sudo useradd Olivia #add user without home directory , with lock account

sudo useradd -m Olivia #add user with home directory

But what about that lockout issue? There are two ways you can do this. If you've already created the user, you could issue the command:

sudo passwd olivia

You will be prompted to enter and verify the new password. At this point, the user account will be unlocked and they can login.

If you want to do this all in a single step, that command would look like this:

sudo useradd -m olivia -p PASSWORD

-m : home directory

Where PASSWORD is the password you want to use for the user olivia.

**Creating groups and adding users**

Now it's time to create a group. Let's create the group editorial. To do this, you would issue the command:

sudo groupadd editorial

Now we want to add our new user, olivia, to the group editorial. For this we will take advantage of the *usermod* command. This command is quite simple to use.

sudo usermod -a -G <groupname> <username>

The *-a* option tells *usermod* we are appending and the *-G* option tells *usermod* we are appending to the group name that follows the option.

How do you know which users are already a member of a group? You can do this the old-fashioned way like so:

grep editorial /etc/group

## Configuring sudo Access

The **sudo** command offers a mechanism for providing trusted users with administrative access to a system without sharing the password of the **root** user. When users given access via this mechanism precede an administrative command with **sudo** they are prompted to enter their own password. Once authenticated, and assuming the command is permitted, the administrative command is executed as if run by the **root** user.

Follow this procedure to create a normal user account and give it **sudo** access. You will then be able to use the **sudo** command from this user account to execute administrative commands without logging in to the account of the **root** user.

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**Procedure 2.2. Configuring sudo Access**

1. Log in to the system as the **root** user.
2. Create a normal user account using the **useradd** command. Replace *USERNAME* with the user name that you wish to create.

# **useradd** *USERNAME*

1. Set a password for the new user using the **passwd** command.
2. # **passwd** *USERNAME*
3. Changing password for user *USERNAME*.
4. New password:
5. Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

1. Run the **visudo** to edit the **/etc/sudoers** file. This file defines the policies applied by the **sudo** command.

# **visudo**

1. Find the lines in the file that grant **sudo** access to users in the group **wheel** when enabled.
2. ## Allows people in group wheel to run all commands

# %wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL

1. Remove the comment character (**#**) at the start of the second line. This enables the configuration option.
2. Save your changes and exit the editor.
3. Add the user you created to the **wheel** group using the **usermod** command.

# **usermod** ***-aG*** ***wheel*** *USERNAME*

1. Test that the updated configuration allows the user you created to run commands using **sudo**.
   1. Use the **su** to switch to the new user account that you created.

# **su** *USERNAME* ***-***

* 1. Use the **groups** to verify that the user is in the **wheel** group.
  2. $ **groups**

*USERNAME* wheel

* 1. Use the **sudo** command to run the **whoami** command. As this is the first time you have run a command using **sudo** from this user account the banner message will be displayed. You will be also be prompted to enter the password for the user account.
  2. $ **sudo** **whoami**
  3. We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
  4. Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:
  5. #1) Respect the privacy of others.
  6. #2) Think before you type.
  7. #3) With great power comes great responsibility.
  8. [sudo] password for *USERNAME*:

root

The last line of the output is the user name returned by the **whoami** command. If **sudo** is configured correctly this value will be **root**.