

NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 7

Aim

Familiarization of basic Linux commands.

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PROCEDURE

- 1. sudo useradd vishnu :** command in Linux that is used to add user accounts to yours system.

Syntax : sudo useradd <username>

Output:

```
mca@S53:~$ sudo useradd vishnu
[sudo] password for mca:
mca@S53:~$ sudo useradd vishnu
useradd: user 'vishnu' already exists
mca@S53:~$ sudo passwd vishnu
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

- 2. sudo passwd vysh :** passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords.

Syntax : sudo passwd username

Output:

```
mca@S53:~$ sudo passwd vishnu
useradd: user 'vishnu' already exists
mca@S53:~$ sudo passwd vishnu
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

- 3. sudo groupadd -g 5000 MSC :** The groupadd command creates a new group account.

Syntax : sudo groupadd -g <id><group name>

Output:

```
mca@S53:~$ sudo groupadd -g 5000 MSC
mca@S53:~$ sudo groupadd -g 5000 MSC
groupadd: group 'MSC' already exists
mca@S53:~$ sudo usermod -G MSC EEE
sudo: usermod: command not found
```

- 4. sudo usermod -G MSC EEE :** To change the group of a user

Syntax : sudo usermod -G <group name><user name>

Output:

```
sudo: usermod: command not found
mca@S53:~$ sudo usermod -G MSC EEE
sudo: usermod: command not found
mca@S53:~$ sudo usermod -G MSC EEE
usermod: user 'EEE' does not exist
mca@S53:~$ sudo usermod -G MSC Vishnu
```

- 5. id vysh :** id command in Linux is used to find out user and group names and numeric ID's (UID or group ID) of the current user or any other user in the server.

Syntax : id<username>

Output :

```
mca@S53:~$ sudo usermod -G MSC Vishnu
mca@S53:~$ id Vishnu
id=1004(Vishnu) gid=1005(Vishnu) groups=1005(Vishnu),5000(MSC)
```

- 6. compgen -g :** list all the groups.

Syntax : compgen -g

Output:

```
groupadd: group 'MS' already exists
mca@S53:~$ compgen -g
root
daemon
bin
sys
adm
tty
disk
lp
mail
news
uucp
man
```

- 7. sudo userdel vishnu :** removes user account.

Syntax : sudo userdel <username>

Output:

```
mca@S53:~$ sudo userdel Vishnu
userdel: user 'Vishnu' does not exist
```

8. sudo groupdel MS: delete an existing group.

Syntax : sudo groupdel<group name>

Output:

```
sudo: groupdel: command not found
mca@553:~$ sudo groupdel MS
mca@553:~$
```

9. compgen -g MSC: to list the mentioned group.

Syntax : compgen -g <group name>

Output:

```
mca@553:~$ compgen -g MSC
MSC
```

10.chmod +rwx v.txt : to add permissions.

Syntax : chmod +rwx filename

Output:

```
Hockey
mca@553:~$ chmod +rwx v.txt
mca@553:~$
```

11.chmod -wx v.txt : to take out write and executable permissions.

Syntax : chmod -wx filename

Output:

```
mca@553:~$ chmod -wx v.txt
mca@553:~$ cat >> v.txt
bash: v.txt: Permission denied
mca@553:~$ chmod -wx v.txt
```

12.chmod -rwx v.txt : to remove permissions.

Syntax : chmod -rwx filename

Output:

```
bash: v.txt: Permission denied
mca@553:~$ chmod -rwx v.txt
mca@553:~$ cat v.txt
cat: v.txt: Permission denied
```

13. sudo chown vjk v.txt : chown command is used to change a file's ownership, directory, or symbolic link for a user or group.

Syntax : sudo chown user name filename.txt

Output:

```
mca@553:~$ sudo chown vjk v.txt
mca@553:~$ ls -l v.txt
----- 1 vjk mca 24 Apr 25 14:51 v.txt
mca@553:~$ ifconfig -a
> ifconfig -a
> 
```