Activity: Add and manage users with Linux commands

Introduction

In this lab, you'll learn how to add users and manage user access in a system. These skills can be used when working with authentication technology. You'll use Linux commands in the Bash shell to complete this lab.

What you'll do

You have multiple tasks in this lab:

- Add a new employee
- Change ownership of a file
- Add the new employee to a new group
- Delete the employee from the system

Activity: Add and manage users with Linux commands

1 hourFree

Activity overview

Previously, you focused on authorization, the concept of granting access to specific resources in a system. Another important concept in security is authentication. Authentication is the process of a user proving that they are who they say they are in the system.

When managing this, security analysts need to ensure

- not all users get access to the system,
- new users (those who are new to the organization or a group) are added to the system, and
- current users who change groups or leave the organization are deleted from the system.

In this lab activity, you'll use the `useradd`, `usermod`, `userdel`, and `chown` commands to manage user access in the Linux Bash shell.

Important: You must use `sudo` at the beginning of all the commands you use in this lab. Adding or removing users and groups are tasks that require root (super user) privileges, and you'll need to use `sudo` with the commands that are used to perform these tasks.

Scenario

In this scenario, a new employee with the username `researcher9` joins an organization. You have to add them to the system and continue to manage their access during their time with the organization.

Here's how you'll do this task: **First**, you'll add a new employee to the system and then to their primary group. **Second**, you'll make this employee the owner of a file related to a particular project. **Third**, you'll add the new employee to a supplementary group. **Finally**, you'll delete the employee from the system.

Note: *The lab starts with you logged in as user `analyst`, with your home directory, `/home/analyst`, as the current working directory.*
OK, it's time to get ready to practice managing user access in Linux!

Start your lab

Before you begin, you can review the instructions for using the Qwiklabs platform under the **Resources** tab in Coursera.

If you haven't already done so, click **Start Lab**. This brings up the terminal so that you can begin completing the tasks!

When you have completed all the tasks, refer to the **End your Lab** section that follows the tasks for information on how to end your lab.

Task 1. Add a new user

A new employee has joined the Research department. In this task, you must add them to the system. The username assigned to them is `researcher9`.

1. Write a command to add a user called `researcher9` to the system.

Next, you need to add the new user to the `research_team` group.

2. Use the `usermod` command and `-g` option to add `researcher9` to the `research_team` group as their primary group.

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Add a new user

Check my progress

Task 2. Assign file ownership

The new employee, `researcher9`, will take responsibility for `project_r`. In this task, you must make them the owner of the `project_r.txt` file.

The `project_r.txt` file is located in the `/home/researcher2/projects` directory, and owned by the `researcher2` user.

- Use the `chown` command to make `researcher9` the owner of `/home/researcher2/projects/project_r.txt`.

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Assign file ownership

Check my progress

Task 3. Add the user to a secondary group

A couple of months later, this employee's role at the organization has changed, and they are working in both the Research and the Sales departments.

In this task, you must add `researcher9` to a secondary group (`sales_team`). Their primary group is still `research_team`.

- Use the `usermod` command with the `-a` and `-G` options to add `researcher9` to the `sales_team` group as a secondary group.

Note: *Options for Linux commands are case-sensitive, so make sure you use a lowercase `-a` and an uppercase `-G`.*

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Add the user to a secondary group

Check my progress

Task 4. Delete a user

A year later, `researcher9`, decided to leave the company. In this task, you must remove them from the system.

1. Run a command to delete `researcher9` from the system:

```
sudo userdel researcher9
```

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This command will output the following message:

```
Userdel: Group researcher9 not removed because it is not the primary group of user researcher9.
```

This is expected.

Note: *When you create a new user in Linux, a group with the same name as the user is automatically created and the user is the only member of that group. After removing users, it is good practice to clean up any such empty groups that may remain behind.*

2. Run the following command to delete the `researcher9` group that is no longer required:

```
sudo groupdel researcher9
```

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Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Delete a user

Check my progress

Conclusion

Great work!

You now have practical experience in using basic Linux Bash shell commands to

- add a new user,
- add a user to a group,
- change user permissions on files, and
- delete a user.

This is an important milestone on your journey toward managing users in Linux!

End your lab

Before you end the lab, make sure you're satisfied that you've completed all the tasks, and follow these steps:

1. Click **End Lab**. A pop-up box will appear. Click **Submit** to confirm that you're done. Ending the lab will remove your access to the Bash shell. You won't be able to access the work you've completed in it again.
2. Another pop-up box will ask you to rate the lab and provide feedback comments. You can complete this if you choose to.
3. Close the browser tab containing the lab to return to your course.
4. Refresh the browser tab for the course to mark the lab as complete.

Exemplar: Add and manage users with Linux commands

1 hourFree

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In this scenario, a new employee with the username `researcher9` joins an organization. You have to add them to the system and continue to manage their access during their time with the organization.

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1. Write a command to add a user called `researcher9` to the system.

The command to complete this step:

```
sudo useradd researcher9
```

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Next, you need to add the new user to the `research_team` group.

2. Use the `usermod` command and `-g` option to add `researcher9` to the `research_team` group as their primary group.

The command to complete this step:

```
sudo usermod -g research_team researcher9
```

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You could alternatively use the following variation of `useradd` when creating the user to perform both steps at once:

```
sudo useradd researcher9 -g research_team
```

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Add a new user

Check my progress

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The new employee, `researcher9`, will take responsibility for `project_r`. In this task, you must make them the owner of the `project_r.txt` file.

The `project_r.txt` file is located in the `/home/researcher2/projects` directory, and owned by the `researcher2` user.

- Use the `chown` command to make `researcher9` the owner of `/home/researcher2/projects/project_r.txt`.

The command to complete this step:

```
sudo chown researcher9 /home/researcher2/projects/project_r.txt
```

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Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Assign file ownership

Check my progress

Task 3. Add the user to a secondary group

A couple of months later, this employee's role at the organization has changed, and they are working in both the Research and the Sales departments.

In this task, you must add `researcher9` to a secondary group (`sales_team`). Their primary group is still `research_team`.

- Use the `usermod` command with the `-a` and `-G` options to add `researcher9` to the `sales_team` group as a secondary group.

The command to complete this step:

```
sudo usermod -a -G sales_team researcher9
```

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Note: *Options for Linux commands are case-sensitive, so make sure you use a lowercase `-a` and an uppercase `-G`.*
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Add the user to a secondary group

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Delete a user

Check my progress
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