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ITC 136

User Administration

1. Logging a user out
   1. 1)]pkill -KILL -u **{**username**}**
2. asking a user nicely to end a process that is taking up too much cpu
   1. top -b -n1 -c | awk '/PID \*USER/{print;getline;print}'
3. killing a process that is taking up too much cpu. Please note: if the process is hung you will need to use kill -9.
   1. killall **{**process name**}**
4. Constructing a find command that finds files in all home directories over 2 GB's
   1. find /home/ -size +2G
5. Constructing a find command that finds all .doc files on the filesystem owned by a particular user
   1. find directory-location -user {username} -name {\*.doc}
6. Using the renice command to change the priority of a single process owned by a user
   1. renice -n (priority) -p (PID)
7. Using the renice command to change the priority of all processes run by a user
   1. renice -n (priority) -u (username)
8. Examine the permissions on your user's home directory. Decipher what they are and what they mean. What chmod command would you use to create those permissions?
   1. chmod u+ (?? Not entirely sure about this)
9. If you wanted all the files your user created to be rwxr-xr-x by default, what umask would you set in their .bashrc file?
   1. umask 022
10. Putting all your users in one group that has access to a directory you've created with d---rwx------ permissions.
    1. sudo chown :new\_group2 newdir ------------ chmod 070 newdir
11. Writing a message to all users logged into the machine
    1. Writing a message to all users logged into the machine – wall “addmessage”
12. Writing a message to a specific user logged into your machine
    1. Send message to specific user   
       - sudo su  
       - apt-get install openssh-server  
       - ssh username@IP address  
       - Enter password   
       - wall “Hello”