Linux users and groups

Accounts and groups

CONCEPTS

> usermod -G alone replaces all supplementary groups. Always write -aG to add one. Group changes apply from the next login.

useradd -m defaults from login.defs
↓ writes
/etc/passwd name, UID, home, shell
↓ plus
/etc/shadow hash, aging, expiry
↓ plus
/etc/group own group, same name
↓ copies
/home/<user> from /etc/skel

WHO IS WHO

id
Your UID, GID and groups

id *<user>*
Same for another user

groups *<user>*
List a user's groups

whoami
Print your effective user name

getent passwd *<user>*
Look up an account entry

getent group *<group>*
Show a group and its members

who
Users logged in now

w
Logged in users and what they run

CREATE USERS

useradd -m *<user>*
Create a user with a home dir

useradd -m -s /bin/bash *<user>*
Set the login shell too

useradd -m -G *<g1>,<g2> <user>*
Add supplementary groups

MODIFY USERS

usermod -aG *<group> <user>*
Add to a group, keep the rest

usermod -G *<g1>,<g2> <user>*
Replace all supplementary groups

gpasswd -d *<user> <group>*
Remove a user from one group

usermod -s *<shell> <user>*
Change the login shell

usermod -L *<user>*
Lock the password

usermod -U *<user>*
Unlock the password

DELETE USERS

userdel *<user>*
Delete the account, keep files

userdel -r *<user>*
Delete account, home and mail

GROUPS

groupadd *<group>*
Create a group

gpasswd -a *<user> <group>*
Add a user to a group

PASSWORDS AND AGING

passwd
Change your own password

passwd *<user>*
Set another user's password

passwd -e *<user>*
Force a change at next login

chage -l *<user>*
Show aging and expiry info

SWITCH USER

su - *<user>*
Log in as user, full environment

sudo -iu *<user>*
Login shell as user via sudo