Process Management in linux
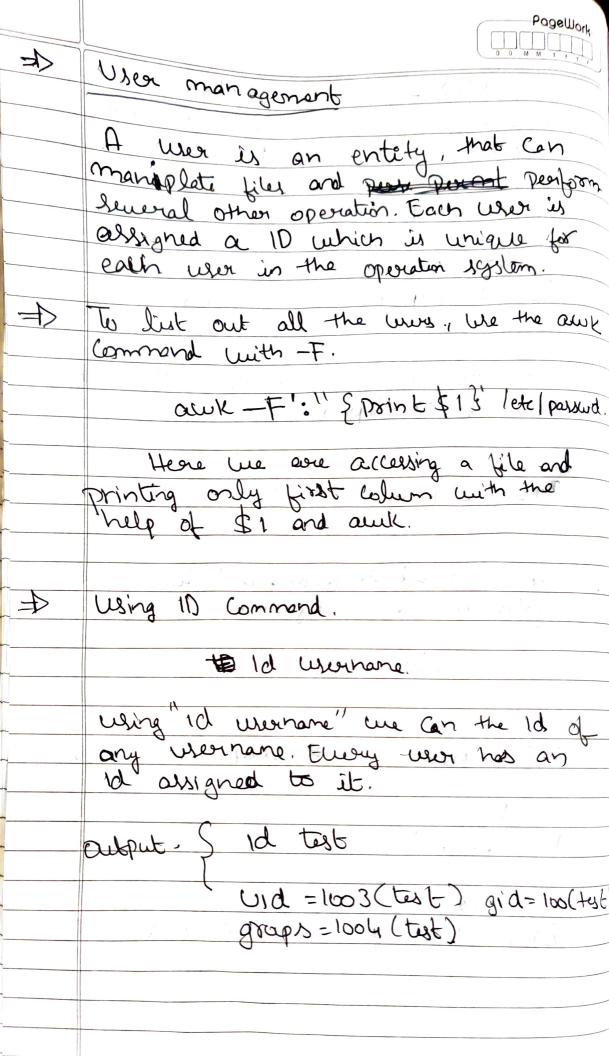
A Process means program in execution at

1) Foreground Processes: Such kind of processess are also known as interactive processes. These are the processes which are to be executed or initiated by the user or the programmer. They They can not be b executed by the system services.

2) Background Processes: Such kind of processess are known as non-interactive processes. These are the processors which are to be executed by users or the system itself. These processors have a unique PID.

→ Example for foreground processor

```
sleep 100
```

This command will be executed in the terminal and we would be able to execute another command after the above command.

2. To stop a process in between the execution, the user has to press Ctrl+Z to force stop it.

sleep 100

^Z
[1] + stopped   sleep 100

3. To get the list of jobs which are running or stopped.

syntax : Jobs
[1] + stopped   sleep 100

4. To run all the pending and force stopped jobs in the background.

syntax : bg.

Jobs
→ [1] + stopped   sleep 100

→ bg.
[1] + sleep 100 &

→ Jobs.
[1] + running   sleep 100 &

User management

A user is an entity, that can maniplate files and ~~pub perfant~~ perform several other operation. Each user is assigned a ID which is unique for each user in the operation system.

⇒ To list out all the users, We the awk command with -F.

    awk -F':" { print $1 }' /etc/passwd.

Here we are accessing a file and printing only first colum with the help of $1 and awk.

⇒ Using ID Command.

    Id username.

using "id username" we can the Id of any username. Every user has an id assigned to it.

output - { id test

          uid =1003(test) gid=100(tst
          graps =1004 (test)

⇒ The Command to add on user.

  sudo ~~add~~ "useradd "Name"

output

  sudo useradd rohon
Password for rohon : *****

⇒ Using password to assign a Password to the user

  sudo passwd rohon

output.

  sudo passwd rohon
Password for rohon!
Enter new password:
re-enter new password

0. Group creation

⇒ Syntax:

  group add group-name

output
  group add Group1

⇒ Setting password to group.

gpasswd (Group)
New password,
Re-Enter password:

⇒ To add an user to a existing group
Syntax:
usermod -G group_name username

output

usermod -G Group1 rohan.

⇒ To delete a user from a group.

Syntax:
gpasswd -d username group name

output
gpasswd -d rohan Group1

⇒ To delete the whole group

Syntax:
groupdel group_name

output
groupdel Group1.

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File Permission

Type ls to list out the file's

—rw—r—-r—- 1 rohan rohan ...

r = read
w = write
x = excute.

—rw —r— —r—
User   group   other

User = U
group = g
other = other

To give permission to a specific file

rohan.txt

Syntax
chmod Ugo+rwx rohan.txt.

The above command will give the user to give the permission to read write and excute the file

This is known as symbolic Method.

absolute Method

Octal	binary	File mode
0	0000	- - -
1	0001	- - x
2	0010	- w -
3	011	- w x
4	100	r - -
5	101	r - x
6	110	r w -
7	111	r w x

Example:

Chmod 777 rohan.txt

The above command will give permission to read, write and execute.

Chmod 435 rohan.text

4 = read only. | user
3 = write & execute | group
5 = read and execute | others

So, the user can read write and execute.

So the code gives read permission to the user, write and execute permission to group and read and execute to others.