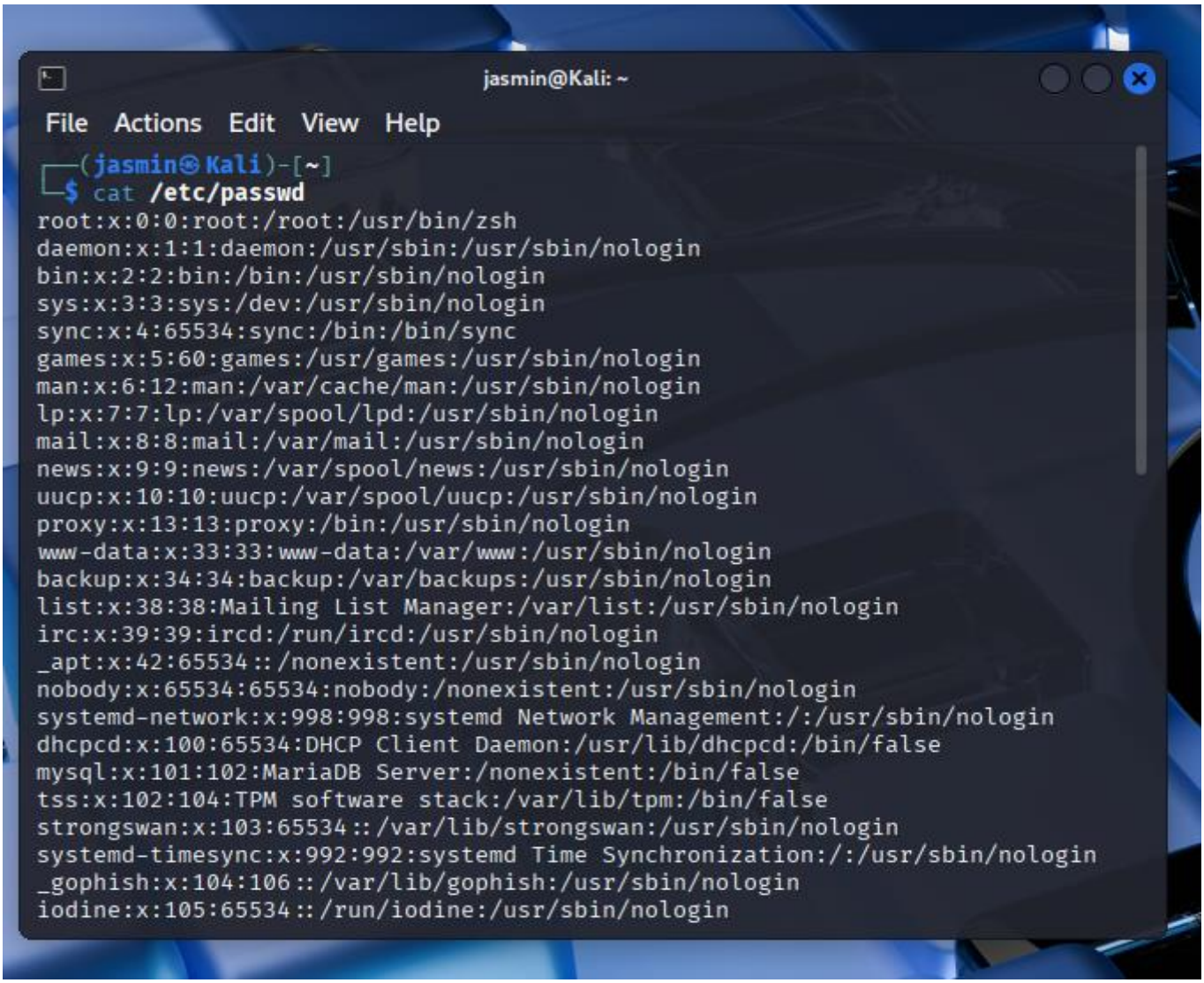
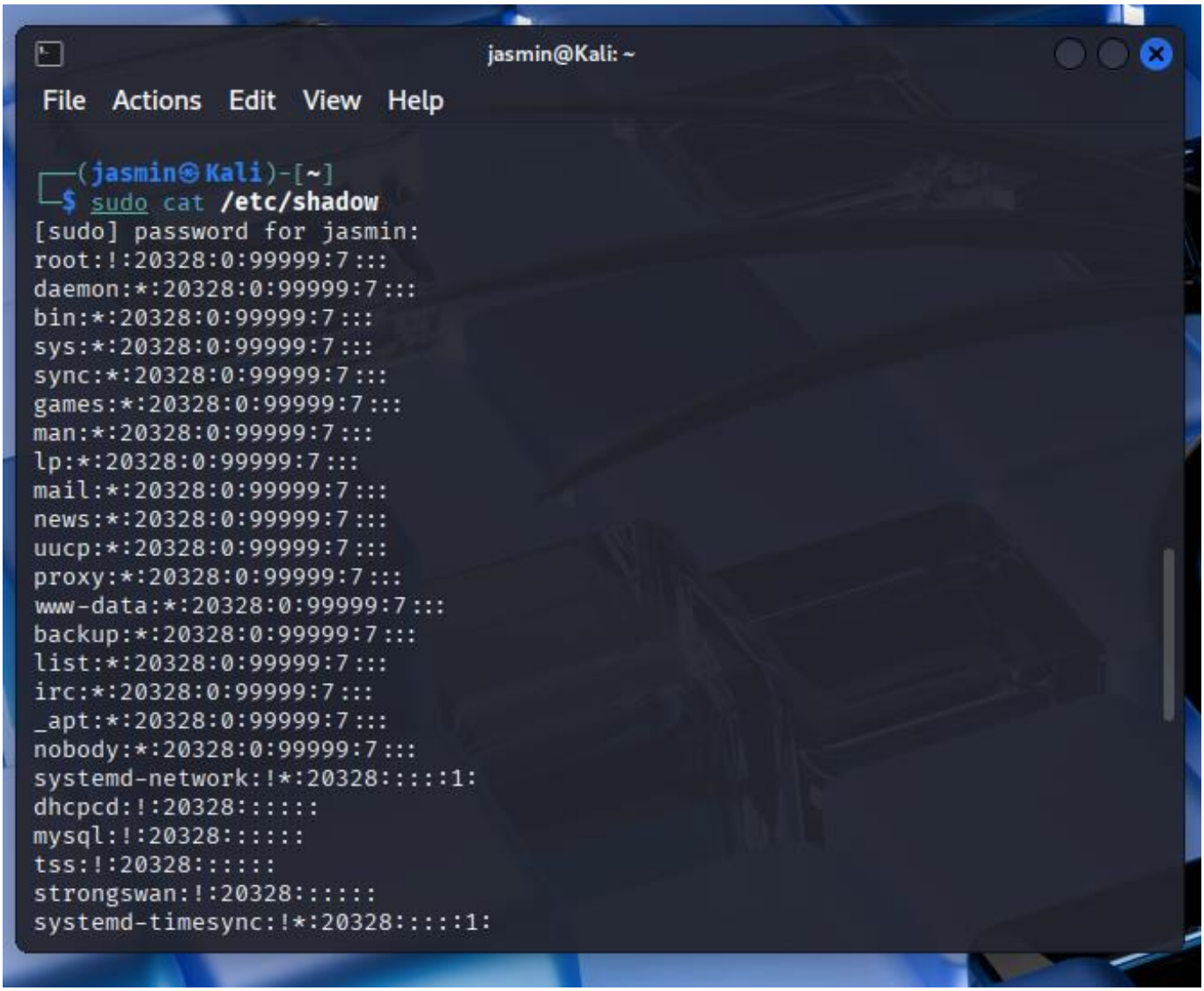
Task A:

Step 1: The command that I used to display user account information is “cat /etc/passwd”. This command is used to display the users information such as UID’s, usernames, and home directories in the terminal.



Step 2. The command that I used to display password information for the user is “sudo cat /etc/shadow”. Etc/shadow is used to display group information including admin and group

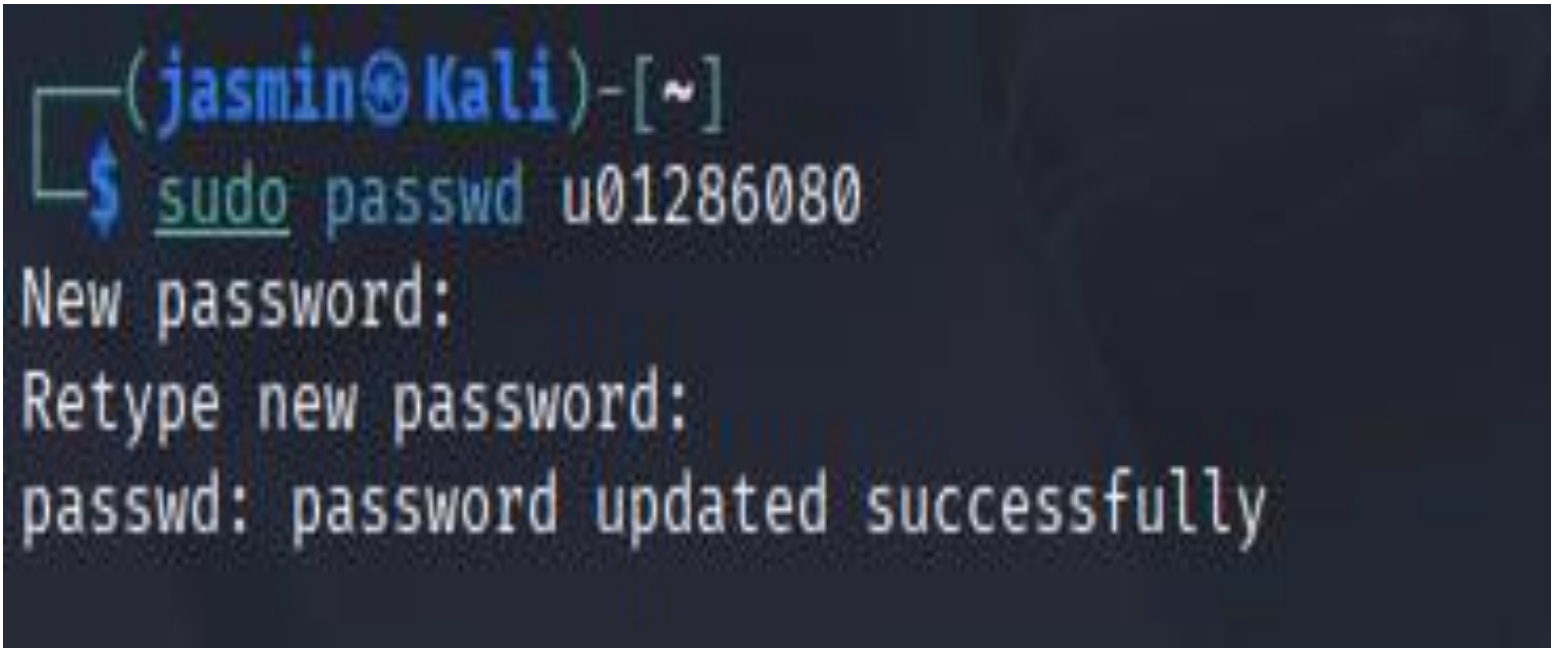
passwords. Passwords are always stored in the etc/shadow file which is only accessible by the root. The sudo command runs commands at the root.



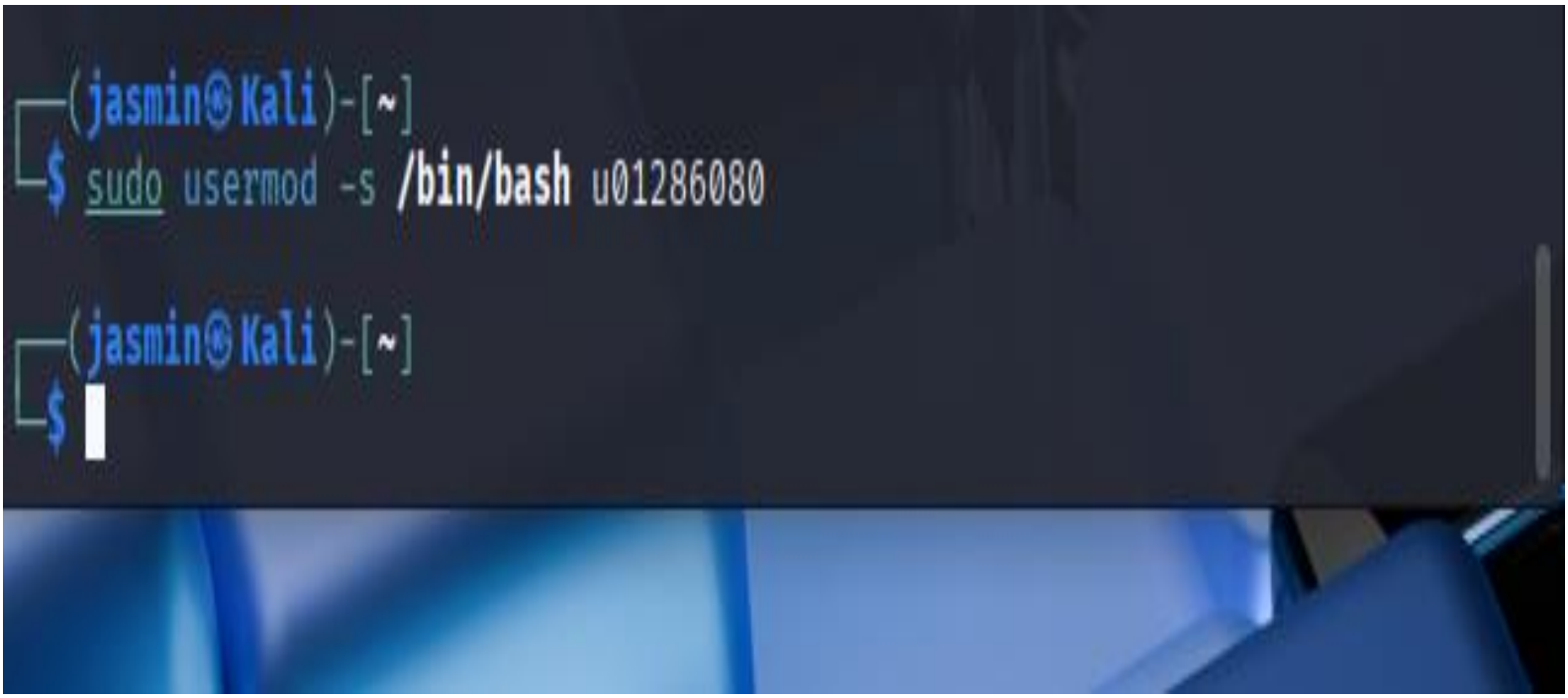
Step 3. The command that I would use to create a new user under my MIDAS ID

01286080 would be “sudo useradd -m -d /home/02180680 02180680” The sudo useradd command is used to add users to a group.

Step 4. To set a password for the user I used the command “sudo passwd 01286080”. The “sudo passwd” command is used to change the users password and to specify which user it is followed by the users username.

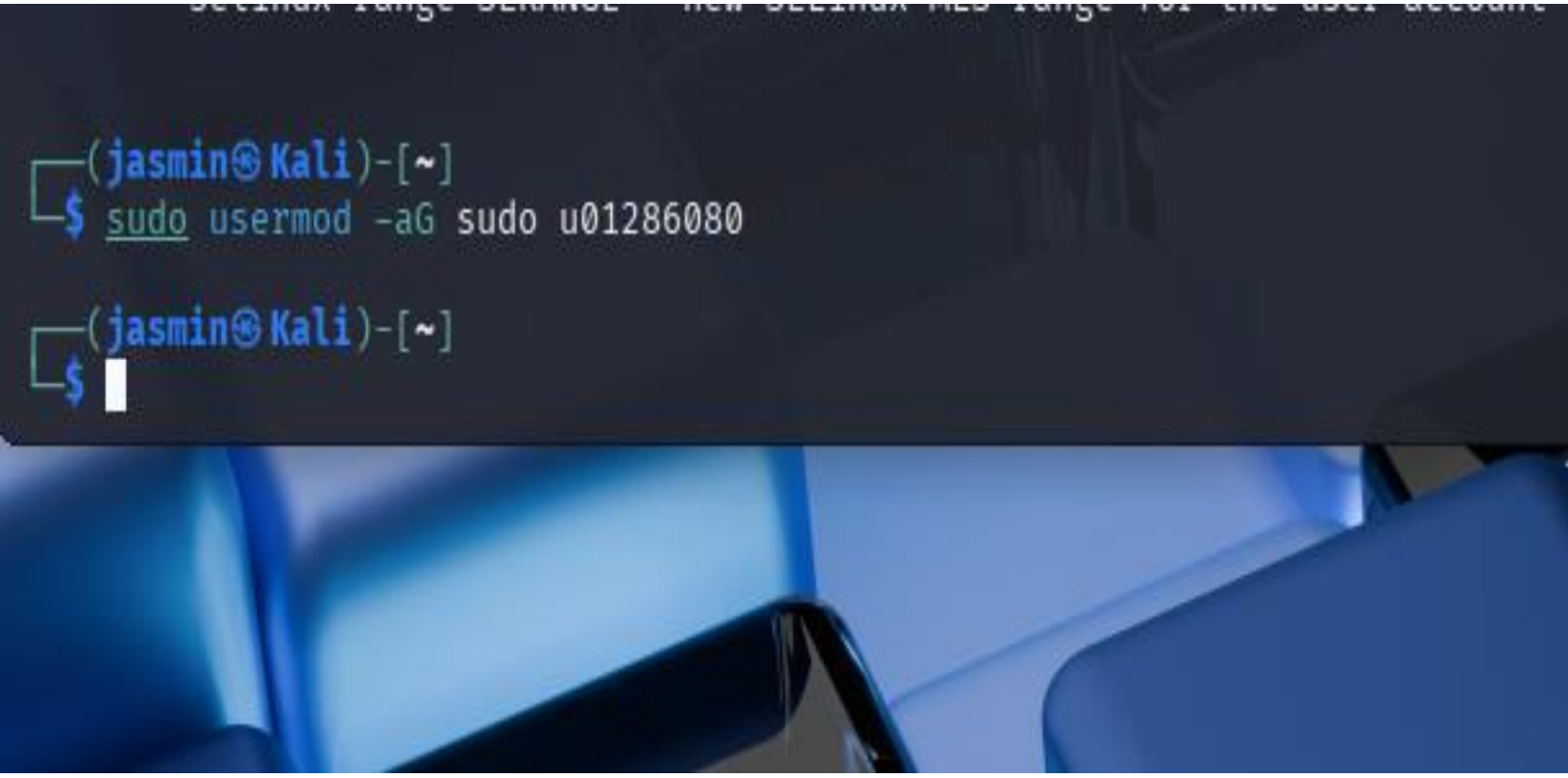


Step 5. The command that I used to set bash shell as the default log in is “sudo usermod -s /bin/bash u01286080”. The sudo usermod command is used to add or change users in a group.



Step 6. To display the user information using grep, the command that I executed is “grep u01286080 /etc/passwd”. All information pertaining to the user is stored In /etc/passwd and the “grep” command is used to verify information.

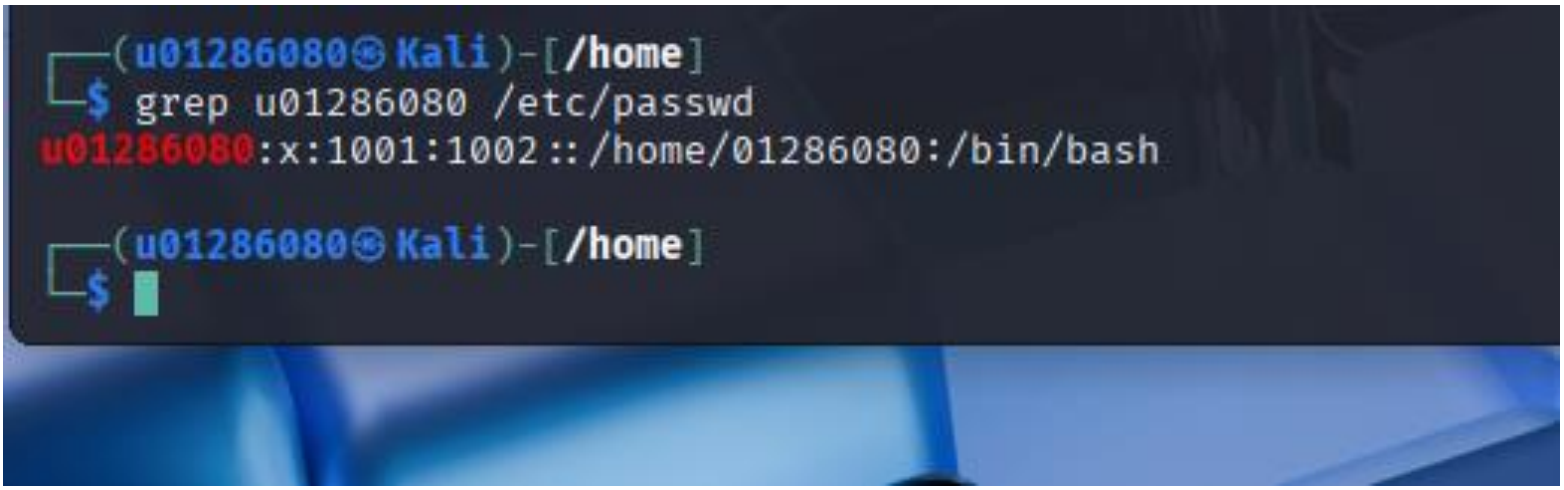
Step 7. The command that I used to add the new user 01286080 to the sudo group without overriding the existing group membership is “sudo usermod -aG sudo 01286080”. The command usermod -aG is used to append a user to groups without removing existing ones.



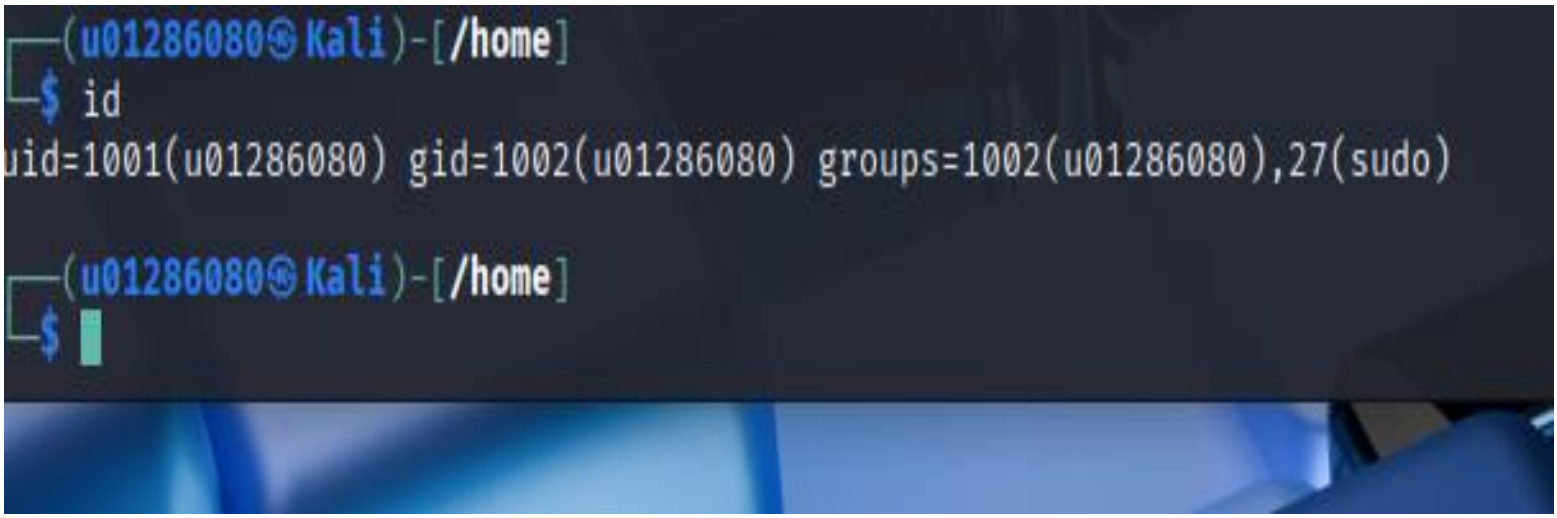
Step 8. The command that i used to switch to the new users account was the -su command. The command “su” means switch user which allowed me to switch from “jasmin” to “u01286080”.

Task B

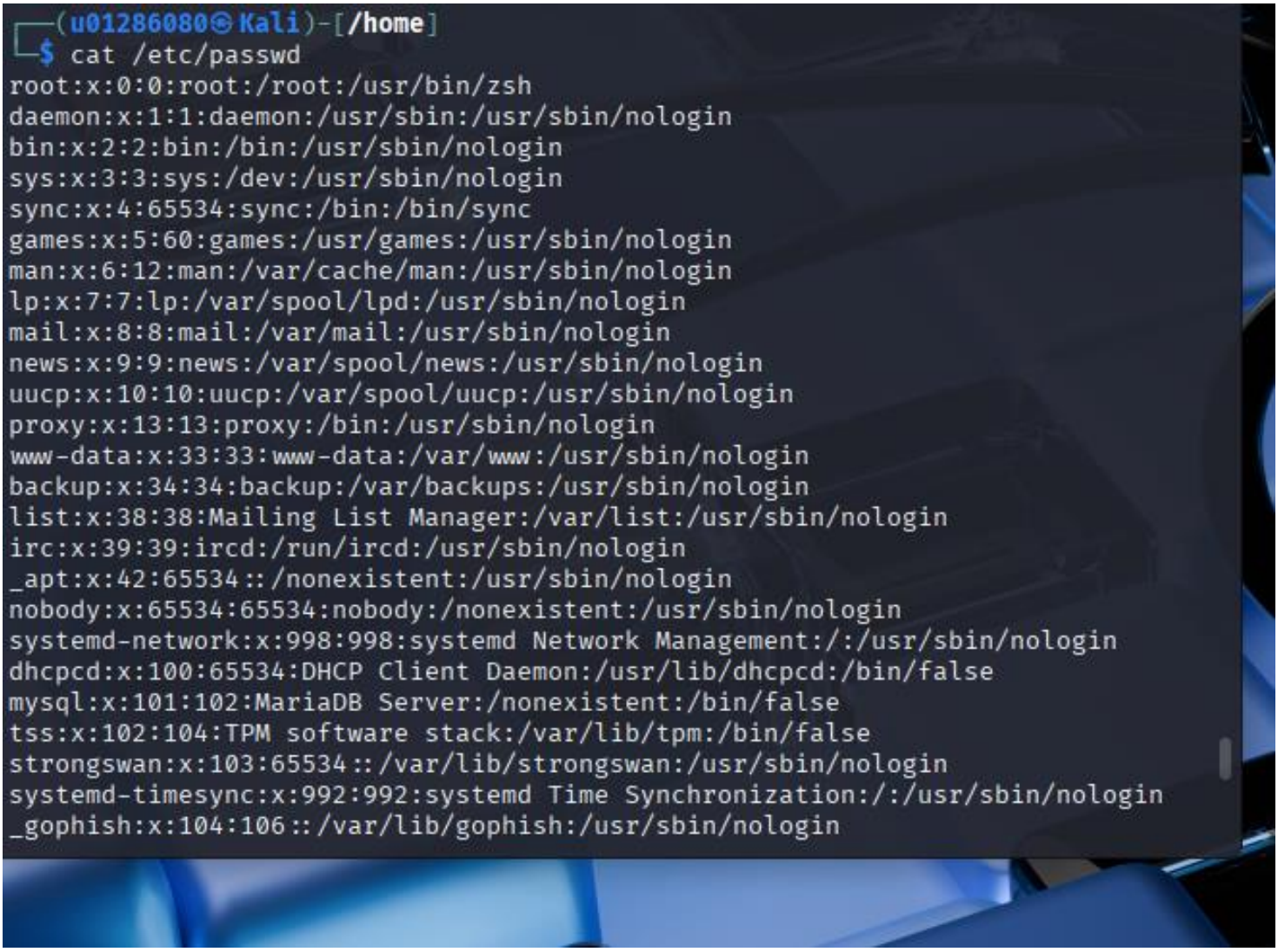
1. I used two different commands to take me back to the home directory and determine which shell I was in . The first command I used was “cd /home”. The cd /home command is used to switch back over to the home directory. To determine the shell I am using, I used the command “grep u01286080 /etc/passwd”. This command is used to verify information to include shell location.



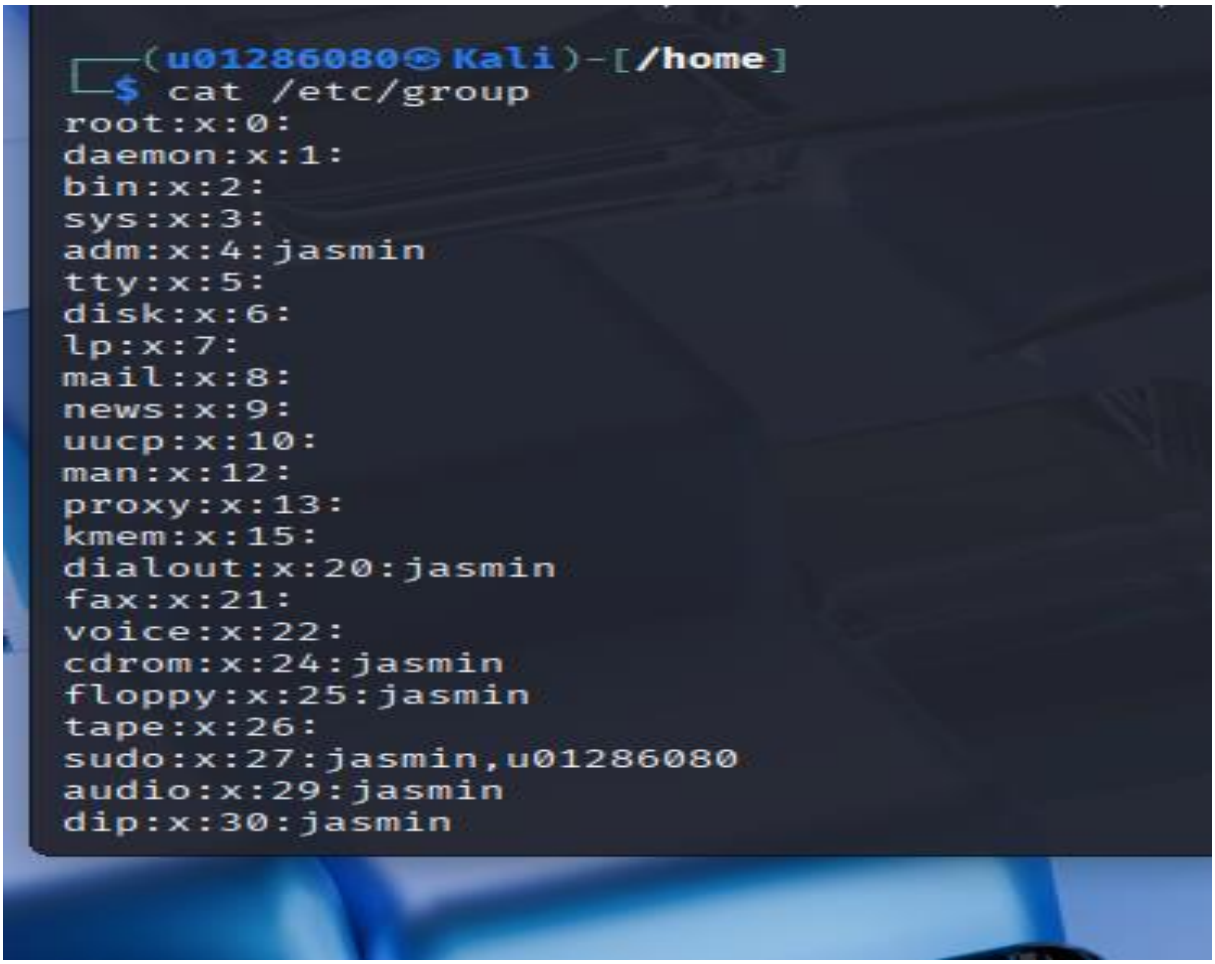
Step 2. To display the current user's ID and group membership, I used the "id" command. As see below the "id" command is executed to display identifying user and group information.



Step 3. To Display the group membership of the root account I used the “cat /etc/passwd” command. This command is used to define the users primary group membership.

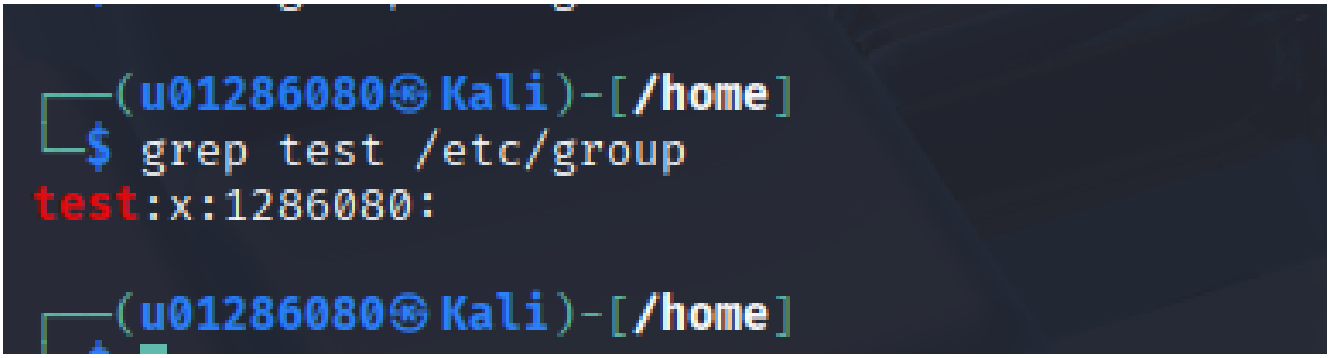


4. to determine the user owner and group owner of the /etc/group I used the “cat /etc/group” command. This command is used to display information pertaining to the group to include group name, GID, and membership.



5. The command that I used to create a new group named test and use my UIN as the GID is "sudo groupadd -g 01286080 test" The command "sudo groupadd" is used to create groups and -g was used to adding the GID.

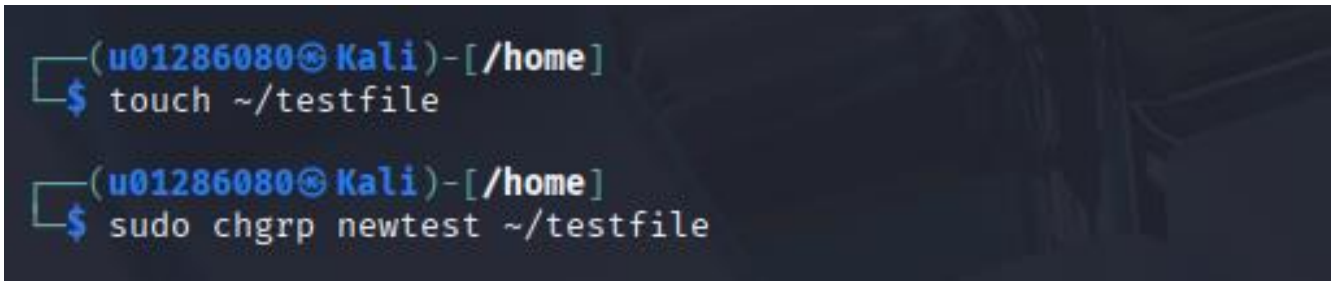
Step 6. To display the group account information for the test group using grep I used the command “grep test /etc/group”. Grep is used to verify information specifically for the test group.



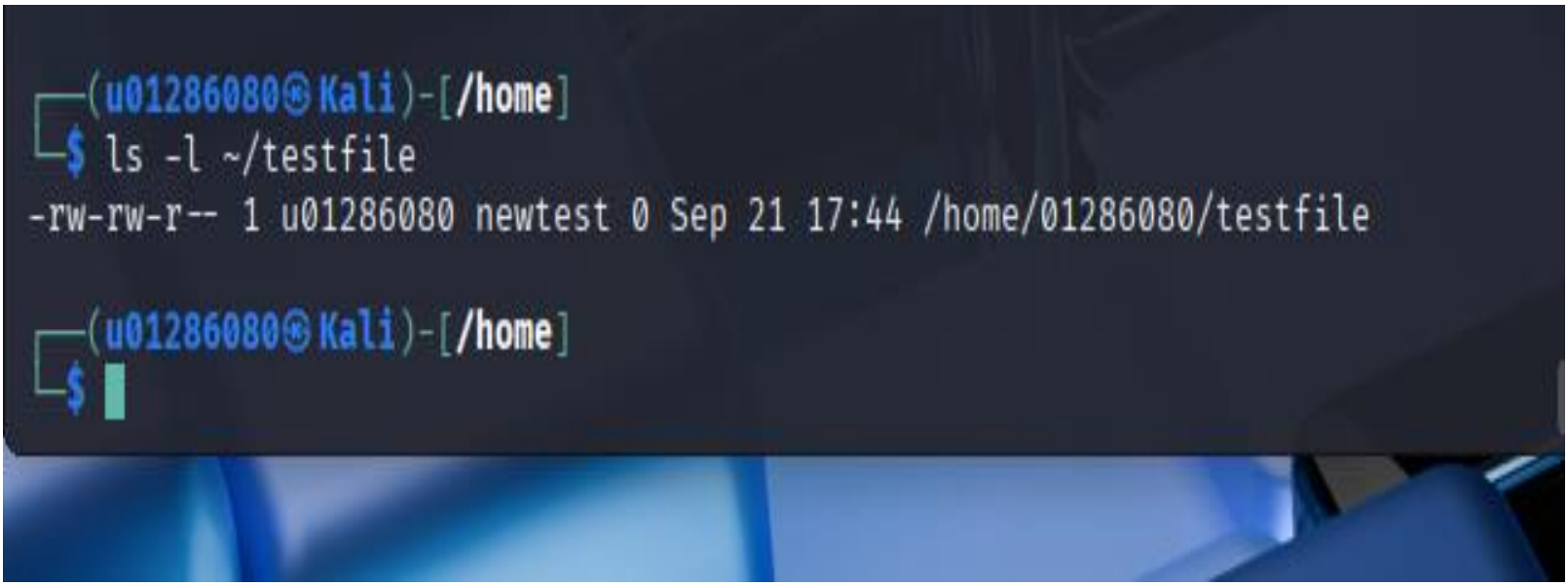
7. To change the group name “test” to “newtest” I used the command groupmod -n newtest test. This command changes the name of the group from "test" to "newtest"

8. To add the current account as a secondary member of the newtest group without overriding this user's current group membership I used the command "sudo usermod -aG newtest u01286080. This -aG command is used to add yourself to the group.

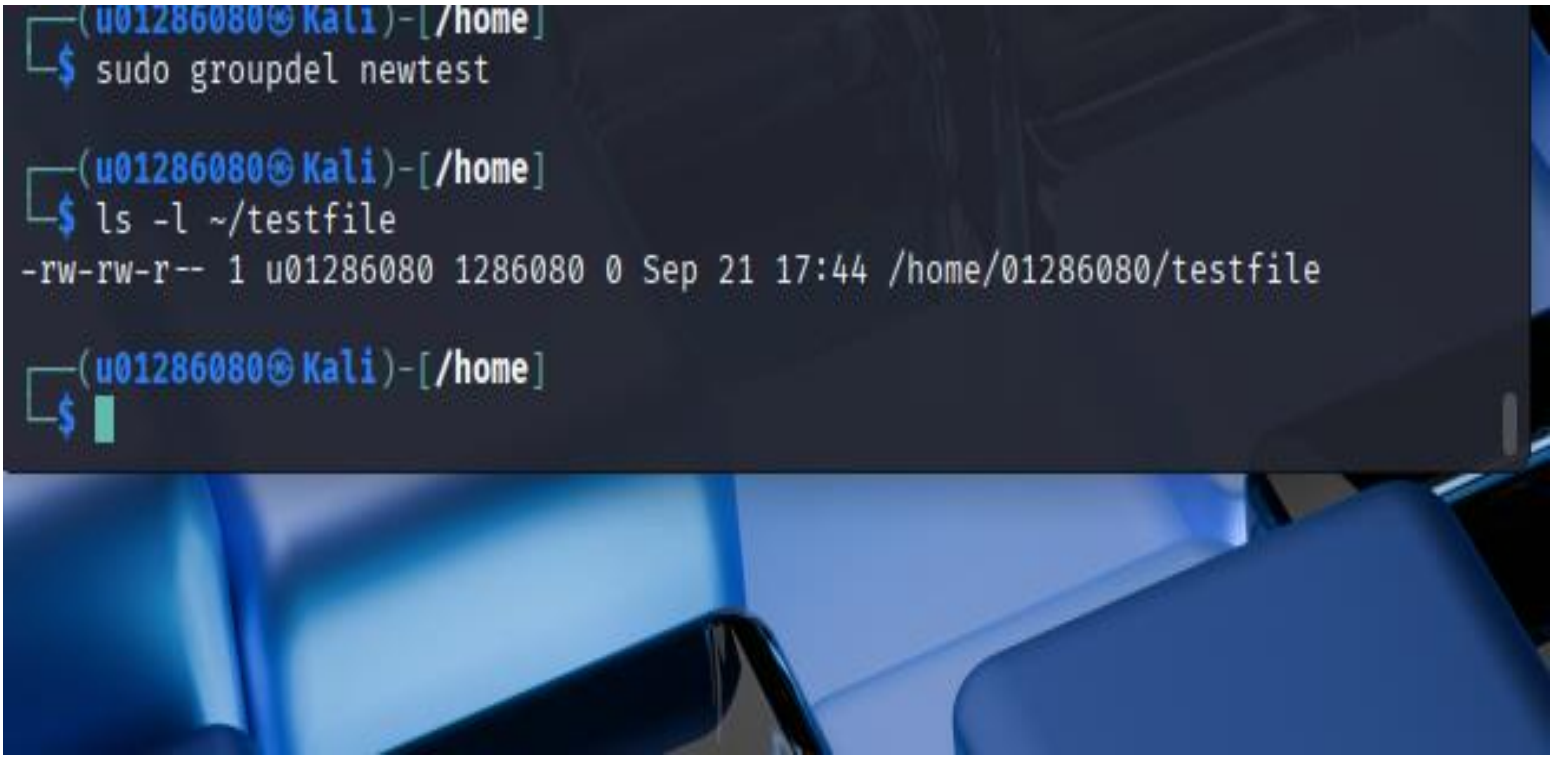
9. To create a new file named testfile in the account's home directory, then change the group owner to newtest I used two different commands. The first command I used to create the file is touch ~/testfile. The touch command is used to create files and sudo chgrp newtest ~/testfile was used to change the group owner to newtest. The sudo chgrp command is used to change ownership of the file.



Step 10. The command I used to display the user owner and group owner information of the file testfile ls -l ~/testfile. The ls -l command is used to identify the current group information of the file.



Step 11. The First command that I used to delete the newtest group is sudo groupdel newtest. The groupdel command is used to delete groups. I then used the previous command ls -l ~/testfile and this was my result.



12. I tried using the command below which did not work. The rm command is typically used to remove user information.