

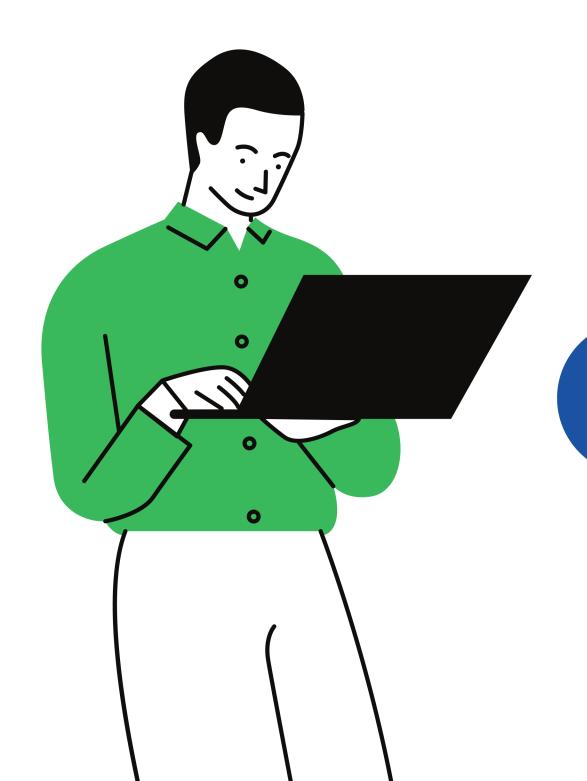
### Day 4

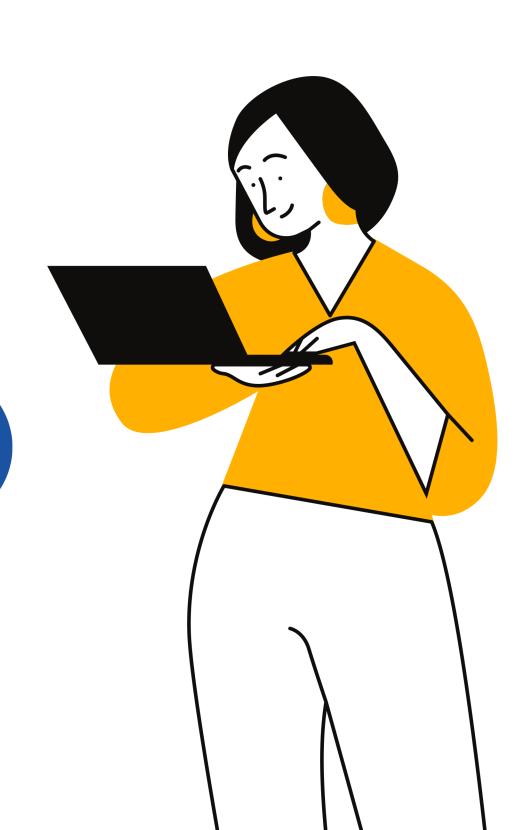
DevOps with AWS Engineering

### Linux Part 2

Thoda hai, thode ki zarurat hai

#75DaysOfDevOps





### Thought of the day

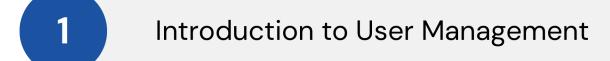
Keep smiling:)





## Aaj ka Kahani 😜

Apni seat belts kriypya badh lijiye



- 2 User Management Commands
- 3 Group Management Commands
- File Permissions and Ownership
- 5 Practical Examples



### Introduction to User Management

Why Manage Users and Groups?

- **Security** 
  - Restrict access to sensitive data to authorized users.
- Organization
  Group users based on their roles or departments for better management.
- Control

Assign and manage permissions to ensure users have the right level of access.



### User Management Commands

Creating and Managing Users

- adduser Add a new user.

  sudo adduser username
- 3 usermod Modify a user..

  sudo usermod option username

#### Common options:

- -I new\_username (change username)
- -d /new/home/dir (change home directory)
- -G group1,group2 (add to new groups)

Viewing User Information

- id: Display user ID, group ID, and group memberships.

  id username
- whoami: Display the current logged-in user's username whoami



### User Management Commands

Creating and Managing Users

Command	Explanation
sudo useradd <username></username>	Adding a new user
sudo passwd <username></username>	Setting a password for the new
	user
sudo userdel <username></username>	Deleting the user
sudo groupadd <groupname></groupname>	Adding a new group
sudo groupdel <groupname></groupname>	Deleting the group
sudo usermod -g <groupname></groupname>	Adding a user to a primary group
<username></username>	riading a asci to a primary group



### File Permissions and Ownership

#### **Understanding Permissions**

- Read (r): Permission to read the file or directory contents.
- Write (w): Permission to modify the file or directory contents.
- Execute (x): Permission to execute the file or access the directory.

**chown:** Change the owner and group of a file or directory

sudo chown owner:group filename

chmod: Change the permissions of a file or directory

sudo chmod mode filename

Numeric modes: **r=4**, **w=2**, **x=1** (e.g., chmod 755 means owner can read/write/execute, group can read/execute, others can read/execute)

# Questions

Ab jo bhi sawaal hai, poochh lo. Koi bhi sawaal chhota ya bada nahi hota.

"Pata nahi, kal Kaun Banega Crorepati mein aa jaye!"