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# User management

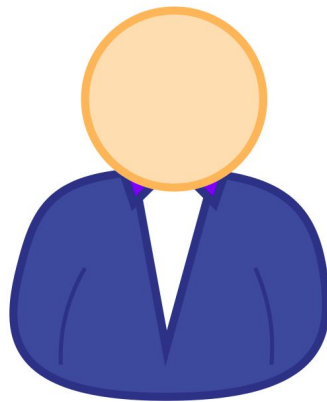
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# USER



- 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:~$ █
```

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# Superuser,system users,regular users

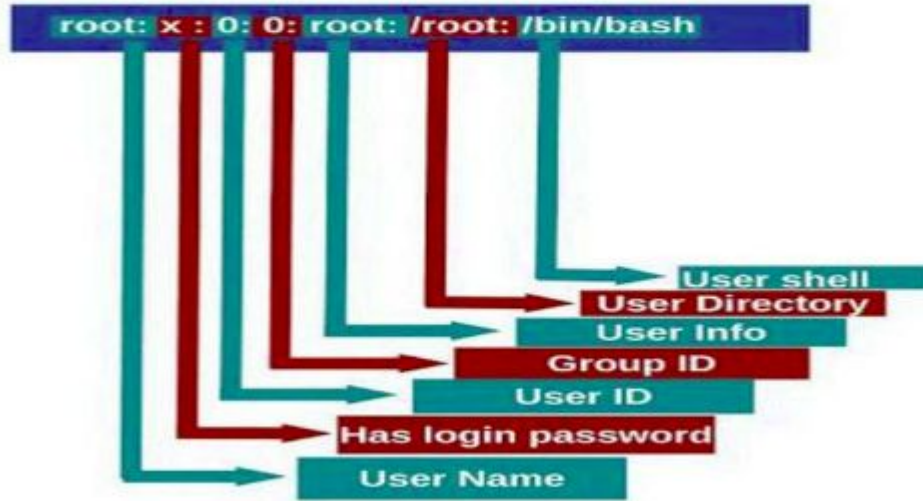
- Superuser. - The superuser account is for administration of the system. The name of the superuser is root and the account has UID 0. The superuser has full access to the system.
- System users. - The system has system user accounts which are used by processes that provide supporting services.
- Regular 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.

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# /etc/passwd

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

 **/etc/passwd** Holds user account info



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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.



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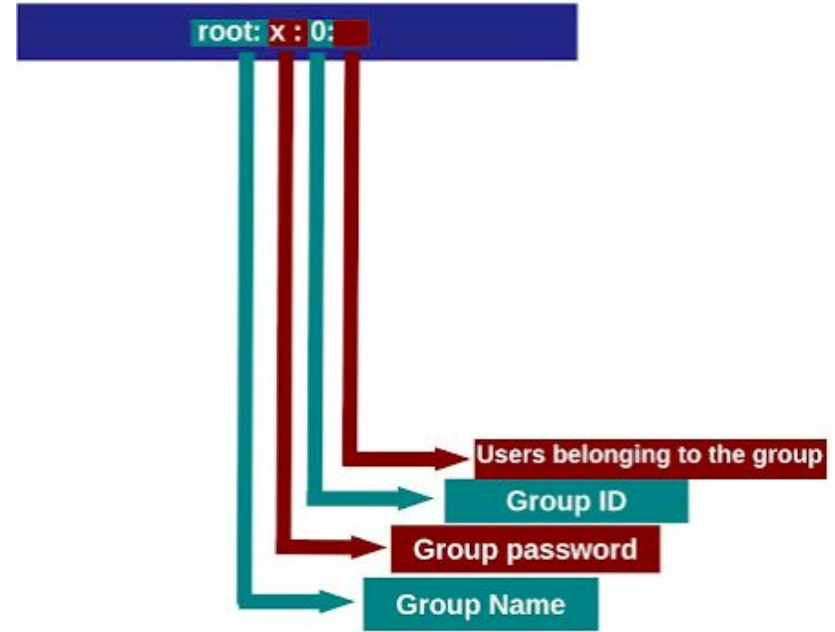
# Primary Groups and Supplementary Groups

- 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.

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# /etc/group

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



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# 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.

```
akash@akash-PC:~$ sudo adduser helloak
Adding user `helloak' ...
Adding new group `helloak' (1011) ...
Adding new user `helloak' (1007) with group `helloak' ...
Creating home directory `/home/helloak' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for helloak
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []:
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
akash@akash-PC:~$
```

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# Managing local Group

## Creating Groups from the Command Line

`sudo groupadd <groupname>`

## Deleting group

`sudo groupdel <groupname>`

```
akash@akash-PC:~$ sudo groupadd thexyz
akash@akash-PC:~$ sudo 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
netloak:x:1011:
thexyz:x:1013:
akash@akash-PC:~$
```

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## 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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