```
[root@localhost ~]# useradd
                             user1
[root@localhost ~]# useradd
                             user2
[root@localhost ~]# useradd
                             user3
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# passwd
                            user1
Changing password for user user1.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# passwd user2
Changing password for user user2.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# passwd
Changing password for user user3.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# groupadd team
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# useradd
                              -G team
                                          u1
[root@localhost ~]# useradd
                              -G team
                                          u2
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# passwd
                              u1
```

Changing password for user u1.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

[root@localhost ~]#

[root@localhost ~]# passwd u2

Changing password for user u2.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

[root@localhost ~]# useradd user1

[root@localhost ~]# useradd user2

[root@localhost ~]# useradd user3

[root@localhost ~]#

[root@localhost ~]# passwd user1

Changing password for user user1.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

[root@localhost ~]#

[root@localhost ~]# passwd user2

Changing password for user user2.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

[root@localhost ~]#

[root@localhost ~]# passwd user3

Changing password for user user3.

New password: BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password: passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully. [root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# groupadd team [root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# useradd -G team u1 [root@localhost ~]# useradd -G team u2 [root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# passwd **u**1 Changing password for user u1. New password: BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password: passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully. [root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# passwd Changing password for user u2. New password: BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters Retype new password: passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully. [root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/sudoers 97 ## Allow root to run any commands anywhere ALL=(ALL) 98 root ALL ALL=(ALL) ALL 99 user1 100 user2 ALL=(ALL) /usr/sbin/useradd,/usr/sbin/fdisk

101 user3 ALL=(ALL) ALL, !/usr/sbin/userdel, !/usr/sbin/usermod 102 103 ## Allows members of the 'sys' group to run networking, software, 104 ## service management apps and more. 105 # %sys ALL = NETWORKING, SOFTWARE, SERVICES, STORAGE, DELEGATING, PROCESS ES, LOCATE, DRIVERS 106 107 ## Allows people in group wheel to run all commands 108 %wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL 109 %team ALL=(ALL) ALL save and quit from this file. how to test sudo users..?

[root@localhost ~]# su - user1
Last login: Wed Jul 17 10:53:37 IST 2019 on pts/0
[user1@localhost ~]\$
[user1@localhost ~]\$ sudo fdisk -1

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

- #1) Respect the privacy of others.
- #2) Think before you type.
- #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

[sudo] password for user1:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for user1:

Disk /dev/sda: 32.2 GB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x00095abb

Device B	Boot Start	End	Blocks	Id
System /dev/sda1 Linux	* 2048	2050047	1024000	83
/dev/sda2	2050048	32770047	15360000	83
Linux /dev/sda3 Linux swap	32770048 / Solaris	36964351	2097152	82

[user1@localhost ~]\$
[user1@localhost ~]\$

[user1@localhost ~]\$ sudo useradd deep

[user1@localhost ~]\$ sudo userdel deep

[user1@localhost ~]\$ sudo systemctl restart crond

[user1@localhost ~]\$

[user1@localhost ~]\$ sudo -l

Matching Defaults entries for user1 on this host:

requiretty, !visiblepw, always\_set\_home, env\_reset,
env keep="COLORS"

DISPLAY HOSTNAME HISTSIZE INPUTRC KDEDIR LS\_COLORS",

```
env kee
User user1 may run the following commands on this host:
    (ALL) ALL
[user1@localhost ~]$
[user1@localhost ~]$ exit
logout
[root@localhost ~]# su - user2
[user2@localhost ~]$
[user2@localhost ~]$ sudo fdisk -1
[sudo] password for user2:
[user2@localhost ~]$ sudo useradd karan
[user2@localhost ~]$
[user2@localhost ~]$
[user2@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl restart crond
Sorry, user user2 is not allowed to execute
'/bin/systemctl restart crond' as root on
localhost.localdomain.
[user2@localhost ~]$
[user2@localhost ~]$ sudo -1
User user2 may run the following commands on this host:
```

Jser user2 may run the following commands on this host:

(ALL) /usr/sbin/useradd, (ALL) /usr/sbin/fdisk

```
SUDO
```

[root@localhost ~]# su - user3
[user3@localhost ~]\$
[user3@localhost ~]\$ sudo systemctl restart crond

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

- #1) Respect the privacy of others.
- #2) Think before you type.
- #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

```
[sudo] password for user3:
[user3@localhost ~]$
[user3@localhost ~]$ sudo useradd rakesh
[user3@localhost ~]$ sudo userdel rakesh
Sorry, user user3 is not allowed to execute
'/sbin/userdel rakesh' as root on localhost.localdomain.
[user3@localhost ~]$
[user3@localhost ~]$ sudo -1
```

LANGUAGE LINGUAS \_XKB\_CHARSET XAUTHORITY", secure\_path=/sbin\:/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin

User user3 may run the following commands on this host:
 (ALL) ALL, (ALL) !/usr/sbin/userdel, (ALL)
!/usr/sbin/usermod
[user3@localhost ~]\$
[user3@localhost ~]\$ exit

[root@localhost ~]# su - u1

[u1@localhost ~]\$
[u1@localhost ~]\$ sudo fdisk -l

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System

Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

- #1) Respect the privacy of others.
- #2) Think before you type.
- #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

[sudo] password for u1:

Disk /dev/sda: 32.2 GB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x00095abb

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id		
System							
/dev/sda1	*	2048	2050047	1024000	83		
Linux							
/dev/sda2		2050048	32770047	15360000	83		
Linux							
/dev/sda3		32770048	36964351	2097152	82		
Linux swap / Solaris							
[u1@localhost ~]\$ exit							
logout							
[root@localhost ~]#							

```
SUDO
```

```
[root@localhost ~]#
```

How to create sudo by using saperate file method ?

```
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# useradd soniya
[root@localhost ~]# passwd soniya
Changing password for user soniya.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/sudoers.d/soniya
soniya ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

save and quit from this file.

```
[root@localhost ~]# su - soniya
[soniya@localhost ~]$
[soniya@localhost ~]$ sudo fdisk -l
```

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System  $\,$ 

Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

- #1) Respect the privacy of others.
- #2) Think before you type.
- #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

# [sudo] password for soniya:

Disk /dev/sda: 32.2 GB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560

sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x00095abb

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id
System /dev/sda1 Linux	*	2048	2050047	1024000	83
/dev/sda2		2050048	32770047	15360000	83
Linux /dev/sda3 Linux swap	/ S	32770048	36964351	2097152	82