MANAGE LOCAL USERS AND GROUPS
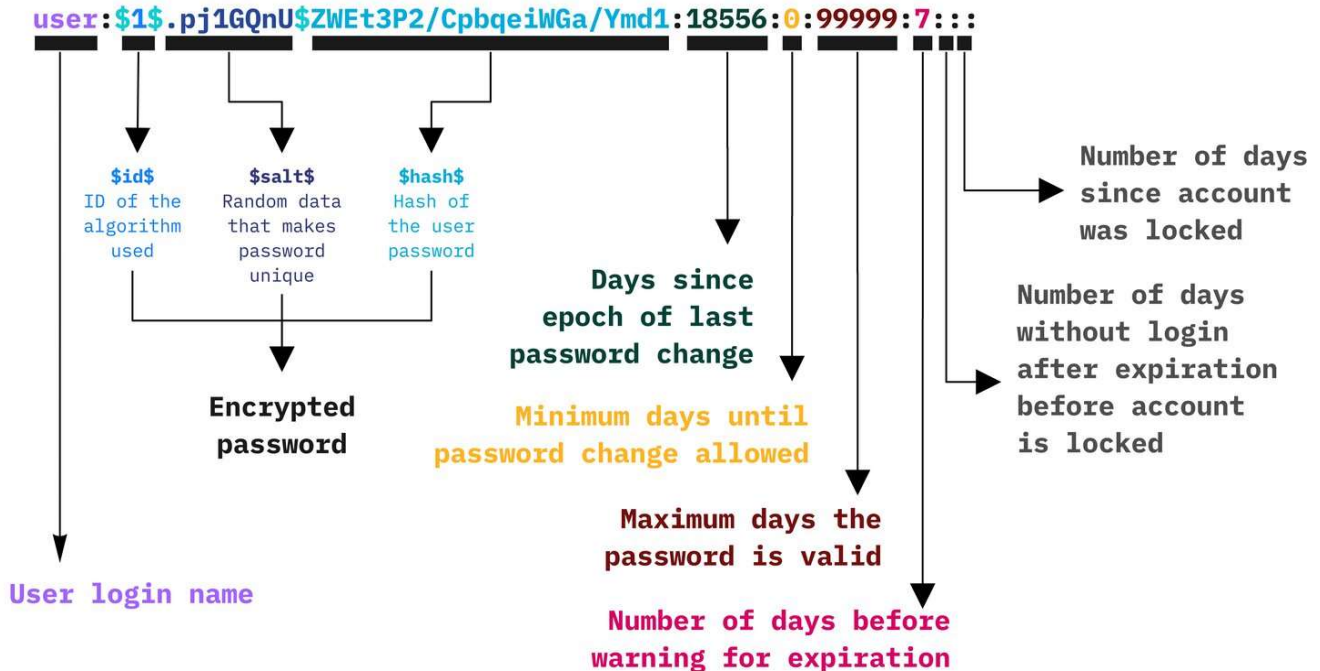
DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
Important information about who is currently using the computer	w
To display information about currently logged-in users	who
To show information about the currently logged-in user	**id [Options] [UserName]** -g : Print only the effective group id. -G : Print all Group ID's. -n : Prints name instead of number. -r : Prints real ID instead of num. -u : Prints only the effective user ID. /etc/group /etc/passwd /etc/sudoers /etc/shadow
To enable full sudo access for the user01 user, you can create the /etc/sudoers.d/user01	user01 ALL=(ALL) ALL
To enable full sudo access for the group01 group, you can create the /etc/sudoers.d/ group01 file	%group01 ALL=(ALL) ALL %GroupName To define group
To enable users in the games group to run the id command as the operator user, you can create the /etc/sudoers.d/games file	%games ALL=(operator) /bin/id
You can also set up sudo to allow a user to run commands as another user without entering their password, by using the NOPASSWD: ALL	ansible ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

Manage Local User Accounts

The /etc/login.defs file sets some of the default options for user accounts, such as the range of valid UID numbers and default password aging rules

/etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, /etc/group, /etc/gshadow contentes user data

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS

Add user to system	**useradd [options] [UserName]**
	  -d To give a home directory path for new users
	  -u To create a new user with a custom UID
	  -g specific group ID
	  -M To create a user without a home directory
	
	  -e To set an expiry date for a user account
	      (YY-MM-DD)
	Example : sudo useradd -e 2020-05-30 test_user
	
	  -c To add a comment or description for a user
	  -s To create a user with a different login shell
	      (/bin/sh) To set login sell
	      (/sbin/nologin) To disable login sell
	
	  -p To set an unencrypted password for the user
	Example : sudo useradd -p test_password test_user

Modify User	**usermod [options][UserName]**
	  -a append with G options
	  -c Comment
	  -d Specify a home directory for the user account
	  -e To change the expiry date of a user
	Example : sudo usermod -e 2020-05-29 test_user
	
	  -g Specify the primary group for the user account.
	  -G supplementary group
	Example : usermod -a -G GroupName UserName
	
	  -L Lock the user account.
	  -m move home dir location
	  -s a particular login shell for the user account.
	      (/bin/sh) To set login sell
	      (/sbin/nologin) To disable login sell
	  -U Unlock the user account.
	  -l To change user login name

Change User Password	**Passwd[options][UserName]** -d To delete password -e Immediately expires the account password -i inactive -l Locks the password of the user -u Unlocks the password of an account -n Rename group name

user:1.pj1GQnU$ZWEt3P2/CpbqeiWGa/Ymd1:18556:0:99999:7:::

id
ID of the algorithm used

$salt$
Random data that makes password unique

$hash$
Hash of the user password

Encrypted password

Days since epoch of last password change

Minimum days until password change allowed

Maximum days the password is valid

Number of days before warning for expiration

Number of days since account was locked

Number of days without login after expiration before account is locked

User login name

To change the file Owner or group	**chown [options] new_owner[:new_group] file(s)** -c To report when a file change is made **Example :** chown -c UserName file1.txt -v -f **To Change the owner of a file** chown owner_name file_name **To change the group ownership of a file** chown **:**group1 file1.txt **To Change Owner and Group of the File** chown UserName**:**group1 file1.txt
Delete user	**userdel [options] UserName** **-r** delete user with home directory

Manage Local Group Accounts	
DESCRIPTION	**COMMANDS / OPTIONS**
Add group	**groupadd [options][GroupName]** -r, –system -g GID, –gid GID **Example :**sudo groupadd -g 1001 developers -U list of user members of this group -f –force -p PASSWORD
Modify Existing Groups	**groupmod [option] GROUP** -g The group ID of the given GROUP will be changed to GID. -n The name of group will change into newname. **Example:** groupmod -n group_new group_old -p This gives the encrypted password. -R Apply changes in the CHROOT_DIR directory and use the configuration files from the CHROOT_DIR directory. -U list of user members of this group
To administer the /etc/group and /etc/gshadow	**gpasswd [option] [group]** -a **To add a user to the named group.** **Example :** gpasswd -a [user] [group] -d **To remove a user from the named group** **Example:** gpasswd -d [user] [group] -r **To remove the password from the named group** **Example:** gpasswd -r developers -R To restrict the access to the named group. -A Set the list of administrative users. -M It set the list of group members.
Delete group	**groupdel [options][GroupName]** -r Removes the group along with its associated files -f forces the deletion of the group

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
To view and change the user password expiry	**chage [options][GroupName]** -m/M to specify the maximum and minimum number of days between password change **Example:** sudo chage -M 5 root **Example :** sudo chage -M 5 root -W Warning Period **Example:** sudo chage -W 2 UserName -I inactive period **Example:** sudo chage -I 5 UserName -E To specify the date when the account expire **Example :** chage -E 2022-09-06 operator1 -l To view the account aging information **Example:** chage -l UserName -d To set the last password change date **Example :** sudo chage -d 2018-12-01 root

Profile Files	**System Profile File** : To set alias, variables globally in system **PATH:** /etc/profile **User Profile File :** To set alias, variables for users **PATH:** /etc/profile .bash_history .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc Interactive login shells, the /etc/profile and ~/.bash_profile files configure the Bash environment. /etc/profile and ~/.bash_profile files also source the /etc/bashrc and ~/.bashrc files respectively Interactive non-login shells, only the /etc/bashrc and ~/.bashrc files configure the Bash environment The /etc/profile and /etc/bashrc files apply to the whole system ~/.bash_profile and ~/.bashrc files are user-specific