1. To Add a new user

Command-line

To add a user you must use the sudo command

Here are the commands:

To add a user.

$ sudo adduser <username>

To see the options for adding a user try the `man` command.

$ man adduser

Here is a useful example of the useradd command. Why use useradd? It gives a few more options for special cases. To add a user, give her a standard home directory in the /home folder and specify the shell she accesses by default do this:

$ sudo useradd username -m -s /bin/bash

$ sudo passwd username

2. How To Grant a User Sudo Privileges

If your new user should have the ability to execute commands with root (administrative) privileges, you will need to give the new user access to `sudo`.

We can do this by using the `visudo` command, which opens the appropriate configuration file in your editor. This is the safest way to make these changes.

If you are currently signed in as the root user, type:

visudo

If you are signed in using a non-root user with sudo privileges, type:

sudo visudo

Search for the line that looks like this:

root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

Below this line, copy the format you see here, changing only the word "root" to reference the new user that you would like to give sudo privileges to:

root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

newuser ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

You should add a new line like this for each user that should be given full sudo privileges. When you are finished, you can save and close the file by hitting `CTRL-X`, followed by "Y", and then hit "ENTER" to confirm.

Now, your new user is able to execute commands with administrative privileges.

When signed in as the new user, you can execute commands as your regular user by typing commands as normal:

some_command

You can execute the same command with administrative privileges by typing `sudo` ahead of the command:

sudo some_command

You will be prompted to enter the password of the regular user account you are signed in as.

3. Disk Usage

You can use `df:`

df -h

which will show something like this:

```
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda5        56G   47G  6.8G  88% /
none            4.0K     0  4.0K   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
udev            940M  4.0K  940M   1% /dev
tmpfs           192M  996K  191M   1% /run
none            5.0M     0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
none            957M  5.1M  952M   1% /run/shm
none            100M   44K  100M   1% /run/user
```

4. View all Disk Partitions in Linux

The following basic command list all existing disk partition on your system. The '**-l**' argument stand for (listing all partitions) is used with fdisk command to view all available partitions on Linux. The partitions are displayed by their device's names. For example: **/dev/sda**, **/dev/sdb** or **/dev/sdc**.

5. Mount Command

Once you insert new hard disks into your system, you'll typically use utilities like fdisk or parted to create partitions. Once you create a partition, you'll use mkfs command to create ext2, ext3, or ext4 partition.

Once you create a partition, you should use mount command to mount the partition into a mount point (a directory), to start using the filesystem.

The general mount command syntax to mount a device:

```
mount -t type device destination_dir
```

5. 1. Mount a CD-ROM

The device file for CD would exist under /dev directory. For example, a CD-ROM device will be mounted as shown below.

```
# mount -t iso9660 -o ro /dev/cdrom /mnt
```

In the above example, the option "-o ro" indicates that the cdrom should be mounted with read-only access. Also, make sure that the destination directory (in the above example, /mnt) exist before you execute the mount command.