

Managing Users and Groups

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<https://github.com/swacademy/fss/tree/main/Linux>

Users Accounts

- When installed, automatically configured for use by a single user.
- Allows to create separate user accounts for each person.
- Also supports user groups, allows to administer permissions for multiple users at the same time.
- Every user is a member of at least one group.
- A user can also be a member of additional groups.
- By default, a user's files are only accessible by that user, and system files are only accessible by the *root* user.

Users Accounts (Cont.)

■ */etc/passwd*

- Stores essential information, which is required during login.
- Contains one entry per line for each user (or user account) of the system.
- All fields are separated by a colon (:) symbol.
- Total seven fields.
- To see user list :
`$ cat /etc/passwd`
- File permission

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2659 Sep 17 01:46 /etc/passwd
```

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/passwd*

The diagram illustrates the structure of a user entry in the */etc/passwd* file. The entry is:

```
oracle:x:1021:1020:Oracle user:/data/network/oracle:/bin/bash
```

Arrows numbered 1 through 7 point to the following fields:

- 1: Username (oracle)
- 2: Password (x)
- 3: User ID (1021)
- 4: Group ID (1020)
- 5: User information (Oracle user)
- 6: Home directory (/data/network/oracle)
- 7: Shell (/bin/bash)

1. Username

- Is used when user logs in.
- Should be between 1 and 32 characters in length.

2. Password

- An *x* character indicates that encrypted password is stored in */etc/shadow* file.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/passwd*

```
oracle:x:1021:1020:Oracle user:/data/network/oracle:/bin/bash
          ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓
          1   2   3   4   5   6   7
```

3. User ID (UID)

- Each user must be assigned a user ID (UID).
- UID 0 (zero) is reserved for root
- UIDs 1-99 are reserved for other predefined accounts.
- Further UID 100-999 are reserved by system for administrative and system accounts/groups.
- Users is assigned start with 1000.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/passwd*

```
oracle:x:1021:1020:Oracle user:/data/network/oracle:/bin/bash
```

The diagram shows the structure of a single line from the /etc/passwd file. The line is: oracle:x:1021:1020:Oracle user:/data/network/oracle:/bin/bash. Seven vertical arrows point downwards from the colon-separated fields to the numbers 1 through 7 respectively. The fields are: 1. User name (oracle), 2. Password (x), 3. User ID (1021), 4. Group ID (1020), 5. Comment field (Oracle user), 6. Home directory (/data/network/oracle), 7. Shell (/bin/bash).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4. Group ID (GID)

- The primary group ID (stored in */etc/group* file)

5. User ID Info

- The comment field.
- Allow to add extra information about the users such as user's full name, phone number etc.
- Use by finger command.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/passwd*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| oracle:x:1021:1020:Oracle user:/data/network/oracle:/bin/bash | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

6. Home directory

- The absolute path to the directory the user will be in when they log in.
- If this directory does not exists users directory becomes `/`.

7. Command shell

- The absolute path of a command or shell (`/bin/bash`).

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/shadow*

- Stores actual password in encrypted format.
- All fields are separated by a colon (:) symbol.
- Contains one entry per line for each user listed in */etc/passwd* file.
- Can read only **root** rights.

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls -l /etc/shadow  
-rw-r----- 1 root shadow 1286 5월 25 23:06 /etc/shadow  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
```

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/shadow*

vivek:\$1\$fnffffc\$pGteyHdicpGOfffXX4ow#5:13064:0:99999:7:::

1 2 3 4 5 6

1. Username

- Login name.

2. Password

- Encrypted password.
- Should be minimum 6-8 characters long including special characters/digits and more.

3. Last password change

- Days since Jan 1, 1970 that password was last changed.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/shadow*

vivek:\$1\$fnfffc\$pGteyHdicpGOfffXX4ow#5:13064:0:99999:7:::

1 2 3 4 5 6

4. Minimum

- The minimum number of days required between password changes.
- The number of days left before the user is allowed to change password.

5. Maximum

- The maximum number of days the password is valid (after that user is forced to change password)

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/shadow*

vivek:\$1\$fnffc\$pGteyHdicpGOfffXX4ow#5:13064:0:99999:7:::

1 2 3 4 5 6

6. Warn

- The number of days before password is to expire that user is warned that password must be changed.

7. Inactive

- The number of days after password expires that account is disabled.

8. Expire

- Days since Jan 1, 1970 that account is disabled i.e. an absolute date specifying when the login may no longer be used.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/login.defs*

- Defines the site-specific configuration for the shadow password suite.
- Is a readable text file, each line of the file describing one configuration parameter.
- Each line consist of a configuration name and value, separated by whitespace.
- To open file

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ ls -l /etc/login.defs  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10551 2월 17 2014 /etc/login.defs  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ cat /etc/login.defs
```

Users Accounts(Cont.)

■ */etc/login.defs*

- **PASS_MAX_DAYS**

- Maximum number of days a password may be used.
 - If the password is older than this, a password change will be forced.

- **PASS_MIN_DAYS**

- Minimum number of days allowed between password changes.
 - Any password changes attempted sooner than this will be rejected

- **PASS_WARN_AGE**

- Number of days warning given before a password expires.
 - A zero means warning is given only upon the day of expiration, a negative value means no warning is given.
 - If not specified, no warning will be provided.

Users Accounts(Cont.)

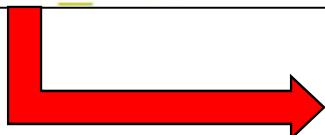
■ */etc/login.defs*

- To open file using text editor:

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ vi /etc/login.defs
```

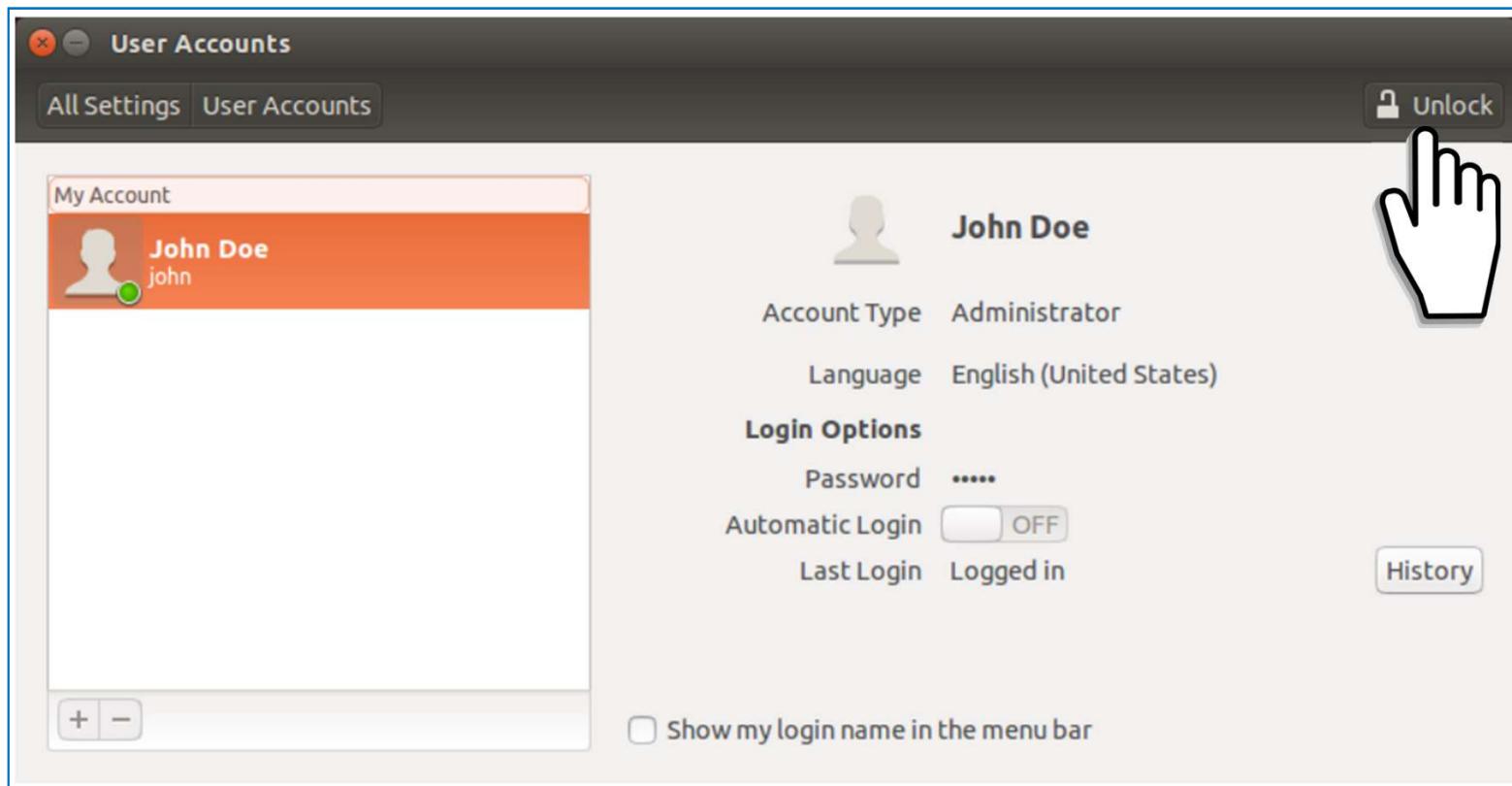
- Setup (sample) values as follows:

| | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|
| 160 | PASS_MAX_DAYS | 99999 |
| 161 | PASS_MIN_DAYS | 0 |
| 162 | PASS_WARN_AGE | 7 |



| | | |
|-----|---------------|----|
| 160 | PASS_MAX_DAYS | 30 |
| 161 | PASS_MIN_DAYS | 1 |
| 162 | PASS_WARN_AGE | 7 |

Managing Users

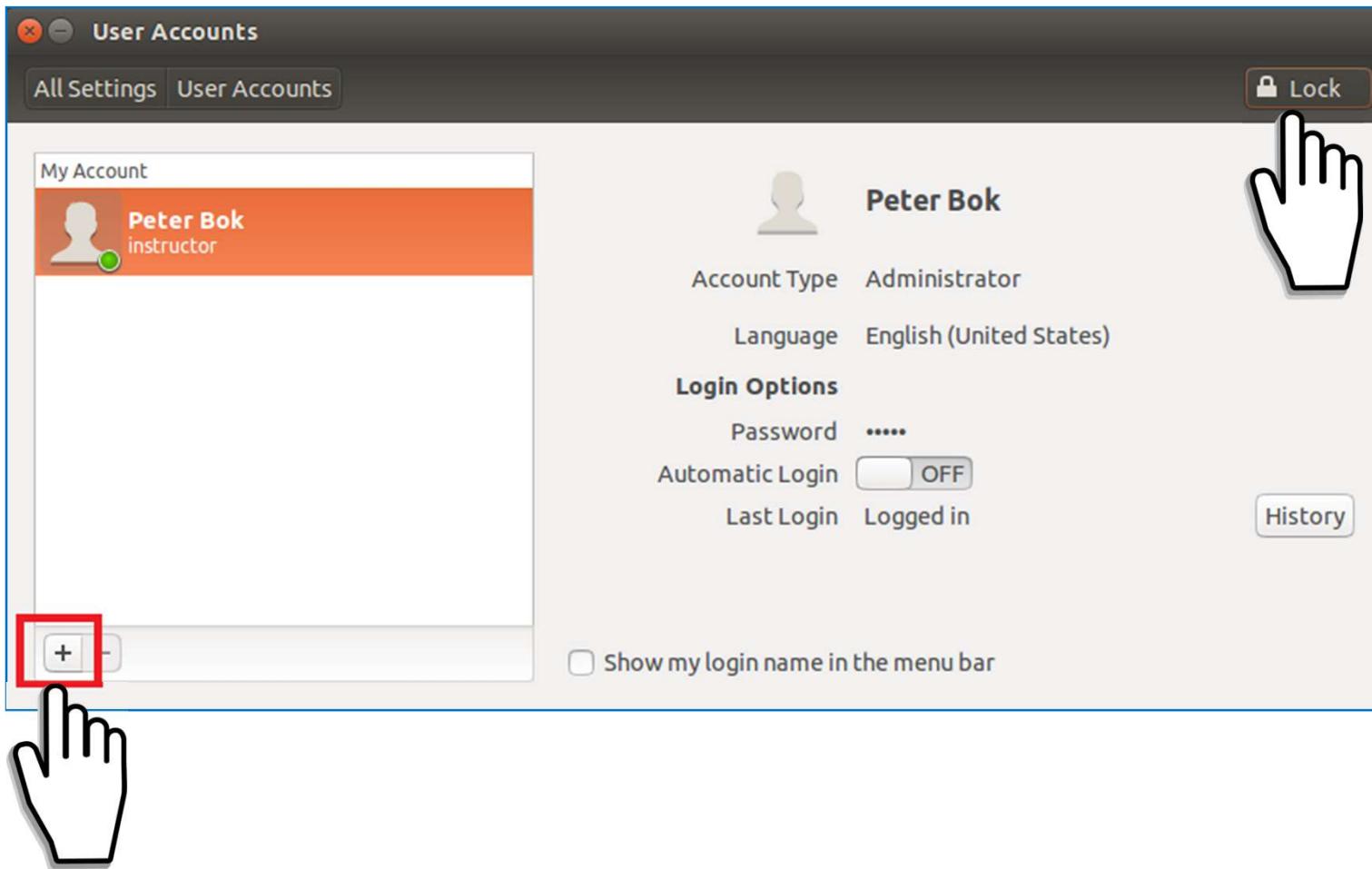


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Managing Users (Cont.)

- Can manage users and groups using the *Users and Groups administration* application.
 1. Click *Session Indicator* > *System Settings...* > *User Accounts*.
 2. Click the *Unlock* button.
 3. Enter your password to unlock the user settings.
 4. Select the user that you want to modify from the list.
 5. Click on the element that you want to change.

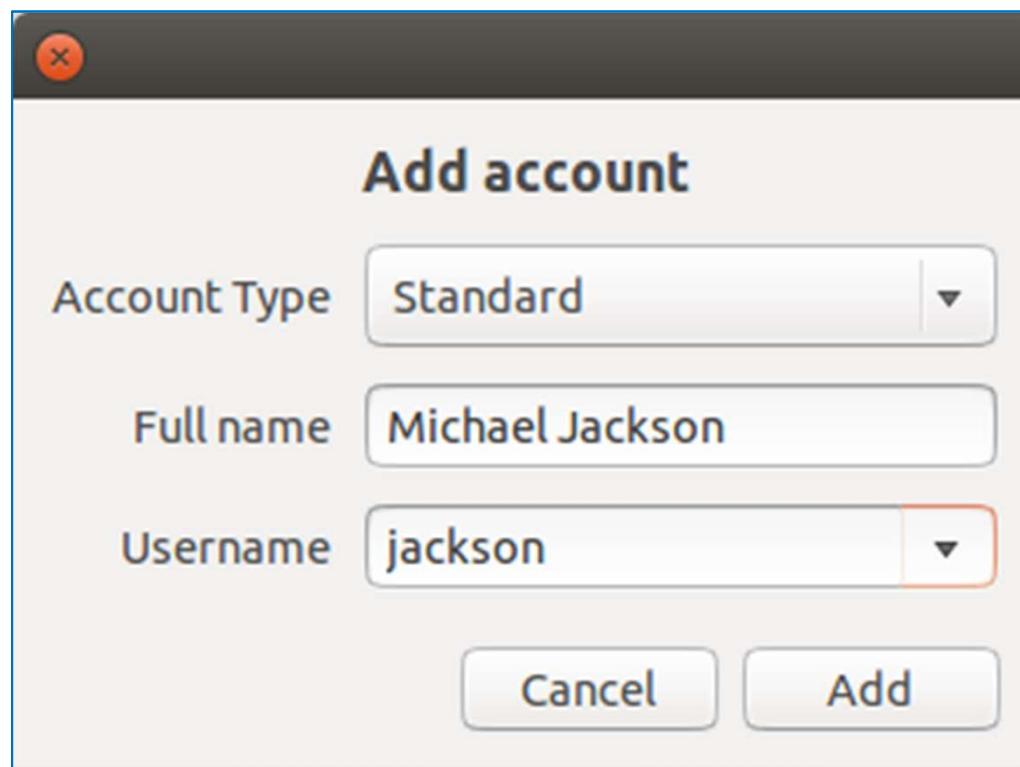
Adding a user



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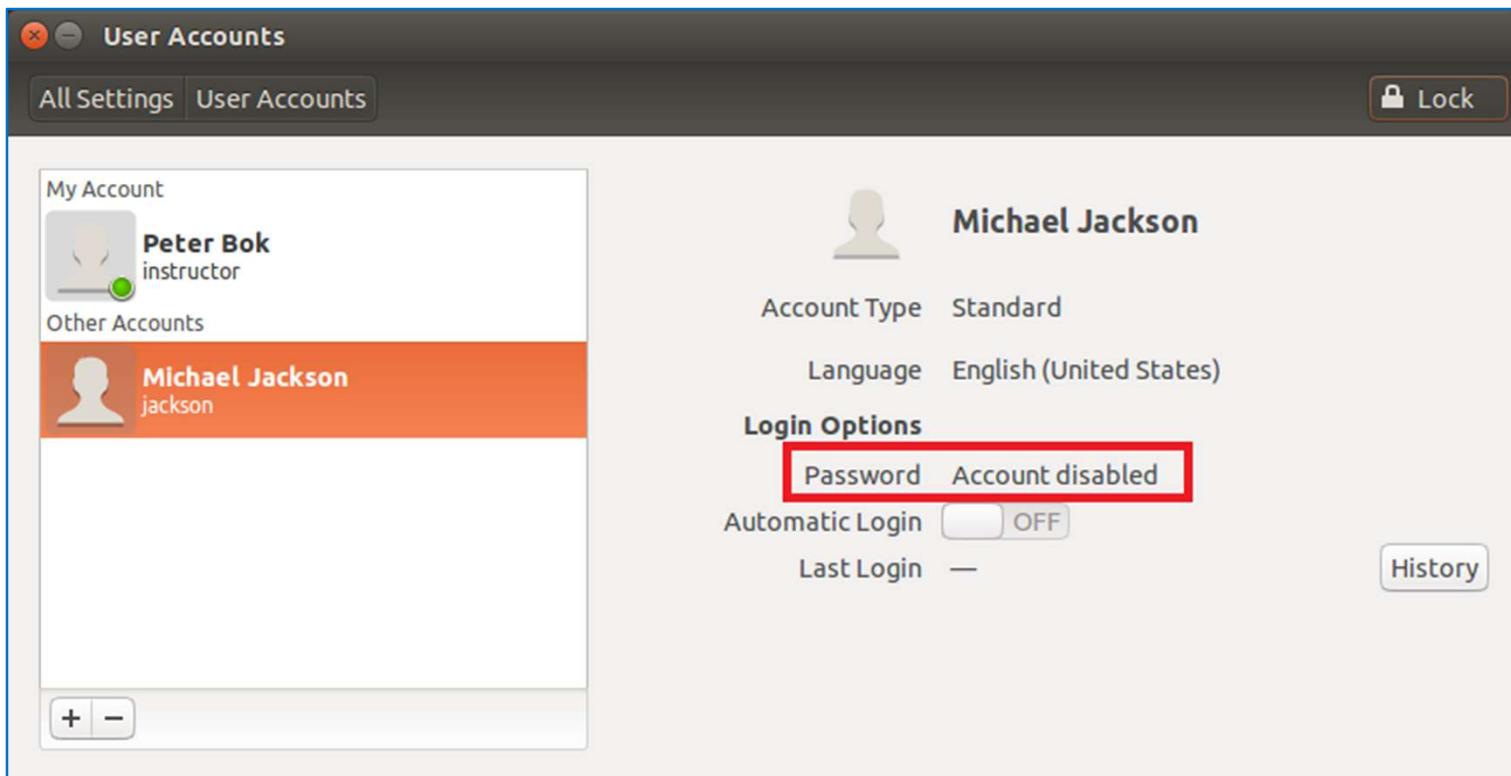
Adding a user (Cont.)

- Click the + button underneath the list of the current user accounts.



Adding a user (Cont.)

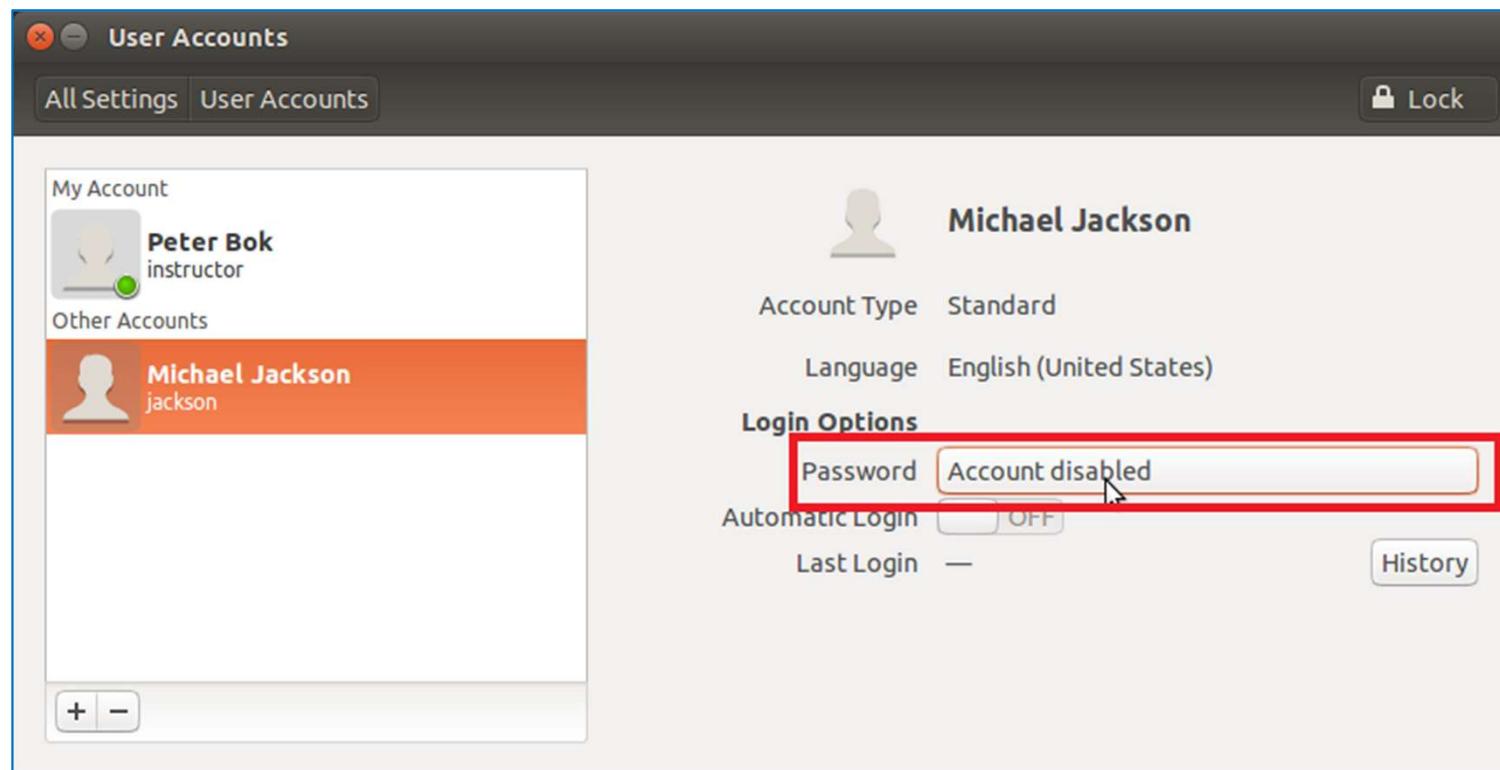
- New accounts are disabled by default.



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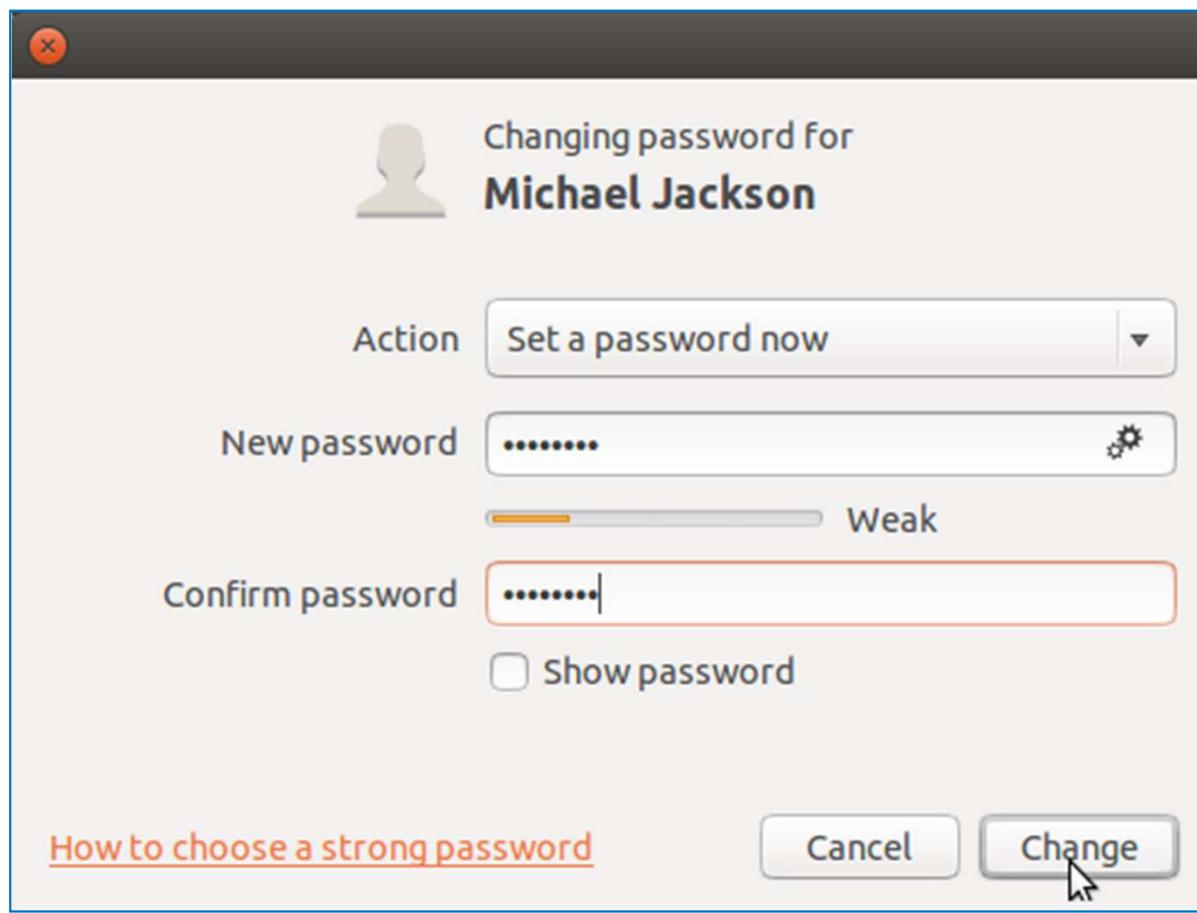
Adding a user (Cont.)

- To enable an account, click the *Account disabled* field.

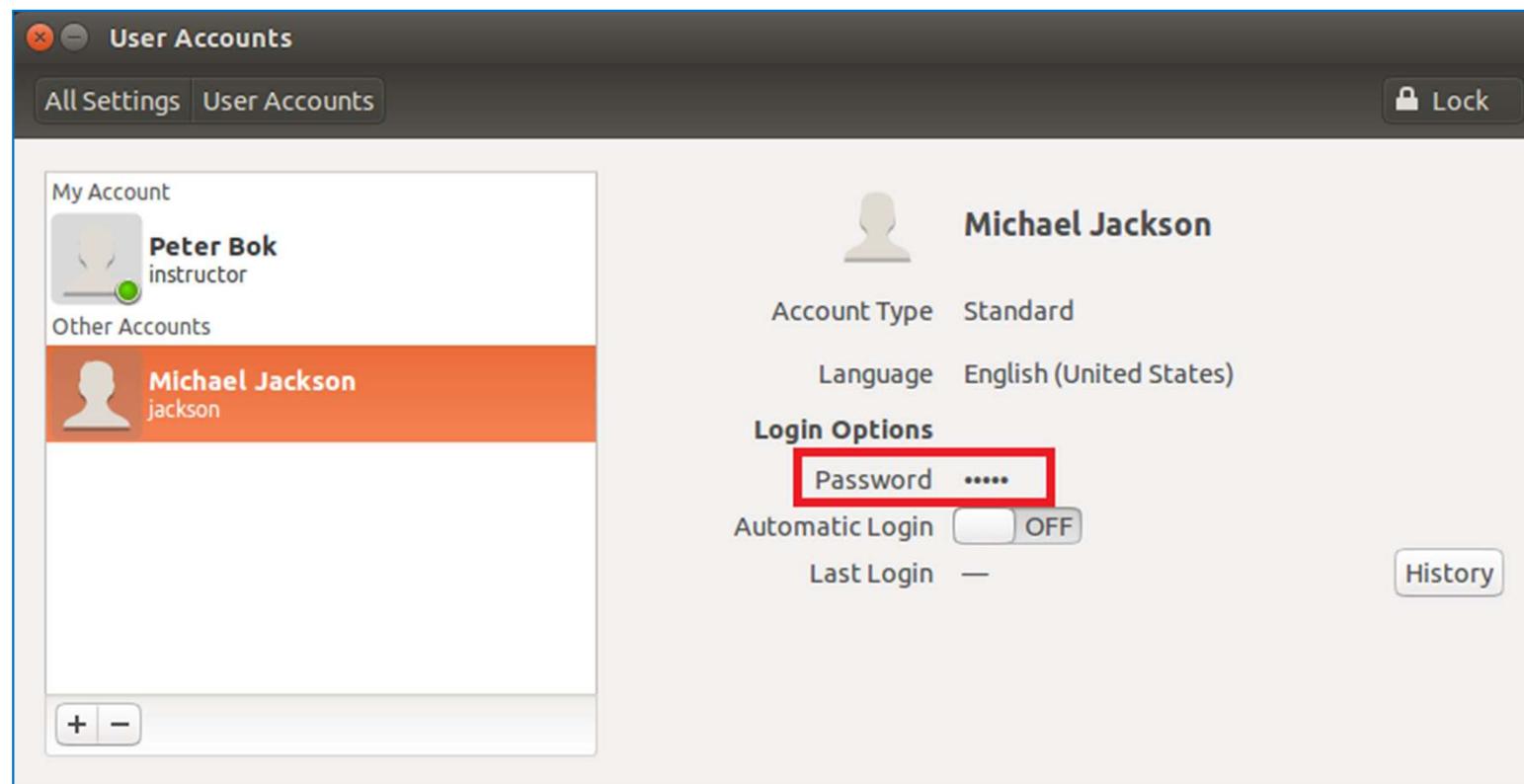


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Adding a user (Cont.)



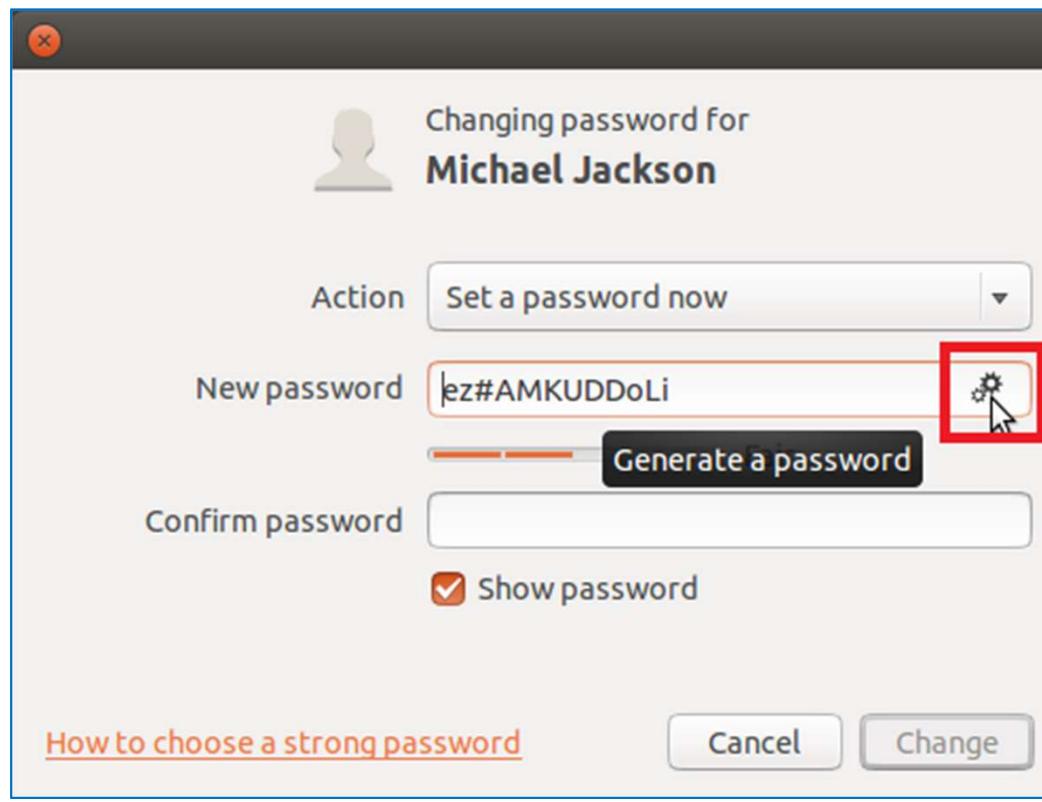
Adding a user (Cont.)



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Adding a user (Cont.)

- Ubuntu provides a way to create a secure password by clicking the *gears* button.



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Managing Groups

■ Users are assigned to one or more groups for the following reasons :

- To share files or other resource with a small number of users
- Ease of user management
- Ease of user monitoring
- Group membership is perfect solution for large Linux installation.
- Group membership gives special access to files and directories or devices which are permitted to that group.

Managing Groups (Cont.)

■ */etc/group*

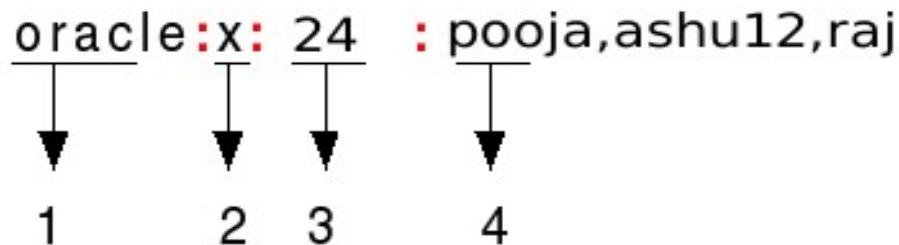
- Stores group information
- Defines the user groups
- Defines the groups to which users belong.
- Is one entry per line
- Each line has the format all fields are separated by a colon (:)

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 957 5월 23 10:06 /etc/group
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ █
```

Managing Groups (Cont.)

■ */etc/group*

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---|---|
| oracle:x:24: | pooja,ashu12,raj | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |



1. **group_name**

- Is the name of group.
- If you run `ls -l` command, will see this name printed in the group field.

2. **Password**

- Generally password is not used, hence it is empty/blank.
- Can store encrypted password.
- Is useful to implement privileged groups.

Groups (Cont.)

■ */etc/group*

```
oracle:x:24:pooja,ashu12,raj
  1   2   3   4
```

3. Group ID (GID)

- Each user must be assigned a group ID.
- Can see this number in your */etc/passwd* file.

4. Group List

- Is a list of user names of users who are members of the group.
- The user names, must be separated by commas.

Managing Groups (Cont.)

- To view current groups settings

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ less /etc/group  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ more /etc/group
```

- To find out the groups a user is in:

- \$ **groups**
- \$ **groups {username}**

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ groups  
instructor adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ groups instructor  
instructor : instructor adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$
```

Managing Groups (Cont.)

■ To display only the group ID

- \$ **id**
- \$ **id -g**
- \$ **id -g {userid}**

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id  
uid=1000(instructor) gid=1000(instructor) groups=1000(instructor),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare)  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id -g  
1000  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id -g instructor  
1000  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ █
```

Managing Groups (Cont.)

- To display only the group ID and the supplement groups

- \$ **id -G**
- \$ **id -G {userid}**

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id -G  
1000 4 24 27 30 46 108 124  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id -G instructor  
1000 4 24 27 30 46 108 124  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ █
```

- \$ **id -Gn {userid}**

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ id -Gn instructor  
instructor adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare  
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ █
```

Managing Groups (Cont.)

■ */etc/gshadow*

- Contains the shadowed information for group accounts.
- Must not be readable by regular users if password security is to be maintained.
- Each line has the format all fields are separated by a colon (:)
- To open this file

```
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ ls -l /etc/gshadow
-rw-r----- 1 root shadow 802  5월 23 10:06 /etc/gshadow
instructor@Ubuntu-00:~$ █
```

Managing Groups (Cont.)

■ */etc/gshadow*

| | | | |
|--------|------|------|--------------|
| oracle | :!!: | ashu | :pooja13,ram |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

1. group name

- must be a valid group name, which exist on the system.

2. encrypted password

- This password supersedes any password specified in /etc/group.

3. administrators

- Must be a comma-separated list of user names.

4. members

- Must be a comma-separated list of user names.

Adding a user with CLI

■ useradd

- Create a new user or update default new user information.
- **useradd [option] LOGIN_ID**
- **useradd -D**
- **useradd -D [option]**

For details : <http://linux.die.net/man/8/useradd>

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Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ useradd [option]

- *-d, --home HOME_DIR*
- *-e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE (YYYY-MM-DD)*
- *-f, --inactive INACTIVE*
- *-g, --gid GROUP*
- *-G, --groups GROUP1 [, GROUP2 , ... [, GROUPN]]*
- *-k, --skel SKEL_DIR*
- *-m, --create-home*
- *-M*
- *-s, --shell SHELL*
- *-u, --uid UID*

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ \$ sudo useradd user1

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo useradd user1
[sudo] password for instructor:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls /home
instructor jackson
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ tail /etc/passwd
lightdm:x:112:118:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
colord:x:113:121:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
hplip:x:114:7:HPLIP system user,,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
pulse:x:115:122:PulseAudio daemon,,,:/var/run/pulse:/bin/false
instructor:x:1000:1000:Peter Bok,,,:/home/instructor:/bin/bash
geoclue:x:116:126::/var/lib/geoclue:/bin/false
postfix:x:117:127::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
sshd:x:118:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
jackson:x:1001:1001:Michael Jackson,,,:/home/jackson:/bin/bash
user1:x:1002:1002::/home/user1:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo useradd -m user3**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo useradd -m user3
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls /home
instructor jackson user3
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ Check `/etc/shadow`

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo tail /etc/passwd
colord:x:113:121:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
hplip:x:114:7:HPLIP system user,,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
pulse:x:115:122:PulseAudio daemon,,,:/var/run/pulse:/bin/false
instructor:x:1000:1000:Peter Bok,,,:/home/instructor:/bin/bash
geoclue:x:116:126::/var/lib/geoclue:/bin/false
postfix:x:117:127::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
sshd:x:118:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
jackson:x:1001:1001:Michael Jackson,,,:/home/jackson:/bin/bash
user1:x:1002:1002::/home/user1:
user3:x:1003:1003::/home/user3:
```

■ *Not* password.

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo passwd user1
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo passwd user3
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ su - user3
Password:
user3@Ubuntu1404:~$ pwd
/home/user3
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

- `$ sudo useradd -s /bin/sh -m -d /home/user4 -u 2000 -g 1000 -G 3 user4`

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo useradd -s /bin/sh -m -d /home/user4 -u 2000 \  
> -g 1000 -G 3 user4  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user4 /etc/passwd  
user4:x:2000:1000::/home/user4:/bin/sh  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user4 /etc/group  
sys:x:3:user4  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo useradd -m -e 2016-12-31 -f 5 -c "user5 useradd test" user5**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo useradd -m -e 2016-12-31 -f 5 \
> -c "user5 useradd test" user5
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user5 /etc/passwd
user5:x:2001:2001:user5 useradd test:/home/user5:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user5 /etc/shadow
grep: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo grep user5 /etc/shadow
user5:!:16972:0:99999:7:5:17166:
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ `useradd -D`

- Display the current default values.

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ useradd -D
GROUP=100
HOME=/home
INACTIVE=-1
EXPIRE=
SHELL=/bin/sh
SKEL=/etc/skel
CREATE_MAIL_SPOOL=no
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ useradd –D

- */etc/default/useradd*

```
# primary user group with the same name as the user being added to the
# system.
# GROUP=100
#
# The default home directory. Same as DHOME for adduser
# HOME=/home
#
# The number of days after a password expires until the account
# is permanently disabled
# INACTIVE=-1
#
# The default expire date
# EXPIRE=
#
# The SKEL variable specifies the directory containing "skeletal" user
# files; in other words, files such as a sample .profile that will be
# copied to the new user's home directory when it is created.
# SKEL=/etc/skel
#
# Defines whether the mail spool should be created while
# creating the account
# CREATE_MAIL_SPOOL=yes
```

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Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ useradd –D [option]

- Update the default values for the specified options.
- Valid default-changing options are:
 - *-b, --base-dir* **BASE_DIR**
 - *-e, --expiredate* **EXPIRE_DATE**
 - *-f, --inactive* **INACTIVE**
 - *-g, --gid* **GROUP**
 - *-s, --shell* **SHELL**

Adding a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ useradd –D [option]

- */etc/skel* directory's role

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls -a /etc/skel
.  ..  .bash_logout  .bashrc  examples.desktop  .profile
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

- \$ **sudo useradd –D –s /bin/bash**

Modify a user with CLI

■ usermod

- Modify a user account
- usermod [option] LOGIN_ID
- *-c, --comment COMMENT*
- *-d, --home HOME_DIR*
- *-e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE*
- *-f, --inactive INACTIVE*
- *-g, --gid GROUP*
- *-G, --groups GROUP1 [,GROUP2,...[,GROUPN]]*
- *-l, --login NEW_LOGIN*
- *-L, --lock*

Modify a user with CLI (Cont.)

■ usermod

- ***-o, ----non-unique***
- ***-p, --password* PASSWORD**
- ***-s, --shell* SHELL**
- ***-u, --uid* UID**
- ***-u, --unlock***

Modify a user with CLI (Cont.)

- **\$ sudo usermod -u 1004 user3**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ tail -5 /etc/passwd
jackson:x:1001:1001:Michael Jackson,,,:/home/jackson:/bin/bash
user1:x:1002:1002::/home/user1:
user3:x:1003:1003::/home/user3:
user4:x:2000:1000::/home/user4:/bin/sh
user5:x:2001:2001:user5 useradd test:/home/user5:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo usermod -u 1004 user3
[sudo] password for instructor:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ tail -5 /etc/passwd
jackson:x:1001:1001:Michael Jackson,,,:/home/jackson:/bin/bash
user1:x:1002:1002::/home/user1:
user3:x:1004:1003::/home/user3:
user4:x:2000:1000::/home/user4:/bin/sh
user5:x:2001:2001:user5 useradd test:/home/user5:
```

Modify a user with CLI (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo usermod -d /home/user44 \ -l user44 user4**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user4 /etc/passwd
user4:x:2000:1000::/home/user4:/bin/sh
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo usermod -d /home/user44 -l user44 user4
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user4 /etc/passwd
user44:x:2000:1000::/home/user44:/bin/sh
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Password Aging

■ chage

- Change user password expiry information
- chage [OPTION] LOGIN_ID
- *-d, --lastday LAST_DAY*
- *-E, --expredate EXPIRE_DATE*
- *-I, --inactive INACTIVE*
- *-l, --list*
- *-m, --mindays MIN_DAYS*
- *-M, --maxdays MAX_DAYS*
- *-W, --warndays WARN_DAYS*

Password Aging (Cont.)

■ \$ **sudo chage -l user3**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo chage -l user3
Last password change : 6월 20, 2016
Password expires     : never
Password inactive    : never
Account expires       : never
Minimum number of days between password change : 0
Maximum number of days between password change : 99999
Number of days of warning before password expires : 7
```

Password Aging (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo chage -m 2 -M 100 -W 5 -I 10 \ -E 2016-12-31 user44**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo chage -m 2 -M 100 -W 5 -I 10 \
> -E 2016-12-31 user44
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo chage -l user44
Last password change : 6월 20, 2016
Password expires      : 9월 28, 2016
Password inactive     : 10월 08, 2016
Account expires        : 12월 31, 2016
Minimum number of days between password change : 2
Maximum number of days between password change : 100
Number of days of warning before password expires : 5
```

Password aging (Cont.)

| | <code>useradd, usermod, passwd command</code> | <code>chage command</code> |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|
| MIN | <code>passwd -n days</code> | <code>chage -m</code> |
| MAX | <code>passwd -x days</code> | <code>chage -M</code> |
| WARNING | <code>passwd -w days</code> | <code>chage -W</code> |
| INACTIVE | <code>useradd -f days</code> <code>usermod -f days</code> | <code>chage -I</code> |
| EXPIRE | <code>useradd -e date(YYYY- MM-DD)</code> <code>usermod -e date(YYYY- MM-DD)</code> | <code>chage -E</code> |

Password Aging (Cont.)

- **\$ sudo usermod -f 10 -e 2016-12-31 \ user1**
- **\$ sudo passwd -n 2 -x 100 -w 5 user1**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo grep user1 /etc/shadow
user1:$6$4aabTJSU$sXTzDsu0b0EGf0t85bBBB20EEdkkzI08LYppzEd4BLGQyvNLPtdBR/MMxNPSEt
DgjLCFcP9yL87uWD1LxjEop/:16972:0:99999:7:::
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo usermod -f 10 -e 2016-12-31 user1
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo passwd -n 2 -x 100 -w 5 user1
passwd: password expiry information changed.
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo grep user1 /etc/shadow
user1:$6$4aabTJSU$sXTzDsu0b0EGf0t85bBBB20EEdkkzI08LYppzEd4BLGQyvNLPtdBR/MMxNPSEt
DgjLCFcP9yL87uWD1LxjEop/:16972:12:100:5:10:17166:
```

Deleting a user with CLI

■ userdel

- Delete a user account and related files
- `userdel [option] LOGIN_ID`
- `-f, --force`
- `-r, --remove`

Deleting a user with CLI (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo userdel user3**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user3 /etc/passwd
user3:x:1004:1003::/home/user3:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo userdel user3
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user3 /etc/passwd
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls /home
instructor jackson user3 user4 user5
```

Deleting a user with CLI (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo userdel -r user5**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user5 /etc/passwd
user5:x:2001:2001:user5 useradd test:/home/user5:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo userdel -r user5
userdel: user5 mail spool (/var/mail/user5) not found
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls /home
instructor jackson user3 user4
```

Adding a group

■ groupadd

- Create a new group
- groupadd [option] group
- *-f, --force*
- *-g, --gid GID*
- *-o, --non-unique*

Adding a group (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo groupadd mygroup1**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo groupadd mygroup1
[sudo] password for instructor:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup1 /etc/group
mygroup1:x:1003:
```

- \$ **sudo groupadd -g 3000 mygroup2**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo groupadd -g 3000 mygroup2
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group
mygroup1:x:1003:
mygroup2:x:3000:
```

Modify a group definition

■ groupmod

- Modify the definition of the specified GROUP.
- groupmod [OPTION] GROUP
 - **-g, --gid GID**
 - **-n, --new-name NEW_GROUP**
 - **-o, --non-unique**
 - **-p, --password PASSWORD**

Modify a group definition (Conf.)

- \$ **groupmod -g 1004 mygroup1**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup1 /etc/group  
mygroup1:x:1003:  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo groupmod -g 1004 mygroup1  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup1 /etc/group  
mygroup1:x:1004:
```

- \$ **groupmod -n mygroup100 mygroup1**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo groupmod -n mygroup100 mygroup1  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group  
mygroup2:x:3000:  
mygroup100:x:1004:
```

Delete a group

- `groupdel`
 - Delete a group
 - `groupdel GROUP`

- `$ sudo groupdel mygroup100`

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo groupdel mygroup100
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ 
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group
mygroup2:x:3000:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Administer groups

■ gpasswd

- Administer `/etc/group` and `/etc/gshadow`
- `gpasswd [OPTION] GROUP`
- `-a, --add USER`
- `-d, --delete USER`
- `-r, --remove-password`

Administer groups (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo gpasswd -a user1 mygroup2**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group
mygroup2:x:3000:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep user /etc/passwd
hplip:x:114:7:HPLIP system user,,,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
user1:x:1002:1002::/home/user1:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo gpasswd -a user1 mygroup2
Adding user user1 to group mygroup2
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup2 /etc/group
mygroup2:x:3000:user1
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Administer groups (Cont.)

- \$ **sudo gpasswd -d user1 mygroup2**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group  
mygroup2:x:3000:user1  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo gpasswd -d user1 mygroup2  
Removing user user1 from group mygroup2  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ grep mygroup /etc/group  
mygroup2:x:3000:  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$
```

Administer groups (Cont.)

■ \$ sudo gpasswd mygroup2

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo gpasswd mygroup2
Changing the password for group mygroup2
New Password:
Re-enter new password:
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo grep mygroup2 /etc/gshadow
mygroup2:$6$4iRFZ/.u/h2x/M$7A3zZK.JP97cMk86eN9Mi.sgP6ZRMcYWWsW/WuRlWQDzLCYU/KC13
Km8NZWLF.HrpdCN7rK7trTR5J13kkPhr0:::
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

■ \$ sudo gpasswd -r mygroup2

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo gpasswd -r mygroup2
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ sudo grep mygroup2 /etc/gshadow
mygroup2:::
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Change the group

■ newgrp

- Log in to a new group
- newgrp GROUP

Change the group (Cont.)

- \$ **newgrp mygroup2**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ id  
uid=1000(instructor) gid=1000(instructor) groups=1000(instructor),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare)  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ newgrp adm  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ id  
uid=1000(instructor) gid=4(adm) groups=1000(instructor),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare)  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ newgrp mygroup2  
Password:  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ id  
uid=1000(instructor) gid=3000(mygroup2) groups=1000(instructor),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare),3000(mygroup2)  
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ █
```

Difference between RUID and EUID

■ RUID (Or UID)

- Is the Real User ID.
- Never (almost) changes.
- If user2 logs in to the system, the shell is then launched with its real ID set to user2.
- All processes he starts from the shell will inherit the real ID user2 as their real ID.

■ EUID

- Is the Effective User ID.
- Changes for processes (not for the user) that the user executes that have set the *setuid* bit.

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Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 47032 1월 27 09:50 /usr/bin/passwd
```

- When user2 wants to change his password, he executes **/usr/bin/passwd**.
- The **RUID** will be user2 but the **EUID** of that process will be root.
- user2 can use **passwd** to change only his own password because internally **passwd** checks the **RUID** and, if it is not root, its actions will be limited to real user's password.
- It's necessary that the **EUID** becomes root in the case of **passwd** because the process needs to write to **/etc/passwd** and/or **/etc/shadow**.

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

■ who

- Show who is logged on.
- who [OPTION]
 - *-a, --all*
 - *-b, --boot*
 - *-H, --heading*
 - *-l, --login*
 - *-m*
 - *-q, --count*
 - *-r, --runlevel*

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

■ \$ who

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who
instructor :0          2016-06-22 22:43 (:0)
instructor pts/0       2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
```

■ \$ who -H

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who -H
NAME      LINE           TIME           COMMENT
instructor :0          2016-06-22 22:43 (:0)
instructor pts/0       2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
```

■ \$ who -q

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who -q
instructor instructor
# users=2
```

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

- \$ **who -b**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who -b  
system boot 2016-06-22 22:42
```

- \$ **who -r**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who -r  
run-level 2 2016-06-22 22:42
```

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

■ W

- Show who is logged on and what they are doing.
- who USER

■ \$ w

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ w
23:03:54 up 21 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.04, 0.05
USER     TTY      FROM          LOGIN@    IDLE    JCPU   PCPU WHAT
instruct :0      :0          22:43    ?xdm?   56.48s  0.30s init --user
instruct pts/0    :0          22:44      2.00s  0.06s  0.00s w
```

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

■ last

- Show listing of last logged in users.
- last

■ \$ **last**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ last | more
instruct pts/0      :0                      Wed Jun 22 22:44  still logged in
instruct :0         :0                      Wed Jun 22 22:43  still logged in
reboot  system boot 4.2.0-38-generic  Wed Jun 22 22:42 - 23:08  (00:25)
instruct pts/6      :0                      Tue Jun 21 22:14 - 05:48  (07:33)
instruct :0         :0                      Tue Jun 21 22:14 - down   (07:33)
reboot  system boot 4.2.0-38-generic  Tue Jun 21 22:14 - 05:48  (07:34)
root    pts/24       :0                      Mon Jun 20 22:41 - 23:09  (00:28)
instruct pts/15       :0                     Mon Jun 20 22:41 - 05:53  (07:12)
instruct :0         :0                     Mon Jun 20 22:40 - down   (07:13)
reboot  system boot 4.2.0-38-generic  Mon Jun 20 22:40 - 05:53  (07:13)
```

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Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

- RUID(UID) print
 - who am I, who -m
- EUID print
 - whoami, id

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who am i
instructor pts/0      2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ who -m
instructor pts/0      2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ whoami
instructor
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ id
uid=1000(instructor) gid=1000(instructor) groups=1000(instructor),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare)
```

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ su user1
Password:
user1@Ubuntu1404:/home/instructor$ whoami
user1
user1@Ubuntu1404:/home/instructor$ who am i
instructor pts/0      2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
user1@Ubuntu1404:/home/instructor$ id
uid=1002(user1) gid=1002(user1) groups=1002(user1)
user1@Ubuntu1404:/home/instructor$ who -m
instructor pts/0      2016-06-22 22:44 (:0)
```

Difference between RUID and EUID (Cont.)

■ groups

- Print the groups a user is in.
- groups [USER]

■ \$ **groups**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ groups  
instructor adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare
```

■ \$ **groups user1**

```
instructor@Ubuntu1404:~$ groups user1  
user1 : user1
```

How to Grant Root Privileges

- \$ sudo visudo

```
# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

- Syntax

- USER HOST=COMMAND

```
# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
user1   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```



Lab. Users and Groups