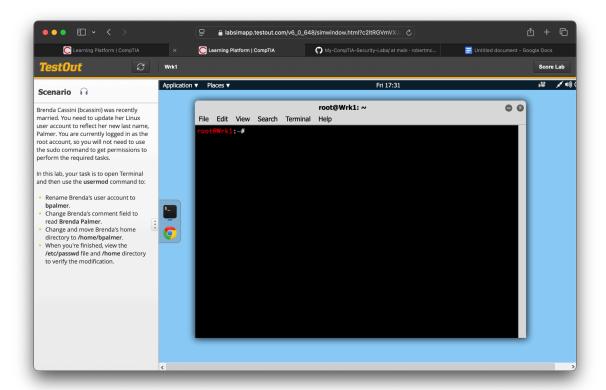
## <u>TestOut CompTIA Security + LAB 4.6.6:</u> <u>Renaming Users On a Linux System</u>

In this lab, I will be renaming a user that is currently registered on a Linux system. The scenario for this lab is as follows:

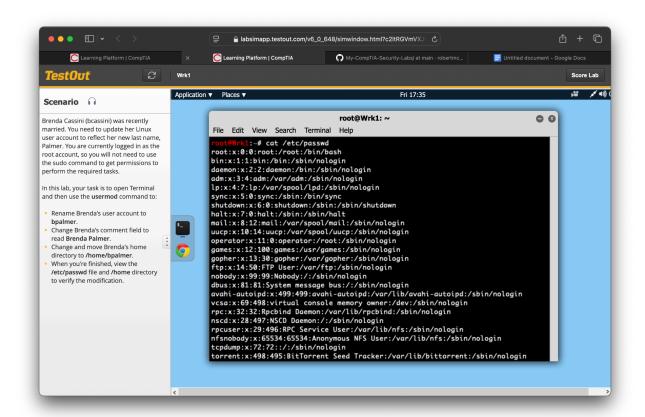
In this lab, your task is to open Terminal and then use the **usermod** command to:

- 1. Rename Brenda's user account to **bpalmer**.
- 2. Change Brenda's comment field to read Brenda Palmer.
- 3. Change and move Brenda's home directory to /home/bpalmer.
- 4. When you're finished, view the /etc/passwd file and /home directory to verify the modification."



<sup>&</sup>quot;Brenda Cassini (bcassini) was recently married. You need to update her Linux user account to reflect her new last name, Palmer. You are currently logged in as the root account, so you will not need to use the sudo command to get permissions to perform the required tasks.

To begin with, the "bcassini" user is registered on this Linux system in the /etc/passwd file. Let's first query the /etc/passwd file to confirm that she indeed exists. To do that we will need use the "cat" command to display the contents of that file in the terminal:



I can see that Brenda Cassini is located in this file! Here's a zoomed in screenshot:

```
root@Wrk1: ~
     Edit View Search
                      Terminal
                              Help
torrent:x:498:495:Bitlorrent Seea Iracker:/var/lld/bittorrent:/sb
avahi:x:497:494:avahi-daemon:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
saslauth:x:496:493:"Saslauthd user":/var/empty/saslauth:/sbin/nologin
mailnull:x:47:492::/var/spool/mqueue:/sbin/nologin
smmsp:x:51:491::/var/spool/mqueue:/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:27:490:MySQL Server:/var/lib/mysql:/bin/bash
haldaemon:x:68:489:HAL daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:488:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
wadams:x:500:500:Will Adams:/home/wadams:/bin/bash
rcronn:x:501:501:Robert Cronn:/home/rcronn:/bin/bash
vedwards:x:502:502:Vera Edwards:/home/vedwards:/bin/bash
cflynn:x:503:503:Corey Flynn:/home/cflynn:/bin/bash
mbrown:x:504:504:Maggie Brown:/home/mbrown:/bin/bash
placv:x:505:505:Peter __cy:/home/placy:/bin/bash
bcassini:x:506:506:Brenda Cassini:/home/bcassini:/bin/bash
      x:507:507:Arturo Espinoza:/home/aespinoza:/bin/bas
bkahn:x:508:200 Bhumika Khan:/home/bkahn:/bin/bash
schawla:x:509:509:Salman chanles/bome/schawla:/bin/bash
root@Wrk1:~#
```

Awesome, we confirmed she indeed exists. We can proceed forward with our task of changing her username by using the "usermod" command built in GNU/Linux. Since not only do we have to change her username but we also need to change her GECOS comment field and her home directory. To see what we can do with the usermod command lets query the man-db to see how to use it. Type in "man usermod" to receive the following output:

```
root@Wrk1: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal
                              Help
Usage: usermod [options] LOGIN
Options:
                                new value of the GECOS field
  -c, --comment COMMENT
 -d, --home HOME_DIR
                                new home directory for the user account
 -e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE
                                set account expiration date to EXPIRE_DATE
                                set password inactive after expiration
 -f, --inactive INACTIVE
                                to INACTIVE
 -g, --gid GROUP
                                force use GROUP as new primary group
  -G, --groups GROUPS
                                new list of supplementary GROUPS
 -a, --append
                                append the user to the supplemental GROUPS
                                mentioned by the -G option without removing
                                him/her from other groups
                                display this help message and exit
  -h, --help
  -l, --login NEW_LOGIN
                                new value of the login name
 -L, --lock
                                lock the user account
                                move contents of the home directory to the
 -m, --move-home
                                new location (use only with -d)
 -o, --non-unique
                                allow using duplicate (non-unique) UID
                                use encrypted password for the new password
 -p, --password PASSWORD
 -s, --shell SHELL
                                new login shell for the user account
 -u, --uid UID
                                new UID for the user account
 -U, --unlock
                                unlock the user account
  -Z, --selinux-user
                                new SELinux user mapping for the user account
```

We can see here that we can accomplish everything we are asked to do with this command! The requirement of changing her GECOS comment field can be done by using the "-c" flag, "-l" flag to change their login name, "-m" and "-d" flags to change the HOME directory from "/home/bcassini" to "/home/bpalmer."

Putting that all together we can feed in the following command into our shell (without sudo because we are root already)

# # usermod -I bpalmer bcassini -m -c "Brenda Palmer" -d /home/bpalmer

After entering the above and pressing enter you should receive no output from this command and the shell should be prompting you for your next command. This is how we know the command was executed successfully (see screenshot below)

```
root@Wrk1:~# usermod -l bpalmer bcassini -m -c "Brenda Palmer" -d /home/bpalmer
root@Wrk1:~#
```

Excellent! Now the lab asks us to verify that the changes we made took place. In order to do that we must query the /etc/passwd file and look for her new details. We can achieve that by redoing our first step with "cat /etc/passwd":

```
bpalmer:x:506:506:Brenda Palmer:/home/bpalmer:/bin/bash
aespinoza:x:507:507:Arturo Espinoza:/home/aespinoza:/bin/bash
bkahn:x:508:508:Bhumika Khan:/home/bkahn:/bin/bash
schawla:x:509:509:Salman Chawla:/home/schawla:/bin/bash
root@Wrk1:~#_
```

We can see here that Brenda's username has been successfully updated! We can also check the /home directory by listing it out and verify that /home/bpalmer was created when we did the usermod command:

```
oot@Wrk1:~# ls -la /home
total 44
drwxr-xr-x. 2
                            root 4096 Oct 01 2021 .
                  root
dr-xr-xr-x. 2
                                    0 Aug 12 08:49 ...
                  root
drwxr-xr-x. 2 aespinoza aespinoza 4096 Aug 12 08:49 aespinoza
                 bkahn
                           bkahn 4096 Aug 12 08:49 bkahn
drwxr-xr-x. 2
               bpalmer bcassini 4096 Aug 12 08:49 bpalmer
drwxr-xr-x. 2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 cflynn cflynn 4096 Aug 12 08:49 cflynn
                          mbrown 4096 Aug 12 08:49 mbrown
                mbrown
drwxr-xr-x. 2
drwxr-xr-x. 2
                 placy
                          placy 4096 Aug 12 08:49 placy
                          rcronn 4096 Aug 12 08:49 rcronn
drwxr-xr-x. 2
                rcronn
drwxr-xr-x. 2
               schawla
                         schawla 4096 Aug 12 08:49 schawla
drwxr-xr-x. 2 vedwards vedwards 4096 Aug 12 08:49 vedwards
                          wadams 4096 Aug 12 08:49 wadams
drwxr-xr-x. 2
                wadams
 oot@Wrk1:~#
```

AWESOME! Lab finished!

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