**Linux terminal commands**

**Log in: ssh <user/acount\_name>@<ip\_addr>**

Log out**: exit**

Root directory (root of FS): **cd /**

Home directory (root/home/user\_name**): cd ~**

Change account to root for WSL: You’d need to know your distributions command to access it via windows cmd. You can view it on Windows store for the installed distribution. For Debian: debian amnd for linux unbuntu: ubuntu.

Now just type this in windows command prompt: <distribution\_access\_command> config –default-user root

Or to change it back to normal user/account: <ditribution\_access\_command> config –default-user <account>

Confirm OS/Distribution on Linux: see contents of etc/os-release

All user/account details: see contents of etc/passwd

Command binary location:> **which <command>**

**Package managers for different Linux distributions:**

* Debian: Advance package tools (**apt**)
* RHLE: Yellowdog Updater Modified (**yum**) for versions above 6, Dandified YUM (**dnf**) for versions <=6.
* openSUSE: Zypp (**zypper**)

1. Usermod: modify users/groups:

**:> sudo usermod -aG <group(s) seperated by commas> <username>**

This adds user with <username> to a group/groups, Provided that current user is in sudoers file. (is admin or in sudo group)

**:>sudo groupadd <groupName>**

Create a group and add it in the list of groups

**:> groups <username>**

List all the groups where this user with <username> belongs

**:> usermod -l <new\_username> <old\_username>**

Chnages the username of the user.

**:>usermod -L <username>**

Lockt a user with <username> from root/other user(with root priviledges) account. This will not allow the user with <username> to login to their account as the admin/root has locked him/her. Inorder to unlock the user, root/user (with admin priviledges must) use -U flag.

**:> usermod -U <username>**

In the same way we can set an expiration date for a user account, from root/user with root priviledges. This can be done from root by:

**:> usermod <username> -e YYYY-MM-DD**

And we can check that using “chage” comand:

**:> chage -l <username**>

This will deliver us the account expiry details

1. Sudo: Grant Root privileges to current acount.

**Installation of this utility: sudo apt update**

**sudo apt install sudo**

**Switching to root: su - (switch user/login to another user, root here)**

Logout: exit

Check if <user> is from ‘sudo’ group**:> groups <user>** { list all groups:> groups }

Add the user, if he is not from ‘sudo’ group**:> usermod -aG <group> <user\_name>**

**:> usermod -aG sudo <user>**

NOTE: In order to get the new group membership working, reboot/logout-login to the user acccount.

How to check what sudo-command permissions does current user have:> sudo -l

Add sudo to previously (top on history stack) written non-priviledged command:> sudo !!

How to see list of admin-priviledged users/groups: View the content of the sudoers file (/etc/sudoer)

This file can be editted as wellm under root privileges. Root permissions can look like: root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

Which translates to ‘For All the servers, All the users under All the groups have access to All the commands’

To edit this file (given that we are in priviledged user account):> sudo visudo

New\_user ALL=(ALL:ALL) /usr/bin/apt (**New user can only user sudo utility with apt command)**

How to add a user\_account:> sudo adduser <new\_user\_username>

Switch to (another user), say new\_account:> sudo su - <new\_usename>

Everytime you learn a priviledged command, you would be asked to type passord. To avoid this we can add something like this {say we want new\_user to use sudo only with apt command without ever asking for password}, the modify the sudoer file like this:

New\_user ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/apt

1. Htop: monitor system/machine resources.

**Installation of this utility: sudo apt update**

**sudo apt install htop**

**:> htop**

In htop interface, you can sort the processes by the CPU usage/memory usage using**: Shift+P or Shift+M shortcuts. You can narow down the list of processes by user by presing ‘u’ and selecting username for which you want to monitor system resources. All the setup shortcuts are present in the htop interface.**