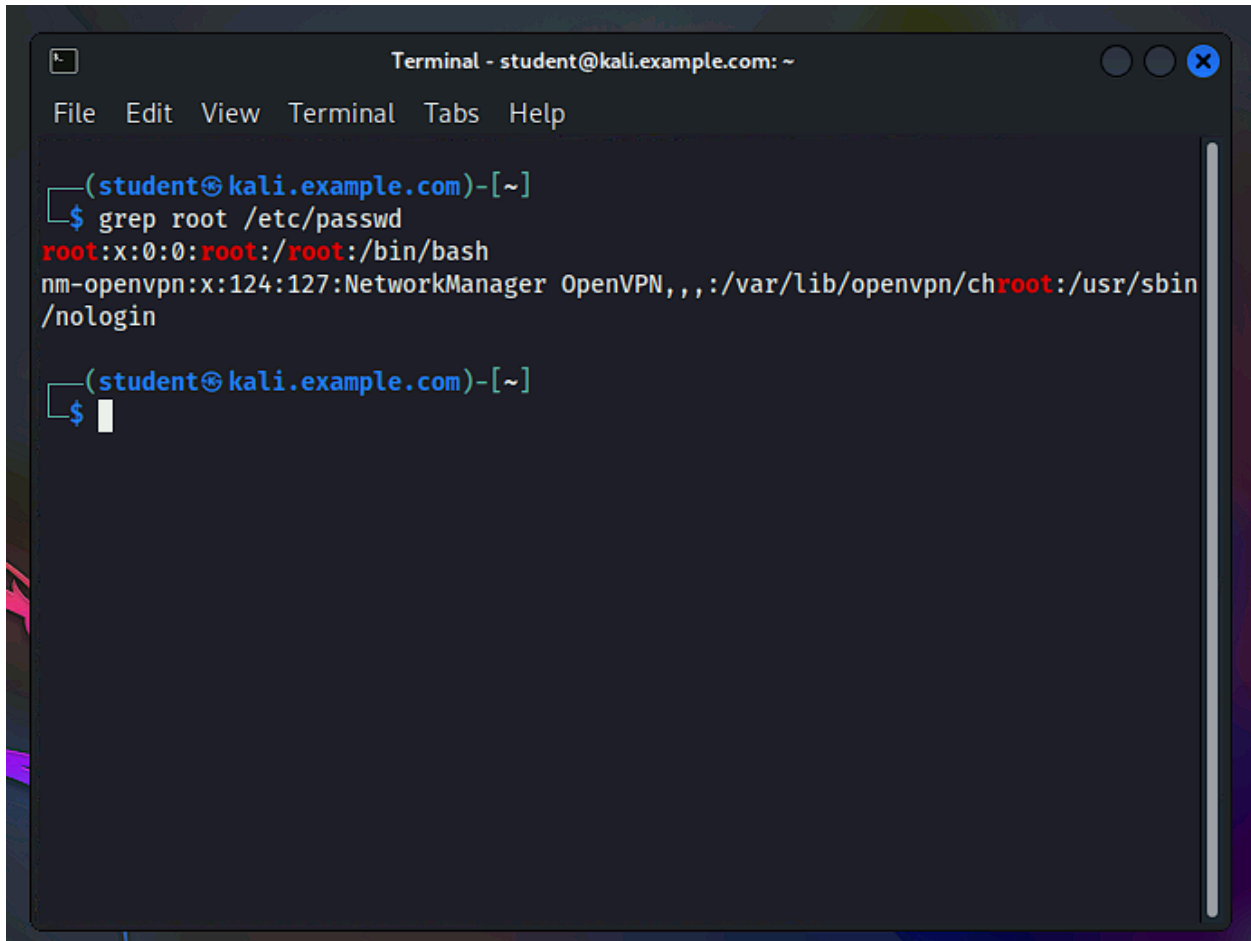


### Task A – User Account management

1. Command - `grep root /etc/passwd` - displayed the user account information for root.

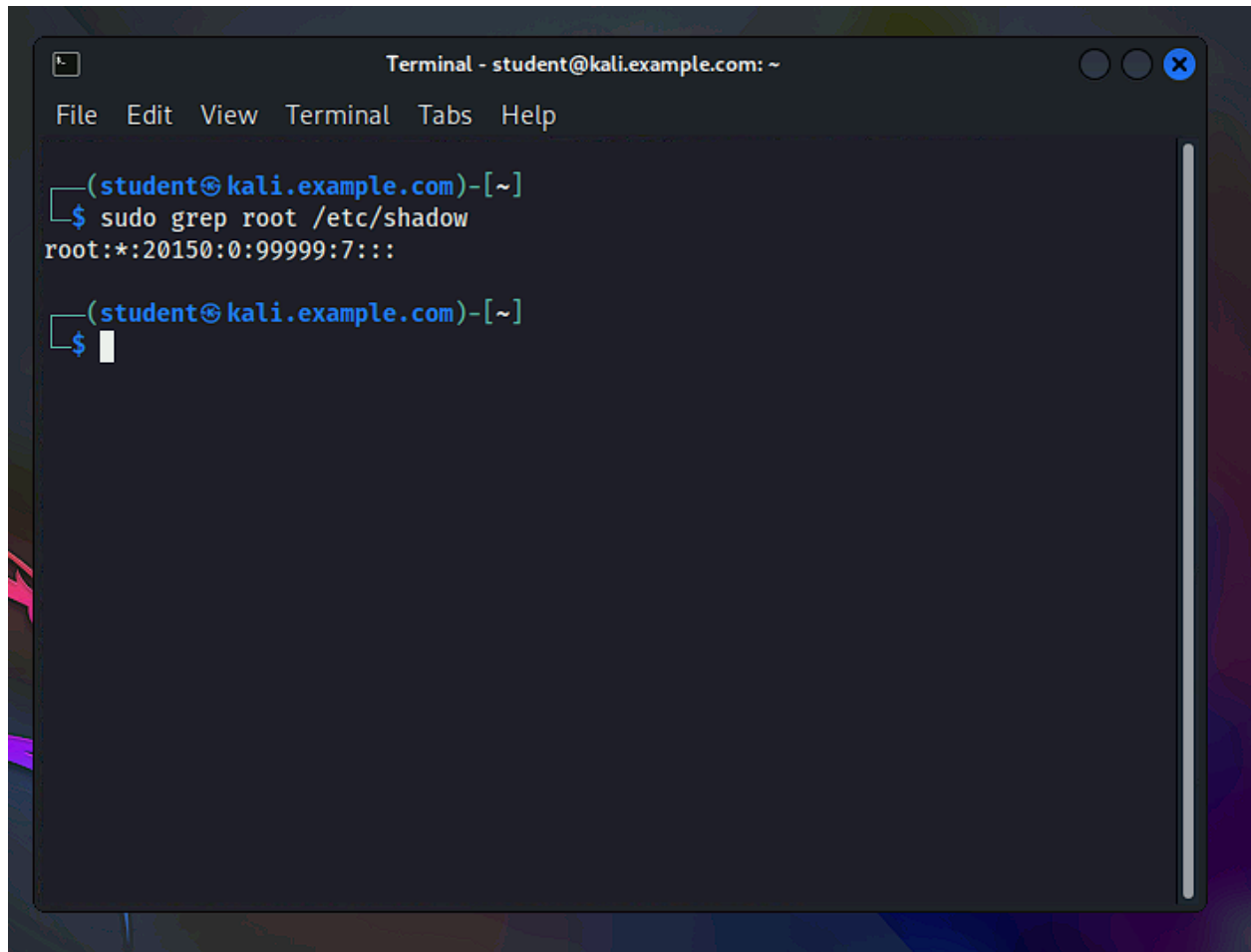
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal - student@kali.example.com: ~". The terminal has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". The prompt is "(student@kali.example.com)-[~]". The command "\$ grep root /etc/passwd" has been entered, and the output is displayed in two lines: "root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" and "nm-openvpn:x:124:127:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin/nologin". The prompt is now "\$ " with a cursor.

```
Terminal - student@kali.example.com: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
$ grep root /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
nm-openvpn:x:124:127:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin/nologin

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
$
```

2. Command - `sudo grep root /etc/shadow` - displayed the password information for root user.

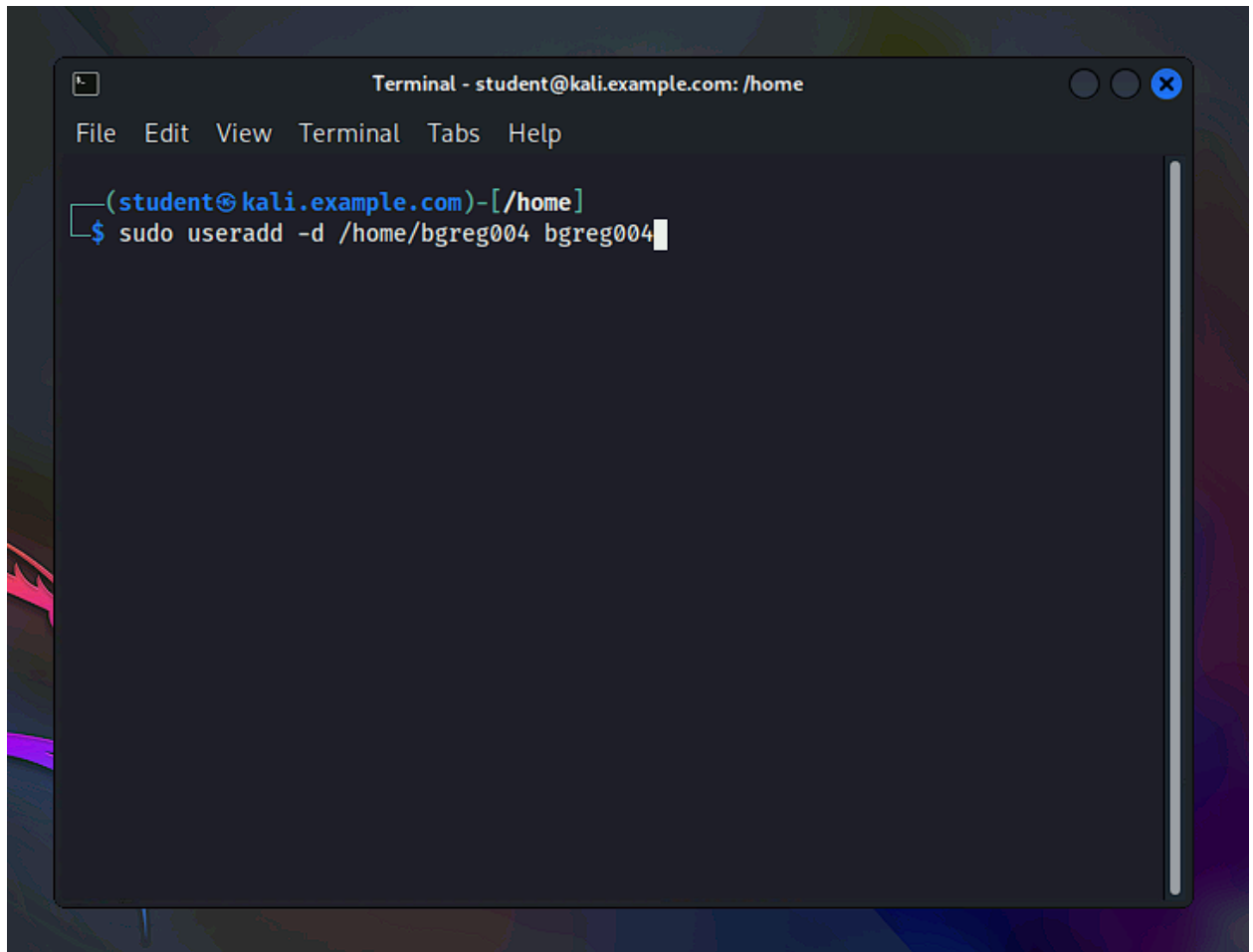
A terminal window titled "Terminal - student@kali.example.com: ~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". The terminal shows a prompt "(student@kali.example.com)-[~]" followed by the command "\$ sudo grep root /etc/shadow". The output is "root:\*:20150:0:99999:7:::". Below this, the prompt "(student@kali.example.com)-[~]" is shown again with a "\$" and a cursor, indicating the command has finished and the user is back at the shell prompt.

```
Terminal - student@kali.example.com: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
$ sudo grep root /etc/shadow
root:*:20150:0:99999:7:::

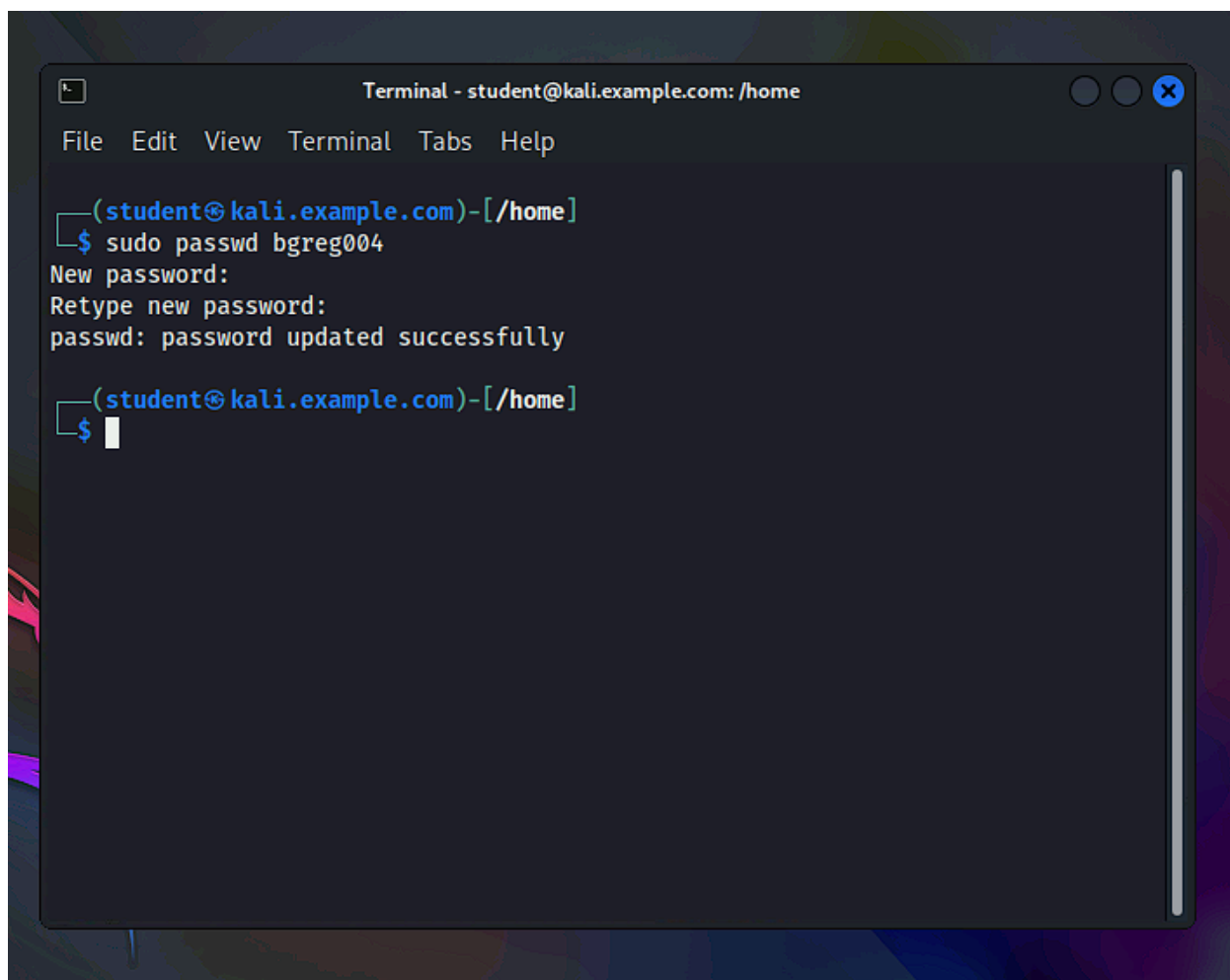
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
$
```

3. Command - `sudo useradd -d /home/bgreg004 bgreg004` - added my MIDAS ID as the new user and also created a directory.

A terminal window titled "Terminal - student@kali.example.com: /home" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The prompt is "(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]". The command "sudo useradd -d /home/bgreg004 bgreg004" is entered and highlighted with a blue selection box. A vertical scrollbar is on the right.

```
Terminal - student@kali.example.com: /home
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo useradd -d /home/bgreg004 bgreg004
```

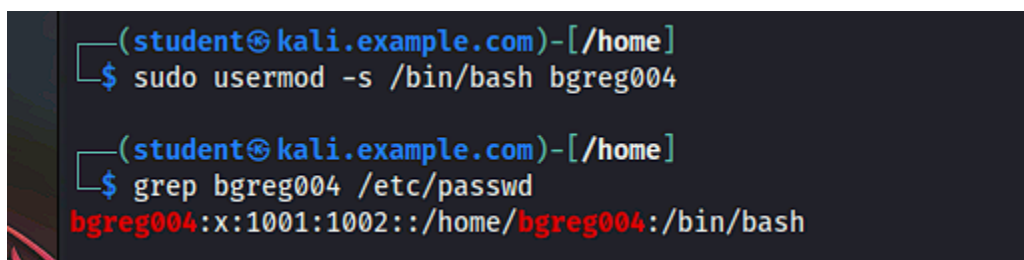
4. Command - `sudo passwd bgreg004` - changed the password on the new user.

A terminal window titled "Terminal - student@kali.example.com: /home" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The prompt is "(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]". The user enters "sudo passwd bgreg004". The system prompts for a new password, then asks to retype it, and finally displays "passwd: password updated successfully". The prompt returns to "(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]".

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo passwd bgreg004
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$
```

5. Command - `sudo usermod -s /bin/bash bgreg004` - changed the default login for the new user to bash.

Command - `grep bgreg004 /etc/passwd` - was used to verify the change to bash.

A terminal window showing two commands. The first command is "sudo usermod -s /bin/bash bgreg004". The second command is "grep bgreg004 /etc/passwd", which outputs "bgreg004:x:1001:1002::/home/bgreg004:/bin/bash".

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo usermod -s /bin/bash bgreg004

(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ grep bgreg004 /etc/passwd
bgreg004:x:1001:1002::/home/bgreg004:/bin/bash
```

6. Command - `sudo grep bgreg004 /etc/shadow` - displayed the password information of the new user.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo grep bgreg004 /etc/shadow
bgreg004:$y$j9T$nu8L6tx1CFPsvb97rk9HT.$qi.m2hEjkgbMksYG3plufW6XTUhf.STLwp0F6ebT1
g9:20347:0:99999:7:::
```

7. Command - `sudo usermod -aG sudo bgreg004` - added bgreg004 to group sudo without overriding.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo usermod -aG sudo bgreg004
```

8. Command - `sudo su - bgreg004` - used to switch to the new user.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo su - bgreg004
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

## Task B – Group account management

1. Command - `cd | echo $SHELL` - changed the directory to main and then showed the shell we are using.

```
Terminal - student@kali.example.com: /home
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ cd
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

2. Command - `id` - used to display the new users ID and group membership.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ id
uid=1001(bgreg004) gid=1002(bgreg004) groups=1002(bgreg004),27(sudo)
```

3. Command - `id root` - used to display the user ID and group membership of root user.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ id root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

4. Command - `ls -l /etc/group` - shows the user/group owner of /etc/group.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1385 Sep 16 23:51 /etc/group
```

5. Command - `sudo groupadd -g 01332175 test` - makes a new named test and uses my UIN as the GID.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ sudo groupadd -g 01332175 test
[sudo] password for bgreg004:
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

6. Command - `grep test /etc/group` - displayed information for the test group.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ grep test /etc/group
test:x:1332175:
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

7. Command - `sudo groupmod -n newtest test` - changed the group name from test to newtest.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ sudo groupmod -n newtest test
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

8. Command - `sudo usermod -aG newtest bgreg004` - adds bgreg004 to a secondary group without overriding.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$ sudo usermod -aG newtest bgreg004
bgreg004@kali.example.com:~$
```

9. Command - `sudo touch testfile | sudo chgrp newtest testfile` - makes a new file called testfile, and changes the group owner to newtest.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$ sudo touch testfile | sudo chgrp newtest testfile
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$
```

10. Command - `ls -l testfile` - displayed the user/group owner information of the new testfile.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$ ls -l testfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 root newtest 0 Sep 17 00:28 testfile
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$
```

11. Command - `sudo groupdel newtest | ls -l testfile` - We see that the newtest group has been deleted.

```
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$ sudo groupdel newtest | ls -l testfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 root 1332175 0 Sep 17 00:28 testfile
groupdel: group 'newtest' does not exist
bgreg004@kali.example.com:/home$
```

12. Command - `sudo userdel -r bgreg004` - removed user bgreg004

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[/home]
$ sudo userdel -r bgreg004
userdel: bgreg004 mail spool (/var/mail/bgreg004) not found
```