



# File Permissions

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# Creation of Users using **useradd**

**useradd** is a command-line utility in Linux used to create new user accounts

**Syntax** | **useradd [options] username**

## Options

**-m**

Create the user's home directory.

**-G**

Add the user to supplementary groups.

# Creation of Groups using **groupadd**

**groupadd** is a command used to create new groups in Linux.

**Syntax** | `groupadd [options] groupname`

## Options

**-g**

Specify the numerical group ID (GID) for the group.

**-r**

Create a system group.

# Modification of Users and Groups

## User Modification

- usermod command is used to modify user account properties.

## Syntax

- usermod [options] [groupname] [username]
- Usermod [options] ["Comment"] [username]

## Options

- -a : append
- -G: secondary group
- -c : Adds a comment to users username

# Cont. Modification of Groups

## Group ID Modification

- groupmod command is used to modify group account properties.

## Syntax

- groupmod [options] [ID\_NUMBER] [groupname]

## Group Name Modification

- groupmod command is used to modify group properties.

## Syntax:

- groupmod [options] [new\_groupname] [old\_groupname]

## Options

- -g : change the group ID
- -n: change the name of the group to New Group

# Account Information | **Chage**

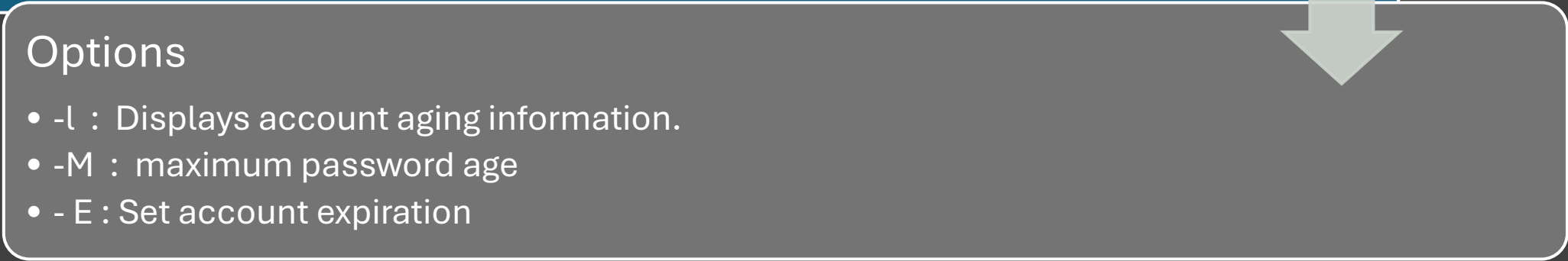
**chage** is used to change user password expiry information.



Syntax | `chage [options] username`



## Options

- -l : Displays account aging information.
  - -M : maximum password age
  - -E : Set account expiration
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# Location of User Information

User information is stored in various system files.

**/etc/passwd: Contains user account information.**

**/etc/shadow: Stores encrypted user passwords.**

**/etc/group: Stores group information.**