

2) What are the uid ranges? What is UID? How to define it?

UID – user identifier

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ clear
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for student:
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# clear
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# cat /etc/passwd | grep 'root'
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#

root@CsnKhai:/home/student# cat /etc/passwd | grep 'student'
student:x:1000:1000:Nazar,,,:/home/student:/bin/bash
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

For users UID starts from 1000 and you could change it by yourself

3) What is GID? How to define it?

GID – Group ID.

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# less /etc/group | grep 'student'
adm:x:4:syslog,student
cdrom:x:24:student
sudo:x:27:student
dip:x:30:student
plugdev:x:46:student
student:x:1000:
lpadmin:x:109:student
sambashare:x:110:student
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

4) How to determine belonging of user to the specific group?

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# groups student && groups root
student : student adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare
root : root
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

5) What are the commands for adding a user to the system? What are the basic parameters required to create a user?

```
root@CsnKhai:~# adduser testuser
Adding user `testuser' ...
Adding new group `testuser' (1001) ...
Adding new user `testuser' (1001) with group `testuser' ...
Creating home directory `/home/testuser' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
No password supplied
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
No password supplied
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for testuser
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: test
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~# ls -l /home/
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 4 student student 4096 Aug 19 10:32 student
drwxr-xr-x 2 testuser testuser 4096 Aug 19 10:43 testuser
```

6) How do I change the name (account name) of an existing user?

```
root@CsnKhai:~# usermod -l anotheruser testuser
usermod: user 'testuser' does not exist
root@CsnKhai:~# usermod -l anotheruser testuser
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~# cat /etc/passwd | grep anotheruser
anotheruser:x:1001:1001:test,,,:/home/testuser:/bin/bash
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~#
root@CsnKhai:~#
```

7) What is skell\_dir? What is its structure?

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls -la /etc/skel/
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Sep 15  2015 .
drwxr-xr-x 83 root root 4096 Aug 19 10:46 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  220 Apr  9  2014 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 3637 Apr  9  2014 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  675 Apr  9  2014 .profile
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# cat .bashrc
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *i*) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth
```

/etc/skel/.profile – configuring user profile

8) How to remove a user from the system (including his mailbox)?

With mailbox

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# userdel -r anotheruser
userdel: anotheruser mail spool (/var/mail/anotheruser) not found
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

9) What commands and keys should be used to lock and unlock a user account?

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# passwd -l student
```

! – Lock

10) How to remove a user's password and provide him with a password-free

login for subsequent password change?

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# passwd -d student
```

11) Display the extended format of information about the directory, tell about the information columns displayed on the terminal.

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls -l /etc/ | tail
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 321 Jun 20 2013 updatedb.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Sep 15 2015 update-manager
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 15 2015 update-motd.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 222 Apr 11 2014 upstart-xsessions
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 15 2015 vim
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 23 Sep 15 2015 vtrgb -> /etc/alternatives/vtrgb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4812 Oct 30 2014 wgetrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Sep 15 2015 X11
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 15 2015 xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 349 Jun 26 2012 zsh_command_not_found
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

d – directory

drwxr-xr-x

1 – user 2 – group 3 - other

root:root owners

4096 - size

13) What is the sequence of defining the relationship between the file and the user?

chown student:root

14) What commands are used to change the owner of a file (directory), as well as the mode of access to the file? Give examples, demonstrate on the terminal.

```
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# touch test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls
test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 19 11:02 test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# chmod 644 test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 19 11:02 test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# chmod 744 test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# ls -l
total 0
-rwxr--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 19 11:02 test.txt
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
```

17) What file attributes should be present in the command script?

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