

AINUX

— TASTE OF LINUX —

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF
LINUX

DAY - 8

Managing User Administration

- **What is an 'User'?**

The user associated with running process determines the file and directories access.

- Every user has its own user id and that is called 'UID'.
- All the user information are stored into '/etc/passwd'.
- All the group information are stored into '/etc/group'.
- Password are stored into '/etc/shadow' file in encrypted format.
- UID '0 (zero)' is identifies as "root".
- First created user's UID will be '1000' in RHEL-7.

- **What is an 'group'?**

Groups is the collection of users.

- GID '0 (zero)' is identifies as "root".
- First created group's GID will be '1000' in RHEL-7.
- When we create an user, then it automatically create a group with the same name.

Managing User Administration

To Switch user.

su 'user-name'
i.e, # su iant

To switch to “root” from any user

su -

To see the user id.

id

To create user.

useradd 'user-name'

Note: - after creating an user, it's home directory will be automatically created under '/home'.

after creating an user, it's mail-box will be automatically created under '/var/spool/mail/username'.

To delete user.

userdel 'user-name'

Note: - after delete an user, it's home directory will not be deleted automatically.

You can remove user's home directory

rm -rf /home/user-name

Managing User Administration

You can remove user's home directory as well as mail box

```
# userdel -r 'user-name'
```

To create user with comment.

```
# useradd -c "comment" 'user-name'
```

i.e, useradd -c "Suvankar Roy" subha

By default every user use 'bash' shell under "/bin" directory

To create user with changing its default working shell.

```
# useradd -s "shell-name" 'user-name'
```

i.e, useradd -s "/bin/tcsh" subha

To create user with changing its default home directory.

```
# mkdir /home/dir-name
```

```
# useradd -d "/home/dir-name/user-name" 'user-name'
```

i.e, useradd -d "/home/accounting/subha" 'subha'

Example:

```
# useradd -c "Suvankar Roy" -d "/home/accounting/subha" -s "/bin/tcsh" subha
```

Managing User Administration

To modify user.

```
# usermod -c "IANT Educom" 'iant'
```

To change the password.

```
# passwd 'user-name'
```

Note:- only root can change other users password.

To remove the password.

```
# passwd -d
```

To lock an user account.

```
# passwd -l 'user-name'
```

To unlock an user account.

```
# passwd -u 'user-name'
```

To create an user with set password

```
# useradd -p 'Password' 'user-name'
```

To see user's account information details

```
# chage -l 'user-name'
```

Managing User Administration

To set password age for any user.

```
# chage -M 'days' 'user-name'
```

i.e, : chage -M 90 subha [-M = Max days, max age will 9 times 9]

To set account expire date for any user.

```
# chage -E 'YYYY-MM-DD' 'user-name'
```

i.e, : chage -E 2017-12-25 subha [-E = Expire date]

To set warning for any user.

```
# chage -W 'days' 'user-name'
```

i.e, : chage -W 15 subha [-W = Warning]

'sudo' commands provides the 'root' privilege to users.

To modify 'sudo' file

```
# vi /etc/sudoers
```

Add below line

```
subha ALL=(ALL) ALL
```

Here subha indicates 'user' | First 'ALL' indicates 'Machine' | Second 'ALL' indicates 'commands' | Third 'ALL' indicates these rules apply to all commands.

```
subha ALL=(ALL) /usr/bin/passwd, /usr/sbin/useradd
```


Managing Groups Administration

To check the member groups.

```
# groups
```

To add a group

```
# groupadd 'group-name'
```

To add an user into a group

```
# usermod -G 'group-name' 'user-name'
```

To create an user with adding into a secondary group

```
# useradd -G 'group-name' 'user-name'
```

i.e, # useradd -G "tech,sales" 'rajesh'

To create an user without adding into any group & will not create it's own group

```
# useradd -n 'user-name'
```

[That particular will be under users group]

i.e, # useradd -n 'rajesh'

To create an user with changing its primary group

```
# useradd -g 'group-name' 'user-name'
```

To change the group Name

```
# groupmod -n 'new-group-name' 'old-group-name'
```

To add a group with a particular group id

```
# groupadd -g 'id-no' 'group-name'
```

i.e, #groupadd -g '1050' 'sales'

Managing Groups Administration

To change the group id of a existing group

```
# groupmod -g 'id-no' 'group-name'
```

i.e, #groupmod -g 1050 sales

To add an user into a group

```
# gpasswd -a 'user-name' 'group-name'
```

i.e, # gpasswd -a rajesh Sales

To remove an user from a group

```
# gpasswd -d 'user-name' 'group-name'
```

i.e, # gpasswd -d rajesh Sales

To make an user as group administrator

```
# gpasswd -A 'user-name' 'group-name'
```

i.e, # gpasswd -A subha Sales

After being a group administrator, that user has the right to add and remove other user into or from the group.

To see the group admin of a group.

```
# cat /etc/gshadow
```


Managing Groups Administration

To delete a group

groupdel 'group-name'

To see the member list of a specific group.

lid - g 'group-name'

To add an user into multiple group.

useradd -G 'group-1' 'group-2' 'user-name'

i.e, # useradd -G 'sales' 'tech' 'rajesh'

To add multiple user into a group.

gpasswd -M 'user-1' 'user-2' 'group-name'

i.e, # gpasswd -M "rajesh,subha" sales

To create an user with out creating it's own group

useradd -n 'username'

For that case the user will be the member of 'users' group.

Managing Groups Administration

To delete multiple user from a group through a script

```
# cd /bin
```

```
# touch userdel.sh
```

```
# vim userdel.sh
```

Write down the below lines into that file

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Comment
```

```
for USR in user1 user2 user3; do
```

```
# Here USR is the variable
```

```
# in means it's a integer
```

```
# user1, user2, user3 are the user names
```

```
gpasswd -d $USR sales
```

```
# Here sales is the group Name.
```

```
done
```



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THANK YOU