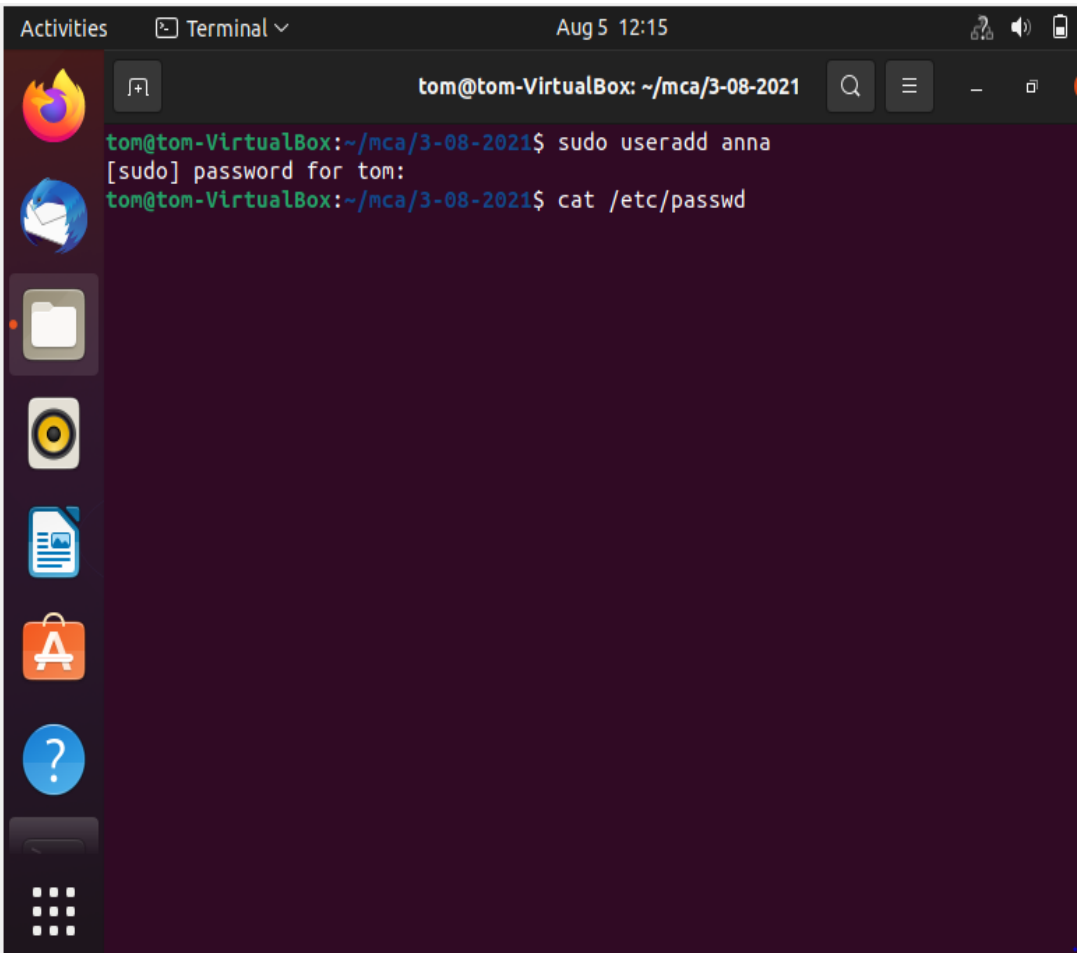
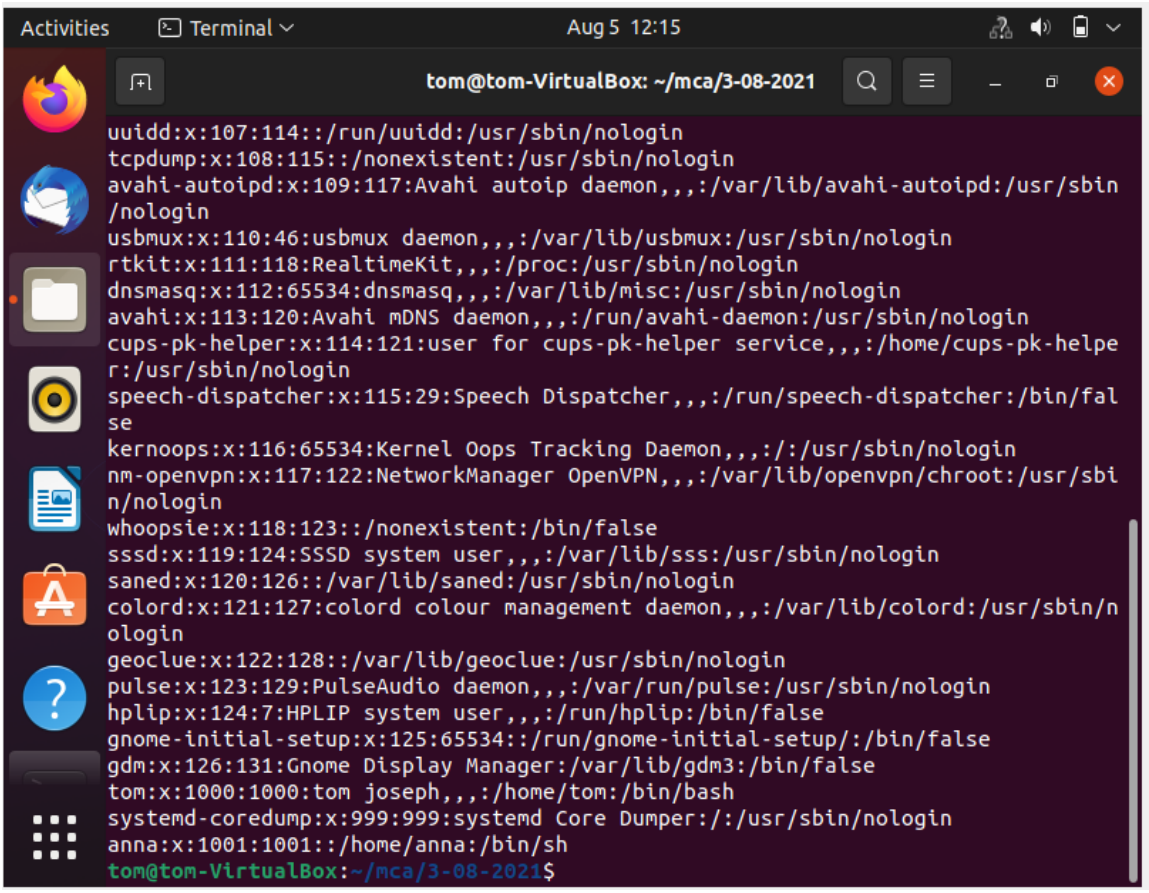
Assignment-3

Commands

1. usermode

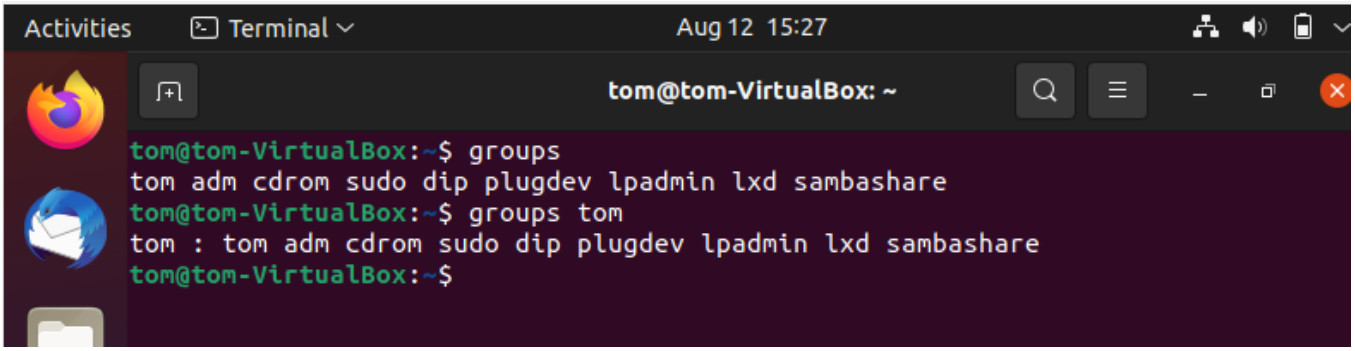
The usermod command or modify user is a command in Linux that is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line. After creating a user we have to sometimes change their attributes like password or login directory etc.





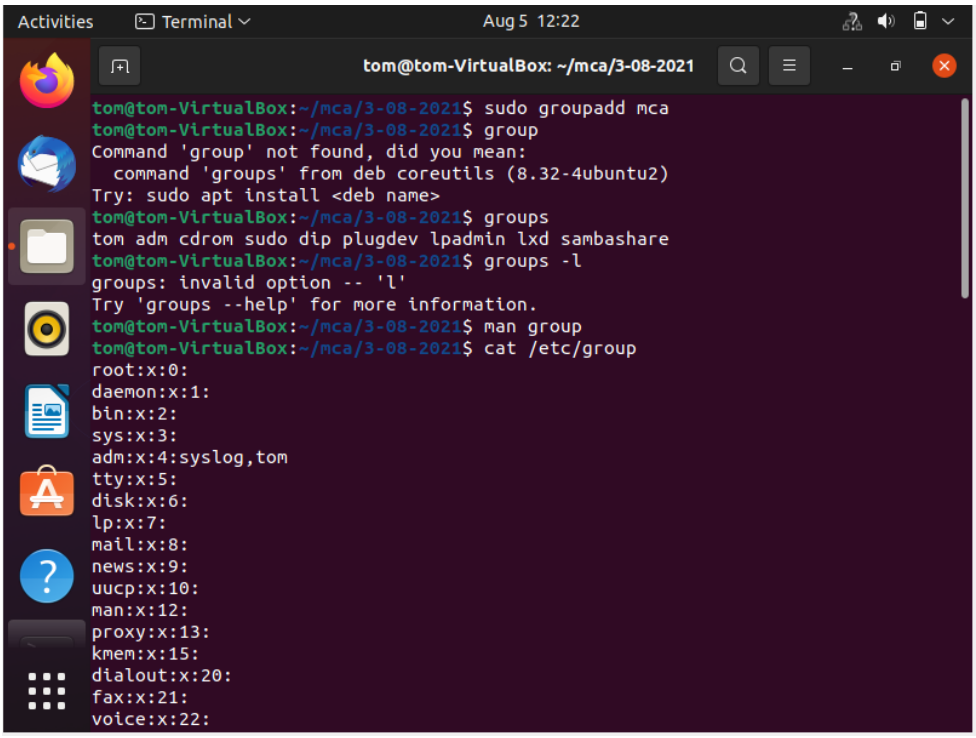
2. group

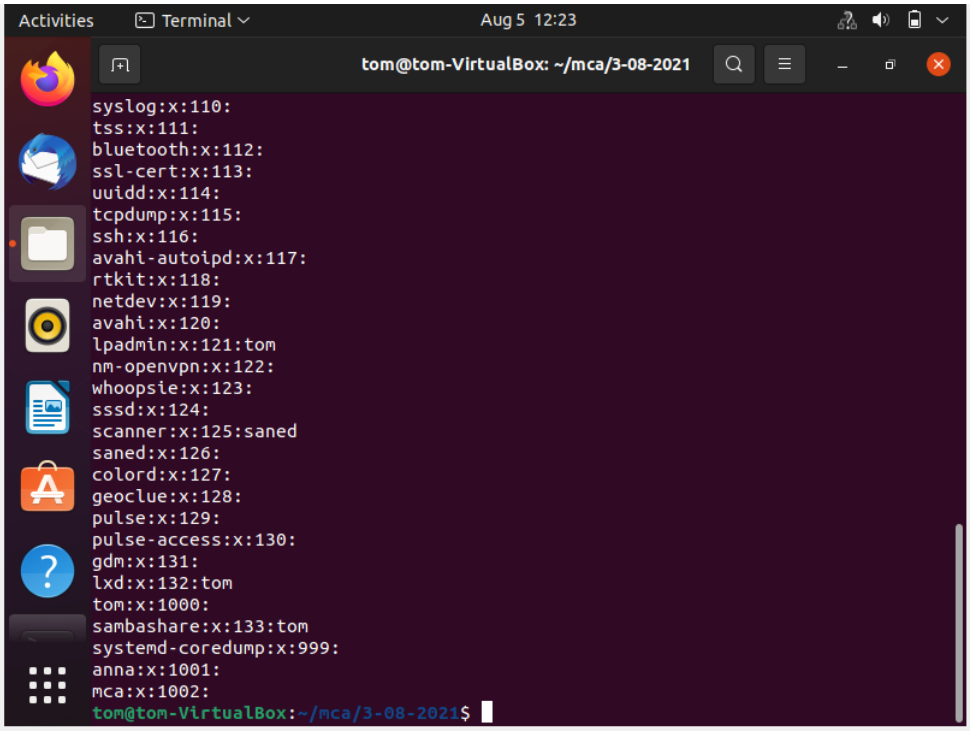
The groups command prints the names of the primary and any supplementary groups for each given username, or the current process if no names are given. If more than one name is given, the name of each user is printed before the list of that user's groups and the username is separated from the group list by a colon.



3. groupadd

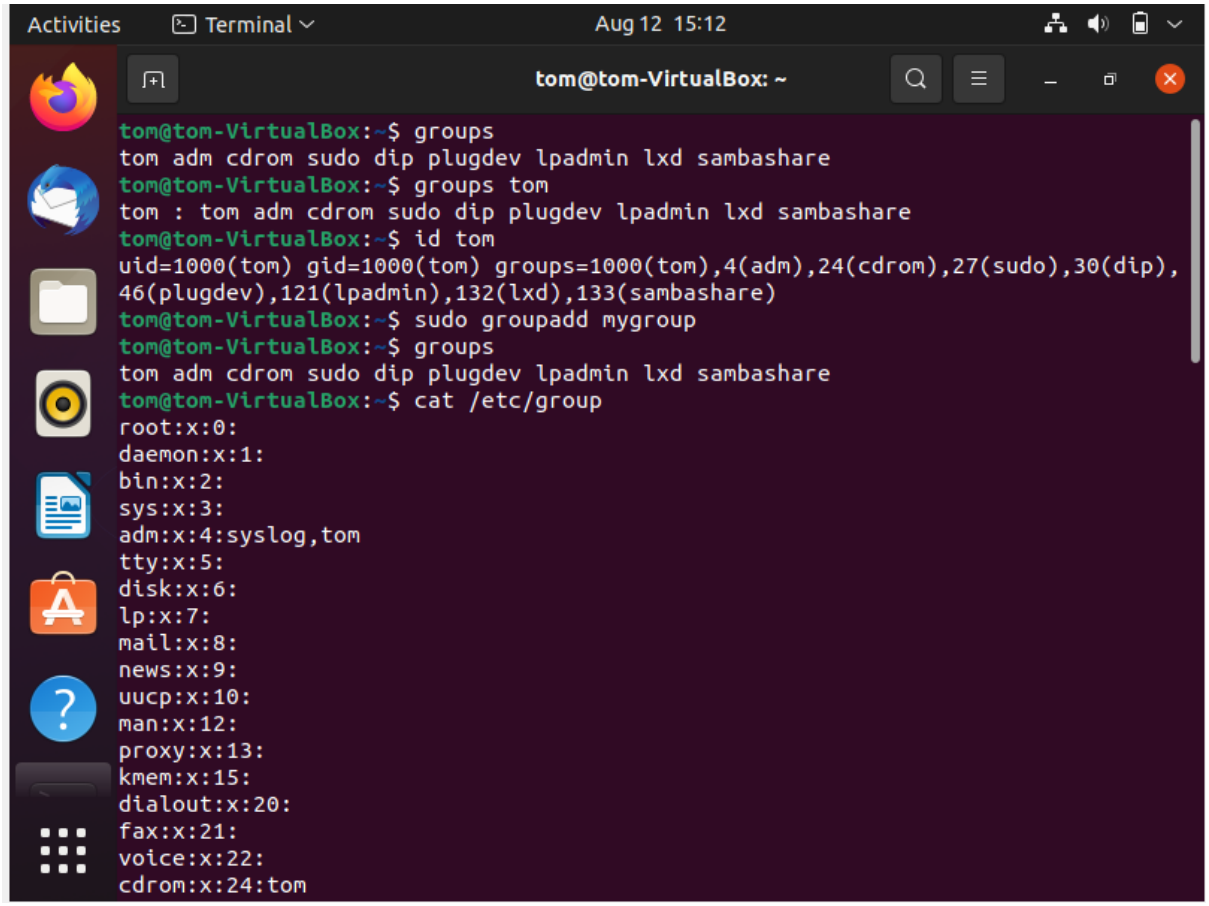
The groupadd command is used for create a new group to create a new group in Linux

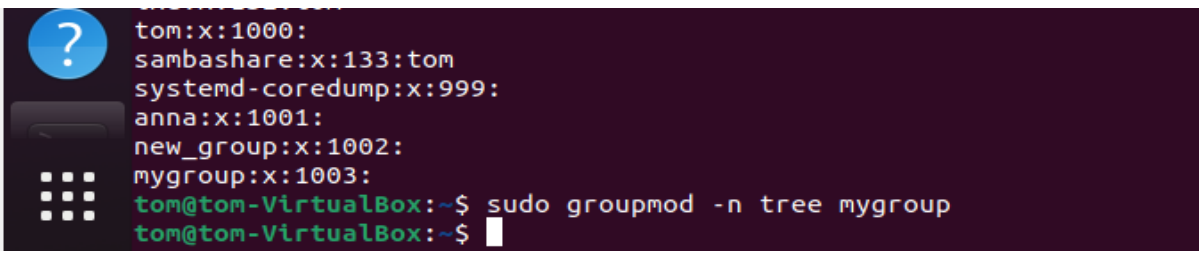




4. groupmod

The groupmod command in Linux is used to modify or change the existing group on Linux system. It can be handled by superuser or root user. Basically, it modifies a group definition on the system by modifying the right entry in the database of the group. Syntax: groupmod [option] GROUP.

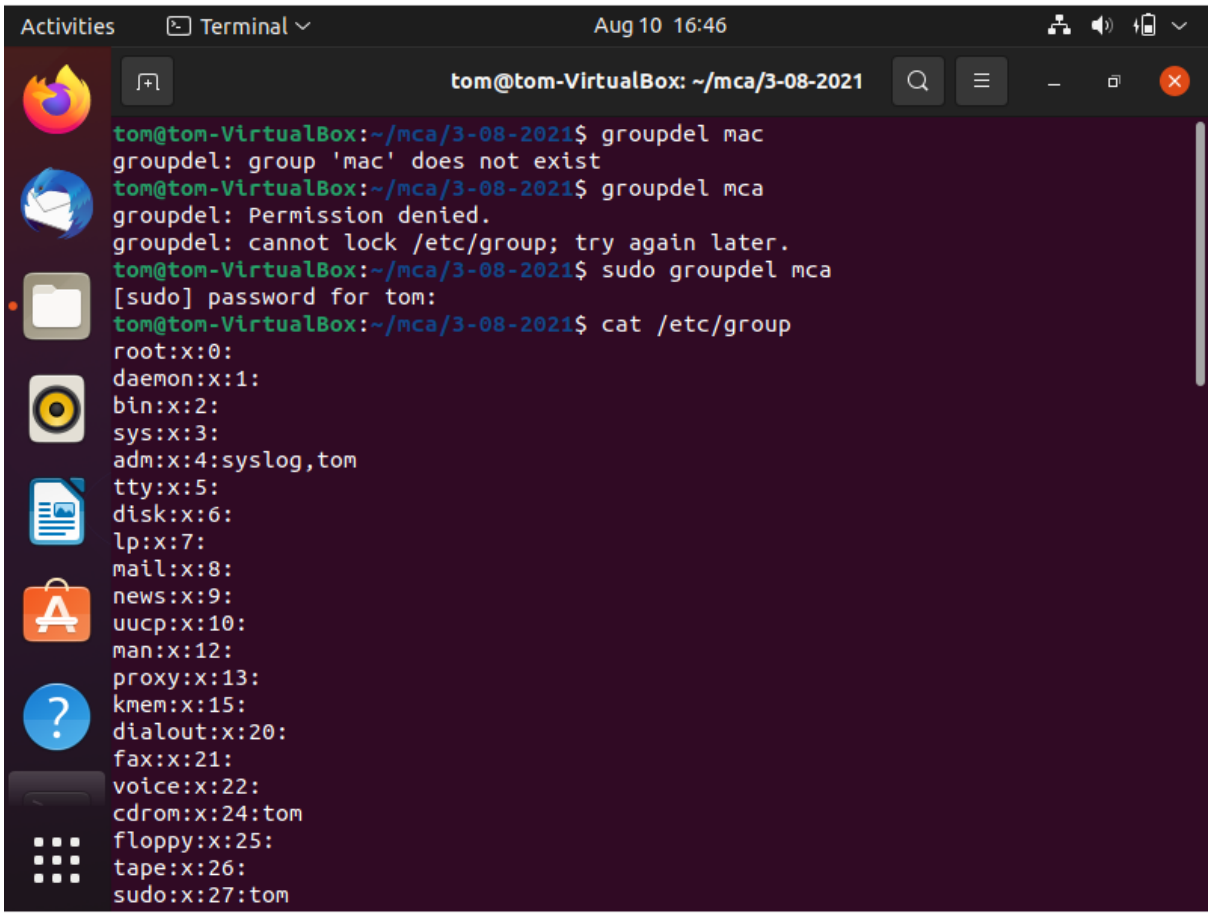




```
gdm:x:131:
lxd:x:132:tom
tom:x:1000:
sambashare:x:133:tom
systemd-coredump:x:999:
anna:x:1001:
new_group:x:1002:
tree:x:1003:
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~$
```

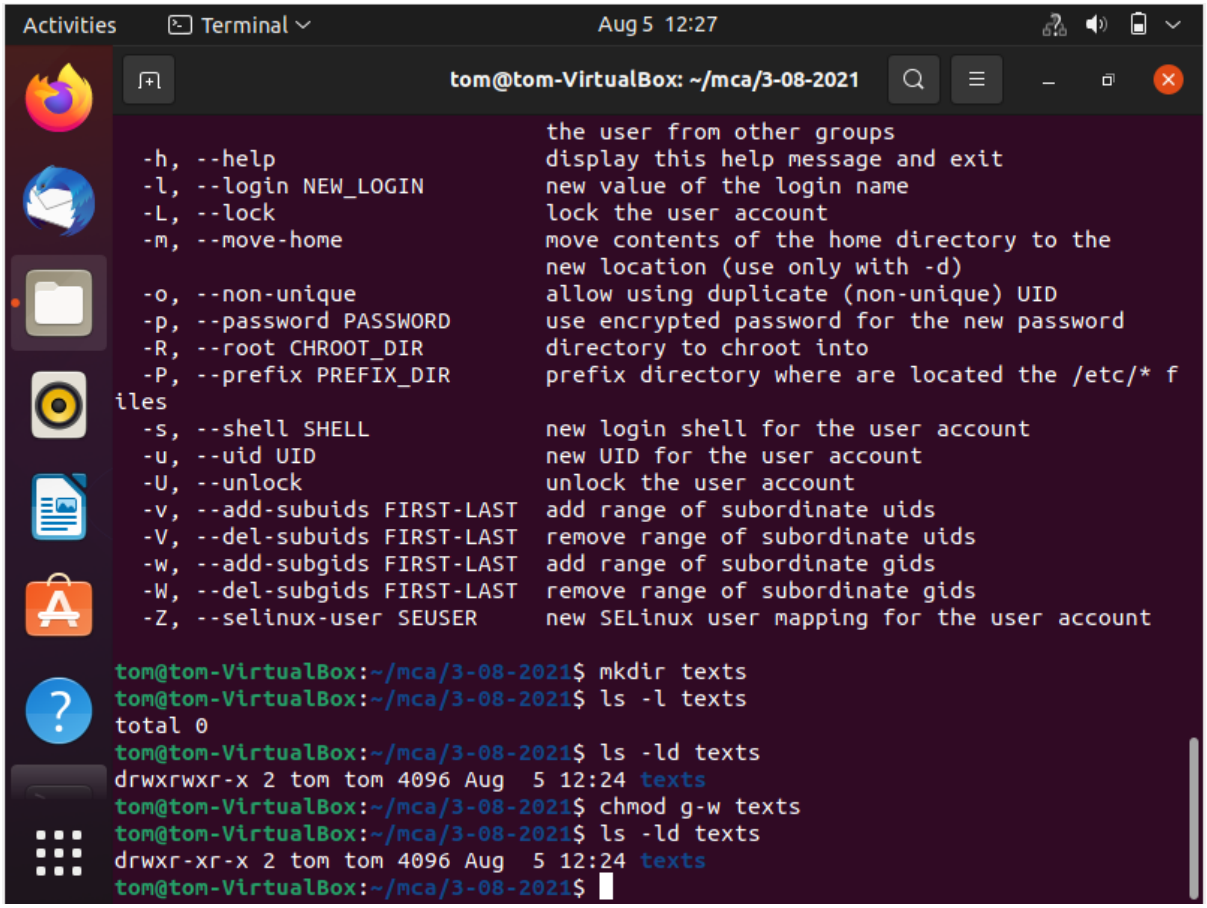
5. groupdel

The groupdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to group. The named group must exist.



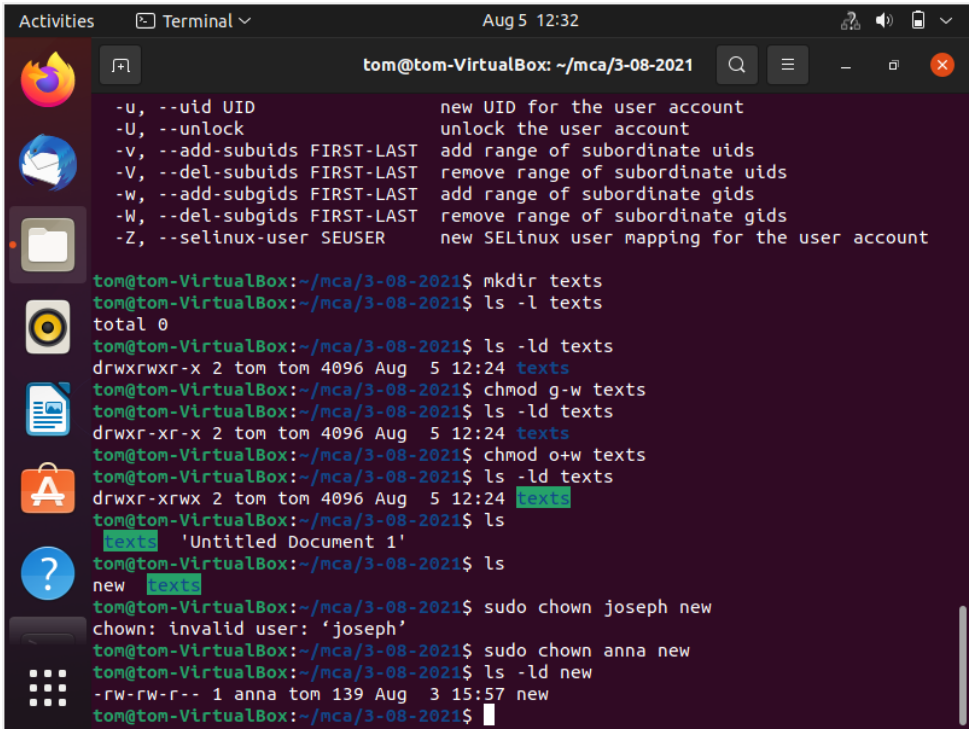
6. chmod

The chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file.



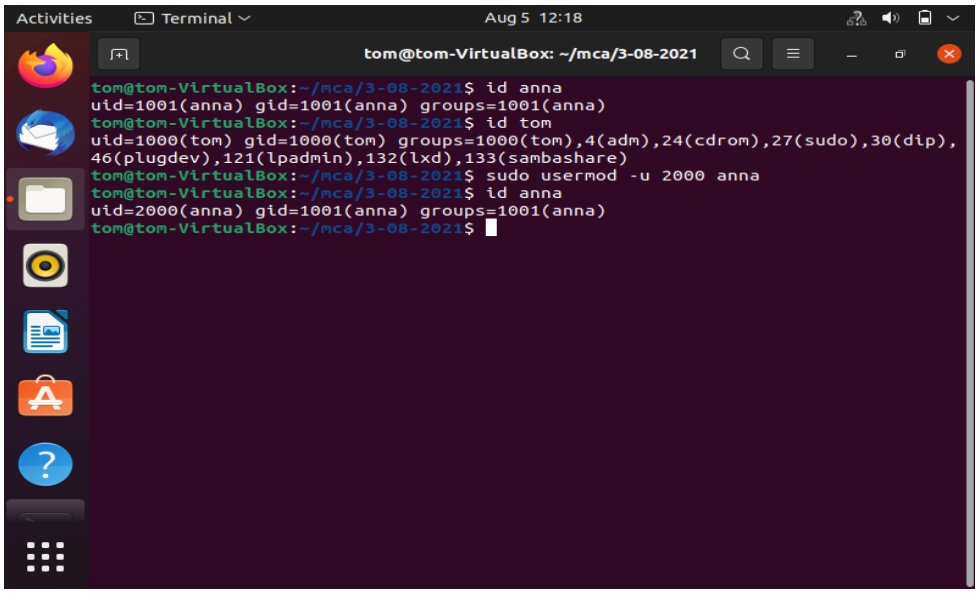
7. chown

The chown command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory, or symbolic link. In Linux, all files are associated with an owner and a group and assigned with permission access rights for the file owner, the group members, and others.



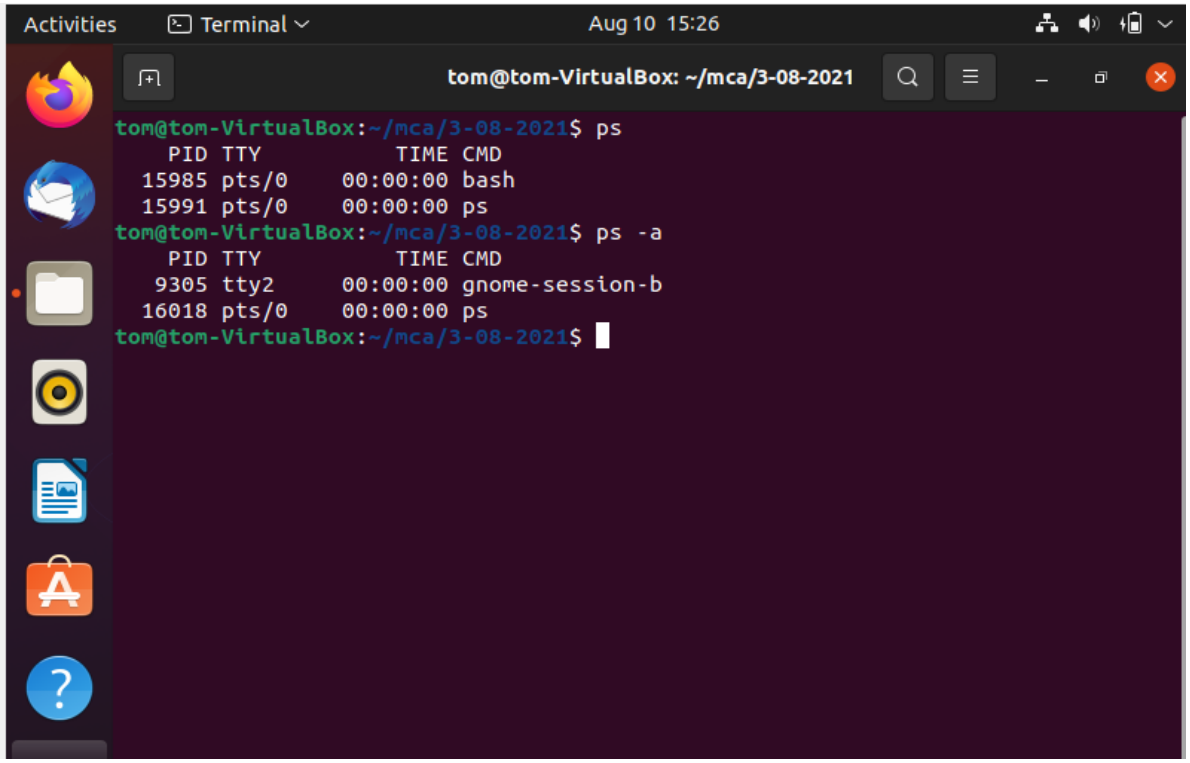
8. id

The 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 or any other user in the server. This command is useful to find out the following information as listed below: User name and real user id.



9. ps

The ps command in Linux is used to display about running processes on the system. You can get information like process ID (PID) for the processes you or any other user is running on the same Linux system.



10. top

The Linux top command shows the running processes within your Linux environment that consume the most system resources.