

Lab 4 – User and Group Accounts

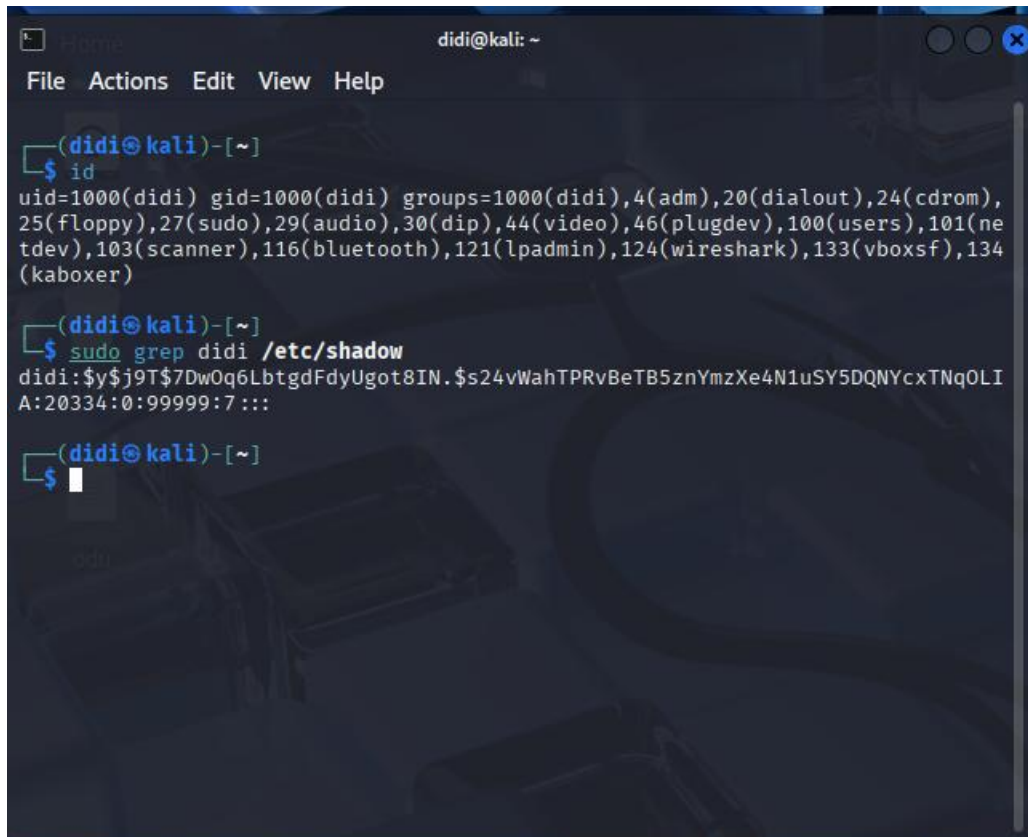
Task A – User Account management

1. Open a terminal window in VM and execute the correct command to display user account information (including the login shell and home directory) for the current user using `grep`.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
zsh: corrupt history file /home/didi/.zsh_history
(didi@kali)-[~]
$ id
uid=1000(didi) gid=1000(didi) groups=1000(didi),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),
25(floppy),27(sudo),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),100(users),101(ne
tdev),103(scanner),116(bluetooth),121(lpadmin),124(wireshark),133(vboxsf),134
(kaboxer)
(didi@kali)-[~]
$
```

2. Execute the correct command to display user password information (including the encrypted password and password aging) for the current user using grep.



```
(didi@kali)-[~]
$ id
uid=1000(didi) gid=1000(didi) groups=1000(didi),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),
25(floppy),27(sudo),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),100(users),101(ne
tdev),103(scanner),116(bluetooth),121(lpadmin),124(wireshark),133(vboxsf),134
(kaboxer)

(didi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo grep didi /etc/shadow
didi:$y$j9T$7DwOq6LbtgdFdyUgot8IN.$s24vWahTPRvBeTB5znYmzXe4N1uSY5DQNYcxTNqOLI
A:20334:0:99999:7:::
```

3. Create a new user named (midas id) and explicitly use options to create the home directory /home/midas id for this user.



```
$ id
uid=1000(didi) gid=1000(didi) groups=1000(didi),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),
25(floppy),27(sudo),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),100(users),101(ne
tdev),103(scanner),116(bluetooth),121(lpadmin),124(wireshark),133(vboxsf),134
(kaboxer)

(didi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo grep didi /etc/shadow
didi:$y$j9T$7DwOq6LbtgdFdyUgot8IN.$s24vWahTPRvBeTB5znYmzXe4N1uSY5DQNYcxTNqOLI
A:20334:0:99999:7:::
```

```
(didi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo useradd -m icace001
```

4. Set a password for the new user

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo passwd icace001  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$
```

5. Set bash shell as the default login shell for the new user, then verify the change

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo usermod -s /bin/bash icace001  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ grep icace001 /etc/passwd  
icace001:x:1007:1008::/home/icace001:/bin/bash  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$
```

6. Execute the correct command to display user password information (including the encrypted password and password aging) for the new user using grep.

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo grep icace001 /etc/shadow  
icace001:$y$j9T$FDVbK.WyxNJgObbmK7sm1$j3KMaPrLeWLNy9LTdGroL0cbFiiKGK20S0ivbi  
ZCeC9:20354:0:99999:7:::  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$
```

7. Add the new user to sudo group without overriding the existing group membership.

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo usermod -aG sudo icace001  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$
```

8. Switch to the new user's account

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ su - icace001  
Password:  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Task B – Group account management

1. Return to your home directory and determine the shell you are using

```
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ cd  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ echo $SHELL  
/bin/bash
```

2. Display the current user's ID and group membership.

```
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ id  
uid=1007(icace001) gid=1008(icace001) groups=1008(icace001),27(sudo)  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ group  
Command 'group' not found, did you mean:  
  command 'groups' from deb coreutils  
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ groups  
icace001 sudo  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$
```

3. Display the group membership of the root account.

```
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ groups didi  
didi : didi adm dialout cdrom floppy sudo audio dip video plugdev users netde  
v scanner bluetooth lpadmin wireshark vboxsf kaboxer
```

4. Run the correct command to determine the user owner and group owner of the /etc/group file.

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ cat /etc/group  
root:x:0:  
daemon:x:1:  
bin:x:2:  
sys:x:3:  
adm:x:4:didi  
tty:x:5:  
disk:x:6:  
lp:x:7:  
mail:x:8:  
news:x:9:  
uucp:x:10:  
man:x:12:  
proxy:x:13:  
kmem:x:15:  
dialout:x:20:didi  
fax:x:21:  
voice:x:22:  
cdrom:x:24:didi  
floppy:x:25:didi  
tape:x:26:  
sudo:x:27:didi,icace001  
audio:x:29:didi  
dip:x:30:didi
```

5. Create a new group named test and use your UIN as the GID.
6. Display the group account information for the test group using grep.

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo groupadd -g 01170478 test  
[sudo] password for didi:  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo grep test /etc/group  
test:x:1170478:
```

7. Change the group name of the test group to newtest.

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo groupmod -n newtest test
```

8. Add the current account as a secondary member of the newtest group without overriding this user's current group membership. (kept giving me an error message when I tried from the icace001 account)

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo gpasswd -a icace001 newtest  
Adding user icace001 to group newtest  
  
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ groups icace001  
icace001 : icace001 sudo newtest
```

9. Create a new file testfile in the account's home directory, then change the group owner to newtest
10. Display the user owner and group owner information of the file testfile.

```
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ touch testfile  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo chgrp newtest testfile  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ ls -l testfile  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 icace001 newtest 0 Sep 23 19:59 testfile
```

11. Delete the newtest group, then repeat the previous step. What do you find?
File still exists, just not the group

```
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo groupdel newtest  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$ ls -l testfile  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 icace001 1170478 0 Sep 23 19:59 testfile  
  
(icace001@kali)-[~]  
$
```

12. Delete the new user along with the home directory using a single command

```
(didi@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo userdel -r icace001  
userdel: icace001 mail spool (/var/mail/icace001) not found
```