Linux (RHEL) User Management Cheat Sheet

by PeterCeeAU via cheatography.com/58333/cs/15427/

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	`awk -F: '/\/home/ {printf " %s: %s \n",$ 3,$1}' /etc/p asswd | sort -n`
List groups configured on local host	`awk -F: -v id=" 999 " '$3 > id' /etc/group`

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/l ogi n.defs`

Create User

Create user	`useradd -c " Fir stname Lastna me" -d /home/firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix -u <ui d> -g <gi d> - me.suffix`
Create user (shorter)	`useradd -c " Fir stname Lastna me" -u <ui d> -g <gi d> firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
Set password	`passwd firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
Set account aging policy	`chage -M 90 -W 7 -I 30 -d 0 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`

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

Expire password (force password change)	`chage -d 0 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
Expire password and set account expiry(for contr-actors)	`chage -d 0 -E YYYY-MM-DD firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
List account aging inform-ation	`chage -l firstn ame.la stn ame.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)	`chage -E0 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
Re-enable account	`chage -E1 firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`
Lock account	`usermod -L username`
Check lock status	`grep username /etc/s hadow` single exclamation mark before encrypted password means account locked
Lock password	`passwd -l username`
Unlock password	`passwd -u username`
Check password status	`grep username /etc/s hadow` two exclamation marks before encrypted password means password locked
Check whether password ever set	`grep username /etc/s hadow` two exclamation marks with no encrypted password means password has never been set
Extend account expiry (for contractors)	`chage -E YYYY-MM-DD firstn ame.la stn ame.suffix`

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

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Non-standard aliases

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

These are functions stored in `/etc/p rof ile.d/ ali ases.sh`. Again, refer to `/etc/l ogi n.defs` for **UID_MIN** and **UID_MAX** and **GID_MIN** and **GID_MAX** values

Get User Information Function

```
# get-us era ccounts [Account Type: ALL|no rma l|a dmi ns| ser vice] [Output Format :na me| des cri pti on|
UP| nog rou p|c omp lete]
```

Where group information is collected from corresponding user entry in `/etc/group` and where addition information is collated from `chage` comma

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

```
# get-us era ccounts
```

```
# get-us era ccounts service csv group
```

```
# get-us era ccounts admins tablefull complete
```

Based on function listusers / get-useraccounts (expanded version of the above custom functions `lusers` and `ladmins`). The `get-us era ccou` 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/p rof ile.d/ ali ases.sh`).

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