

Here is a detailed list of Linux commands for managing users, groups, and disks:

Adding Users

- `sudo adduser` - Add a new user to the system. This command creates a new user account with default settings.
 - Example: `sudo adduser john`
- `sudo useradd` - Add a new user to the system with specific options. This command allows for more customization than `adduser`.
 - Example: `sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash -g 1000 john`

Modifying Users

- `sudo usermod` - Modify an existing user account.
 - Example: `sudo usermod -l johndoe john`
 - `-l` option changes the username to "johndoe"
- `sudo id` - Display information about a user, including their group membership and disk quotas.
 - Example: `sudo id john`

Adding Groups

- `sudo groupadd` - Add a new group to the system.
 - Example: `sudo groupadd developers`
- `sudo newgrp` - Create a new group with specific options. This command is similar to `groupadd`, but allows for more customization.
 - Example: `sudo newgrp -g 1001 developers`

Modifying Groups

- `sudo groupmod` - Modify an existing group.
 - Example: `sudo groupmod -n devteam developers`
 - `-n` option changes the group name to "devteam"

Adding Users to Groups

- `sudo usermod` - Add a user to a group.

- Example: `sudo usermod -a -G developers john`
 - `-a` option adds the user to the group without modifying their existing group membership
 - `-G` option specifies the group to add the user to
- `sudo gpasswd` - Add a user to a group.
 - Example: `sudo gpasswd -a john developers`

Removing Users from Groups

- `sudo usermod` - Remove a user from a group.
 - Example: `sudo usermod -G developers john`
 - `-G` option removes the user from the specified group
- `sudo gpasswd` - Remove a user from a group.
 - Example: `sudo gpasswd -d john developers`

Adding Disks

- `sudo parted` - Add a new disk to the system. This command requires more expertise and is typically used by system administrators.
 - Example: `sudo parted /dev/sdb mklabel gpt`
- `sudo fdisk` - Add a new disk to the system using the legacy `fdisk` command. This command is deprecated in favor of `parted`.
 - Example: `sudo fdisk /dev/sdb`

Modifying Disks

- `sudo parted` - Modify an existing disk.
 - Example: `sudo parted /dev/sda resize 10`
 - `resize` option increases the size of the disk to 10GB
- `sudo mkfs` - Format a new disk with a specific filesystem type.
 - Example: `sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1`

Note that this is not an exhaustive list, and you should always consult the manual pages for each command (`man <command>`) for more detailed information. Additionally, some commands may require `sudo` privileges to execute.