## **User Management**

User management is an essential part of Linux administration. Sometimes we need to create new users or add other users to specific groups. Another possibility is to execute commands as a different user. After all, it is not too rare that users of only one specific group have the permissions to view or edit specific files or directories. This, in turn, allows us to collect more information locally on the machine, which can be very important. Let us take a look at the following example of how to execute code as a different user.

## **Execution** as a user

```
Execution as a user

amit8986@htb[/htb]$ cat /etc/shadow

cat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

## **Execution as root**

```
Execution as root

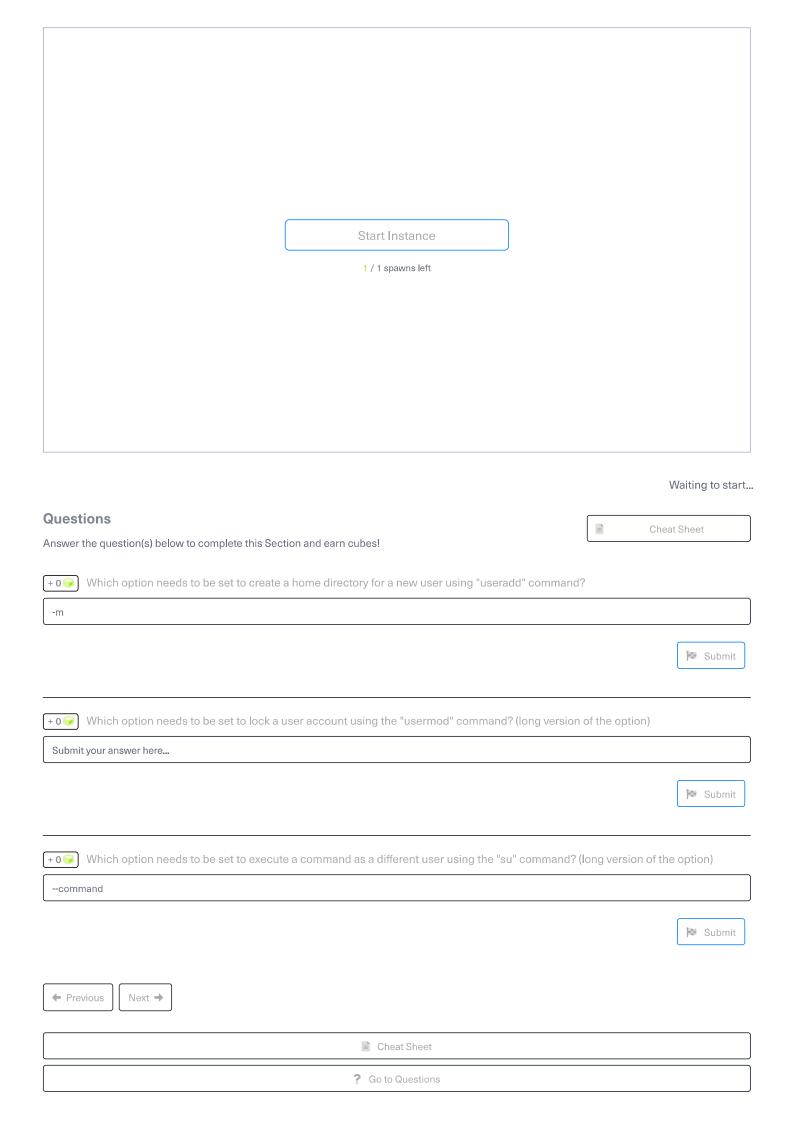
amit8986@htb[/htb]$ sudo cat /etc/shadow

root:<SNIP>:18395:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:17737:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:17737:0:99999:7:::
<SNIP>
```

Here is a list that will help us to better understand and deal with user management.

Command	Description
sudo	Execute command as a different user.
su	The SU utility requests appropriate user credentials via PAM and switches to that user ID (the default user is the superuser). A shell is then executed.
useradd	Creates a new user or update default new user information.
userdel	Deletes a user account and related files.
usermod	Modifies a user account.
addgroup	Adds a group to the system.
delgroup	Removes a group from the system.
passwd	Changes user password.

User management is essential in any operating system, and the best way to become familiar with it is to try out the individual commands in conjunction with their various options.



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