

DAY → 3LINUX SHELL SCRIPTING

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Q. WHAT IS PROCESS MANAGEMENT.

A process means program in execution. It generally takes an input, processes it and gives us the appropriate output.

There are basically 2 types of processes.

1. FOREGROUND PROCESS

Such kind of processes are also called interactive processes. These are the processes which are to be executed or initiated by the user or the programmer, they can not be initiated by system services. Such processes take input from the user and return the output, while these processes are running we cannot directly initiate a new process from the same terminal.

2. Background processes

Such kind of processes are also called non interactive processes. These are the processes that are to be executed or initiated by the system itself or by users, though they can even be managed by users. These processes have a unique PID or process. If assigned to them and we can initiate other process.

Example of foreground process

sleep 5.

Sleep(0)

Background process

→ bg

→ ps -ef | grep sleep.

## USER MANAGEMENT IN LINUX

→ A user is an entity, in a Linux operating system, that can manipulate files and perform several other operations. Each user is assigned an ID that is unique for each user in the system in the operating system. In this post we will learn about users and commands which are used to get information about the users. After installation of the operating system, the ID 0 is assigned to the root user, and the IDs 1 to 999 both inclusive assign to the system users and hence the IDs for local user begins from 1000 onwards.

↳ Id username

Sudo useradd & usermod  
cat /etc/passwd