# **Exp 3 (User Management)**

#### 3.1 Users List

a. Checkthe list of the current user accounts created on your machine. What command do you need to use for this purpose?

#### cat /etc/passwd

b. From the list, explain the information about a randomly chosen user.



c. Write a bash shell script that gets all the information about the currently logging user in /etc/passwd file and writes them to a file whose name is the ID of that user.

```
wajd@wajdMajed: ~/Desktop
wajd@wajdMajed:~/Desktop$ gedit pawd.sh &
                                          pawd.sh
      Open
                                                              Save
     1#!/bin/bash
     4 USER_NAME=$(whoami)
    7 USER_INFO=$(grep "^$USER_NAME:" /etc/passwd)
     9 #UID of the current user
    10 USER_ID= `id -u`
    11
    12 touch $USER_ID.txt
    13 echo "$USER_INFO" > "$USER_ID.txt"
    15 echo "Save the Information: $USER_ID.txt"
                                         sh ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
                                                                 Ln 15, Col 42
                                                                                    INS
```

#### d. What is the purpose the command id. Show its output

The id command in Linux is used to display the user ID (UID), group ID (GID), and the groups the current or a specified user belongs to. It helps in identifying a user's permissions and group memberships.

outputs  $\rightarrow$  uid=1001(john) gid=1001(john) groups=1001(john),27(sudo),100(users)

### 3.2 Adding User Accounts

a. Explain the objective for each of the following commands:

useradd ---- passwd --- su

b. Create a user (with useradd command) whose login name is skywalk and the login password is skywalk as well.

sudo useradd -m skywalk sudo passwd skywalk

c. Switch the login to the new user and confirm that you have successfully switched to that user. What command would you use for this purpose?

su - skywalk

d. Once you have switched to the new user, verify the current group. What command would you use for this purpose?

id -gn

e. Switch back to your original account

exit

f. Write down the encrypted password for the user skywalk. What encryption algorithm has been used?

sudo cat /etc/shadow | grep skywalk → skywalk:\$6\$abcdefgh\$xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx:19000:0:99999:7:::

The number \$6\$ indicates the use of the SHA-512 algorithm.

g. Remove the account you have created.

sudo userdel -r skywalk

• الله الشخصي /home/skywalk يحذف دليل المستخدم الشخصي /.

or

sudo userdel skywalk

شو الفرق بينهم؟

الوظيفة الأمر

sudo userdel skywalk	يبقى المجلد) يحذف حساب المستخدم <b>دون حذف ملفاته الشخصية</b> /home/skywalk ).
sudo userdel -r skywalk	يحذف حساب المستخدم <b>مع حذف جميع ملفاته الشخصية</b> ، بما في home/skywalk .

h. Is it possible to create two accounts with the same login name?. Demon strate an experiment to prove your answer?

النتيجة: لا يمكن إنشاء حسابين بنفس الاسم، حيث يجب أن يكون اسم المستخدم فريدًا.

i. Is the login name case sensitive? Demonstrate an experiment to prove your answer?

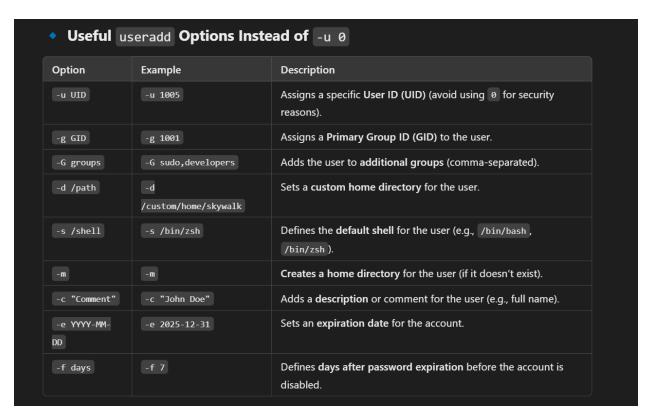
Yes,

sudo useradd SkyWalk sudo useradd skywalk

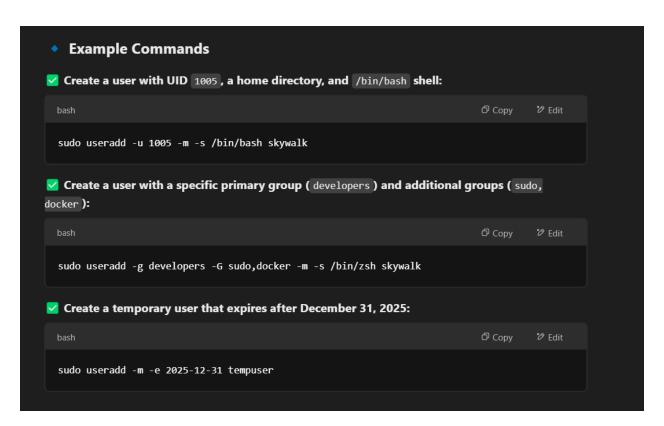
Both users will be created because usernames are case sensitive.

j. Is it possible to create a user whose ID is 0? What is the drawback for such behavior? Demonstrate an experiment to prove your answer?k. Is it possible to delete a user whose ID is 0? Why? How can you delete it?





Some commands you may need when creating a new account using (useradd)



### The difference between using the (useradd) and (adduser)

<b>ځ فروقات أساسية بينهما</b> :	userac و adduser في <b>Linux</b> , لإنشاء مستخدمين في نظام Linux، لكن هناا	
adduser	useradd	الميزة
أداة عالية المستوى (High-level)	أداة منخفضة المستوى (Low-level)	نوع الأمر
يطلب معلومات من المستخدم بطريقة تفاعلية مثل كلمة المرور والاسم الكامل	لا يوفر واجهة تفاعلية، ويحتاج إلى تحديد جميع الخيارات يدويًا	التفاعل مع المستخدم
ينشئ المجلد الشخصي للمستخدم تلقائيًا	لا ينشئ المجلد الشخصي افتراضيًا، يجب استخدام - ه لإنشائه	إنشاء المجلد الشخصي
يطلب كلمة المرور أثناء عملية الإنشاء	لا يعين كلمة مرور تلقائيًا، يجب استخدام passwd بعد إنشاء المستخدم	تعيين كلمة المرور
يعين القشرة الافتراضية /bin/bash تلقائيًا	يعيّن القشرة الافتراضية /bin/sh ، إلا إذا تم تحديد خيار -s	تخصيص القشرة (Shell)
يضيف المستخدم إلى مجموعة بنفس اسمه تلقائيًا	لا يضيف المستخدم إلى مجموعات إضافية افتراضياً	المجموعات الافتراضية
أقل استخدامًا في السكربتات لأنه يتطلب إدخال يدوي	أكثر استخدامًا في السكربتات الآلية بسبب عدم وجود تفاعل	استخدامه في السكربتات

## 3.3 Modifying Existing User Accounts:

a. Create a user whose name is test-user.

sudo useradd test-user

b. Create a home directory for this user.

sudo mkdir /home/test-user sudo chown test-user:test-user /home/test-user

c. Make sure that you can login with the GUI to that user.

التأكد من إمكانية تسجيل الدخول عبر واجهة المستخدم الرسومية حدد كلمة مرور للمستخدم

d. Logout and return to your account.

- e. For the following tasks, you are allowed only to use the commands user mod and groupmod unless you are explicitly asked to use some other commands:
- 1. Modify the login name of the user test-user to be test-user-modified.

sudo usermod -l test-user-modified test-user

2. Modify the group name of the user to be user-group-modified.

sudo groupmod -n user-group-modified test-user

3. Modify the home directory of the new user to match with its new login name.

sudo usermod -d /home/test-user-modified -m test-user-modified

- a → .uck
   lbeth
   lbeth
- $m \rightarrow$  ينقل جميع الملفات من المجلد القديم إلى الجديد.
- 4. Switch to the user test-user-modified and use the commands pwd and id to confirm that your modifications have been successfully executed.

su - test-user-modified pwd id

- 5. Switch back to your user account.
- 6. Change the shell of the user test-user-modi ed to be one that prevent logins (no logins.

sudo usermod -s /sbin/nologin test-user-modified

7. Now switch again to the user test-user-modified. Can you do that? Why?

This account is currently not available.

```
السبب:
• عند تغيير القشرة إلى |sbin/nologin ، لا يمكن للمستخدم فتح جلسة طرفية ( shell session ).
```

f. Remove the account test-user-modified.

sudo userdel -r test-user-modified  $-r \rightarrow$ يحذف المستخدم ومجلده الشخصى

## 3.4 Removing User Accounts

a. Briefly explain what steps do you need to successfully remove an account?

```
(a) الخطوات اللازمة لإزالة حساب مستخدم بنجاح
لحذف حساب مستخدم بالكامل، يجب اتباع الخطوات التالية:
1. إيقاف حساب المستخدم مؤقتًا (إذا لزم الأمر).
2. التأكد من عدم وجود عمليات نشطة للمستخدم باستخدام [pkill أو [kill ].
3. حذف الحساب باستخدام [userdel ].
4. حذف جميع الملفات المرتبطة بالمستخدم، مثل المجلد الشخصي |home/username .
```

b. Create an account named user-to-delete.

```
sudo useradd -m user-to-delete
sudo passwd user-to-delete
```

c. Disable the account temporarily. Provide two different ways to disable that account?

sudo passwd -l user-to-delete

or

sudo usermod -s /sbin/nologin user-to-delete

d. Enable the account again.

sudo passwd -u user-to-delete

or

sudo usermod -s /bin/bash user-to-delete

e. Remove the account.

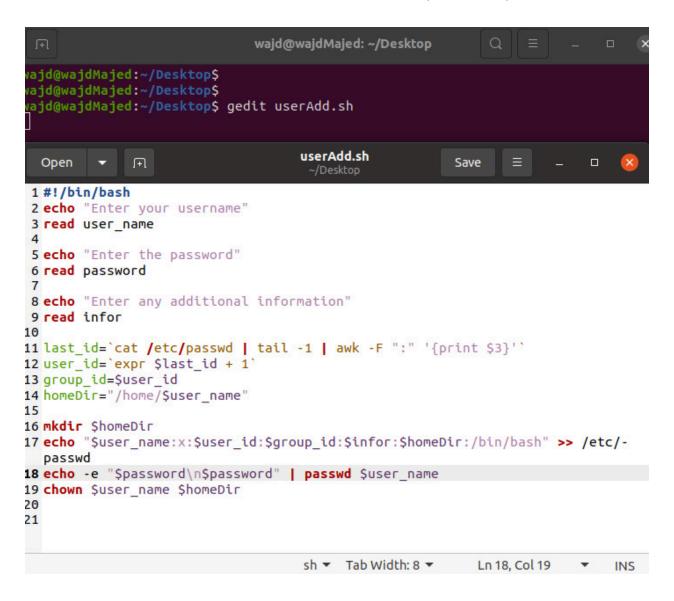
sudo userdel -r user-to-delete

f. Make sure that the account has been successfully removed

grep "user-to-delete" /etc/passwd

### 3.5 Managing Users with Scripts

a. Write a bash shell script that asks the user to enter user-name, password, and GECOS information. Then, it creates a user with the specified input.



b. Write a bash shell script that receives a file name from the command line. This file contains a number of user names and their corresponding passwords in clear text. Each line contains a user name and the password. Your script should successfully create all the users stated in the file.

```
wajd@wajdMajed:~/Desktop$ touch mng.sh
wajd@wajdMajed:~/Desktop$ gedit mng.sh
wajd
                                          mng.sh
      Open
                                                             Save
                                          ~/Desktop
     1 #!/bin/bash
     3
     4 if [ $# -ne 1 ]; then
           echo "Write the name of the file!"
     6
           exit 1
     7 fi
     8
     9
    10 file="$1"
    11
    12
    13 if [ ! -f "$file" ]; then
           echo "The file does not exist!"
    14
    15
           exit 1
    16 fi
    17
    18
    19 while read username password;
    20 do
    21
           if grep "^$username:" /etc/passwd ; then
    22
                   echo "The $username is already exist in /etc/passwd. SKIP!"
    23
               else
                   sudo useradd "$username" 2> error.txt
    24
                   echo -e "$password\n$password" | passwd $username 2> error.txt
    25
                   if [ $username ] ; then
    26
    27
                    echo "$username was added successfully!" 2> error.txt
    28
    29
           fi
    30 done < "$file"
    31
    32 echo "All users was added!"
                                         sh ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
                                                                Ln 21, Col 29
                                                                                  INS
```

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