



# Linux Commands for Professional Environment

## User, Group and Password Management

### Practical Examples

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## Linux Commands

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# Linux Commands

## useradd Command

The `useradd` command is used to create a new user account in Linux.

**Syntax:**

`useradd [options] USERNAME`

**Common Options:**

- `-c COMMENT` : Adds a comment (typically the user's full name).
- `-d HOME_DIR` : Specifies the home directory for the user.
- `-e EXPIRE_DATE` : Sets the account expiration date in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- `-g GROUP` : Sets the primary group for the user.
- `-G GROUPS` : Sets additional groups for the user (comma-separated).
- `-m` : Creates the user's home directory if it does not exist.
- `-s SHELL` : Specifies the login shell for the user.
- `-u UID` : Sets the user ID for the user.

### Examples:

**Create a user with a home directory and a specified shell:**

```
useradd -m -s /bin/bash john
```

**Create a user with a comment and an expiration date:**

```
useradd -c "John Doe" -e 2024-12-31 john
```

**Create a user with a specific UID and primary group:**

```
useradd -u 1001 -g developers john
```

**Create a user and add them to multiple groups:**

```
useradd -m -G developers,admins john
```

## groupadd Command

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

**Syntax:**

`groupadd [options] GROUPNAME`

**Common Options:**

- `-g GID` : Sets the group ID for the new group.
- `-r` : Creates a system group with a GID less than 1000.

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## Examples:

### Create a group with a specific GID:

```
groupadd -g 1001 developers
```

### Create a system group:

```
groupadd -r sysadmins
```

### Create a standard group:

```
groupadd project_team
```

## passwd Command

The `passwd` command is used to change a user's password.

## Syntax:

```
passwd [options] [USERNAME]
```

## Common Options:

- `-d` : Deletes the user's password (disables password login).
- `-e` : Forces the user to change their password at the next login.
- `-l` : Locks the user's password, disabling their account.
- `-u` : Unlocks the user's password, enabling their account.

## Examples:

### Change the password for the current user:

```
passwd
```

### Change the password for a specific user:

```
passwd john
```

### Lock a user's password:

```
passwd -l john
```

### Unlock a user's password:

```
passwd -u john
```

### Force a user to change their password at the next login:

```
passwd -e john
```

### Delete a user's password (disable password login):

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`passwd -d john`

## Combined Example

**Create a user alice with a home directory, add her to a group engineers, and set her password:**

**Create the group**

`groupadd engineers`

**Create the user with a home directory and add to the group**

`useradd -m -g engineers alice`

**Set the user's password**

`passwd alice`

## usermod

The `usermod` command is used to modify an existing user account.

**Syntax:**

`usermod [options] USERNAME`

**Common Options:**

- `-c COMMENT` : Changes the comment (typically the user's full name).
- `-d HOME_DIR` : Changes the user's home directory.
- `-e EXPIRE_DATE` : Sets the account expiration date.
- `-g GROUP` : Changes the user's primary group.
- `-G GROUPS` : Adds the user to additional groups (comma-separated).
- `-l LOGIN` : Changes the user's login name.
- `-L` : Locks the user account.
- `-U` : Unlocks the user account.
- `-s SHELL` : Changes the user's login shell.
- `-u UID` : Changes the user ID.

## Examples:

**Change the user's home directory:**

`usermod -d /home/new_home_directory john`

**Add the user to additional groups:**

`usermod -G developers,admins john`

# Linux Commands

## Lock the user account:

```
usermod -L john
```

## userdel

The `userdel` command is used to delete a user account.

### Syntax:

```
userdel [options] USERNAME
```

### Common Options:

- `-r` : Removes the user's home directory and mail spool.

### Examples:

#### Delete a user account:

```
userdel john
```

#### Delete a user account and their home directory:

```
userdel -r john
```

## groupmod

The `groupmod` command is used to modify an existing group.

### Syntax:

```
groupmod [options] GROUP
```

### Common Options:

- `-g` GID : Changes the group ID.
- `-n` NEW\_GROUP : Changes the group name.

### Examples:

#### Change the group ID:

```
groupmod -g 2000 developers
```

#### Rename the group:

```
groupmod -n dev_team developers
```

# Linux Commands

## groupdel

The groupdel command is used to delete a group.

**Syntax:**

**groupdel GROUP**

**Example:**

**Delete a group:**

```
groupdel developers
```

## chage

The chage command is used to change user password expiration information.

**Syntax:**

**chage [options] USERNAME**

**Common Options:**

- -E EXPIRE\_DATE : Sets the account expiration date.
- -l : Lists the password aging information.
- -M MAX\_DAYS : Sets the maximum number of days a password remains valid.
- -m MIN\_DAYS : Sets the minimum number of days between password changes.
- -W WARN\_DAYS : Sets the number of days of warning before password expires.

**Examples:**

**Set the account expiration date:**

```
chage -E 2024-12-31 john
```

**List the password aging information:**

```
chage -l john
```

**Set the maximum number of days a password remains valid:**

```
chage -M 90 john
```

## id

The id command is used to display user and group IDs.

**Syntax:**

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## id [options] [USERNAME]

### Common Options:

- -u : Displays only the user ID.
- -g : Displays only the group ID.
- -G : Displays all group IDs.
- -n : Displays the names instead of numeric IDs.

### Examples:

Display user and group IDs for the current user:

```
id
```

Display user and group IDs for a specific user:

```
id john
```

Display only the user ID:

```
id -u john
```

## who

The **who** command is used to show who is logged on to the system.

### Syntax:

**who** [options]

### Common Options:

- -H : Displays column headers.
- -u : Shows the idle time.
- -q : Displays only the names and the number of users logged on.

### Examples:

Show who is logged on:

```
who
```

Show who is logged on with headers:

```
who -H
```

Show the names and number of users logged on:

```
who -q
```



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## last

The last command is used to show a list of last logged in users.

**Syntax:**

**last [options] [USERNAME]**

**Common Options:**

- -n NUM : Show only the last NUM entries.
- -x : Show system shutdown and runlevel changes.

**Examples:**

**Show the list of last logged in users:**

`last`

**Show the last 10 logins:**

`last -n 10`

**Show system shutdown and runlevel changes:**

`last -x`



# Linux Commands

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