7.1 User and Group Overview

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- Which file stores user accounts?
- Which file contains the passwords for each user account?
- What are the differences between standard user accounts and system user accounts?
- What is the default primary group for each user?
- How can you determine whether a user account is locked?

In this section, you will learn to:

- View the user account information in the /etc/passwd file.
- View the group membership information in the /etc/group file.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Standard user	Standard user accounts can log into the system.
System or service user	System user accounts (also called service user accounts) are created by default during the Linux installation and are used by the system for specific roles.
Primary group	Primary groups (also called the private group) are created by default on most Linux distributions when a standard user is created and are used to manage access to files and directories.
Secondary group	Secondary groups are also used to manage access to files and directories.
Shadow	Shadow files, such as the /etc/shadow file, holds passwords and password expiration information for user accounts. The /etc/gshadow file holds passwords for groups

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	4.1 Manage users and groups - Create and manage groups - Create and manage user accounts - Manage user passwords
CompTIA Linux+	2.2 Given a scenario, manage users and groups. - Queries

- id
- Important files and file contents
    - /etc/passwd
    - /etc/group
    - /etc/shadow

4.4 Given a scenario, analyze and troubleshoot application and hardware issues.

- Permission
    - Service accounts