5. In order to add a user we will need to use the "**useradd**" command. If we want to specify a primary group for this user, we will need to use the "**-g**" parameter. In this case we will use the "crey" primary group as requested. The home directory is automatically created with the -g command.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# useradd -g crey -m john
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

6. By using the following commands, we will create the user "mary" in the /user/mary directory with "daw" as a primary group.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# useradd -d /home/mary mary
```

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -g daw mary
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

7. By using the "**useradd -g teachers -d /home/martha martha**" we will create the user as requested.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# useradd -g teachers -d /home/martha mart
ha
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

The **-G** parameter will assign a supplementary group to the user.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -a -G crey martha
```

8. By using the "**usermod -c "John Doe" john**" command, we will comment the name of the user inside the user itself.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -c "John Doe" john
çroot@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -c "Mary Williams" mary
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -c "Martha Jones" martha
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

9. By using the "**cat /etc/passwd**" command, we will get a list of all the users in the system.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
```

```
john:x:1001:2002:John Doe:/home/john:/bin/sh
mary:x:1002:2001:Mary Williams:/home/mary:/bin/sh
martha:x:1003:2000:Martha Jones:/home/martha:/bin/sh
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

10. By using the "**getent group (group name)**" command will verify the users inside said group.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# getent group crey
crey:x:2002:martha
```

11. By using the **login** command we will be able to login into the users previously created,

```
ignacio-VirtualBox login: john
Password:
```

It wont let us login until a password is set to said user.

12. By using the "**passwd (user name)**" command we will be able to change the password of the user selected.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# passwd martha
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

13. By using the **getent group** "**martha**" we will get a list of all the groups martha is in.

```
ignacio@ignacio-VirtualBox:~$ getent group martha
```

14. d

15. We can login with the user Martha by using the **login** command followed by the user name, which in this case is "martha".

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# login martha
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.11.0-38-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

210 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2025.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.


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the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
```

16. We use the **exit** command to go back to where we were.

```
$ exit
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

17. By using the following command we will be able to change the shell to sh.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -d /home/john -s /home/sh john
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

18. By using the **usermod -a -G (group_name) (user_name)** we will be able to set a supplementary group to an existing user.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# usermod -a -G daw martha
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

19. By using the **id (user_name)** command, the terminal will give us the following information.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# id john
uid=1005(john) gid=1005(john) groups=1005(john)
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# id mary
uid=1002(mary) gid=2001(daw) groups=2001(daw)
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# id martha
uid=1003(martha) gid=2000(teachers) groups=2000(teachers),2001(daw),2002(crey)
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

20. If you input the **groupdel (group_name)** command, linux will delete the group. However we are not able to do it because the group already has a user inside .

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# groupdel crey
groupdel: cannot remove the primary group of user 'john'
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```

21. By using the **userdel -r (user_name)** command we will delete said user.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# userdel -r martha
userdel: martha mail spool (/var/mail/martha) not found
userdel: martha home directory (/home/martha) not found
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# userdel -r john
userdel: john mail spool (/var/mail/john) not found
userdel: john home directory (/home/john) not found
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# userdel -r mary
userdel: group mary not removed because it is not the primary group of user mar
y.
userdel: mary mail spool (/var/mail/mary) not found
userdel: mary home directory (/home/mary) not found
```

22. As we already deleted the users inside said groups, we are able to delete the groups with any inconvenience.

```
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio# groupdel crey
root@ignacio-VirtualBox:/home/ignacio#
```