|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Command** | **Description** | **Syntax** |
| useradd | When invoked without the -D option, the useradd command creates a new user account using the values specified on the command line plus the default values from the system. Depending on command line options, the useradd command will update system files and may also create the new user's home directory and copy initial files. | useradd -d homedirectory -g groupname -s shell -l userid |
| usermod | The usermod command modifies the system account files to reflect the changes that are specified on the command line. | usermod -d homedirectory -g groupname -s shell -l userid |
| userdel | The userdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to the user name LOGIN. The named user must exist | userdel [-r] userid |
| groupadd | The groupadd command creates a new group account using the values specified on the command line plus the default values from the system. The new group will be entered into the system files as needed. | groupadd -g groupid -o -f groupname |
| groupmod | The groupmod command modifies the definition of the specified GROUP by modifying the appropriate entry in the group database. | groupmod -n -g newgruopname oldgroupname |
| groupdel | The groupdel command modifies the system account files, deleting all entries that refer to group. The named group must exist. | groupdel groupname |
| Passwd | The /etc/passwd file is a text file that describes user login accounts for the system. It should have read permission allowed for all users (many utilities, like ls(1) use it to map user IDs to usernames), but write access only for the superuser. | passwd |