Red Hat Linux Server
Module – 4

- **What is default UID for root user ?**

The default User Identifier (UID) for the root user in Linux is 0.

- **What is default UID for system user ?**

The default User Identifier (UID) Range for the system user in Linux is 1-500 or 1-999.

- **What is the uid for normal users ?**

The default User Identifier (UID) for the normal user in Linux is 501 or 1000.

- **How to add comment in user file?**

sudo usermod -c 'This user is in Administrator department' parag.

- **From " /etc/passwd " which information will we gather ?**

The /etc/passwd file in Linux is a plain text-based database that contains information for all user accounts on the system. Each line in the file represents a user account and contains seven fields separated by colons.
Username, Password, UID, GID, GECOS, Home Directory, Login Shell.

- **From " /etc/shadow " which information will we gather ?**

The /etc/shadow file in Linux is a text file that contains information about the system's users' passwords. Each line in the file represents a user account and contains nine fields separated by colons.
Username, Encrypted Password, Last Password Change, Minimum Password Age, Maximum Password Age, Warning Period, Inactivity Period, Expiration Date, Unused.

- **From " /etc/group " which information will we gather ?**

The /etc/group file in Linux is a text file that contains information about the system's user groups. Each line in the file represents a group and contains four fields separated by colons.
Group Name, Password, Group ID, Group List.

- **From " /etc/gshadow " which information will we gather ?**

The /etc/gshadow file in Linux is a text file that contains information about the system's group passwords and group membership. Each line in the file represents a group and contains four fields separated by colons.
Group Name, Encrypted Password, Group Administrators, Group Members.

- **What is the meaning of + and – in file permission?**

The + operator is used to add specific permissions.
The - operator is used to remove specific permissions.

- **What is " r " " w " ' x " in file permission.**

r: Read permissions. The file can be opened, and its content viewed.
w: Write permissions. The file can be edited, modified, and deleted.
x: Execute permissions. If the file is a program, it can be run.

- **Which command is used to delete any user with its home directory?**

In Linux, you can delete a user along with their home directory using the **userdel** or **deluser** command with the **--remove** or **--remove-home** options.

- **How to add new user without home directory ?**

sudo useradd -r -s /bin/false parag

- **Command to assign account expiry to the user ?**

sudo chage -E YYYY-MM-DD parag
sudo usermod -e YYYY-MM-DD parag

- **Command to add a new group …**

sudo groupadd groupname

- **What is default root permission for file?**

In Linux, when a file is created by the root user, the default permissions are typically -rw-r--r--.

- **Which command is used to set user ownership?**

In Linux, you can set the user ownership of a file or directory using the **chown** command.

- **Which command is used to remove the password of any user?**

In Linux, you can remove the password of a user using the passwd command with the --delete or -d option.

- **What is the use of “ gpasswd “ ?**

The **gpasswd** command allows you to edit a group's password, members, and administrators.

- **Command to change password policy**

ipa pwpolicy-mod use options like **--minlength**

- **What is use of “ sudo “**

The sudo command in Linux stands for “Super User DO”. It allows users to execute commands with the privileges of another user, including the root user.