

Notice

This information specifically relates to place of employment, but may be useful elsewhere.

User and Group Management

Action	Command
List users configured on local host	<code>awk -F: '/\//home/ {printf " %s: %s \n",\$ 3,\$1}' /etc/passwd sort -n</code>
List groups configured on local host	<code>awk -F: -v id=" 999 " '\$3 > id' /etc/group</code>

For Users, the assumption is that they are non-system users if they have a `/home` directory

For Groups, the assumption is that they are non-system groups if gid is greater the 999

Refer to `/etc/login.defs`

Create User

Create user `useradd -c "Firstname Lastname" -d /home/firstname.lastname.suffix -u <uid> -g <gid> -s /bin/bash -m`

Create user (shorter) `useradd -c "Firstname Lastname" -u <uid> -g <gid> firstname.lastname.suffix`

Set password `passwd firstname.lastname.suffix`

Set account aging policy `chage -M 90 -W 7 -I 30 -d 0 firstname.lastname.suffix`

where -M maximum number of days between password changes, -W number of days warning before password expires, -I inactive days after password since password changed (setting to 0 zero forces password change on next login)

Expire password (force password change) `chage -d 0 firstname.lastname.suffix`

Expire password and set account expiry(for contractors) `chage -d 0 -E YYYY-MM-DD firstname.lastname.suffix`

List account aging information `chage -l firstname.lastname.suffix`

User accounts are in: **firstname.lastname.accounttype** format. These 3 variables are used by the user management scripts. Admin User Account are suffixed with **.nalx**.

Service Accounts are prefixed with **svc**.

uid and **gid** are maintained in a central location to ensure uniformity across server fleet.



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Account Management

Disable account (most effective method)	<code>chage -E0 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix</code>
Re-enable account	<code>chage -E1 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix</code>
Lock account	<code>usermod -L username</code>
Check lock status	<code>grep username /etc/s hadow</code> single exclamation mark before encrypted password means account locked
Lock password	<code>passwd -l username</code>
Unlock password	<code>passwd -u username</code>
Check password status	<code>grep username /etc/s hadow</code> two exclamation marks before encrypted password means password locked
Check whether password ever set	<code>grep username /etc/s hadow</code> two exclamation marks with no encrypted password means password has never been set
Extend account expiry (for contractors)	<code>chage -E YYYY-MM-DD firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix</code>

The recommended method of securing an account is disabling by using the `chage` command. Locking of accounts by using `usermod` or passwords by using `passwd` commands are not as effective. For example, an account which uses SSH does not use passwords.

List Logged On Users

Show who is logged on	<code>who</code>
Show who is logged on and what they are doing	<code>w</code>
Show list of last logged in users who are "still logged in"	<code>last -F grep 'still logged in'</code>
Print name of users currently logged in to local host	<code>users</code>



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Non-standard aliases

Alias	Command
lusers	<code>awk -F: '{ if (\$3 > 999 && \$3 < 60001) print \$1 }' /etc/passwd grep -v suffix sort</code>
ladmins	<code>awk -F: '{ if (\$3 > 999 && \$3 < 60001) print \$1 }' /etc/passwd grep suffix sort</code>

These are functions stored in `/etc/profile.d/aliases.sh`. Again, refer to `/etc/login.defs` for **UID_MIN** and **UID_MAX** and **GID_MIN** and **GID_MAX** values

Get User Information Function

```
# get-useraccounts [Account Type: ALL|no rmail|admin|service] [Output Format: name|description|
UP|nogroup|complete]
```

Where group information is collected from corresponding user entry in `/etc/group` and where additional information is collated from `chage` command.

Argument order is important (does not use `getopt` or `getopts`). Account Type - ALL (is the default option). Output Format: no specific option required.

```
# get-useraccounts
# get-useraccounts service csv group
# get-useraccounts admins tablefull complete
```

Based on function `listusers` / `get-useraccounts` (expanded version of the above custom functions `lusers` and `ladmins`). The `get-useraccounts` is familiar for Windows Administrators.

https://github.com/PeterCeeAU/linux_user_management/blob/b473c53e3a9b83dad4246e6d24ae0109fcca7768/listusers

Could be saved as part of a function file or incorporated into the system alias file (`/etc/profile.d/aliases.sh`).



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