ASSIGNMENT 3

NETWORK & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

SUBMITTED TO,

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SUBMITTED BY,

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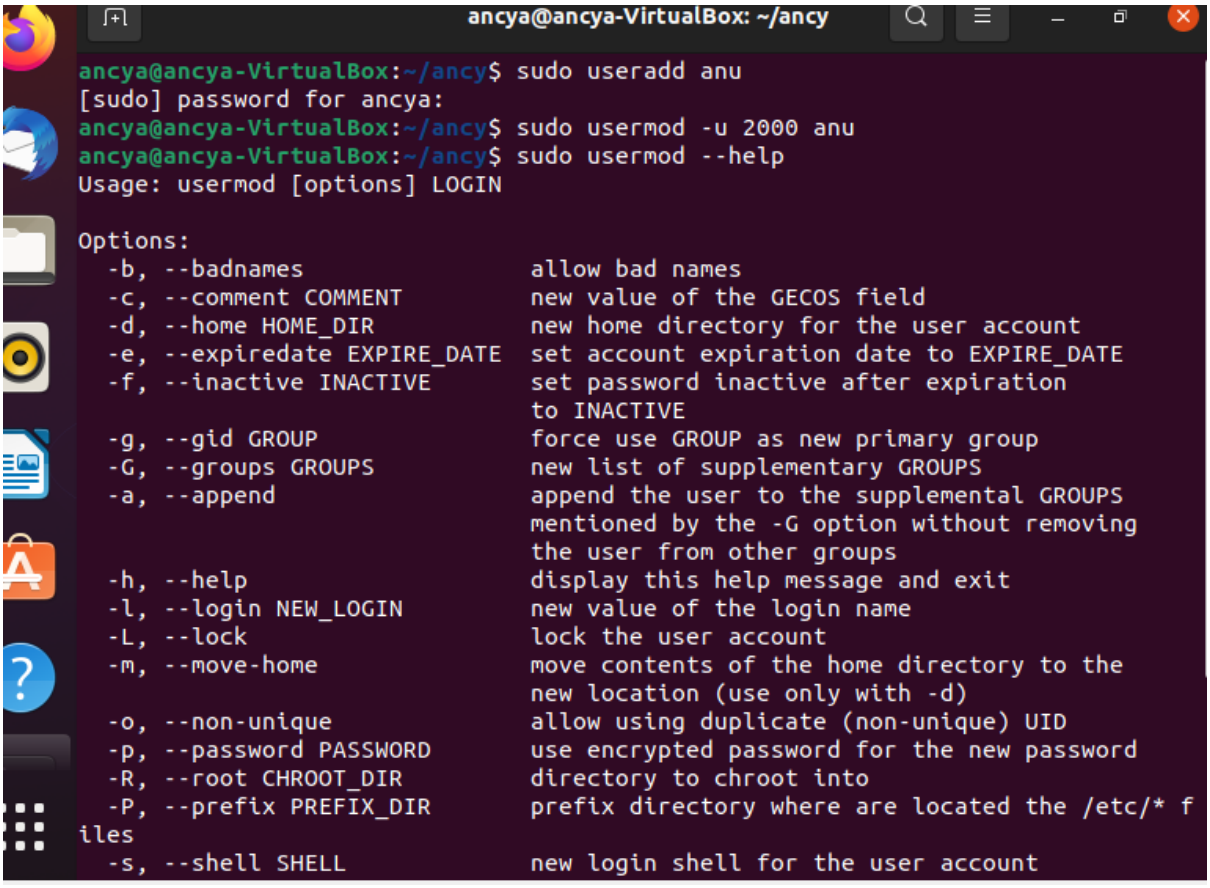
Roll no:16

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS PART-3

1. usermode

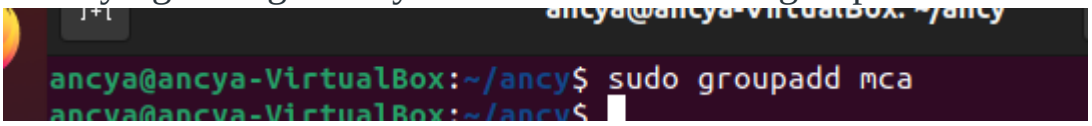
usermod command or modify user is a command in Linux that is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line. After creating a user we have to sometimes change their attributes like password or login directory etc. so in order to do that we use the Usermod command.



2. groupadd

groupmod command in Linux is used to modify or change the existing group on Linux system. It can be handled by superuser or

root user. Basically, it modifies a group definition on the system by modifying the right entry in the database of the group.

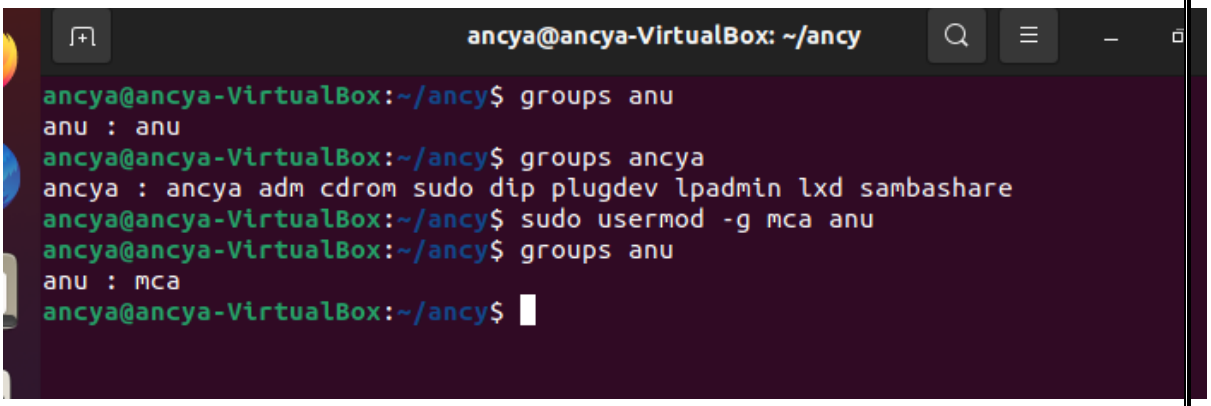


3. groups

In linux, there can be multiple users(those who use/operate the system), and groups are nothing but the collection of users. Groups make it easy to manage users with the same security and access privileges. A user can be part of different groups.

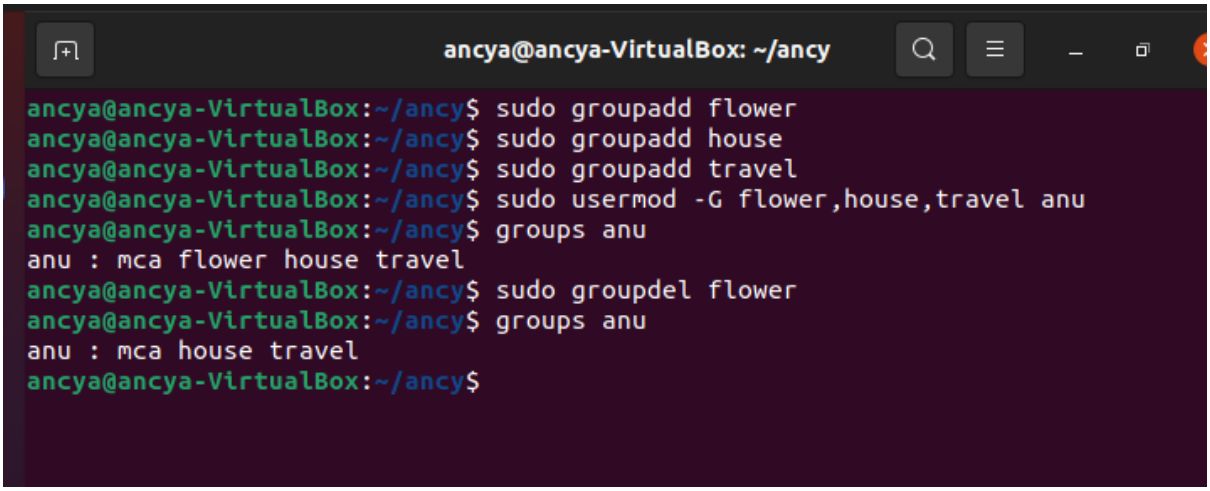
IMPORTANT POINTS:

- Groups command prints the names of the primary and any supplementary groups for each given username, or the current process if no names are given.
- If more than one name is given, the name of each user is printed before the list of that user's groups and the username is separated from the group list by a colon.



4. groupdel

groupdel command is used to delete a existing group. It will delete all entry that refers to the group, modifies the system account files, and it is handled by superuser or root user.



5. groupmod

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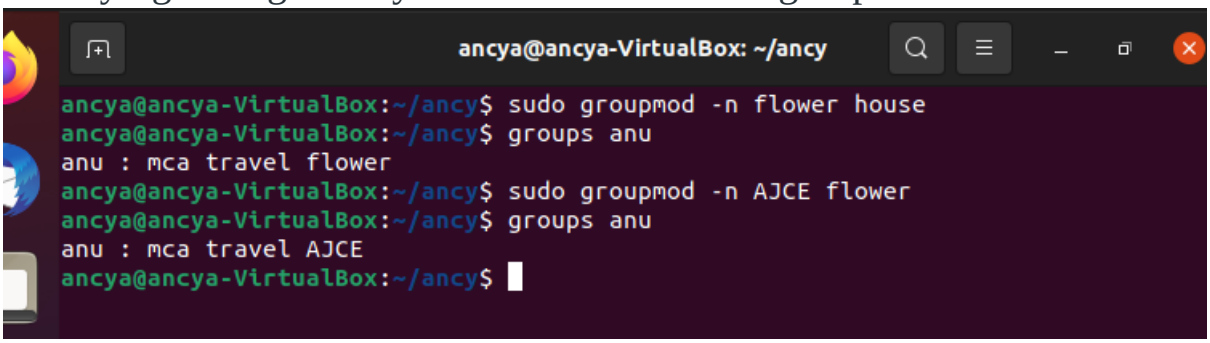
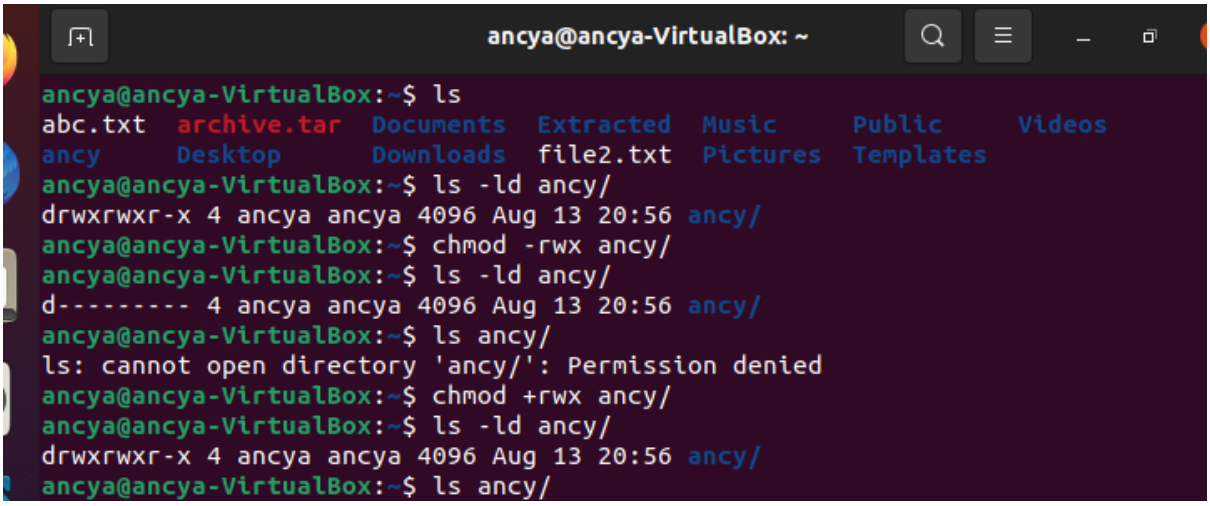


6. chmod

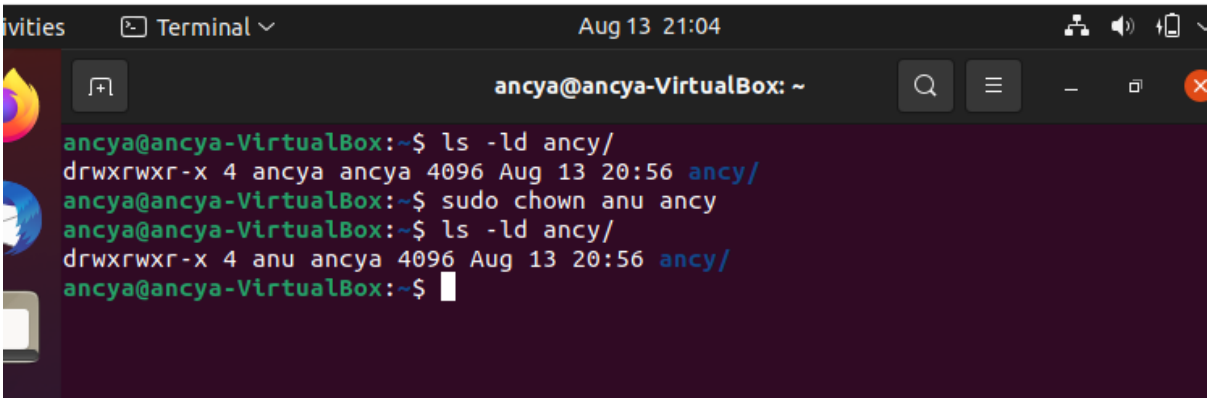
In Unix-like operating systems, the **chmod** command is used to change the access mode of a file.

The name is an abbreviation of **change mode**.



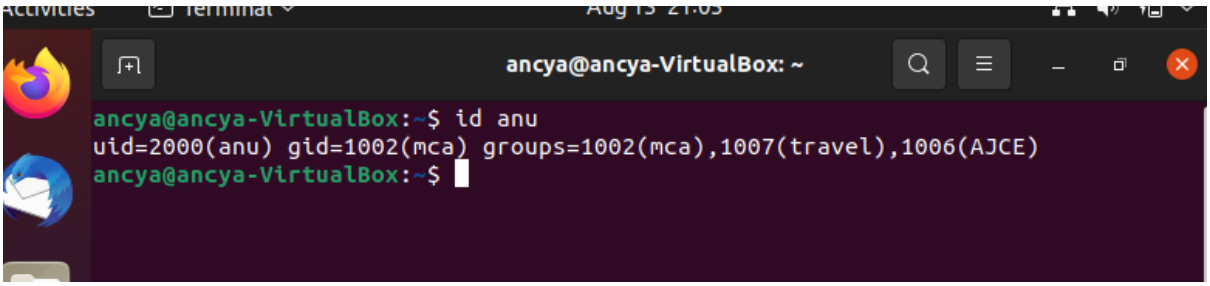
7. chown

chown command is used to change the file Owner or group. Whenever you want to change ownership you can use chown command.



8. id

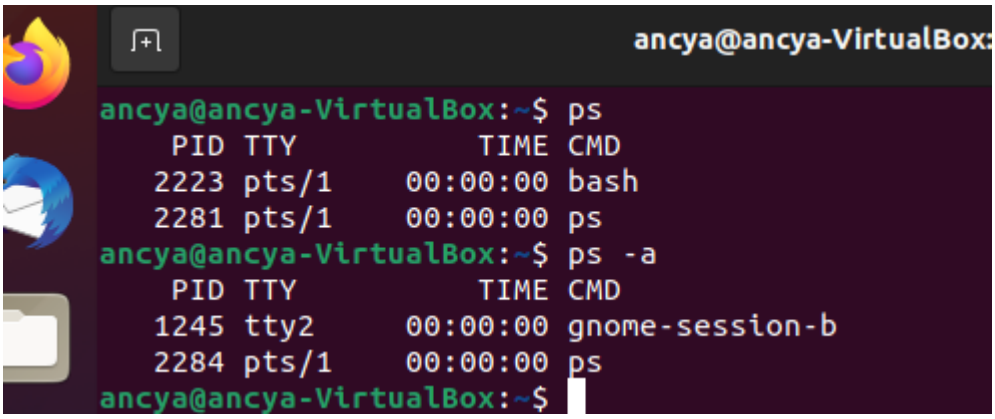
id command in Linux is used to find out user and group names and numeric ID's (UID or group ID) of the current user or any other user in the server.



9. ps

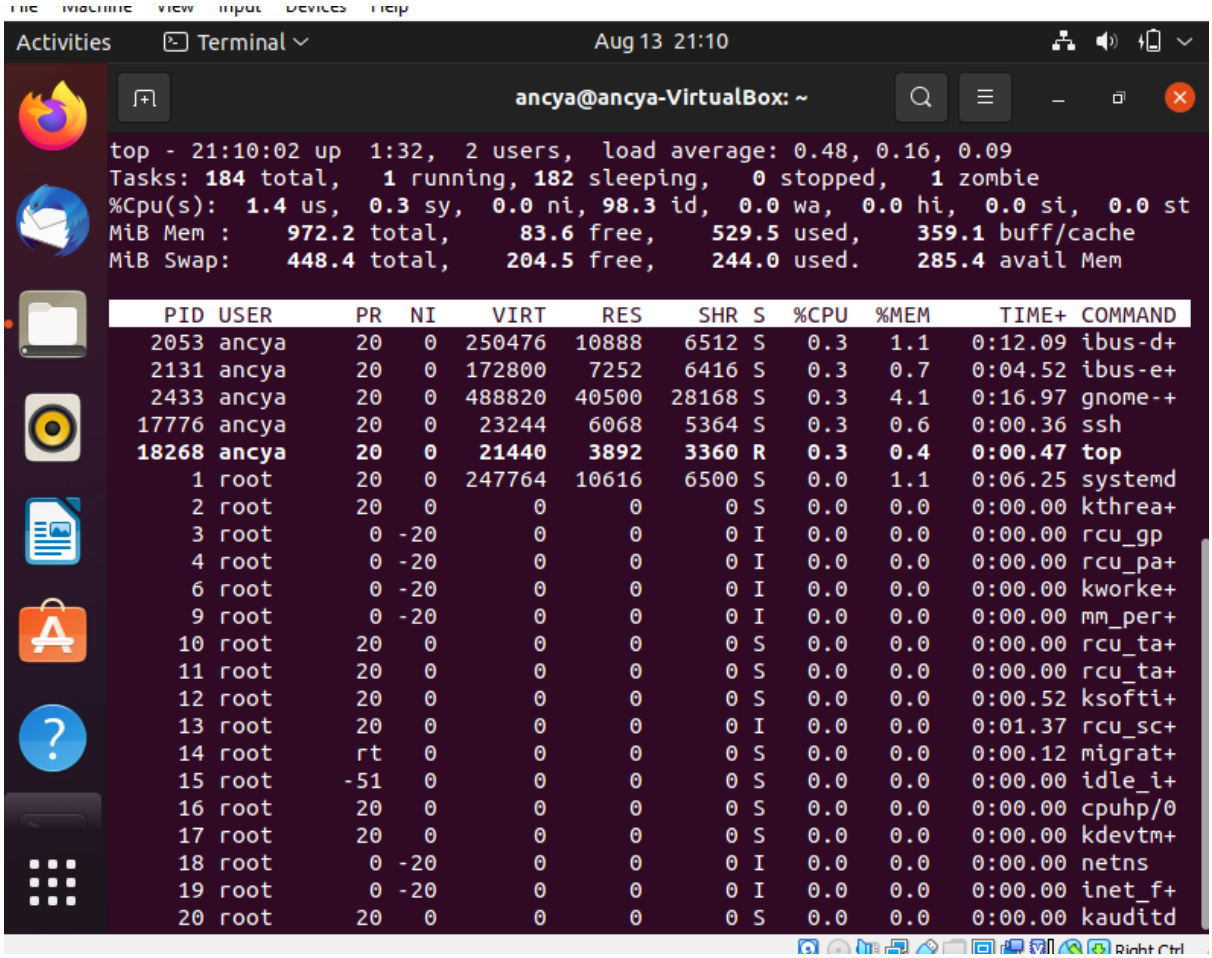
Abbreviation for **"Process Status".** ps command is used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along with some other information depends on different options. It reads the process information from the virtual files in **/proc** file-system. /proc

contains virtual files, this is the reason it’s referred as a virtual file system.



10. top

top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system. Usually, this command shows the summary information of the system and the list of processes or threads which are currently managed by the Linux Kernel.


Activities
Terminal
Aug 13 21:10
ancya@ancya-VirtualBox: ~
top - 21:10:02 up 1:32, 2 users, load average: 0.48, 0.16, 0.09
Tasks: 184 total, 1 running, 182 sleeping, 0 stopped, 1 zombie
%Cpu(s): 1.4 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.3 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 972.2 total, 83.6 free, 529.5 used, 359.1 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 448.4 total, 204.5 free, 244.0 used. 285.4 avail Mem
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
2053 ancya 20 0 250476 10888 6512 S 0.3 1.1 0:12.09 ibus-d+
2131 ancya 20 0 172800 7252 6416 S 0.3 0.7 0:04.52 ibus-e+
2433 ancya 20 0 488820 40500 28168 S 0.3 4.1 0:16.97 gnome-+
17776 ancya 20 0 23244 6068 5364 S 0.3 0.6 0:00.36 ssh
18268 ancya 20 0 21440 3892 3360 R 0.3 0.4 0:00.47 top
1 root 20 0 247764 10616 6500 S 0.0 1.1 0:06.25 systemd
2 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kthrea+
3 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_gp
4 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_pa+
6 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworke+
9 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 mm_per+
10 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_ta+
11 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_ta+
12 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.52 ksofti+
13 root 20 0 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:01.37 rcu_sc+
14 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.12 migrat+
15 root -51 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 idle_i+
16 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/0
17 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kdevtm+
18 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 netns
19 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 inet_f+
20 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kauditd