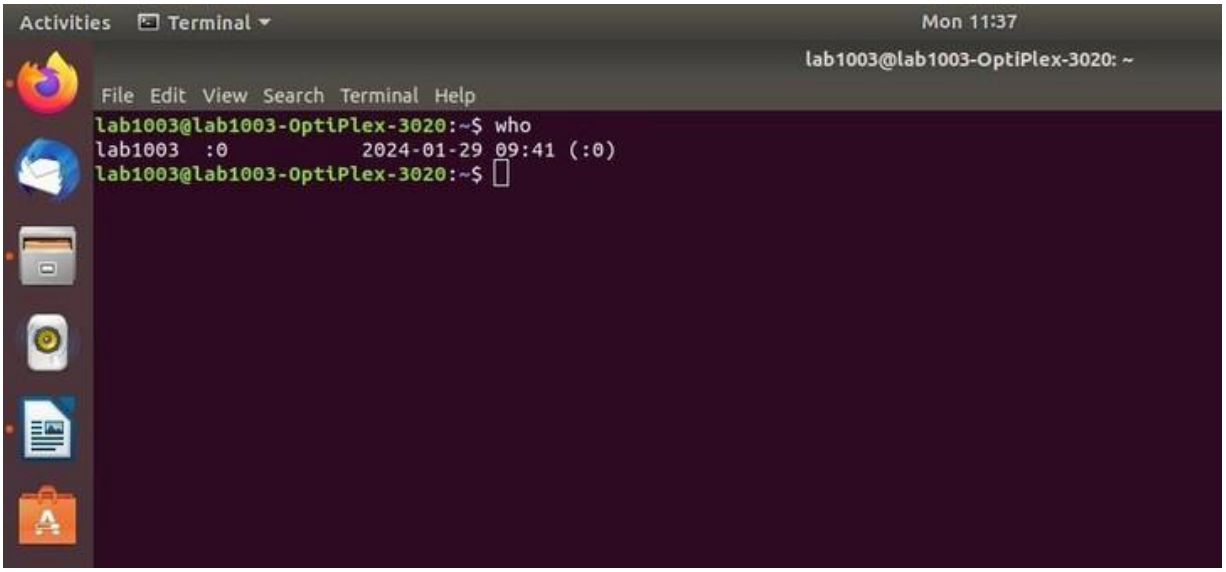
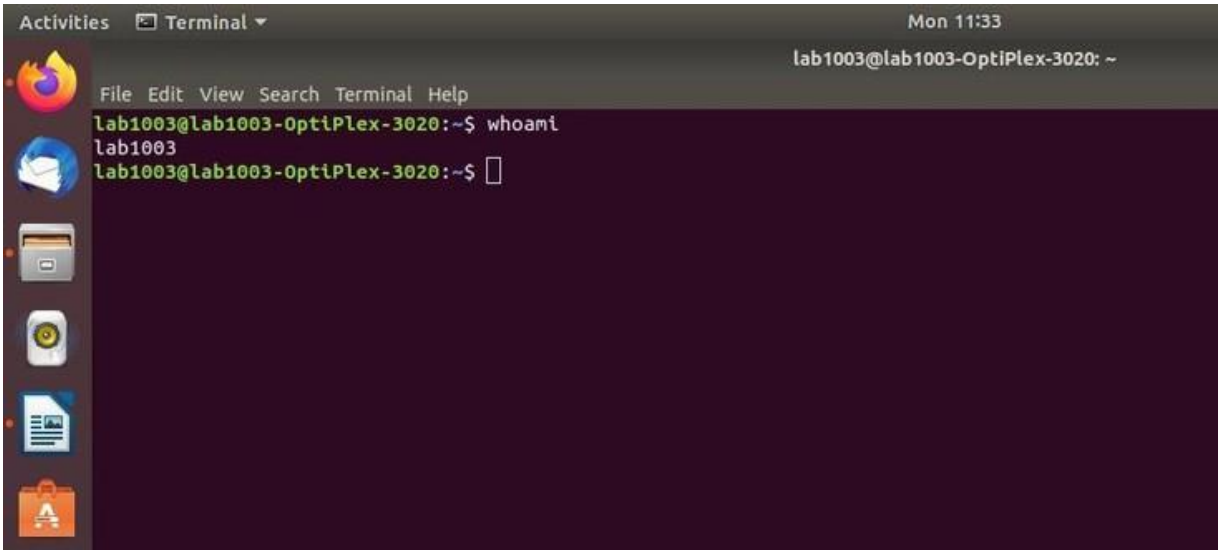
USER MANAGEMENT :

Who : The who command is a simple and effective way to display information about currently logged-in users.



Whoami : The 'whoami' command is a simple yet powerful utility designed to reveal the current username associated with the active user session

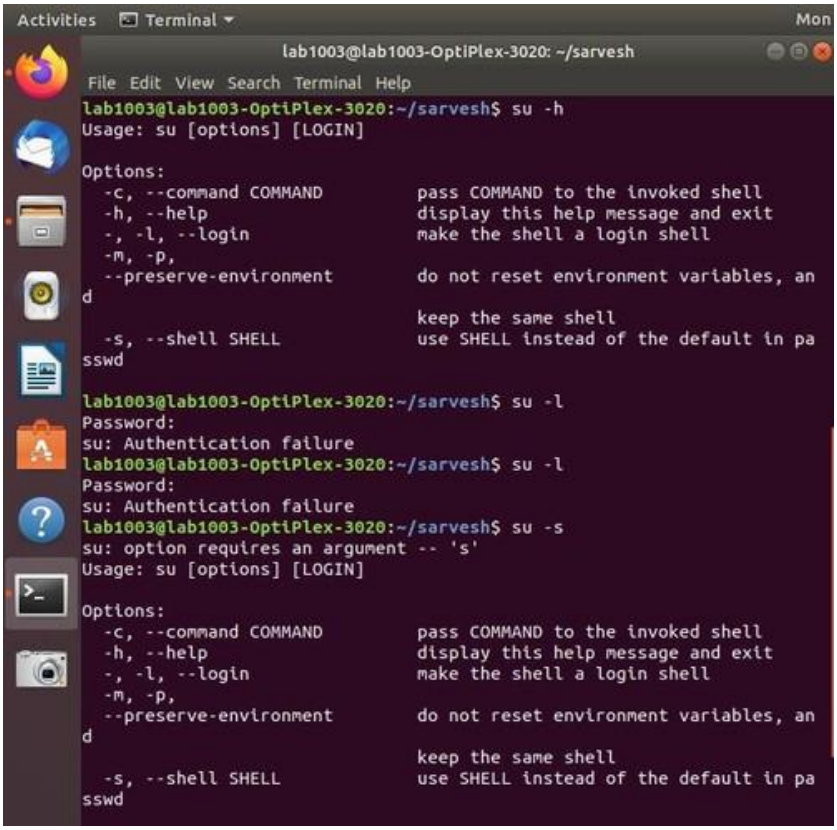


Su : The Unix command su, which stands for 'substitute user' (or

historically 'superuser'), is used by a computer user to execute commands with the privileges of another user account.
-l:makes a login shell

-h : Help command

-s:uses shell instead of default password.



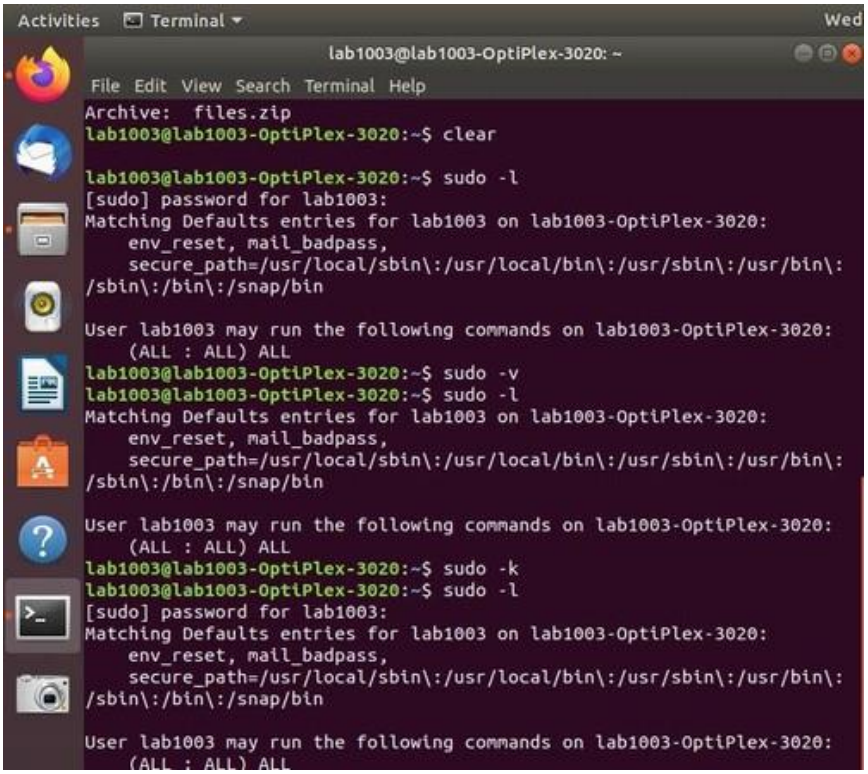
Sudo : sudo is a program for Unix-like computer operating systems that enables users to run programs with the security privileges of another user, by default the superuser

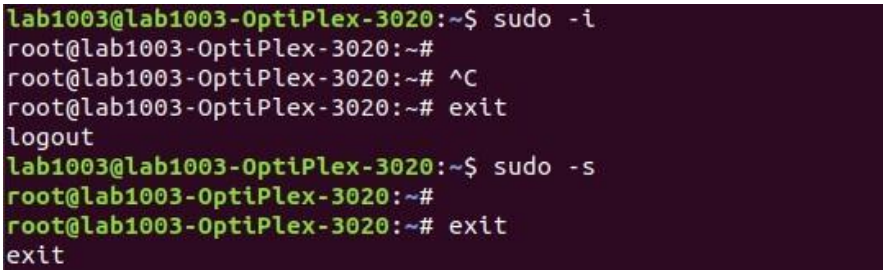
Sudo -l: will print out the commands allowed (and forbidden) the user on the current host.

Sudo -v: If, given the -v (validate) option, sudo will update the user's timestamp, prompting for the user's password if necessary.

Sudo -k: The -k (kill) option to sudo invalidates the user's timestamp. So, the next time sudo is run a password will be required.

Sudo -s: The -s option runs the shell specified by the SHELL environment variable if it is set





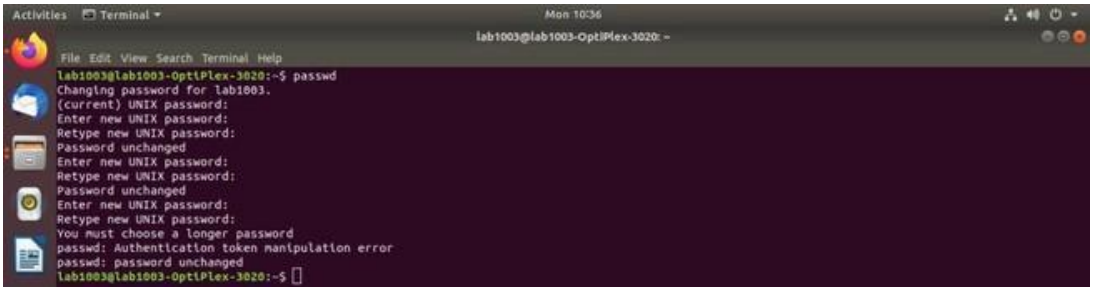
Login : login is used when signing onto a system. It can also be used to switch from one user to another at any time

Login -f: Used to skip a second login authentication. This specifically does not work for root

Logout : The logout command in Unix is used to log out the currently logged-in user from the system in that session. It works programmatically and is typically executed in a login shell.

Exit: exit command in Unix is used to exit the shell where it is currently running

Passwd : The passwd command in Unix provides a straightforward and effective way to modify user passwords



Useradd : useradd is a command in Unix that is used to add user accounts to your system

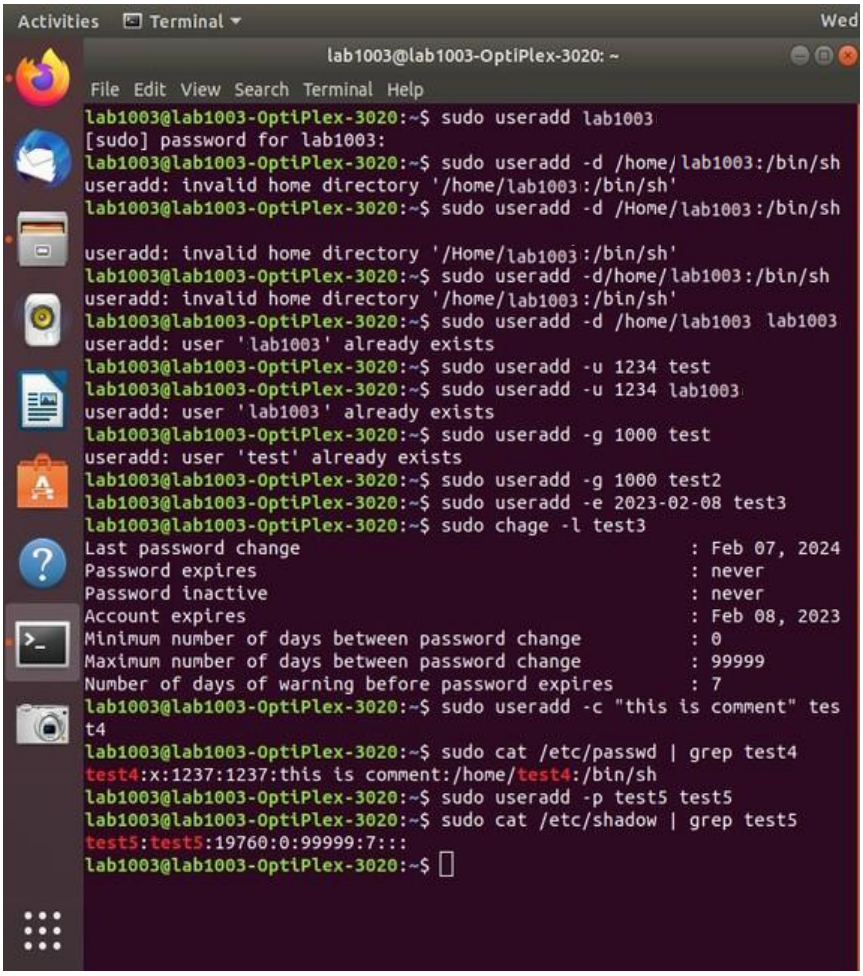
sudo useradd -d /home/lab1003 lab1003 :To give a home directory path for new users. sudo useradd -u 1234 lab1003: To create a new user with a custom UID

sudo useradd -g 1000 lab1003:To create a new user and assign a specific group ID

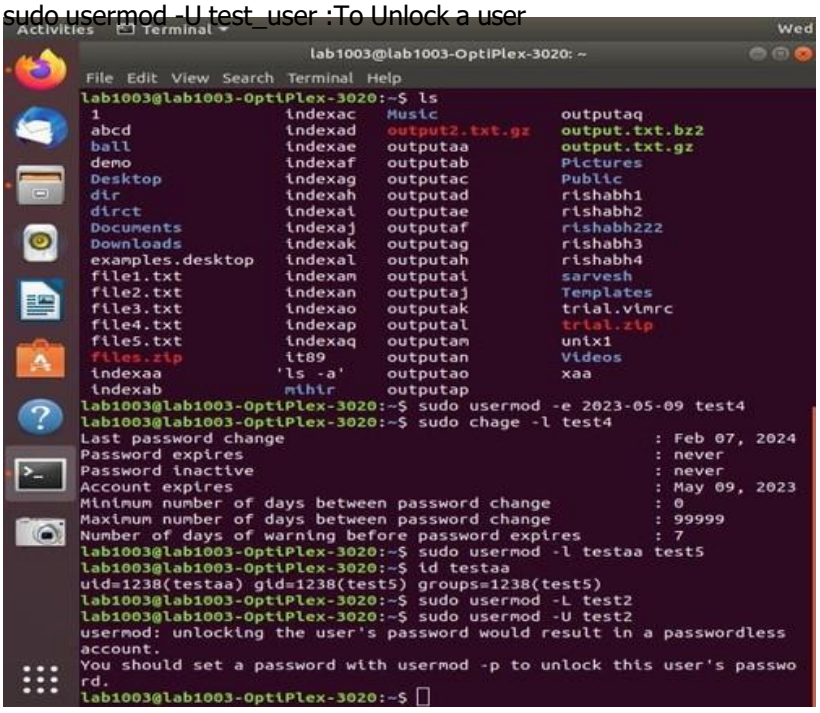
sudo useradd -c "comment":To add a comment or description

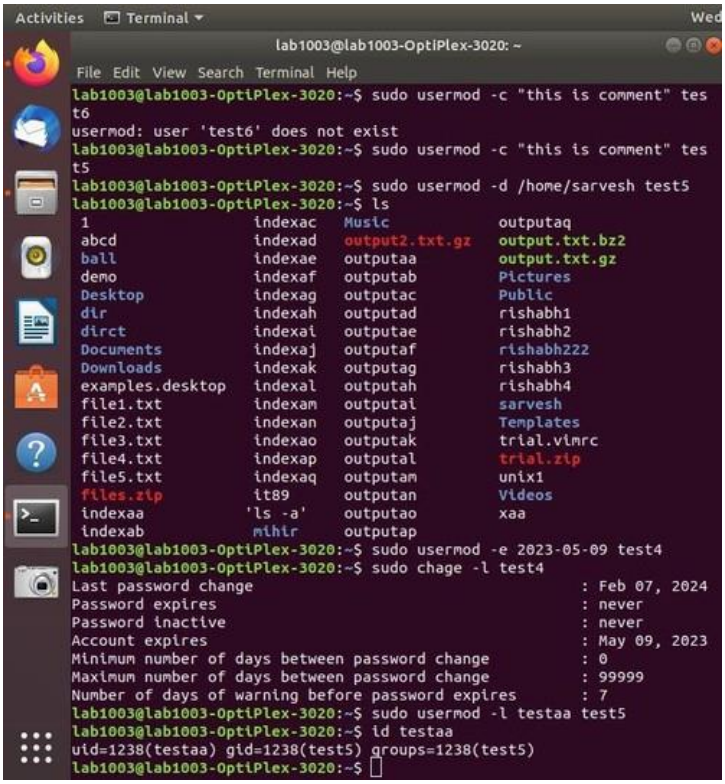
for a user sudo useradd -p name1 name2: To set an

unencrypted password for the user


Activities
Terminal
Wed
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd lab1003
[sudo] password for lab1003:
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -d /home/lab1003:/bin/sh
useradd: invalid home directory '/home/lab1003:/bin/sh'
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -d /Home/lab1003:/bin/sh
useradd: invalid home directory '/Home/lab1003:/bin/sh'
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -d/home/lab1003:/bin/sh
useradd: invalid home directory '/home/lab1003:/bin/sh'
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -d /home/lab1003 lab1003
useradd: user 'lab1003' already exists
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -u 1234 test
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -u 1234 lab1003
useradd: user 'lab1003' already exists
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -g 1000 test
useradd: user 'test' already exists
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -g 1000 test2
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -e 2023-02-08 test3
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo chage -l test3
Last password change : Feb 07, 2024
Password expires : never
Password inactive : never
Account expires : Feb 08, 2023
Minimum number of days between password change : 0
Maximum number of days between password change : 99999
Number of days of warning before password expires : 7
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -c "this is comment" tes
t4
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo cat /etc/passwd | grep test4
test4:x:1237:1237:this is comment:/home/test4:/bin/sh
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo useradd -p test5 test5
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo cat /etc/shadow | grep test5
test5:test5:19760:0:99999:7:::
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$

Usermod : usermod command or modify user is a command in Unix that is used to change the properties of a user in Unix through the command line.
sudo usermod -c "comment" name:To add a comment for a user
sudo usermod -d /home/dir_name name :To change the yyyy-mm-dd home directory of a user sudo usermod -e dd test_user: To change the expiry date of a user sudo usermod -L test_user :To lock a user
sudo usermod -U test_user :To Unlock a user



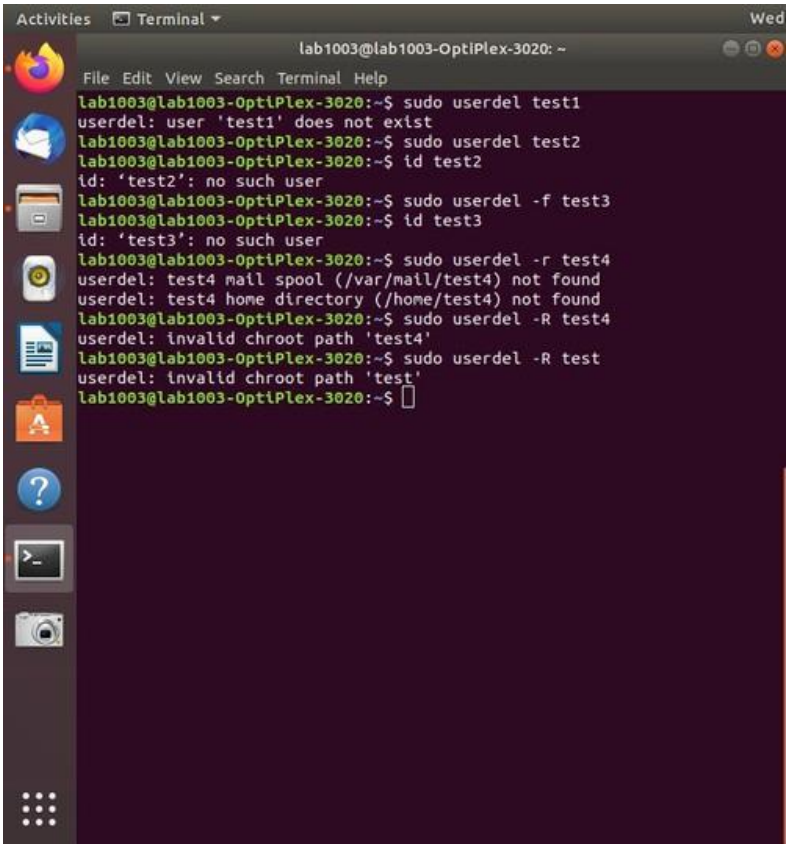


Userdel : userdel command in unix system is used to delete a user account and related files.

-f : Force removal of the user account, including home directory and mail spool, even if the user is logged in.

-r: Remove the user's home directory along with the account. Useful for a complete cleanup.

-R: Apply changes in the specified CHROOT_DIR, useful for user deletion operations within a chroot environment.



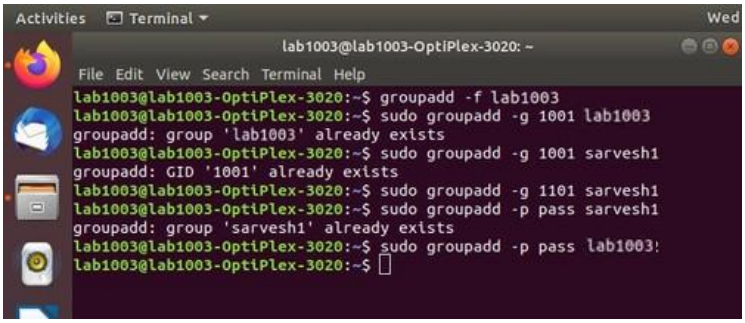
Groupadd : The groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the

command line, plus the default values from the system. The new group is entered into the system files as needed.

-f: This option forces the command to silently abort if the group with the given name already exists.

-g: This option assigns a specific numeric group id to the newly created group.

-p: Sets an encrypted password for the group.



Groupmod : groupmod command in unix is used to modify or change the existing group on unix system. It can be handled by superuser or root user.

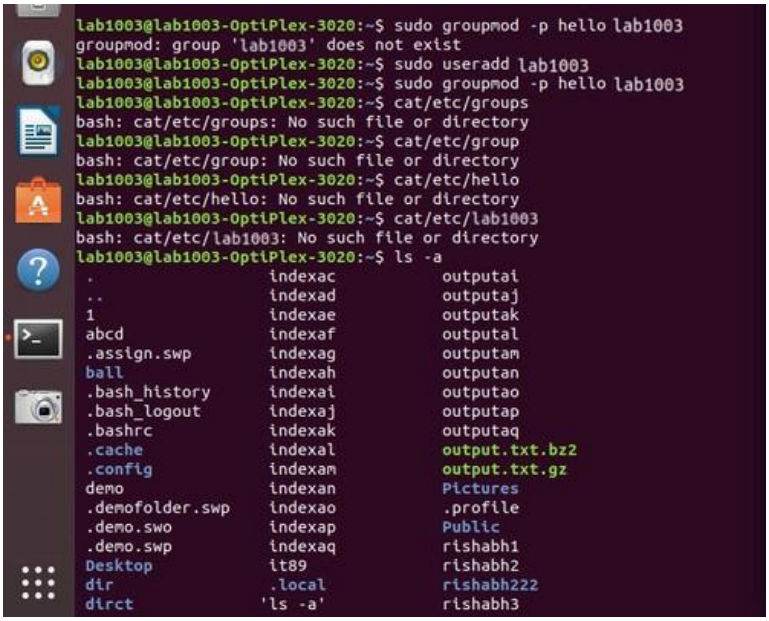
/etc/group: Group Account Information.

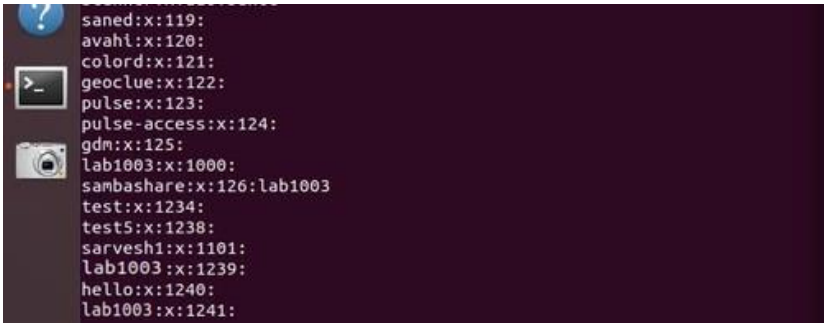
/etc/gshadow: Secured group account information.

/etc/login.def: Shadow passwd suite configuration.

/etc/passwd: User account information.

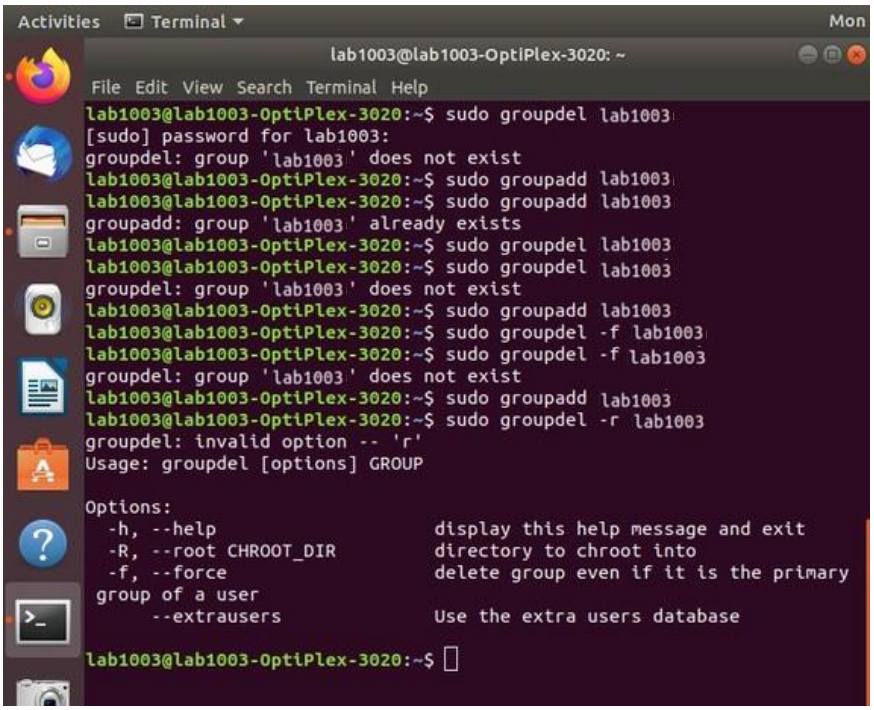
-p: This gives the encrypted password.





Groupdel : The ‘groupdel’ command is a powerful tool in unix that allows system administrators to delete existing groups.
-f:deletes the group even if it is a primary one.

-h: displays help message.

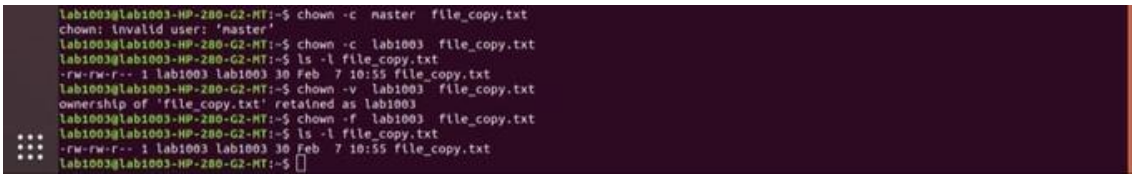


Gpasswd : gpasswd command is used to administer the /etc/group and /etc/gshadow. As every group in unix has administrators, members, and a password.

-a:Used for adding a password to a group

-d:used for deleting a password from a group.

Chown : The `chown` command, short for "change owner," is a powerful tool that allows users to change the owner of files and directories.

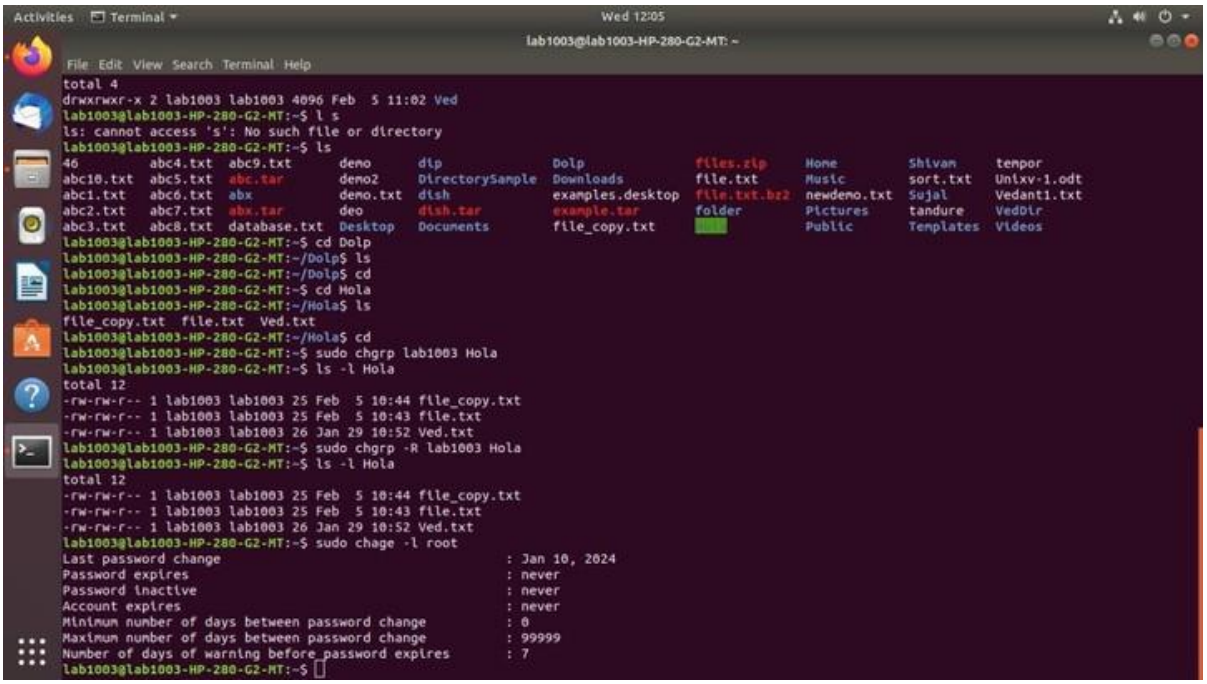


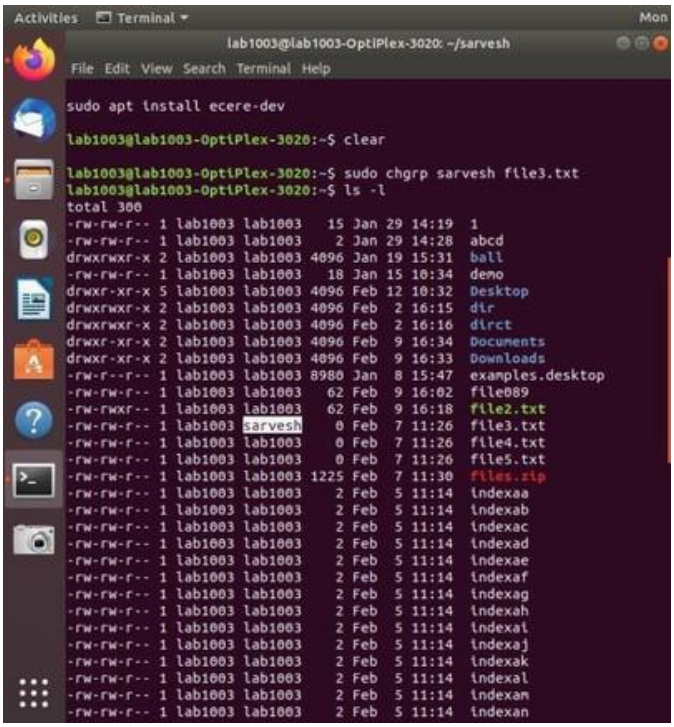
The `-c` option in the `chown` command is utilized to report when a file change is made.

The `-v` option enhances the verbosity of the `chown` command by showing detailed information for every processed file.

Chage : The chage command is used to view and change the user password expiry information. This command is used when the login is to be provided for a user for a limited amount of time or when it is necessary to change the login password from time to time

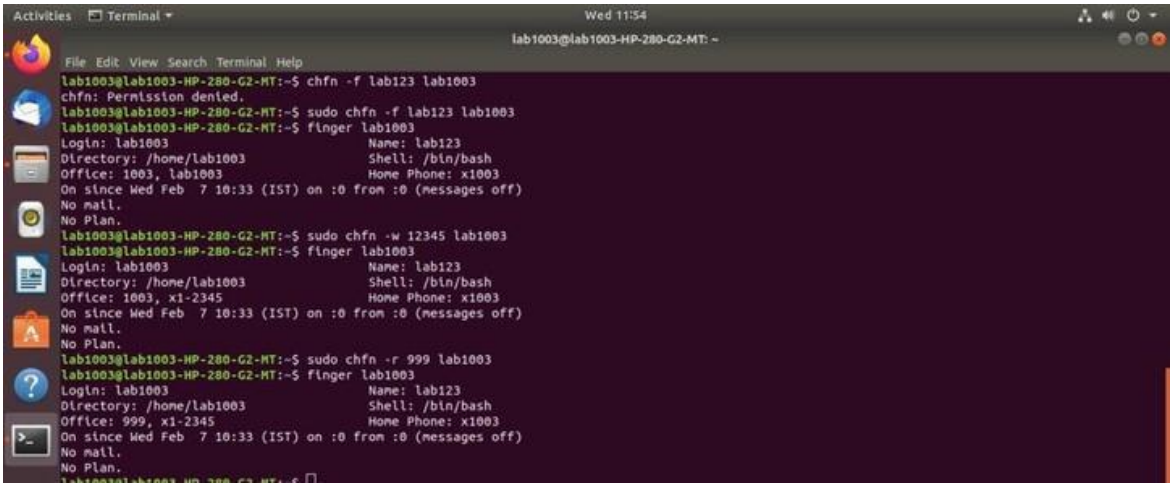
Chgrp : The `chgrp` command in unix is used to change the group ownership of a file or directory. All files in unix belong to an owner and a group.


Activities
Terminal
Wed 12:05
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 5 11:02 Ved
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ l s
ls: cannot access 's': No such file or directory
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ ls
46 abc4.txt abc9.txt demo dip Dolp files.zip Hone Shivam tempor
abc10.txt abc5.txt abc.tar demo2 DirectorySample Downloads file.txt Music sort.txt Unixv-1.odt
abc1.txt abc6.txt abx demo.txt dish examples.desktop file.txt.bz2 newdemo.txt Sujal Vedant1.txt
abc2.txt abc7.txt abx.tar deo dish.tar example.tar folder Pictures tandure VedDir
abc3.txt abc8.txt database.txt Desktop Documents file_copy.txt Pictures Templates Videos
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ cd Dolp
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~/Dolp$ ls
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~/Dolp$ cd
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ cd Hola
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~/Hola$ ls
file_copy.txt file.txt Ved.txt
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~/Hola$ cd
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ sudo chgrp lab1003 Hola
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ ls -l Hola
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 25 Feb 5 10:44 file_copy.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 25 Feb 5 10:43 file.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 26 Jan 29 10:52 Ved.txt
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ sudo chgrp -R lab1003 Hola
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ ls -l Hola
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 25 Feb 5 10:44 file_copy.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 25 Feb 5 10:43 file.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 26 Jan 29 10:52 Ved.txt
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ sudo chage -l root
Last password change : Jan 10, 2024
Password expires : never
Password inactive : never
Account expires : never
Minimum number of days between password change : 0
Maximum number of days between password change : 99999
Number of days of warning before password expires : 7
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$


Activities
Terminal
Mon
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020: ~/sarvesh
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sudo apt install ecere-dev
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ clear
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ sudo chgrp sarvesh file3.txt
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:~$ ls -l
total 300
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 15 Jan 29 14:19 1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Jan 29 14:28 abcd
drwxrwxr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Jan 19 15:31 ball
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 18 Jan 15 10:34 demo
drwxr-xr-x 5 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 12 10:32 Desktop
drwxrwxr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 2 16:15 dir
drwxrwxr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 2 16:16 dirct
drwxr-xr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 9 16:34 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 lab1003 lab1003 4096 Feb 9 16:33 Downloads
-rw-r--r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 8980 Jan 8 15:47 examples.desktop
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 62 Feb 9 16:02 file089
-rw-rwxr-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 62 Feb 9 16:18 file2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 sarvesh 0 Feb 7 11:26 file3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 0 Feb 7 11:26 file4.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 0 Feb 7 11:26 file5.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 1225 Feb 7 11:30 files.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexaa
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexab
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexac
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexad
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexae
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexaf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexag
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexah
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexai
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexaj
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexak
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexal
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexam
-rw-rw-r-- 1 lab1003 lab1003 2 Feb 5 11:14 indexan

Chfn : chfn modifies a user's "finger" information. This information is stored in the file /etc/passwd, and includes the user's real name, work room, work phone number, and home phone number.

-f full_name : Let you change the full name on the account

-w work_ph : Let you change the work phone number on the account

-r room_no : Let you change the room number on the account