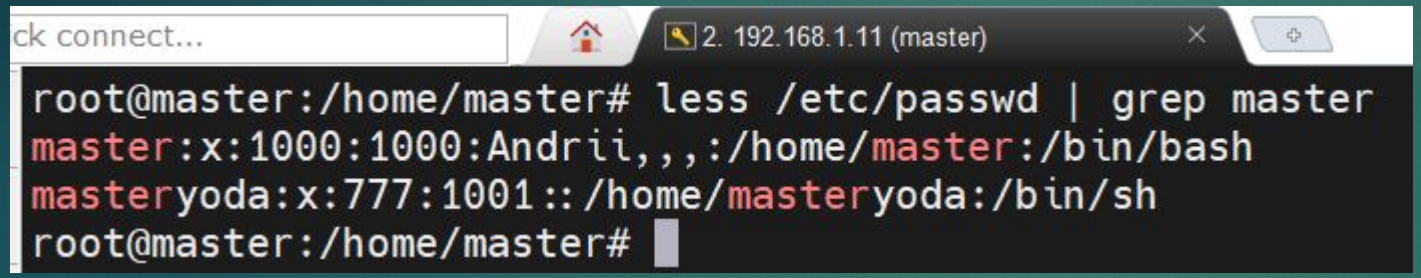
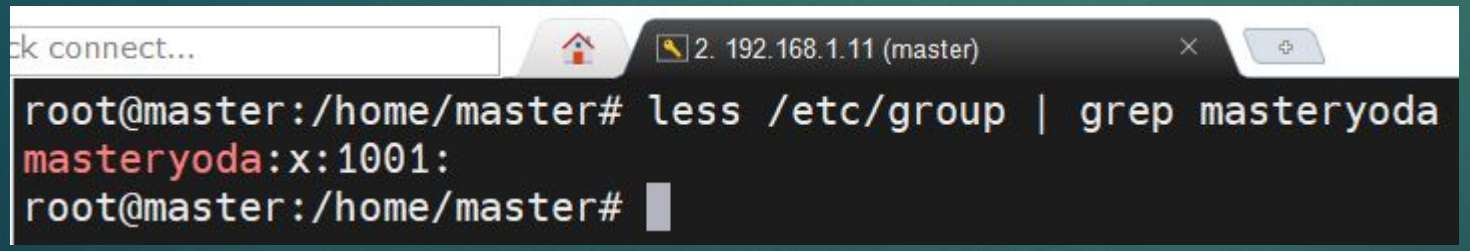
2) What are the uid ranges? What is UID? How to define it?
UID - is a user identifier. For example user root has UID 0

```
root@master:/home/master# less /etc/passwd | grep root
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
root@master:/home/master#
```

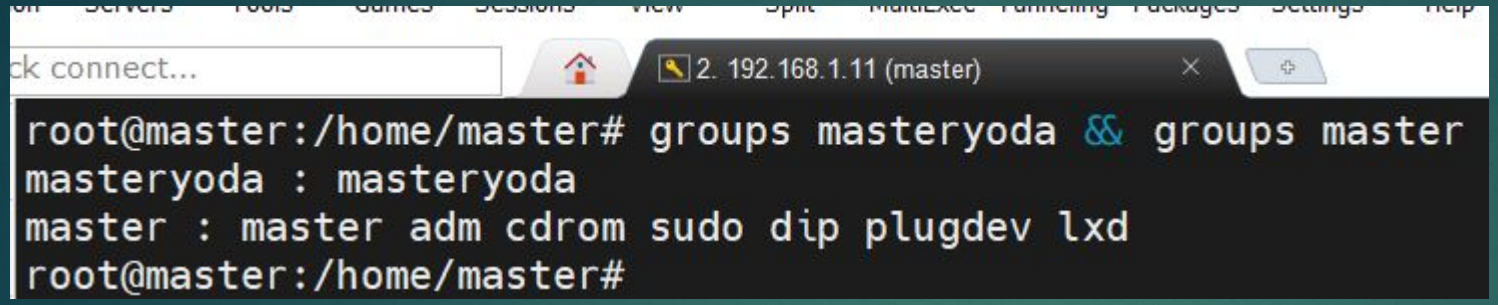
UID starts from 1000 but you can set less than 1000 manually.



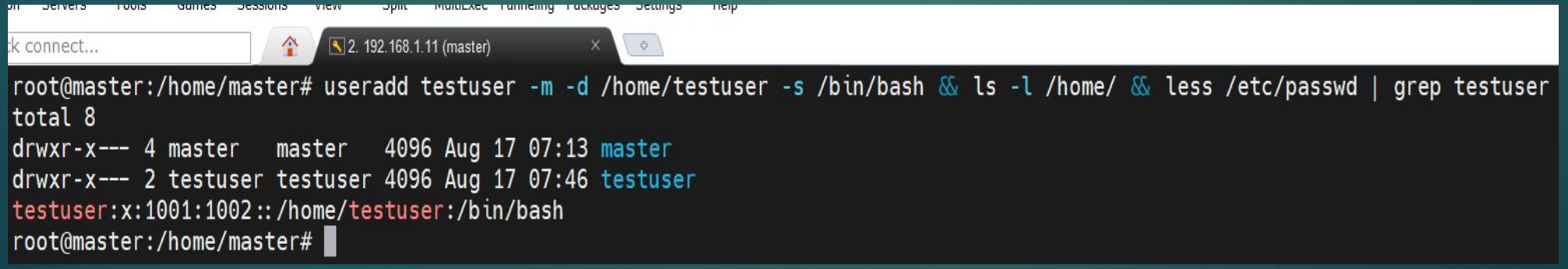
3) What is GID? How to define it?



4) How to determine belonging of user to the specific group?



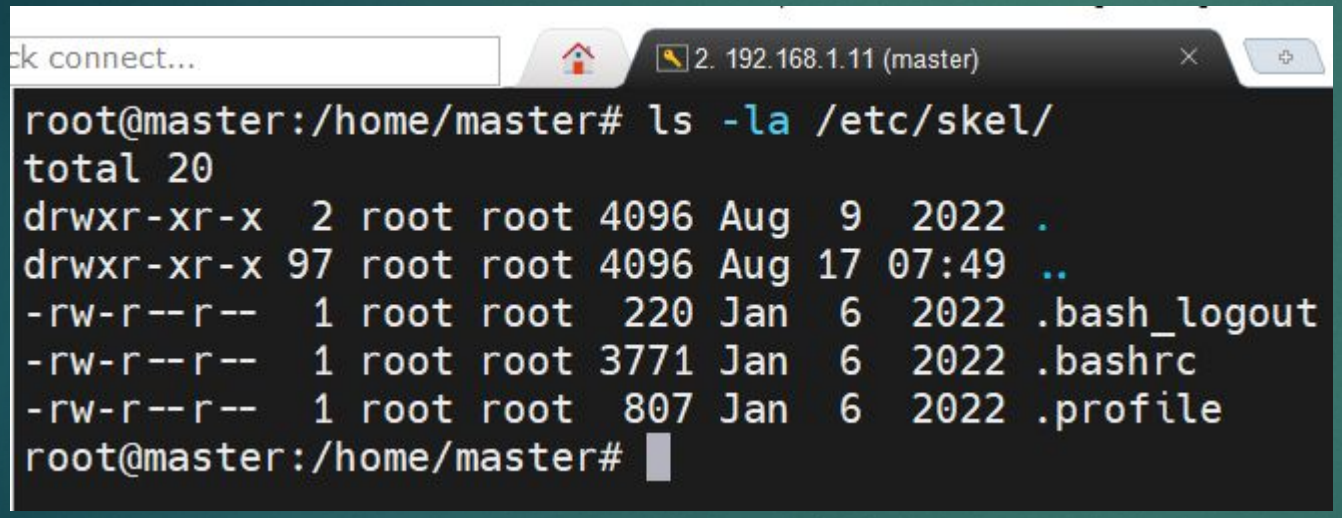
5) What are the commands for adding a user to the system?
What are the basic parameters required to create a user?
The main command useradd or adduser.
I usually use:



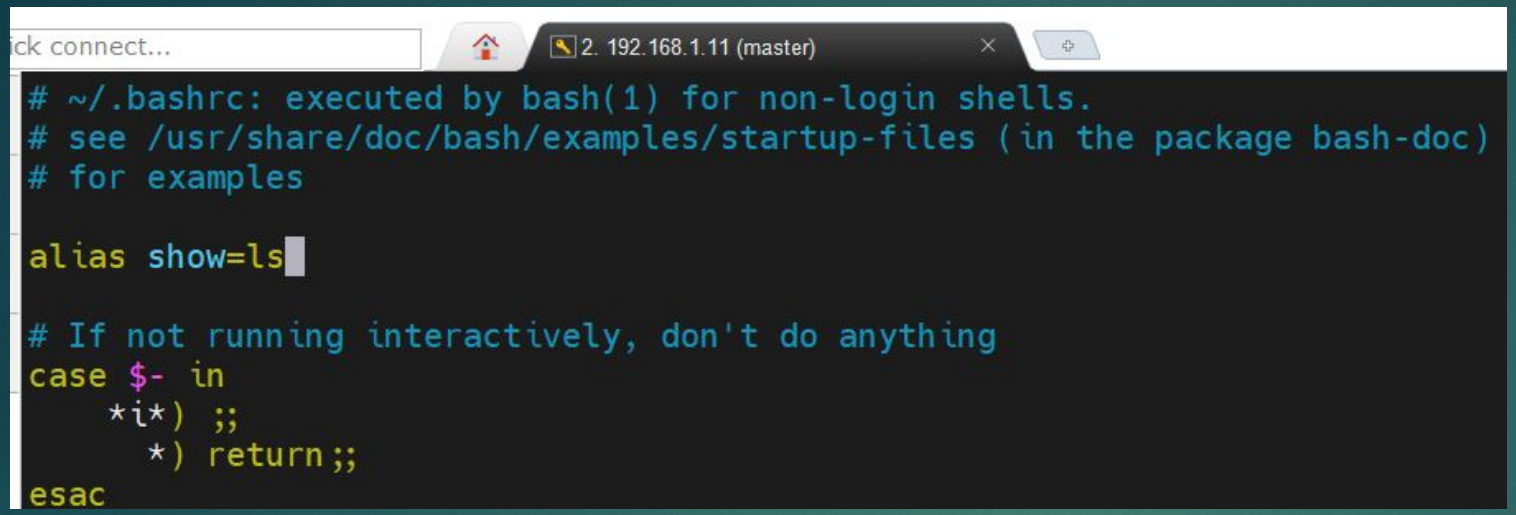
6) How do I change the name (account name) of an existing user?

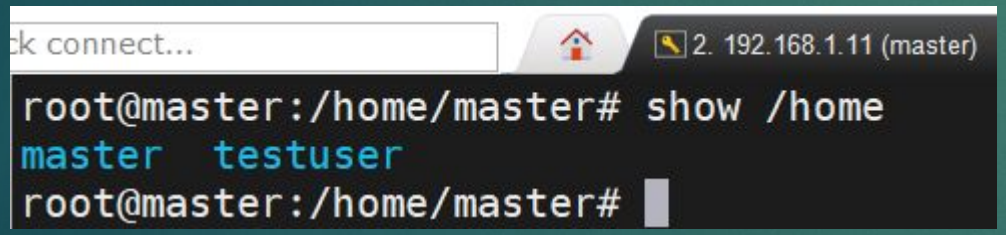
```
root@master:/home/master# usermod -l superuser testuser && less /etc/passwd | grep superuser
superuser:x:1001:1002::/home/testuser:/bin/bash
root@master:/home/master#
```

7) What is skell_dir? What is its structure?



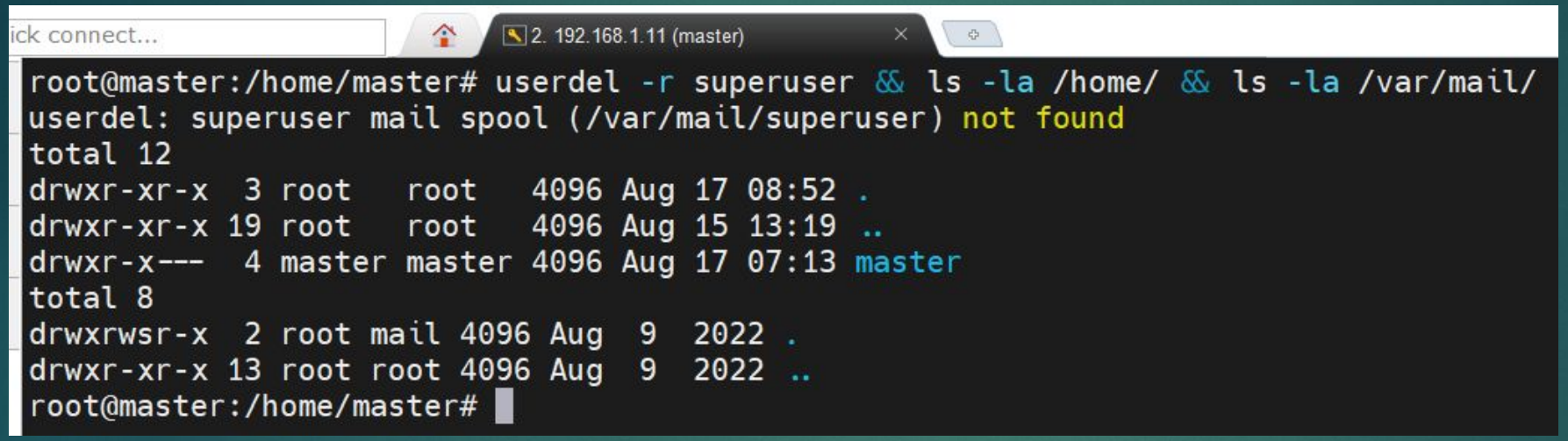
.bashrc - You can use aliases for commands. Etc.



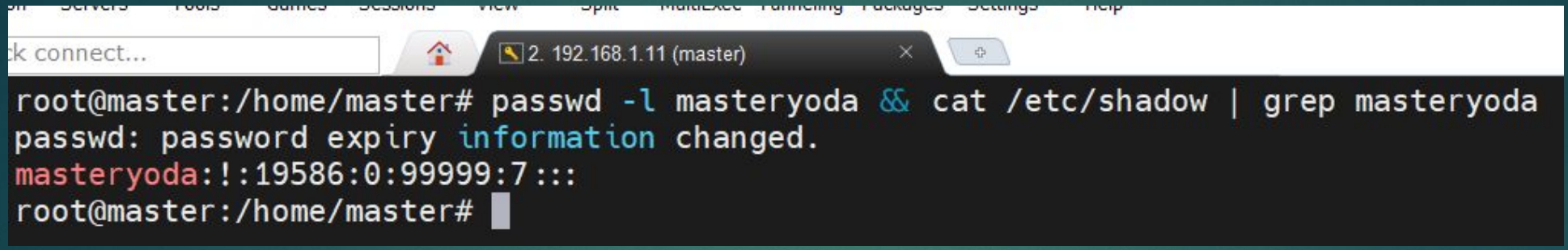


/etc/skel/.profile - You can configure default user profile.

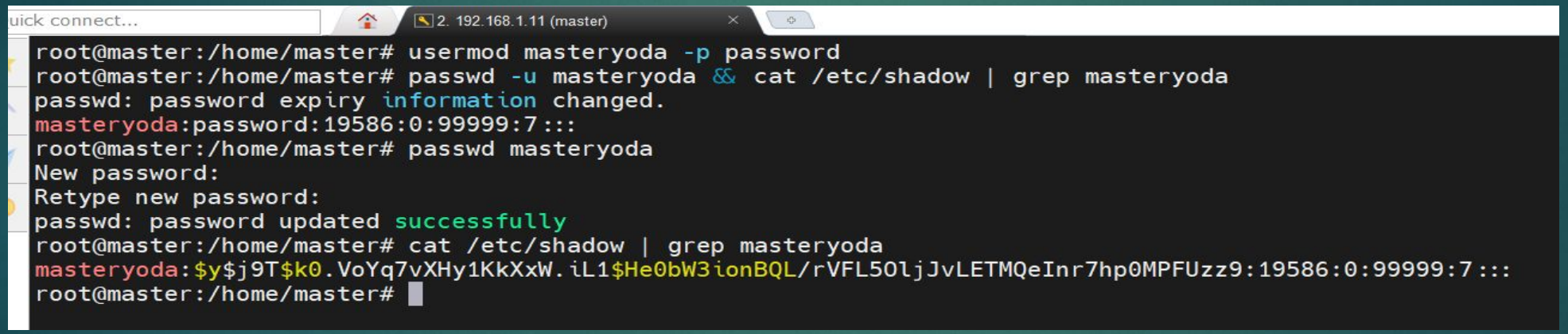
8) How to remove a user from the system (including his mailbox)?



9) What commands and keys should be used to lock and unlock a user account?

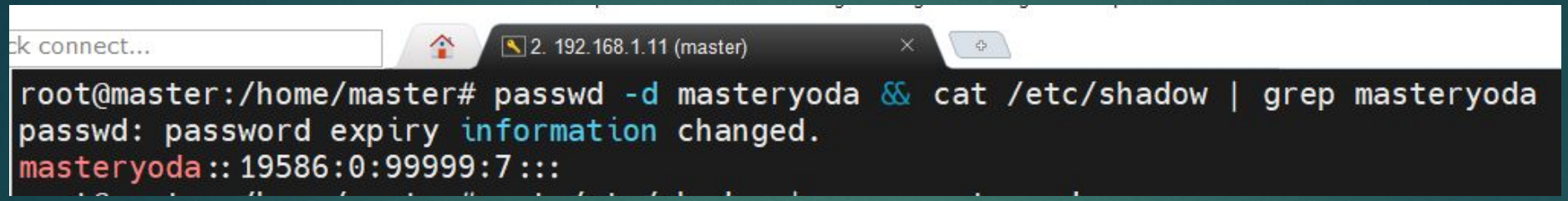


! - It locked.

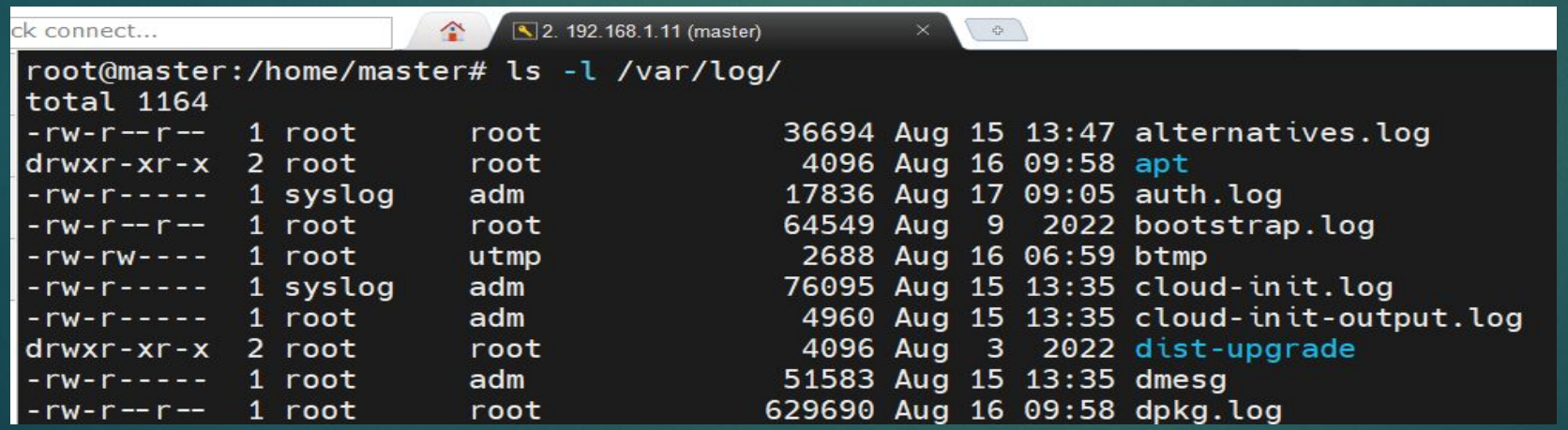


Unlock

10) How to remove a user's password and provide him with a password-free login for subsequent password change?



11) Display the extended format of information about the directory, tell about the information columns displayed on the terminal.

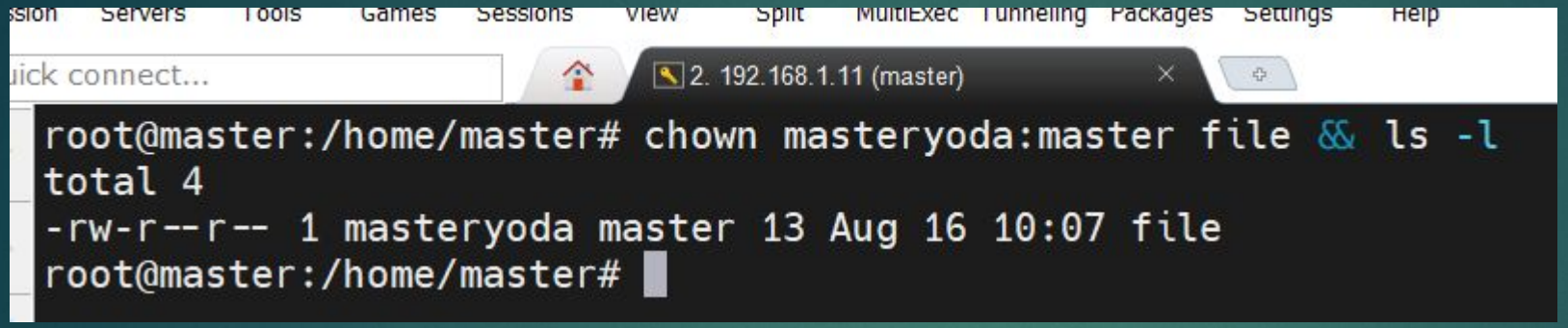


```
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root              4096 Aug 16 09:58 apt
-rw-r-----  1 syslog    adm              17836 Aug 17 09:05 auth.log
```

d director | - folder
[rwx] read, write, execute
first rwx for user
second for group
third for other

root:root owners: user:group
17836 - size
Aug… - Creation/Modified date
apt/auth.log - file or directory name.

12) What access rights exist and for whom (i. e., describe the main roles)? Briefly describe the acronym for access rights.

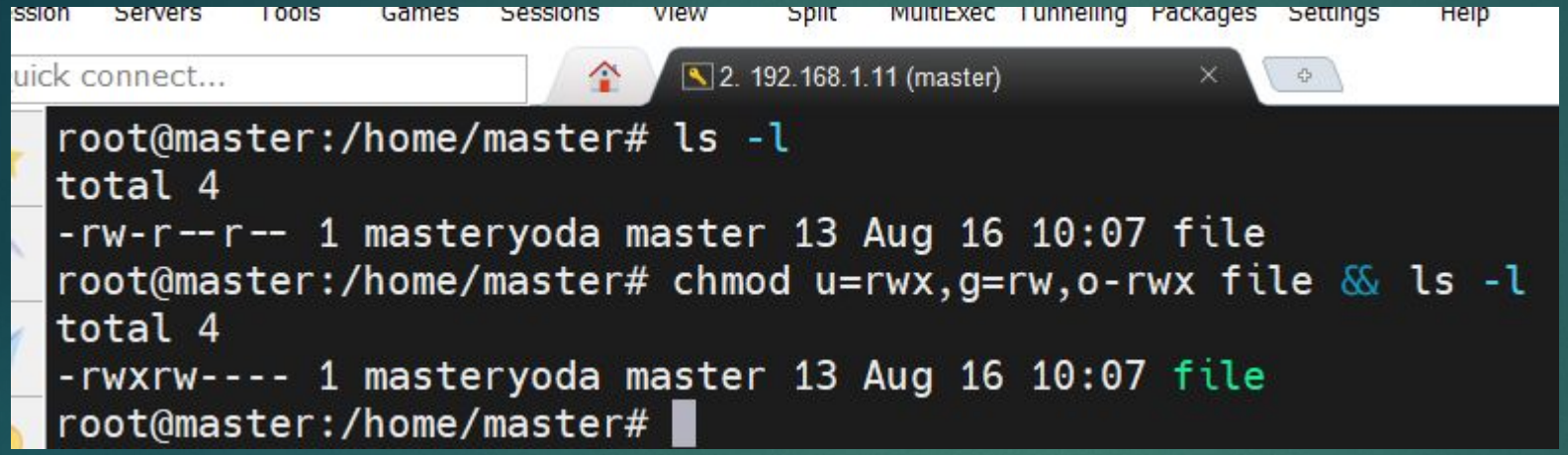


For example:
User masteryoda can read and write
Group master can read
Others can read

We also can use:
Role Based Access Control
SELinux
Kerberos
Etc.

13) What is the sequence of defining the relationship between the file and the user?

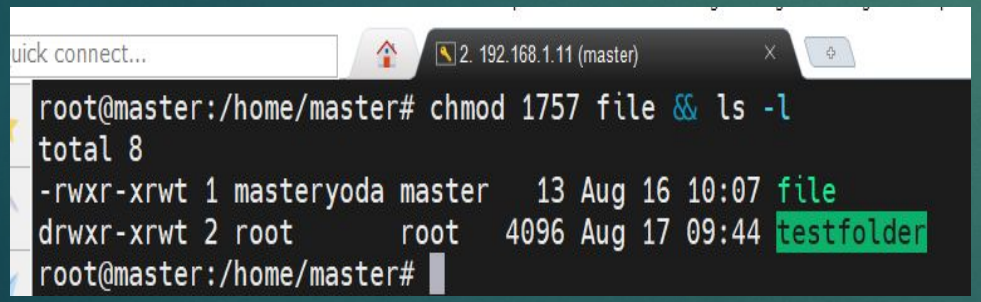
14) What commands are used to change the owner of a file (directory), as well as the mode of access to the file? Give examples, demonstrate on the terminal.

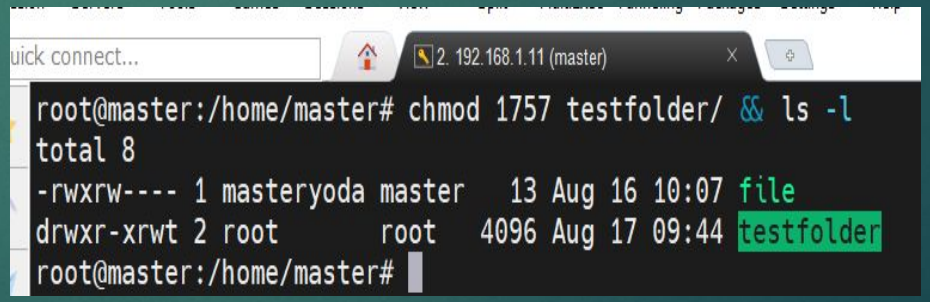


Or chmod 644 filename

15) What is an example of octal representation of access rights? Describe the umask command.
For example:
User rw -> 4 + 2 + 0 = 6
Group r -> 4 + 0 + 0 = 4
Other r -> 4 + 0 + 0 = 4

16) Give definitions of sticky bits and mechanism of identifier substitution. Give an example of files and directories with these attributes.





17) What file attributes should be present in the command script?

If we talk about bash you need put #!/bin/bash on the top of script.