**User and Group Administration command in Linux**

In Red Hat Linux and other Linux distributions, user and group administration is an essential part of system management. Here are some common commands used for user and group administration:

* **useradd: This command is used to add a new user to the system.**

Example:

sudo useradd username

* **userdel: Deletes a user account from the system.**

Example:

sudo userdel username

* **usermod: Modifies user account properties, such as username, home directory, shell, etc.**

Example:

sudo usermod -d /new/home/directory username

* **passwd: Allows users to change their passwords or sets a password for a new user.**

Example:

passwd

* **groupadd: Adds a new group to the system.**

Example:

sudo groupadd groupname

* **groupdel: Deletes a group from the system.**

Example:

sudo groupdel groupname

* **groupmod: Modifies group properties, such as group name or GID.**

Example:

sudo groupmod -n newgroupname oldgroupname

* **gpasswd: Manages group passwords and group membership.**

Example:

sudo gpasswd -a username groupname # Adds a user to a group

sudo gpasswd -d username groupname # Removes a user from a group

* **id: Displays user and group information for a specified user.**

Example:

id username

* **su: Switches the user identity to another user, typically to root.**

Example:

su - username

* **sudo: Executes commands with superuser privileges.**

Example:

sudo command

* **chown: Changes the owner and group of files and directories.**

Example:

sudo chown username:groupname file

* **chgrp: Changes the group ownership of files and directories.**

Example:

sudo chgrp groupname file

These are some of the most commonly used user and group administration commands in Red Hat Linux and other Linux distributions. They allow administrators to manage user accounts, groups, and permissions efficiently.