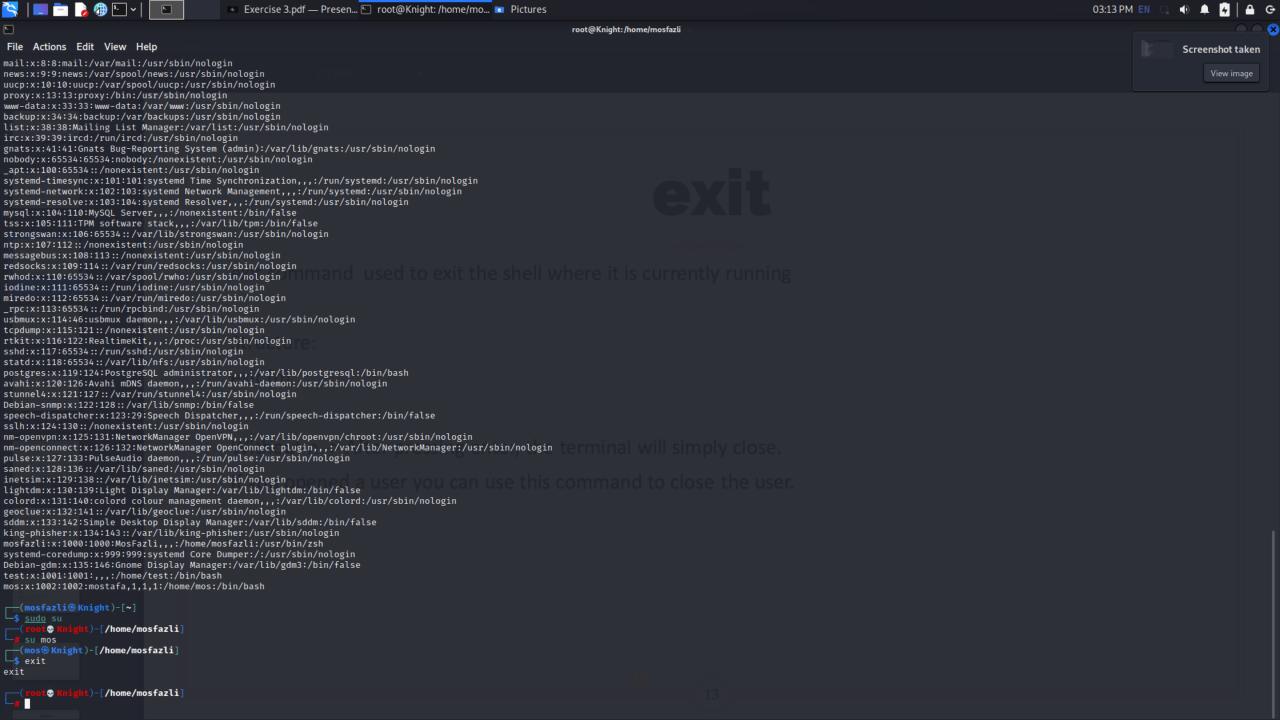
exit command used to exit the shell where it is currently running

Structure:

exit [n]

Without n -> After pressing enter, the terminal will simply close.

If you opened a user you can use this command to close the user.



### deluser

This command using for delete a user.

Structure:

deluser (username)

### tail

Show live mode of a file

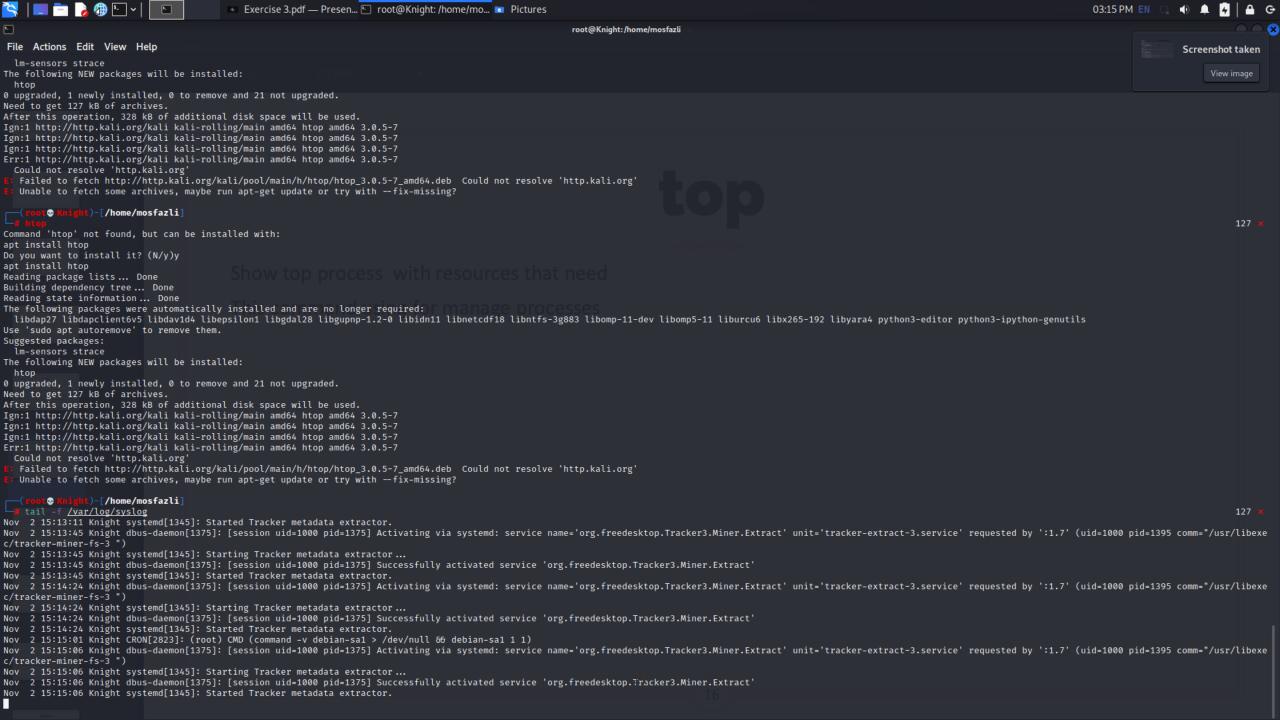
We can use this command with -f for logs to understand modification of system

Structure:

tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...

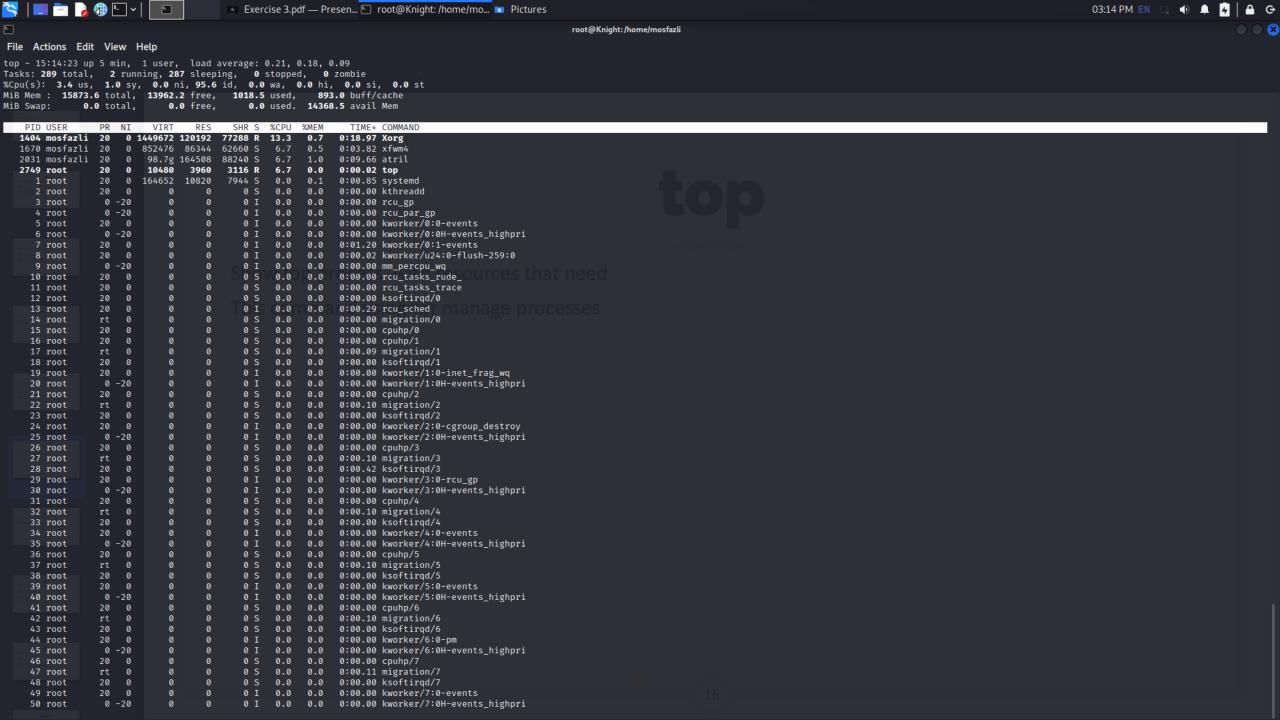
-f -> used by system administration to monitor the growth of the log files written by many Unix program as they are running

-version -> This option is used to display the version of tail which is currently running on your system.



## top

Show top process with resources that need This command using for manage processes



## htop

Like top command, have more graphical and more accessible

\*defaults this command not installed and needs to install by command

#### ps

Number of processes that running and available in system

Structure:

ps [OPTION]

Without option -> Shows the processes for the current shell

- -a -> View all the running processes
- -r -> View all the running processes



kill command used to terminate processes manually

Structure:

Kill [OPTION] [PID]

-l -> To display all the available signals.

-pid -> To show how to use a PID with the kill command

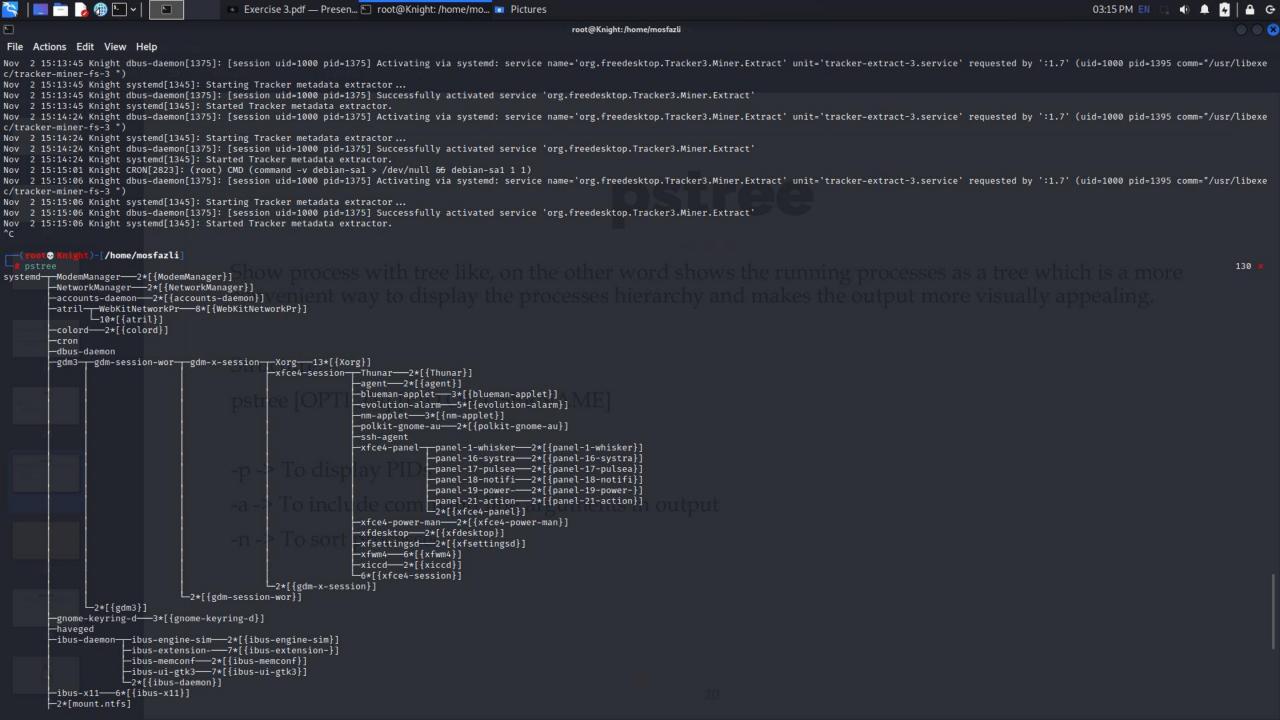
## pstree

Show process with tree like, on the other word shows the running processes as a tree which is a more convenient way to display the processes hierarchy and makes the output more visually appealing.

#### Structure:

pstree [OPTION] [PID OR USERNAME]

- -p -> To display PIDs
- -a -> To include command line arguments in output
- -n -> To sort processes



## pipeline

Pipline or piping is used in Linux and other Unix-like operating systems to send the output of one command/program/process to another command/program/process for further processing

#### Structure:

command\_1 | command\_2 | command\_3 | .... | command\_N

#### Examples:

tail -n 7 state.txt | sort -r

