shutdown command

▶ **$shutdown [-option] [-t *sec*] *time* [*message*]**

-options

▶ -r Reboot after shutdown

▶ -f Skip fsck after reboot.reboot fast

▶ -F Force fsck after reboot.

▶ -c Cancel a pending shutdown

▶ -t sec Tell init to wait sec seconds between sending processes the warning and the kill signal, before changing to another runlevel

▶ time:-it can be an absolute time in the format hh:mm, it can be in the format +m, in which m is the number of minutes to wait, the word now is the same as specifying +0

▶ message A message to be sent to all users, along with the standard shutdown notification.

shutdown command

Examples

➢ Schedule the system to shut down at 8 A.M.

➢ Schedule the system to shut down at 8 P.M

➢ Schedule the system to shut down in fifteen minutes

➢ Bring down the system immediately.

➢ Bring down the system immediately, and automatically reboot it.

➢ Schedule the system to reboot in fifteen minutes.

➢ Linux system to wait 45 seconds before starting the shutdown process

su or su - command/switch user

➢ The su command stands for 'substitute user' or 'superuser that allows a user to execute commands with the privileges of another user account.

➢ syntax $su [options] [username [arguments]]

➢ If no username is specified, su defaults to the superuser (root).

➢ The su command can be used with or without a hyphen (-).

➢ The su command without a hyphen retains the current environment, while the su command with a hyphen changes to the new user's environment.

sudo command

➤ The sudo stands for 'super user do' and allow to access the restricted files without logging in as the root user.

➤ sudo command is used to temporarily grant the administrator privileges to regular user to execute the command.

➤ Use sudo keyword as prefix to any other command and system will prompt for your password.

➤ sudo user must be exist in sudo or sudoers file or wheel group. So if user unable to use sudo command the add that particular user in /etc/sudoers file.

➤ Syntax $sudo [option] [command]

adduser/useradd command

➢ Only system administrator or root user is allowed to add user because root user have all privileges to add user, delete user or modify the configuration of existing user.

➢ Syntax #useradd [option] username.

Options

-c comment

-d home directory

-e expiry date

-g group id

-G group name

-u user id

adduser/useradd command

➢ Examples

➢ Add new user

➢ User with different home directory

➢ User with specific user id and group id

➢ Add user to group or multiple groups

➢ Add user with expiry date

➢ Add user with specific comment

passwd command
Set new password or Change password

➤ When a new user is successfully created after that new password is set using passwd command.

➤ To set a password for currently logged in user.

➤ To change the password for other users.

➤ To lock and unlock the user account.

➤ **Syntax** #passwd [option] [username]

Options

-l lock the user

-u unlock the user

User Information file

passwd file

username:password:user id:group id:comment:home directory:login command

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

User Information files

shadow file

Epoch Date
1970-01-01

user1:yj9T$yP7T5CsR4FIxfEf49PF.01$0OVTOfqU3MRb9luY1p
SqlZdkvm69QxYNIgWOclkk81:19745:0:99:7:14:19873:^^

Username	Minimum required days between password changes	No. of days after password expiration to disable the account
Encrypted password	Maximum allowed days between password changes	Account expiration date
Date of last password change	No. of days in advance to display password expiration message	Reserve field

User Information files

group file

groupname:group-password:GID:username-list

fedora:x:1002:student,techno,bsingh

groupadd command

➢ group is a collection of users. A group is created to set a permission like read, write, or execute for all user belongs to that group .

➢ **Syntax** #groupadd [option] [groupname]

> To create a new group

> To add existing user to existing group

> Add a user to multiple groups

usermod command

➢ It is used to modify or change any attributes of an already created user account.

➢ **Syntax** #usermod [options] [username]

To change the description of existing user

To change the expiry date of account

To change the login name

userdel command

- Sometimes we create a user for on temporarily basis, never used for long time such user login needs to be delete from Linux system.

- **Syntax** #userdel [options] [username]

- #passwd -l username or **passwd --lock username**

- # killall -KILL -u username

- userdel -r username

groupdel command

➢ User can delete a group under root privileges.

➢ It is not possible to remove the primary group of an existing user without removing the user first.

➢ **Syntax** #groupdel [options] [groupname]