CYSE 270 Lab 4

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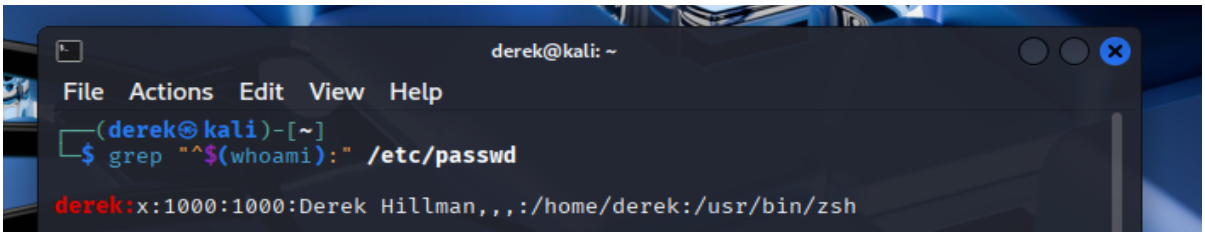
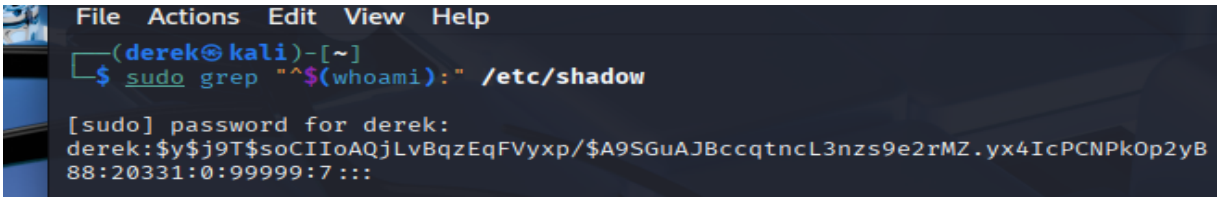
Task - A User Account management.

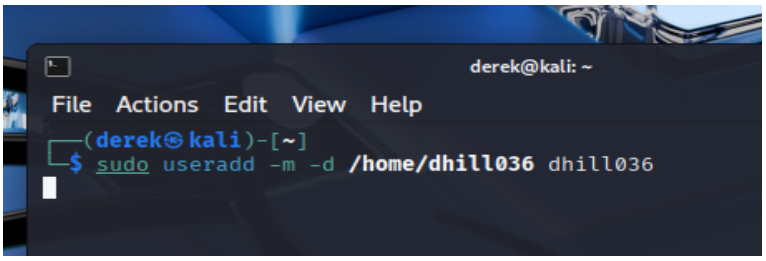
Step 1A) Open a terminal window in VM and execute the correct command to display user account information (including the login shell and home directory) for the current user using grep.



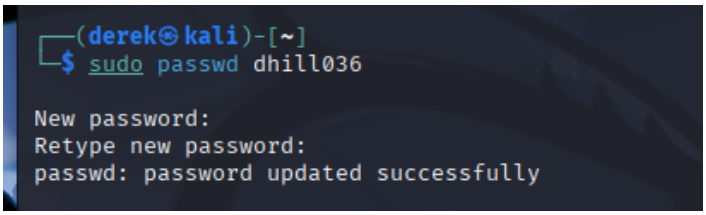
Step 2A) Execute the correct command to display user password information (including the encrypted password and password aging) for the current user using grep.



Step 3A) Create a new user named dhill036 and explicitly use options to create the home directory /home/dhill036 for this user.



Step 4A) Set a password for the new user.



Step 5A) Set bash shell as the default login shell for the new user dhill036 then verify the change.

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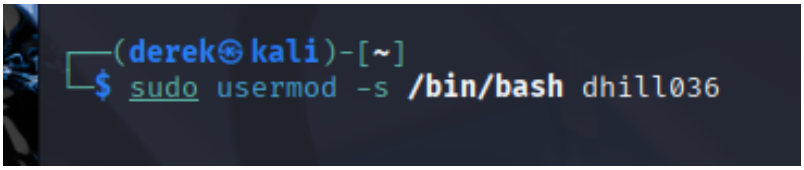
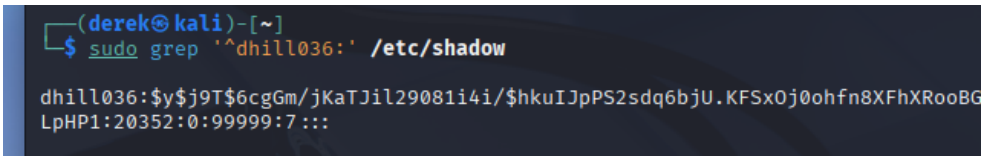
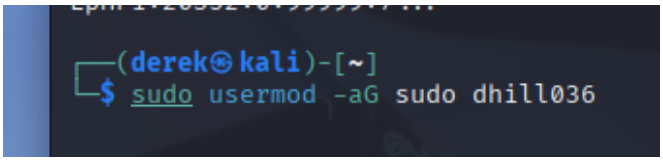


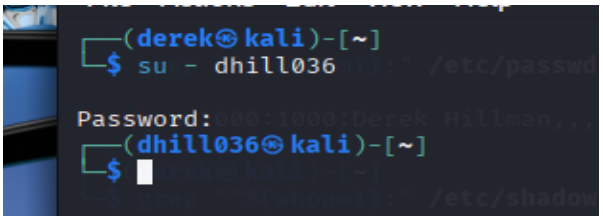
Step 6A) Execute the correct command to display user password information (including the encrypted password and password aging) for the new user dhill036 using grep.



Step 7A) Add the new user dhill036to sudo group without overriding the existing group membership.

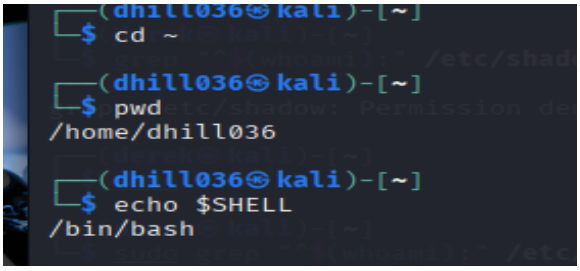


Step 8A) Switch to the new user's account.

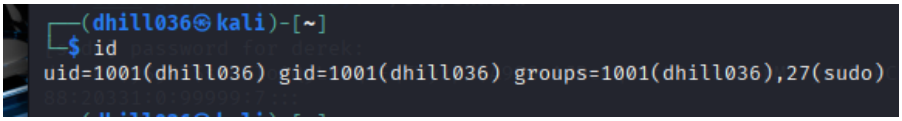


Task B - Group account management

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



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



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Step 3B) Display the group membership of the root account.

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ id root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

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

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1316 Sep 21 16:27 /etc/group
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

Step 5B) Create a new group named test and use your UIN as the GID.

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo groupadd -g 861068 test
[sudo] password for dhill036:
```

Step 6B) Display the group account information for the test group using grep.

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ grep '^test:' /etc/group
test:x:861068:
```

Step 7B) Change the group name of the test group to newtest.

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ grep 'newtest' /etc/group
newtest:x:861068:

┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

Step 8B) Add the current account dhill036 as a secondary member of the newtest group without overriding this user's current group membership.

```
┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -aG newtest dhill036

┌──(dhill036㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ id dhill036
uid=1001(dhill036) gid=1001(dhill036) groups=1001(dhill036),27(sudo),861068(n
ewtest)
```

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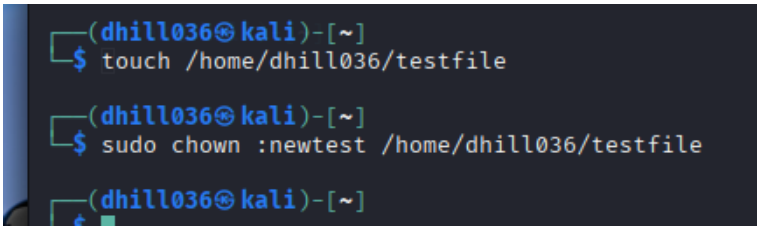
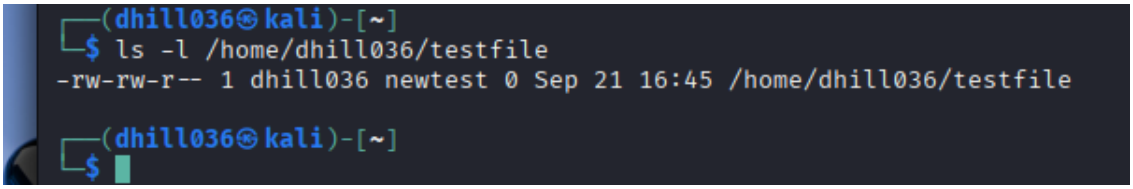
Step 9B) Create a new file testfile in the account's home directory, then change the group owner to newtest.

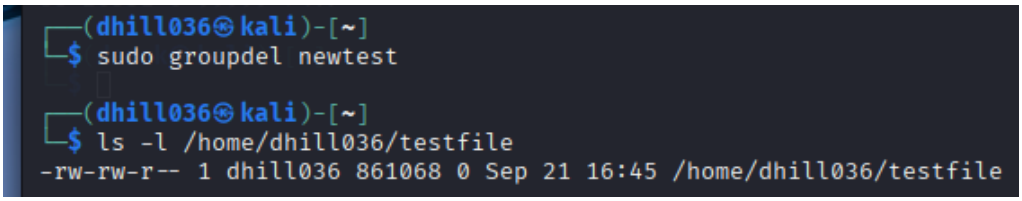


Step 10B) Display the user owner and group owner information of the file testfile.

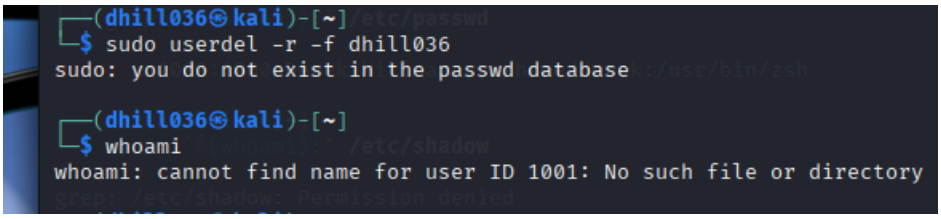


Step 11B) Delete the newtest group, then repeat the previous step. What do you find?

After executing the command I noticed that the group changed from "newtest" to my UID which was given in an earlier step.



Step 12B) Delete the user dhill036 along with the home directory using a single command.



When grepping for the password the bash returned a blank line because the user was successfully deleted. Once a user exits or switches to another user, the username@kali will no longer be there.