

SF DevOps Academy Homework - Exercise 2: Shell scripts

Elevate your user access to root;

```
sudo -i || sudo -s
```

Add a new user to your Linux OS and set a password for it;

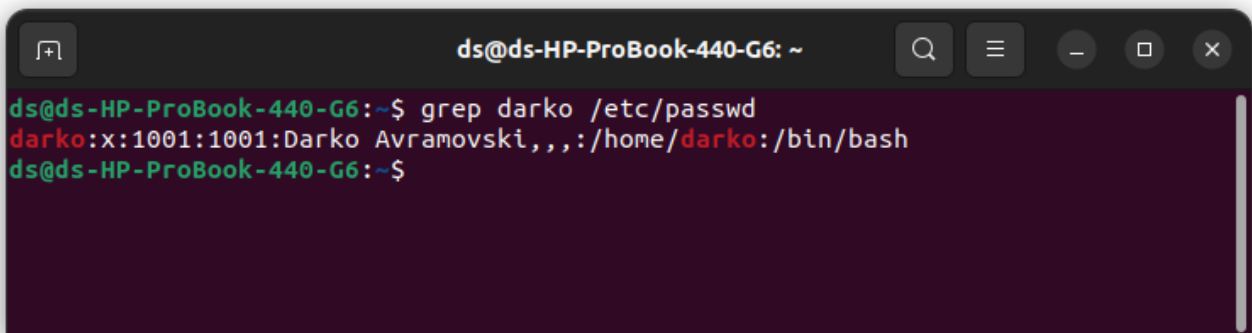
```
sudo adduser userName
```

Test if you can log in using that user;

```
works!!!
```

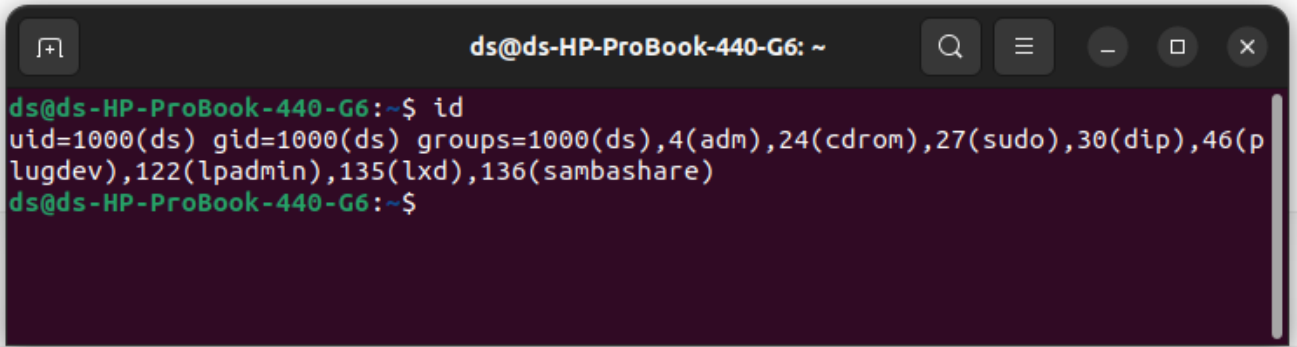
Using grep command check if the user is created;

```
grep darko /etc/passwd
```

A terminal window titled 'ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the command 'grep darko /etc/passwd' being executed. The output is 'darko:x:1001:1001:Darko Avramovski,,,:/home/darko:/bin/bash'. The prompt returns to 'ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~\$'.

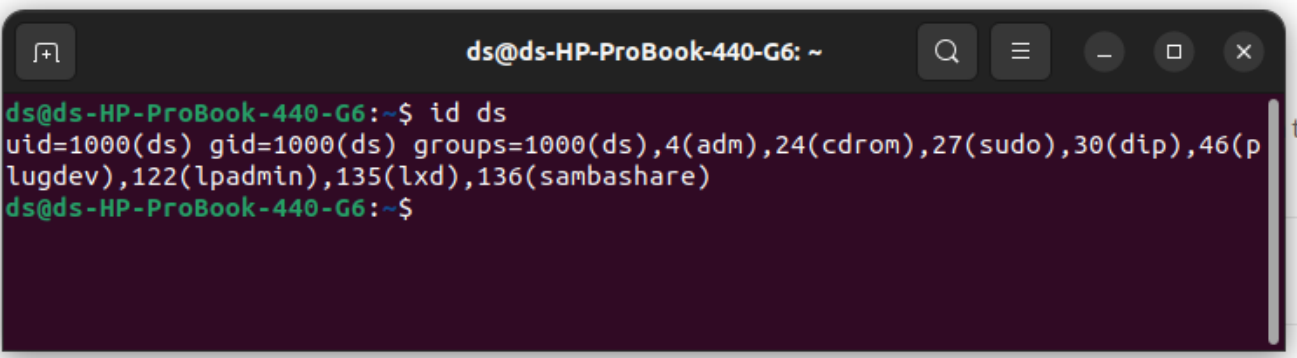
grep the UID of each user;

```
id
```

A terminal window titled 'ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~' showing the command 'id' being executed. The output displays the user's identity and group memberships: 'uid=1000(ds) gid=1000(ds) groups=1000(ds),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),122(lpadmin),135(lxd),136(sambashare)'.

```
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$ id
uid=1000(ds) gid=1000(ds) groups=1000(ds),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(p
lugdev),122(lpadmin),135(lxd),136(sambashare)
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$
```

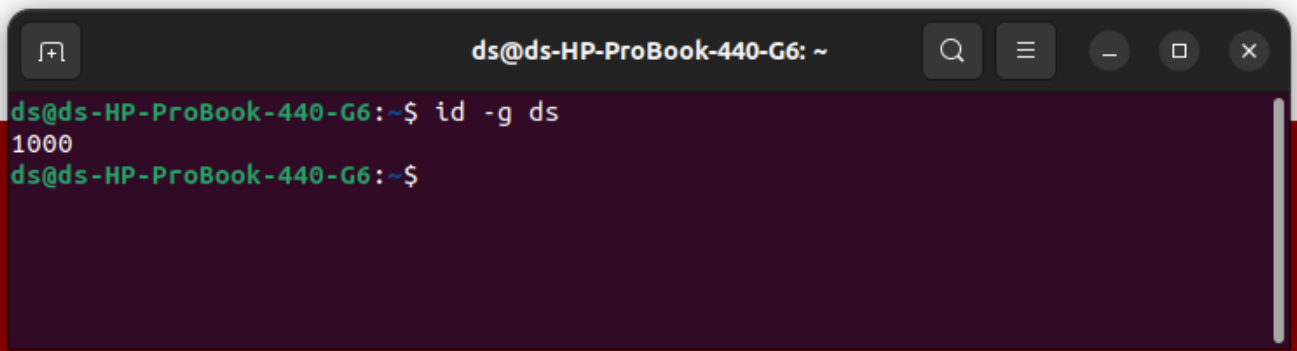
```
id ds
```

A terminal window titled 'ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~' showing the command 'id ds' being executed. The output is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the user's identity and group memberships.

```
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$ id ds
uid=1000(ds) gid=1000(ds) groups=1000(ds),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(p
lugdev),122(lpadmin),135(lxd),136(sambashare)
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$
```

Find out the GID of the created user;

```
id -g ds
```

A terminal window titled 'ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~' showing the command 'id -g ds' being executed. The output shows only the GID: '1000'.

```
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$ id -g ds
1000
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$
```

Change the password of the user and force it to change the pass on his next login;

Add a new user and set an expiration date for it, with a five-day warning period;

```
sudo useradd -e 2023-03-15 ds2
```

To check expiration date

```
sudo chage -l ds2
```

```
sudo groupadd sfa
```

To see all groups in the system

```
less /etc/group
```

Assign the two new users to that group;

```
sudo useradd -G sfa ds
```

Lock one of the user accounts;

```
usermod -L ds | passwd -l ds
```

Change the shell of one user to tcsh;

List all shells

```
cat /etc/shells  
  
grep darko /etc/passwd  
  
usermod --shell /tcsh darko
```

Make sure your home directory has "execute" access enabled for group and other.

Change to your home directory, and create a directory called labs;

```
sudo usermod -d /Home  
  
mkdir labs
```

Create an empty file in labs director

```
cd labs  
nano labs.txt
```

Change permissions of file to rwx-rwx-rwx

```
sudo chown 777 -R /labs
```

List the file. What color is the file?

Change the permissions back to rx-rw-rw

```
sudo chown 366 -R /labs
```

Check what owners does the file have.

Change the user ownership of the file to another user;

Create a group called group1 and assign two users to the group;

Create a file called group1.txt and redirect below input into the file: "This is our group test file".

Change the group of the file to one of your users;

Give members of the group group1 read/write access to this file?