

31/03/22  
THURSDAY

LSS REMEDIAL-3

## ASSIGNMENT

Question ①: Explain process management in Linux with examples.

Ans: Process means program execution, it generally takes input, processes it and gives an appropriate output.

Types of processes

① Foreground process:

Also known as interactive processes, these programs are generally initiated by the user, they cannot be initialized by system. Such programs take input from the user and display output.

• These processes are running on the user's screen, performing some task.

Ex: sleep 5

② Background processes:

Also known as non-interactive processes, these are the processes that are to be executed or initialized by the system itself by user, though they can even be managed by user.

These processes have a unique PID or process ID assigned to them and we can initiate other processes within the same terminal from which they are initiated.

Ex: bg

sleep 100  
jobs

running

sleep 100 &

Question: 2 User management in Linux? How to create a user and delete it.

Ans: User management includes everything from creating users, logging it to it and deleting it.

\* Root user can only add user and delete them.

⇒ Command Line Tools: Includes commands like `useradd`, `passwd` etc.

Mostly used by server admins.

\* Linux being a multi-user OS, there is high need of an admin, who can manage user accounts, their rights and overall system security for user management in Linux.

⇒ Adduser:

`$ sudo adduser user-name`

Enter password (admin):

Create a password:

⇒ You can add user through GUI method also.

Go to settings > Users > Add a user.

Select account type.

Name

Password

done.

⇒ Delete a user by terminal.

`$ sudo userdel username.`