

sysadminctl

Administer system user accounts. sysadminctl can be used to change user passwords, create new users (including automatically provisioning the user home folder) or to check the status of a user’s SecureToken.

Syntax

```
sysadminctl -deleteUser user_name [-secure || -keepHome]
               (interactive || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
               -newPassword new_password -oldPassword old_password [-passwordHint password_hint]
               -resetPasswordFor local_user_name -newPassword new_password
               [-passwordHint password_hint]
               (interactive) || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-addUser user_name [-fullName full_name] [-UID user_ID] [-GID group_ID] [-shell path_to_shell]
               [-password user_password] [-hint userhint] [-home full path_to_home] [-admin] [-roleAccount]
               [-picture full_path_to_user_image]
               (interactive) || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-secureTokenStatus user_name
-secureTokenOn user_name -password password
               (interactive || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-secureTokenOff user_name -password password
               (interactive || -adminUser administrator user name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-guestAccount {on | off}
-afpGuestAccess {on | off}
-smbGuestAccess {on | off}
-automaticTime {on | off}
-filesystem status
-screenLock {status | on | off}

-h      Display help
```

Pass '-' instead of password in command line.
'-adminPassword' used mostly for screen lock, but for security reasons

*Role accounts require *name* starting with capital letter

In 10.13, sysadminctl is Apple’s recommended way to create a new user account by [dscl](#) and adds new features available in 10.13.

Both sysadminctl and System Preferences can be used to create additional local users. Creating a new user account using sysadminctl is scripted using the command line. If additional credentials are required to be supplied, the command line flags -adminUser and -adminPassword are used.

Having SecureToken set signifies that the user has a SecureToken. In 10.11 or later, a local user logging in to a Mac with a SecureToken is required.

Examples

Check of the encryption state of the boot volume.
The command will return the encryption status of the boot volume.
\$ sysadminctl -filesystem

Create a new user account, *user64*:

```
$ sysadminctl -addUser user64 -fullName "Akai Gurley" -password "nvoJ0CtI0Dal6mN" -hint "Keepass"
```

Check the SecureToken Status for *user64*:

```
$ sysadminctl -secureTokenStatus user64
```

Grant SecureToken to the user *User64* (must be run on the local machine using the GUI to authenticate)
This will allow the account to login after a reboot on a FileVaulted Mac:

```
$ sudo sysadminctl interactive -secureTokenOn user64 -password newpassword
```

Grant SecureToken to the user *User64* (command line):

```
$ sudo sysadminctl -adminUser adminuser -adminPassword adminPassword -secureTokenOn user64
```


Disable the guest account:


```
$ sysadminctl -guestAccount Off
```


Reset the password for *user64*, adding a password Hint:

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```
$ sysadminctl -resetPasswordFor user64 -newPassword p0h~32de0pUaQp -passwordHint "Keepass"
```

Use `sysadminctl interactive` for the above to be prompted for the password in a GUI.

“My relationship to power and authority is that I’m all for it. People need somebody to watch over them. Ninety-five percent of the people in the world need to be told what to do and how to behave” ~ Arnold Schwarzenegger

Related macOS commands

- [dscl](#) - Directory Service command line utility.
- [diskutil](#) - Disk utilities.
- [profiles](#) - Profiles Tool.
- [wait](#) - Wait for a process to complete.



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