

User Management

1] Useradd :- Adding a user [To create a user]

example :-

useradd username

2] passwd :- Setting user's password

passwd username

3] su :- Switch user

∴ su -username

4] userdel :- Removing a user

∴ userdel username

[-r Removing a user and its home folders]

5] groups :- Listing groups a user is in

∴ groups username

* which :- To display location of command

∴ which cat.



root : X : 0 : 0 : root : /root : /bin/bash

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

- ① root :- it is username or login name
- ② X :- it is password of user.
- ③ 0 :- it is user id of user [uid]
- ④ 0 :- it is group id of user [gid]
- ⑤ root :- it is gecos name (nickname of user)
- ⑥ /root :- Home directory of user.
- ⑦ /bin/bash :- log in shell of user.

usermod :- To modify user attribute.
id username :- To check user id

usermod -u :- To change the user id of a user.

example

usermod -u 1010 ram

cmd it change user id new user id no. username

usermod -g :- To change the group id of a user.

usermod -g 2020 ram sharm

cmd it change group id new group id group username

Camlin

Redhat Notes by Sawan

`usermod -c` :- To change the geos name of user.

example:-

`usermod -c developer ram`

↑ ↑ ↑
cmd it changes geos name username.

new geos name

`usermod -d` :- To change the home directory of a user.

example:-

`usermod -d /test ram`

↑ ↑ ↑
cmd To change home directory username.

new home directory

* Active users are present in `bash`

* Inactive user are present in `nologin`

`usermod -s` :- To change the default shell for user.

example. `usermod -s /usr/sbin/nologin ram`

↑ ↑ ↑
cmd location of nologin folder username.

To change shell

[cmd is put user in nologin folder]

^{cmd}
^{location of shell folder}
`ii] usermod -s /usr/bin/bash Ram`
[↑] [↑]
 To change shell username

* `/etc/skel/.*` :- It is the location of hidden files and folders.

^{cmd} ^{change username} ^{change shell inactive}
`* useradd -u 2011 -c sakuser -d /data -s /bin/nologin`
[↑] [↑] [↑]
 change uid change home directory aelitya. username

★

`user id RHEL 7/8/9`

0 to 199 = Privileged user
 200 to 299 = System user
 1000 to 60,000 = These uid's comes under normal users

`user id RHEL 5 and 6`

0 to 199 = Privileged user
 200 to 499 = System user
 500 to 40,000 = normal users

`groupadd` :- To create a group

example :-

`groupadd team`

`usermod -aG` :- To add a group member

example

To add Tom to the cartoon group

`usermod -aG cartoon Tom`

↑
cmd

↑
To add a
group
member

↑
group
name

↑
username

`usermod -g` :- To change the group of user

example

new group
name
↓

`usermod -g Sawan team`

↑
cmd

↑
To change
username

↑
username

`usermod -l` :- To change user login name

example

the new login
name
↓

`usermod -l newlogin oldlogin`

↑
cmd

↑
To change
login name

↑
old login name/
username

admin

`usermod -L` :- To lock a user

example

`usermod -L ram`

↑
cmd

↑
To lock a
user

↑
username

`usermod -U` :- To unlock a user.

∴ `usermod -U ram`

↑
cmd

↑
To unlock
a user

↑
username

★ Locked username are shown in hatched shadow folder.