**NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB**

**Name: AKHILA ANAND**

**Roll No:3**

**Batch:S2 RMCA**

**Date:25/04/22**

**Experiment No.: 7**

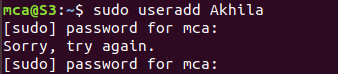
**Aim**

Familiarization of Linux Commands.

**Procedure and Output Screenshot**

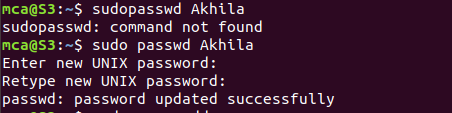
**1)sudo useradd**

useradd is a command in Linux that is used to add user accounts to your system.



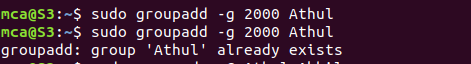
**2)sudopasswd**

passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords.



**3)sudo groupadd**

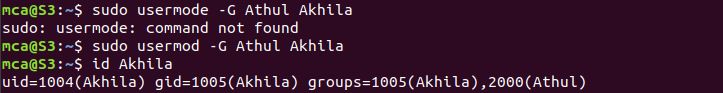
[Groups](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/groups-in-linux-system-administration/) in Linux refer to the user groups.*groupadd* command is used to create a new user group.

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**4)sudo usermode**

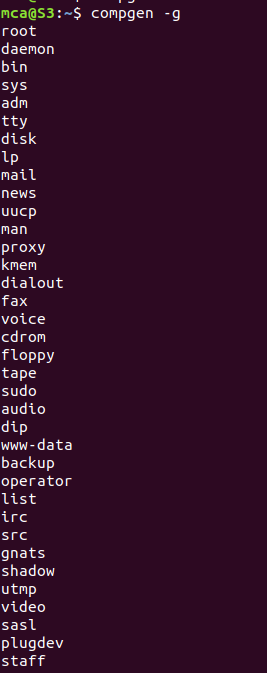
Sudo means: Run this command as root. This is required for usermod since usually only root can modify which groups a user belongs to

Usermod is a command that modifies the system configuration for a specific user



**5)compgen –g**

compgen is a bash built-in command which is used to list all the commands that could be executed in the Linux system



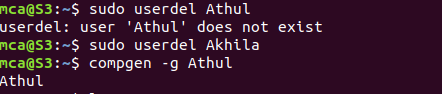
**6)sudo usermod**

**-G** = To add a supplementary groups.

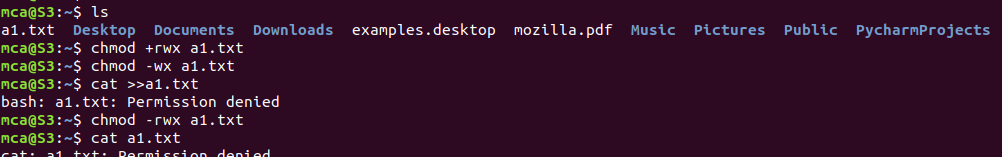


**7)sudo userdel**

The userdel command removes the user account identified by the login parameter.



**8)chmod**

the chmod command sets the [permissions](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/p/permissi.htm) of [files](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/file.htm) or [directories](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/director.htm).

**9)sudo chown**

**chown** command is used to change the file Owner or group.

