# **adduser**

## OPTIONS

The options which apply to the **useradd** command are:

**-c**, **--comment** *COMMENT*

Any text string. It is generally a short description of the

login, and is currently used as the field for the user’s full

name.

**-b**, **--base-dir** *BASE***\_***DIR*

The default base directory for the system if **-d** dir is not

specified. *BASE***\_***DIR* is concatenated with the account name to

define the home directory. If the **-m** option is not used,

base\_dir must exist.

**-d**, **--home** *HOME***\_***DIR*

The new user will be created using *HOME***\_***DIR* as the value for the

user’s login directory. The default is to append the *LOGIN* name

to *BASE***\_***DIR* and use that as the login directory name.

**-e**, **--expiredate** *EXPIRE***\_***DATE*

The date on which the user account will be disabled. The date is

specified in the format *YYYY-MM-DD*.

**-f**, **--inactive** *INACTIVE*

The number of days after a password expires until the account is

permanently disabled. A value of 0 disables the account as soon

as the password has expired, and a value of -1 disables the

feature. The default value is -1.

**-g**, **--gid** *GROUP*

The group name or number of the user’s initial login group. The

group name must exist. A group number must refer to an already

existing group.

**-G**, **--groups** *GROUP1*[*,GROUP2,...*[*,GROUPN*]]]

A list of supplementary groups which the user is also a member

of. Each group is separated from the next by a comma, with no

intervening whitespace. The groups are subject to the same

restrictions as the group given with the **-g** option. The default

is for the user to belong only to the initial group.

**-h**, **--help**

Display help message and exit.

**-M** The user’s home directory will not be created, even if the

system wide settings from */etc/login.defs* is to create home

dirs.

**-m**, **--create-home**

The user’s home directory will be created if it does not exist.

The files contained in *skeleton***\_***dir* will be copied to the home

directory if the **-k** option is used, otherwise the files

contained in */etc/skel* will be used instead. Any directories

contained in

*skeleton***\_***dir* or */etc/skel* will be created in the user’s home

directory as well. The **-k** option is only valid in conjunction

with the **-m** option. The default is to not create the directory

and to not copy any files.

**-l** Do not add the user to the last login log file. This is an

option added by Red Hat.

**-n** A group having the same name as the user being added to the

system will be created by default. This option will turn off

this Red Hat Linux specific behavior. When this option is used,

users by default will be placed in whatever group is specified

in */etc/default/useradd*. If no default group is defined, group 1

will be used.

**-K**, **--key** *KEY*=*VALUE*

Overrides /etc/login.defs defaults (UID\_MIN, UID\_MAX, UMASK,

PASS\_MAX\_DAYS and others). For example: **-K** *PASS***\_***MAX***\_***DAYS*=*-1* can

be used when creating system account to turn off password

ageing, even though system account has no password at all.

Multiple **-K** options can be specified, e.g.: **-K** *UID***\_***MIN*=*100* **-K**

*UID***\_***MAX*=*499*

Note: **-K** *UID***\_***MIN*=*10*,*UID***\_***MAX*=*499* doesn’t work yet.

**-o**, **--non-unique**

Allow create user account with duplicate (non-unique) UID.

**-p**, **--password** *PASSWORD*

The encrypted password, as returned by **crypt(3)**. The default is

to disable the account.

**-r** This flag is used to create a system account. That is, a user

with a UID lower than the value of UID\_MIN defined in

*/etc/login.defs* and whose password does not expire. Note that

**useradd** will not create a home directory for such an user,

regardless of the default setting in */etc/login.defs*. You have

to specify **-m** option if you want a home directory for a system

account to be created. This is an option added by Red Hat

**-s**, **--shell** *SHELL*

The name of the user’s login shell. The default is to leave this

field blank, which causes the system to select the default login

shell.

**-u**, **--uid** *UID*

The numerical value of the user’s ID. This value must be unique,

unless the **-o** option is used. The value must be non-negative.

The default is to use the smallest ID value greater than 999 and

greater than every other user. Values between 0 and 999 are

typically reserved for system accounts.

**Changing** **the** **default** **values**

When invoked with the **-D** option, **useradd** will either display the

current default values, or update the default values from the command

line. The valid options are

**-b** *home***\_***dir*

The initial path prefix for a new user’s home directory. The

user’s name will be affixed to the end of *home* to create the new

directory name if the **-d** option is not used when creating a new

account.

**-e** *expire***\_***date*

The date on which the user account is disabled.

**-f** *inactive*

The number of days after a password has expired before the

account will be disabled.

**-g**, **--gid** *GROUP*

The group name or ID for a new user’s initial group. The named

group must exist, and a numerical group ID must have an existing

entry .

**-s**, **--shell** *SHELL*

The name of the new user’s login shell. The named program will

be used for all future new user accounts.

If no options are specified, **useradd** displays the current default

values.

# **usermod**

**usermod** [-c *comment*] [-d *home***\_***dir* [-m ]] [-e *expire***\_***date*]

[-f *inactive***\_***days*] [-g *initial***\_***group*]

[-G *group1* [ *,group2,*... *,* [*groupN*] [-a] ]] [-l *login***\_***name*]

[-p *passwd*] [-s *shell*] [-u *uid* [-o ]] [-L -U] *login*

## OPTIONS

The options which apply to the **usermod** command are:

**-c** *comment*

The new value of the user’s password file comment field. It is

normally modified using the **chfn(1)**utility.

**-d** *home***\_***dir*

The user’s new login directory. If the **-m** option is given the

contents of the current home directory will be moved to the new

home directory, which is created if it does not already exist.

**-e** *expire***\_***date*

The date on which the user account will be disabled. The date is

specified in the format *YYYY-MM-DD* .

**-f** *inactive***\_***days*

The number of days after a password expires until the account is

permanently disabled. A value of 0 disables the account as soon

as the password has expired, and a value of -1 disables the

feature. The default value is -1.

**-g** *initial***\_***group*

The group name or number of the user’s new initial login group.

The group name must exist. A group number must refer to an

already existing group. The default group number is 1.

**-G** *group1*[ *,group2,...,* [*groupN*]]]

A list of supplementary groups which the user is also a member

of. Each group is separated from the next by a comma, with no

intervening whitespace. The groups are subject to the same

restrictions as the group given with the **-g** option. If the user

is currently a member of a group which is not listed, the user

will be removed from the group. This behaviour can be changed

via **-a** option, which appends user to the current supplementary

group list.

**-l** *login***\_***name*

The name of the user will be changed from *login* to *login***\_***name*.

Nothing else is changed. In particular, the user’s home

directory name should probably be changed to reflect the new

login name.

**-L** Lock a user’s password. This puts a ’!’ in front of the

encrypted password, effectively disabling the password. You

can’t use this option with **-p** or **-U**.

**-o** When used with the **-u** option, this option allows to change the

user ID to a non-unique value.

**-p** *passwd*

The encrypted password, as returned by **crypt(3)**.

**-s** *shell*

The name of the user’s new login shell. Setting this field to

blank causes the system to select the default login shell.

**-u** *uid* The numerical value of the user’s ID. This value must be unique,

unless the **-o** option is used. The value must be non-negative.

Values between 0 and 999 are typically reserved for system

accounts. Any files which the user owns and which are located in

the directory tree rooted at the user’s home directory will have

the file user ID changed automatically. Files outside of the

user’s home directory must be altered manually.

**-U** Unlock a user’s password. This removes the ’!’ in front of the

encrypted password. You can’t use this option with **-p** or **-L**.

# **userdel**

**userdel** [-r] *login*

## OPTIONS

The options which apply to the **userdel** command are:

**-r** Files in the user’s home directory will be removed along with

the home directory itself and the user’s mail spool. Files

located in other file systems will have to be searched for and

deleted manually.

# **groupadd**

**groupadd** [-g *gid* [-o]] [-r] [-f] [-K *KEY*=*VALUE*] *group*

## OPTIONS

The options which apply to the **groupadd** command are:

**-f** This option causes to just exit with success status if the

specified group already exists. With **-g**, if specified gid

already exists, other (unique) gid is chosen (i.e. **-g** is turned

off).

**-r** This flag instructs **groupadd** to add a system account. The first

available *gid* lower than 499 will be automatically selected

unless the **-g** option is also given on the command line. This is

an option added by Red Hat.

**-g** *gid* The numerical value of the group’s ID. This value must be

unique, unless the **-o** option is used. The value must be

non-negative. The default is to use the smallest ID value

greater than 500 and greater than every other group. Values

between 0 and 499 are typically reserved for system accounts.

**-K** *KEY***=***VALUE*

Overrides /etc/login.defs defaults (GID\_MIN, GID\_MAX and

others). Multiple **-K** options can be specified, e.g.: **-K**

*GID***\_***MIN*=*100* **-K** *GID***\_***MAX*=*499*

Note: **-K** *GID***\_***MIN*=*10*,*GID***\_***MAX*=*499* doesn’t work yet.

**-o** Allow add group wit non-unique GID.

# **groupmod**

**groupmod** [-g *gid* [-o ]] [-n *new***\_***group***\_***name*] *group*

## OPTIONS

The options which apply to the **groupmod** command are:

**-g** *gid* The numerical value of the group’s ID. This value must be

unique, unless the **-o** option is used. The value must be

non-negative. Values between 0 and 999 are typically reserved

for system groups. Any files which the old group ID is the file

group ID must have the file group ID changed manually.

**-n** *new***\_***group***\_***name*

The name of the group will be changed from *group* to

*new***\_***group***\_***name*.

# **groupdel**

**groupdel** *group*