

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 [-password user_password [-fullPath path_to_shell] [-roleAccount]]
    [-picture fullPath] (interactive || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-secureTokenStatus user_name (interactive || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-secureTokenOn user_name (interactive || -adminUser administrator_user_name -adminPassword administrator_password)
-secureTokenOff user_name (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. The flag '-adminPassword' used mostly for security reasons

*Role accounts require *name* starting with 'r'

In 10.13, sysadminctl is Apple's recommended way to create additional local users is scripted using dscl and adds new features available in 10.13

Both sysadminctl and System Preferences can be used to create additional local users. If the creation of additional local users is scripted using dscl, additional credentials are required to be supplied to the command.

Having SecureToken set signifies that a user can unlock a FileVault-encrypted volume. If not granted a secure token at time of creation, in macOS 11 or later, a local user logging in to a Mac computer is granted a secure token during login if a bootstrap token is available from MDM.

Examples

Check of the encryption state of the boot volume:

```
$ sysadminctl -filesystem status
```


Create a new user account, *user64*:

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


Check the SecureToken Status for *user64*:

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```
$ 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:

```
$ sysadminctl -resetPas
```

Use sysadminctl interact



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Related macOS commands

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

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"Keepass"

Ninety-five percent of the people