# ASSIGNMENT\_3 NETWORK LAB

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RMCA – B Batch

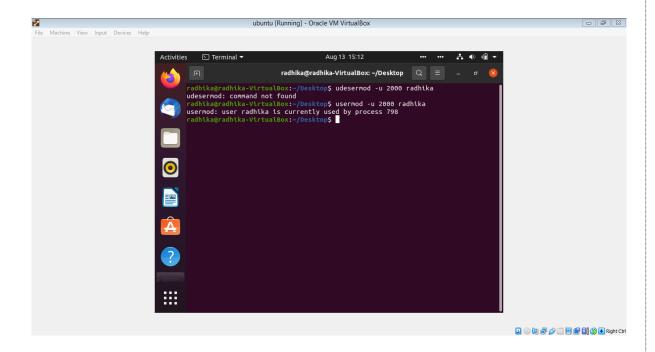
Submitted On:

12/08/2021

#### **BASIC LINUX COMMANDS**

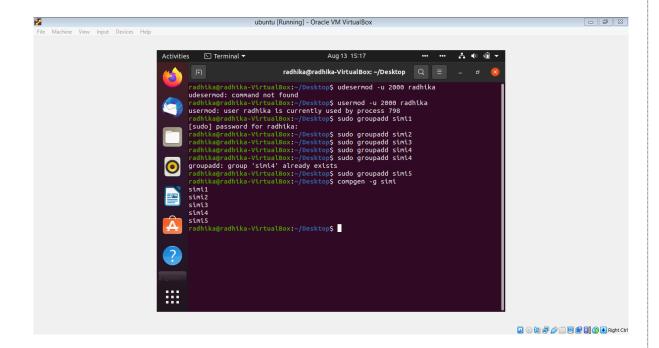
#### 1. usermod

- usermod command 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.



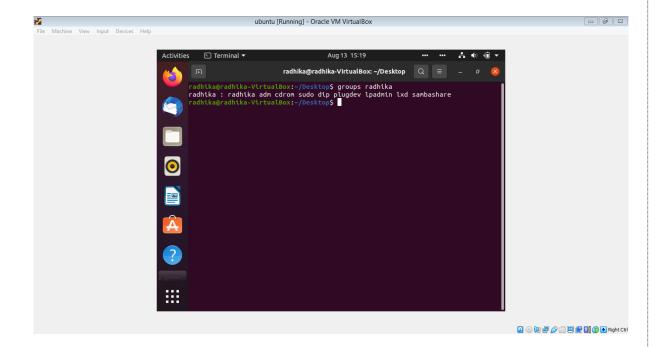
### 2. groupadd

- groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the command line and the default values from the system.
- It can be handled by superuser or root user.



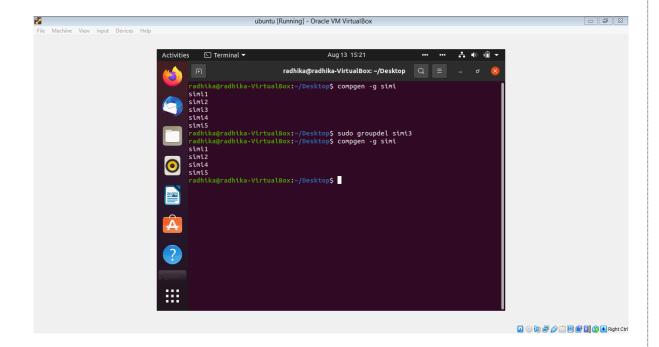
# 3. groups

- It print the groups a user is in.
- Groups make it easy to manage users with the same security and access privileges.



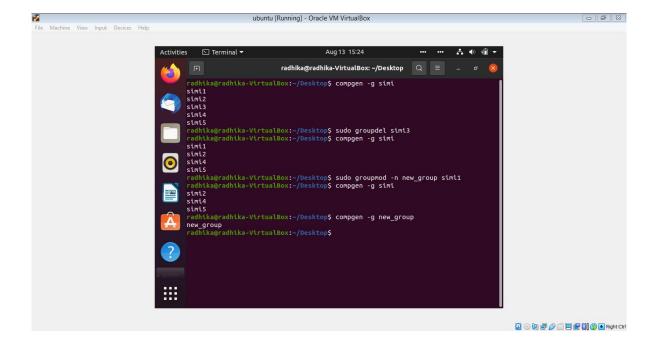
### 4. groupdel

• groupdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to group and it is handled by super or root user.



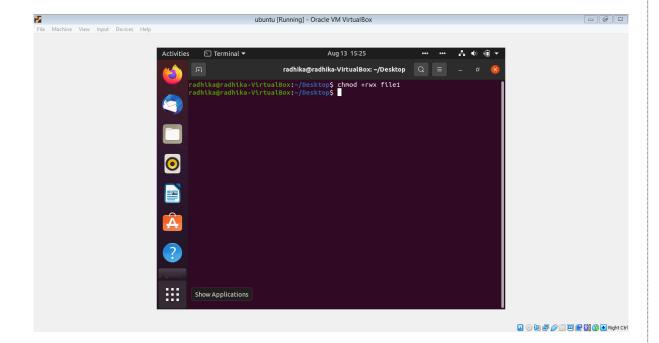
# 5. groupmod

• The groupmod command modifies the definition of the specified group by modifying the appropriate entry in the group database.



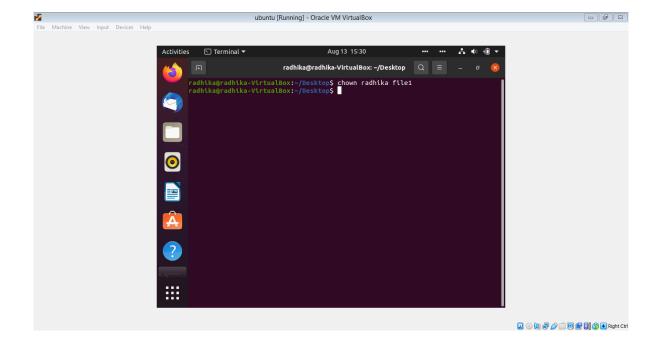
# 6. chmod

- Stands for change mode
- To change directory permissions of file or directory in Linux.



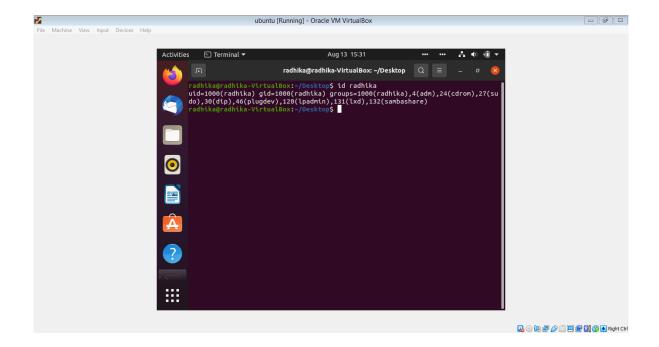
### 7. chown

• The chown command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory.



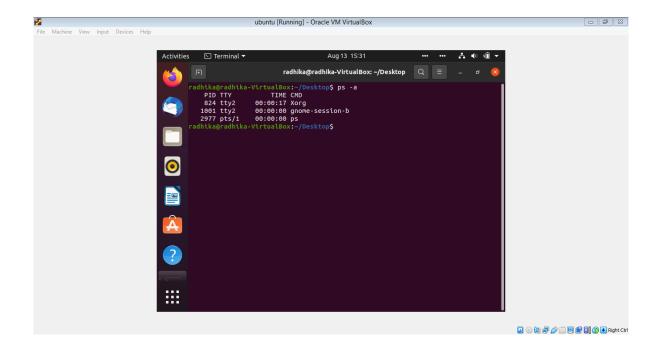
#### 8. id

• 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.



# 9. ps

- Stands for Process Status.
- It is a command line utility that is used to display or view information related to the processes running in a Linux system.



# **10.** top

- top command is used to show the Linux processes.
- It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system

