* Chapter-11 User Environment *

* Learning objective

-> By the end of this chapter, you should be able to

- use and configure user accounts and user groups.
- use and set environment variable.
- use the Previous shell command history.
- use keyboard shortcuts.
- use and define aliases.
- use and set file permission and owernership.

* Identifying the current user.

-> As you know, Linux is a multi-user operating system, meaning more than one user user can log on at the same time.

- To identify the current user, type whoami.
- To list the currently logged loggen on users type who.

→ Giving who the -a option will give more detailed information.

* Creating Aliases

→ You can customize commands or modify the behaviour of already existing ones by creating aliases.

→ Typing alias with no arguments will list currently defined aliases.

→ Please note there should not be any spaces on either side of equals sign

→ And the alias defination needs to be placed within either single or double quotes if it contains any spaces.

* Adding and Removing users

-> Adding a new user is done with useradd and removing an existing user is done with userdel.

-> In the simplest form, an account for new user bjmoose would be done with

$ sudo useradd bjmoose.

-> which, by default, sets the home directory to /home/bjmoose populates it with some basic file and add a line to etc/passwd

-> Removing a user account is as easy typing userdel bjmoose. How ever this will leave the /home/bjmoose directory intact.

-> To remove the home directory while removing the account one needs to use the -r option to userdel.

-> Typing id with no argument gives information about the current user, as in.

$ id

* Adding and Removing Groups

→ Adding a new group is done with groupadd

$ sudo /usr/sbin/groupadd anewgroup

→ The group can be Removed with

$ sudo /usr/sbin/groupdel anewgroup

→ Adding a user to an already existing group is done with usermod.

→ For example, you would first look at what group the user already belongs to

$ groups rjsquirrel

rjsquirrel : rjsquirrel

and then add the new group

$ sudo /usr/sbin/usermod -a -G anewgroup rjsquirrel.

$ groups rjsquirrel

rjsquirrel : rjsquirrel anewgroup

→ Removing a user from the group is somewhat trickier. The -G option to usermod must give a complete list of groups.

```
$ sudo /usr/sbin/usermod -G rjsquirrel rjsquirrel
$ groups rjsquirrel
rjsquirrel : rjsquirrel
```

* Elevating to root Account

→ To execute just one command with root priviledge type sudo <command>.

→ When the command is complete, you will return to being a normal unpriviledge user.

→ Sudo configuration files are stored in the /etc/sudoers file and in the /etc/sudoers.d/ directory.

→ By default, the sudoers.d is empty.