



ALX LESSON 0x01. Shell, permissions

Shell - Bash



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01

OVERVIEW topics

We Done Them!

*Green will be explained

*purple done

Ubuntu Shell Commands

Topics

What do the commands `chmod`, `sudo`, `su`, `chown`, `chgrp` do

Linux file permissions

How to represent each of the three sets of permissions (owner, group, and other) as a single digit

How to change permissions, owner and group of a file

Why can't a normal user `chown` a file

How to run a command with root privileges

How to change user ID or become superuser

We Done Them!

*Green will be explained

*purple done

Ubuntu Shell Commands

Topics

How to create a user

How to create a group

How to print real and effective user and group IDs

How to print the groups a user is in

How to print the effective userid

How to remove group or user

How to remove user from group

We Done Them!

*Green will be explained

*purple done

Ubuntu Shell Commands

Topics

chmod

sudo

su

chown

chgrp

id

groups

whoami

adduser

useradd

addgroup

Watch First!

ALX LESSON

Ubuntu Shell

Commands P2

Shell - Bash

OVERVIEW Topics

Ubuntu Shell Commands

Topics

- `chgrp`
- `id`
- `groups`
- `whoami`
- `adduser`
- `useradd`
- `addgroup`

Slides On Telegram

https://t.me/alx_2023

Ubuntu Shell Commands

Topics



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02

Learning Objectives

How to create a user

`adduser john`

This will prompt you to enter a password for the new user 'john' and provide additional information such as their full name and phone number.

`adduser --home /home/john --shell /bin/bash john`

This will create a new user with the username "john" and set their home directory to "/home/john" and default shell to "/bin/bash".

`adduser john developers`

This will create a new user with the username "john" and add them to the "developers" group.

`adduser --disabled-password john`

This will create a new user with the username "john" and set their password to a random value that cannot be used to log in (you can change the password later using the `passwd` command).

How to create a group

the `addgroup` command followed by the group name you want to create, for example:

```
sudo addgroup mygroup
```

```
sudo addgroup mygroup username
```

Once the group is created, you can add users to the group using the `usermod` command followed by the `-aG` option and the group name, for example:

```
sudo usermod -aG mygroup myusername
```

You can also create a group and add users to it in a single command using the `adduser` command with the `--ingroup` option, for example:

```
sudo adduser --ingroup mygroup myusername
```

How to create a group

```
sudo addgroup --gid 1001 mygroup
```

This will create a new group called mygroup with a GID of 1001.

```
sudo addgroup --description "My new group" mygroup
```

This will create a new group called mygroup with a description of "My new group".

```
sudo addgroup --system mygroup
```

This will create a new system group called mygroup. System groups are typically used for system processes and daemons, rather than for user accounts.

```
sudo addgroup --groupdir /var/mygroups mygroup
```

This will create a new group called mygroup with a custom directory of /var/mygroups. By default, group directories are created in the /etc directory.

How to print real and effective user and group IDs

Or How to print the effective userid

the id command with no arguments, like this:

```
id
```

To print only the effective user ID (EUID) and effective group ID (EGID), you can use the -u and -g options, like this:

```
id -u
```

```
id -g
```

You can also use the whoami command to print only the username of the current user, like this:

```
Whoami
```

```
ls /home/$(whoami)
```

This command uses the whoami command to get the current username, and then appends it to the path "/home/" to list the contents of the user's home directory.

How to print the groups a user is in

the `groups` command followed by the username of the user you want to check, like this:

```
groups username
```

If you want to check the groups that the current user belongs to, you can simply run the `groups` command with no arguments, like this:

```
groups
```

Note: You can also use the `id` command to print a list of groups that a user belongs to, along with their real and effective user and group IDs. To print only the group names, you can use the `-nG` option, like this:

```
id -nG username
```

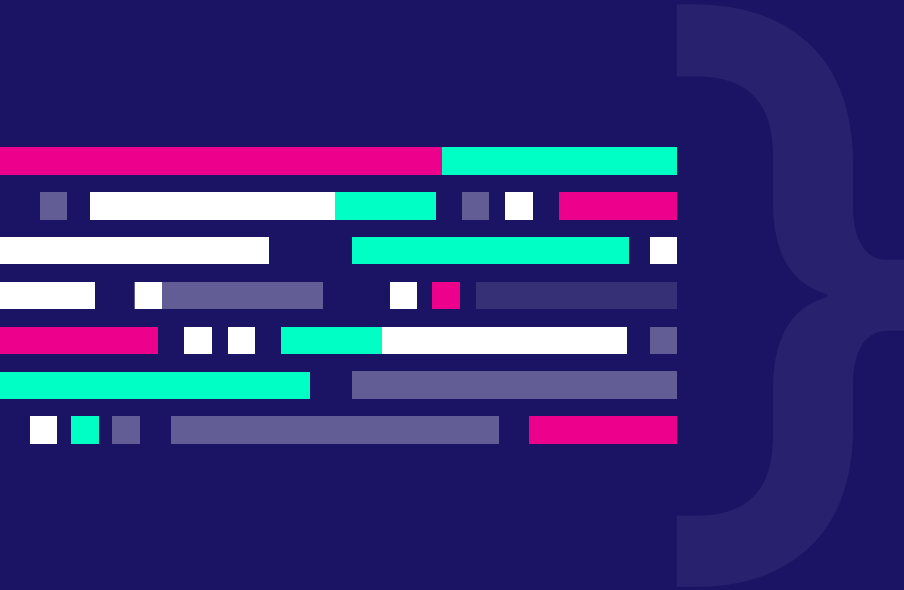
How to remove group or user

To remove a group:

```
sudo groupdel groupname
```

To remove a user:

```
sudo userdel username
```



How to remove user from group

To remove a user from a group in Linux, you can use the `gpasswd` command. Here's how to use it:

```
sudo gpasswd -d username groupname
```



chgrp

Change group ownership of a file/directory to a specific group:

```
sudo chgrp groupname filename/directoryname
```

Recursively change group ownership of a directory and its contents:

```
sudo chgrp -R groupname directoryname
```

Change group ownership of a file/directory based on a symbolic link:

```
sudo chgrp -h groupname linkname
```



04

Hands on lab Practice



```
opt(comm, CURLOPT_URL, url);  
if (curl_easy_setopt(comm, CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION,  
= CURLOPT_OK)  
err, "Failed to set URL [%s]\n", strerror(  
; else;  
l_easy_setopt(comm, CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION,  
= CURLOPT_OK)  
err, "Failed to set redirect option [%s]\n",  
); else;  
= curl_easy_setopt(comm, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION,  
code != CURLOPT_OK)  
err, "Failed to set writer [%s]\n",
```

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Thanks