

# Switching Users and Running Commands as Others

# What You Will Learn

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- How to switch to another account.
- How to run commands as others.

# The `su` Command

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`su [username]` Change user ID or  
become superuser

# su Options

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- A hyphen is used to provide an environment similar to what the user would expect had the user logged in directly.
- c `command` Specify a command to be executed.

# Who Am I?

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`whoami`      Displays the effective username.

# whoami Example

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```
$ whoami
```

```
jason
```

```
$ su oracle
```

```
Password:
```

```
$ whoami
```

```
oracle
```

```
$
```

# Demo

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# Sudo - Super User Do

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`sudo`      Execute a command as another user,  
typically the superuser.



# Using sudo

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<code>sudo -l</code>	List available commands.
<code>sudo command</code>	Run command as root.
<code>sudo -u root command</code>	Same as above.
<code>sudo -u user command</code>	Run as user.

# Using sudo

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`sudo su`      Switch to the superuser account.

`sudo su -`      Switch to the superuser account  
with root's environment.

`sudo su - username`      Switch to the  
username account.

# Using sudo

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`sudo -s`

Start a shell

`sudo -u root -s`

Same as `sudo -s`

`sudo -u user -s`

Start a shell as user

# Demo

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# Changing the sudo Configuration

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`visudo`      Edit the `/etc/sudoers` file

# Sudoers Format

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user host=(users) [NOPASSWD:]commands

adminuser ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

jason linuxsvr=(root) /etc/init.d/oracle

# Summary

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- Use `su` to switch users.
- The `whoami` command displays your account name.
- The `sudo` command allows you to run programs as others.
- To switch users with `sudo`, use `sudo -s` or `sudo su`.
- Use `visudo` to edit the sudoers file.