User management

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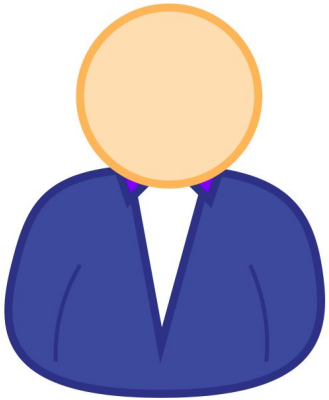
USER



- A user is a person who utilises a computer or network service.
- the system distinguishes user accounts by the unique identification number assigned to them, the user ID or UID.
- You can use the id command to show information about the

```
ak1@akash-PC:~$ id
uid=1004(ak1) gid=1004(ak1) groups=1004(ak1),1010(monkey)
ak1@akash-PC:~$
```

Superuser,system users,regular users

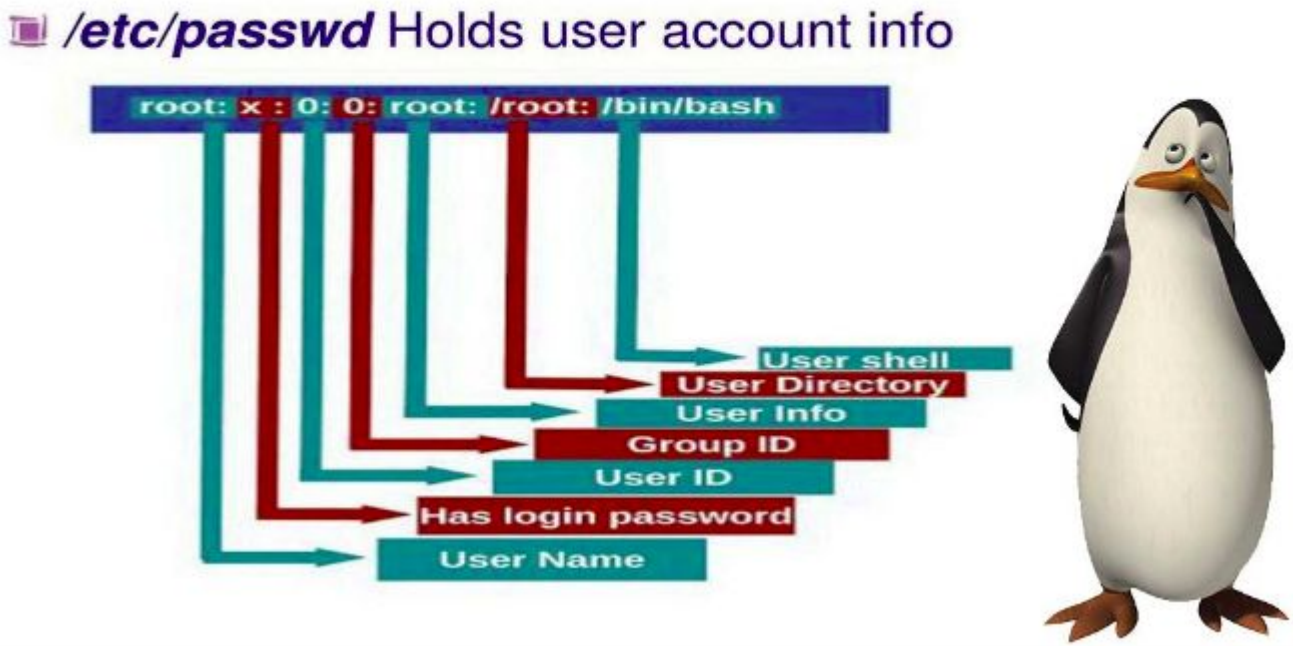
- Superuser. - The superuser account is for administration of the system. The name of the superuser is root and the account has UID 0. The superuser has full access to the system.

- System users. - he system has system user accounts which are used by processes that provide supporting services.

- Regular users or local users. - This is the normal user account. During the installation, one regular user account is created automatically. After the installation, we can create as many regular user accounts as we need.

/etc/passwd

systems use the /etc/passwd file to store information about local users.



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Group

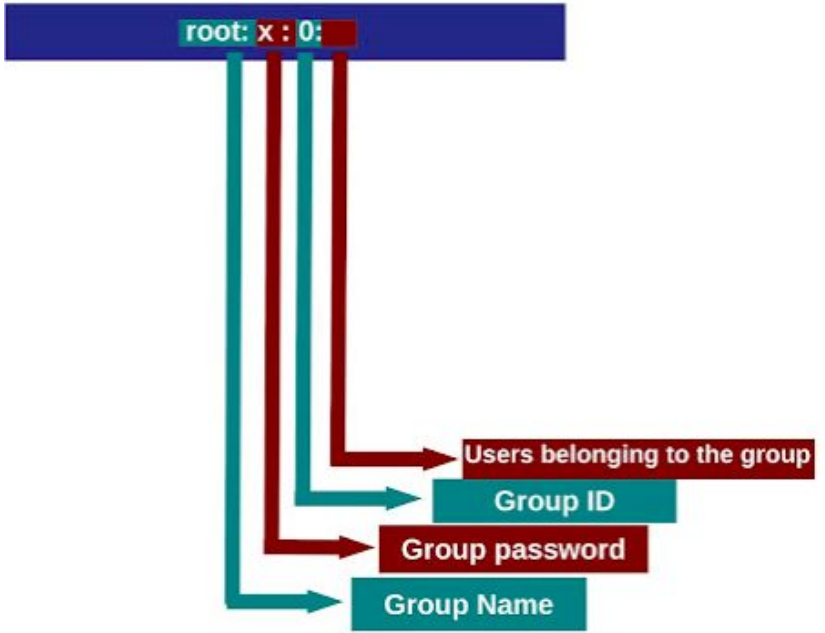
- A group is a collection of users that need to share access to files and other system resources. Groups can be used to grant access to files to a set of users instead of just a single user
- the system distinguishes groups by the unique identification number assigned to them, the group ID or GID.

Primary Groups and Supplementary Groups

- Every user has exactly one primary group.
- Supplementary groups Specifies one or more groups to which a user also belongs.
- users can belong up to 15 Supplementary groups.
- The id command can also be used to find out about group membership for a user.

/etc/group

Membership in supplementary groups is determined by the /etc/group file



Switching Users

The su command allows users to switch to a different user account.

```
akash@akash-PC:~$ su - ak1
Password:
ak1@akash-PC:~$ exit
logout
akash@akash-PC:~$
```

- When root runs su, you do not need to enter the user's password.

Managing local users

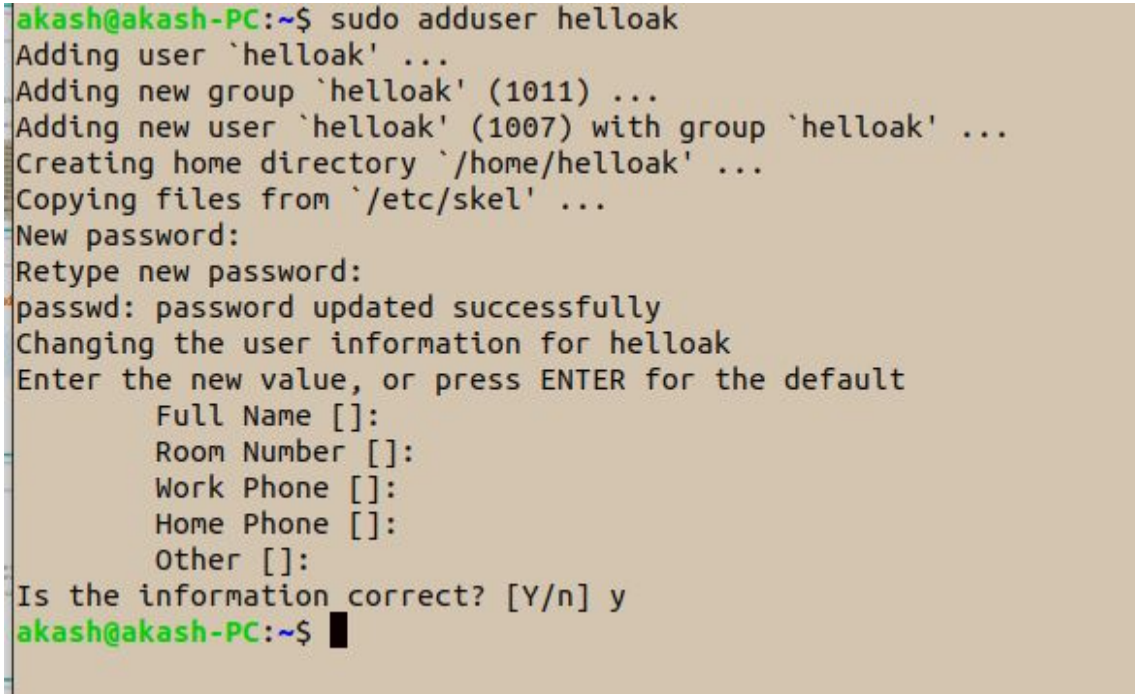
Creating Users from the Command Line

Sudo adduser <username>

Deleting Users

Sudo deluser -r <username>

*-r used for also remove user's work dir.



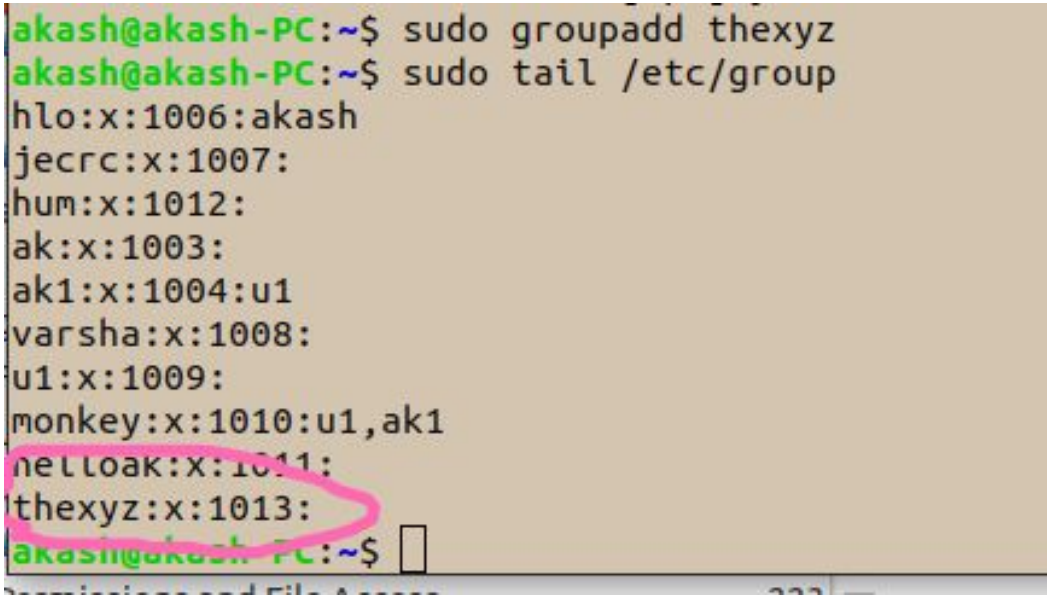
Managing local Group

Creating Groups from the Command Line

sudo groupadd <groupname>

Deleting group

sudo groupdel <groupname>



Changing Group Membership from the Command Line

The membership of a group is controlled with user management. Use the **usermod -g** command to change a user's primary group.

Use the **usermod -aG** command to add a user to a supplementary group.

usermod -aG <groupname> <username>

```
akash@akash-PC:~$ sudo usermod -aG thexyz ak1
akash@akash-PC:~$ tail /etc/group
hlo:x:1006:akash
jecrc:x:1007:
hum:x:1012:
ak:x:1003:
ak1:x:1004:u1
varsha:x:1008:
u1:x:1009:
monkey:x:1010:u1,ak1
helloak:x:1011:
thexyz:x:1013:ak1
akash@akash-PC:~$
```

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