Old Dominion University

CYSE 270 Linux System for Cybersecurity

Assignment #4

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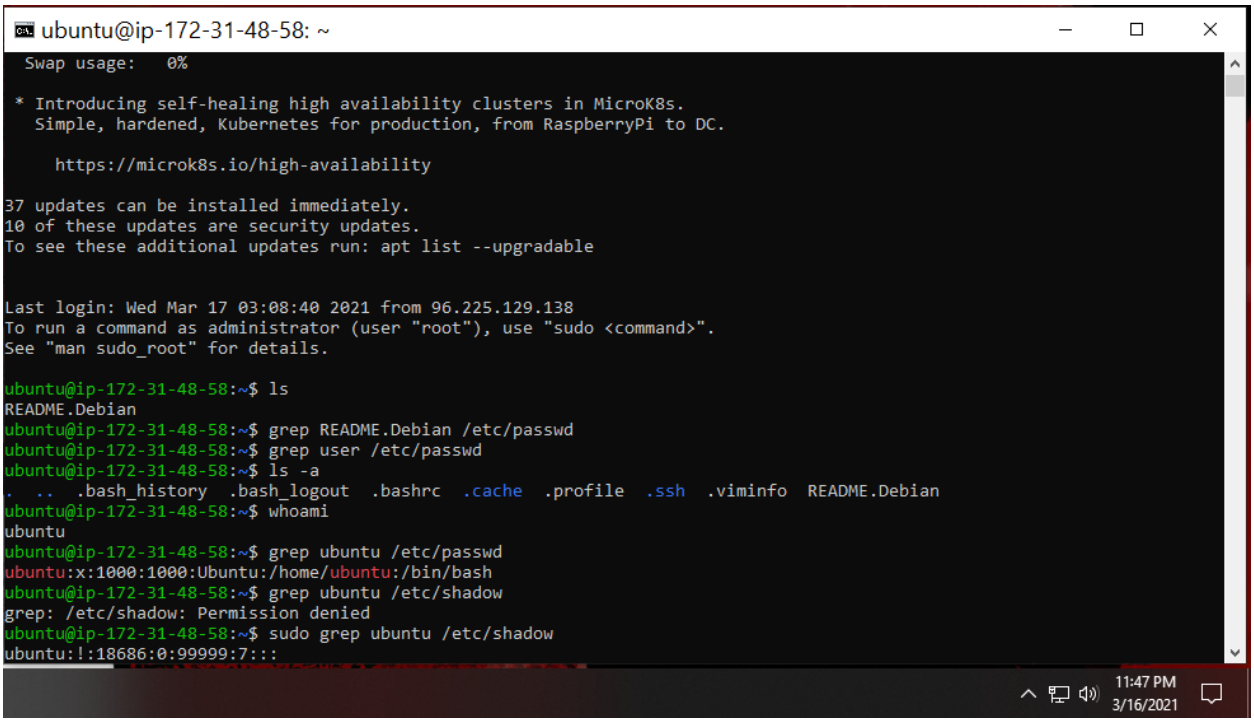
Task A – User Account management (40 points)

1. Open a terminal window.

2. Execute the correct command to display user account information (including the login shell and home directory) for the current user using grep.

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



^Here is steps 2-3 using grep command

4. Create a new user named xxxxx and explicitly use options to create the home directory /home/xxxxx for this user.

5. Set a password for the new user.

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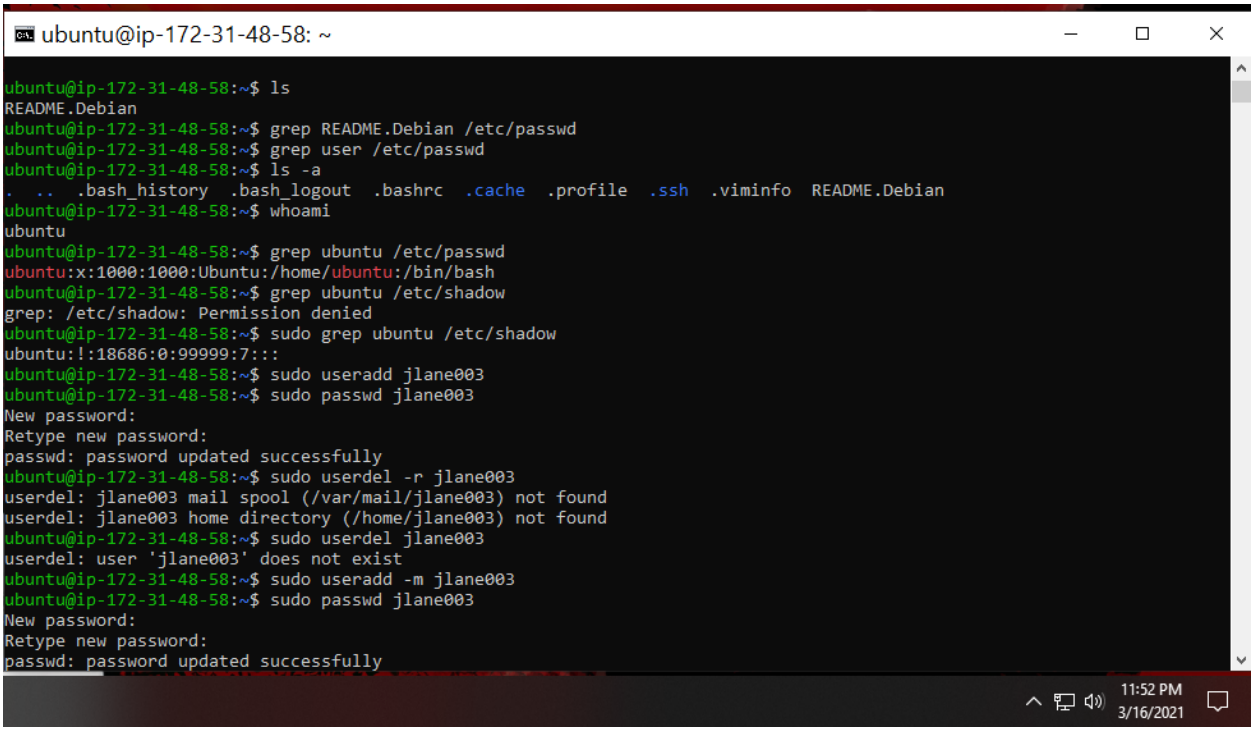

^Above is steps 4-5 **using sudo useradd -m**, I had to delete the one I messed up on.

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

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

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

9. Switch to the new user's account, then continue Task B.

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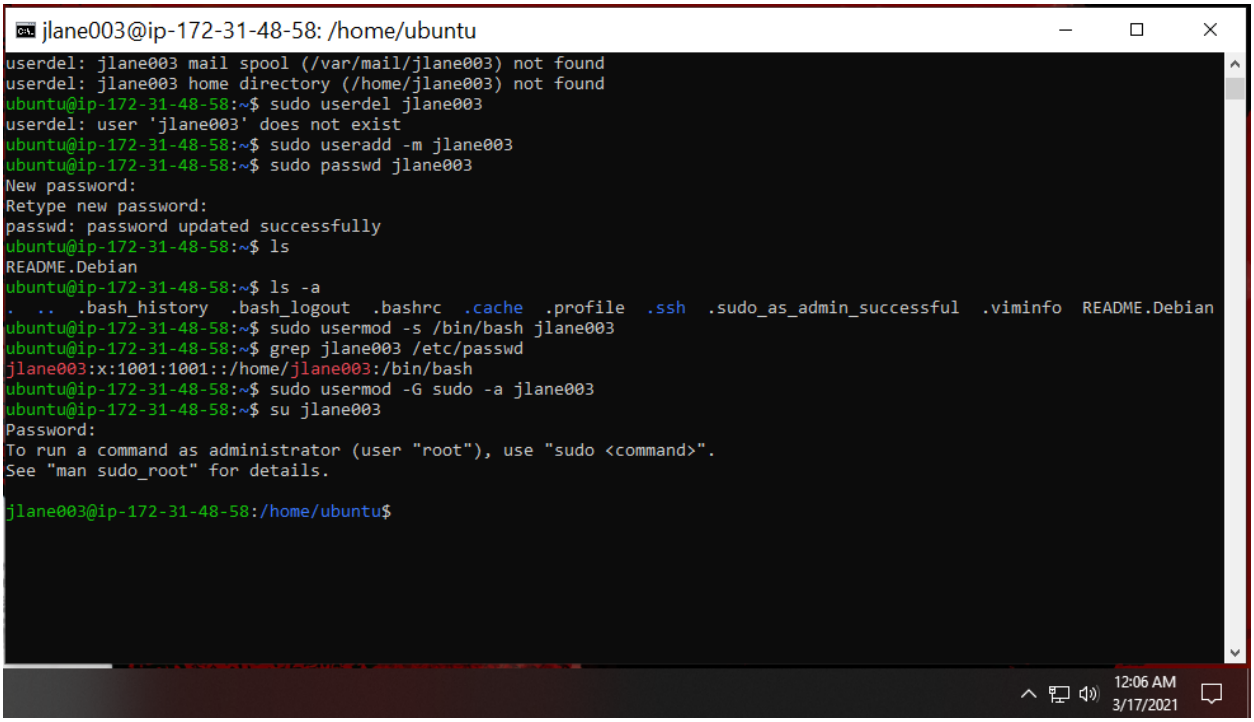

^Above is steps 6-9. I used **sudo usermod -s** to change the default login shell to bash. I checked using **grep jlane003 /etc/passwd**. I then added jlane003 to sudo using **sudo usermod -G sudo -a jlane003**. I switched users using **su jlane003**.

Task B – Group account management (60 points)

1. Open a terminal window and determine the shell you are using.

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

3. Display the group membership of the root account.

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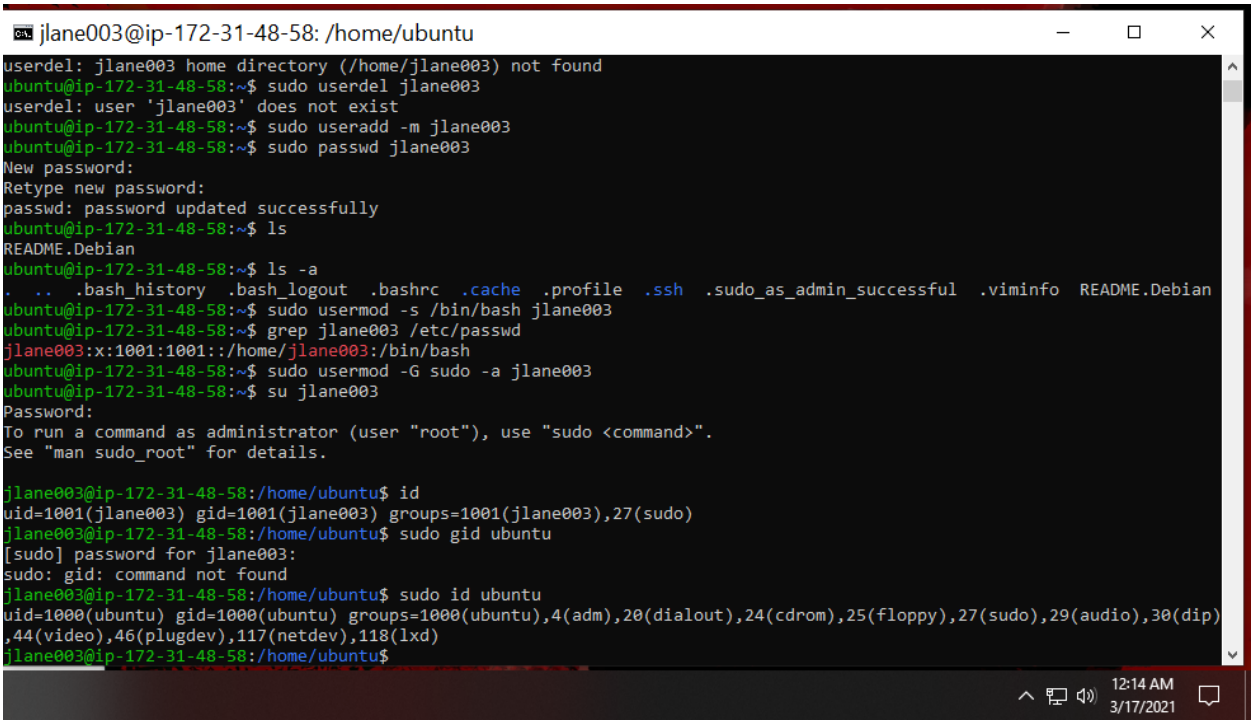
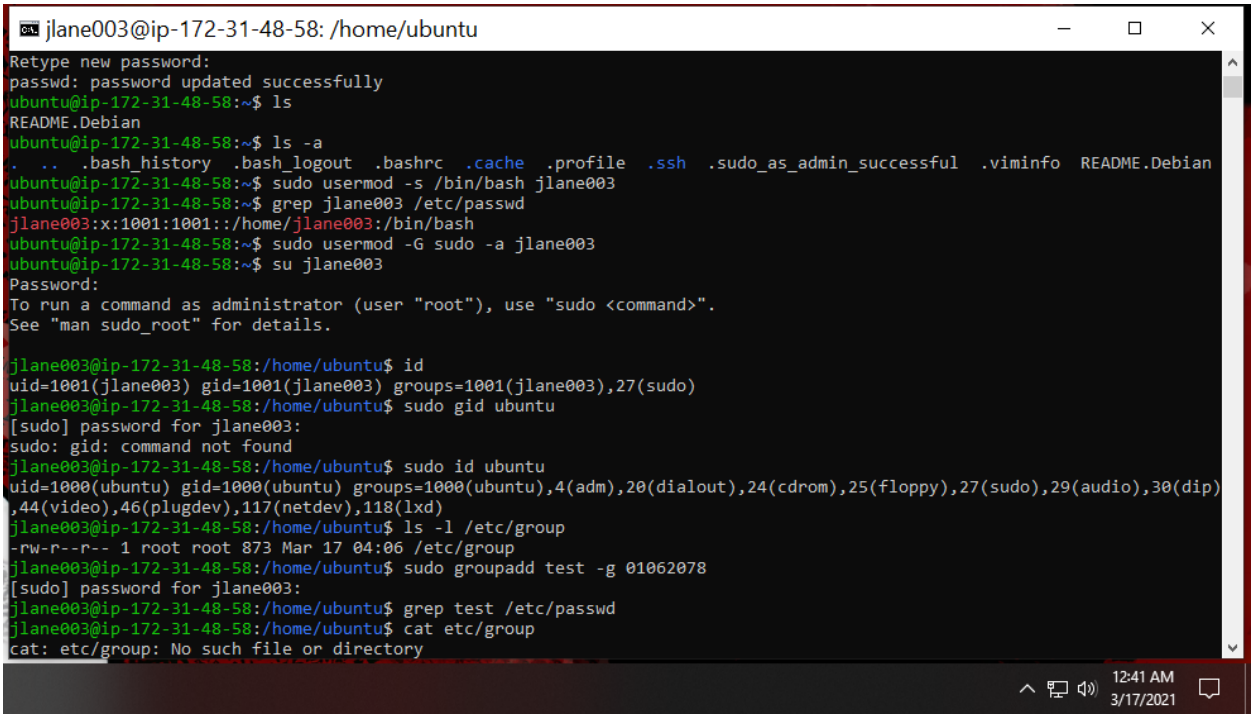


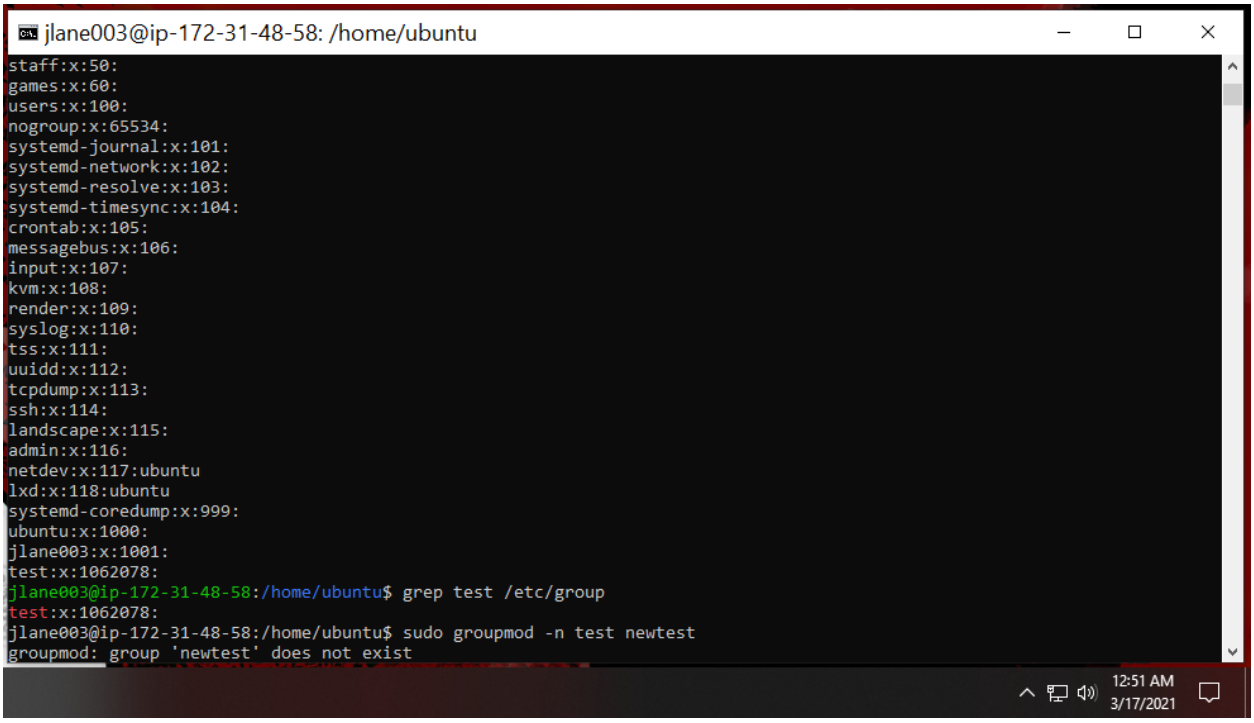
^Above is steps 1-3.

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

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.



^Above is the group information using **grep**.

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

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

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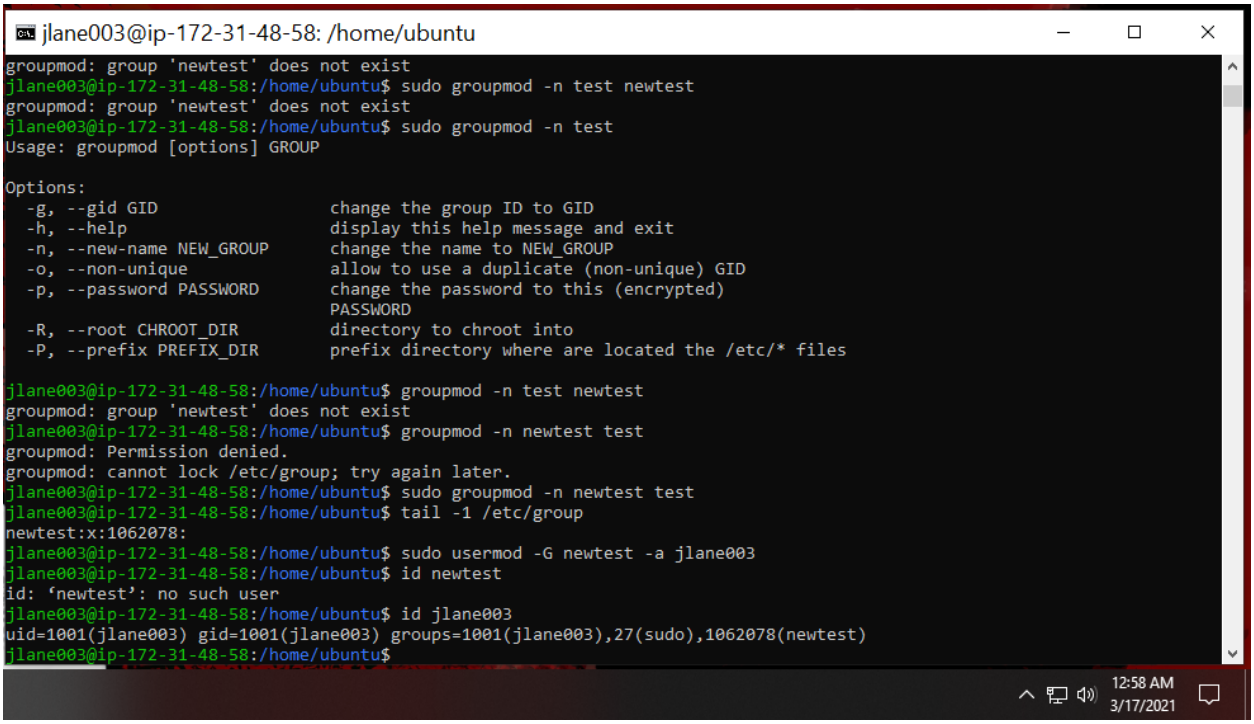

^Above is steps 7-8. I used **sudo groupmod -n newtest test** to change the group name to newtest. I then added jlane003 to newtest using **sudo usermod -G newtest -a jlane003**.

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

10. Display the user owner and group owner information.

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

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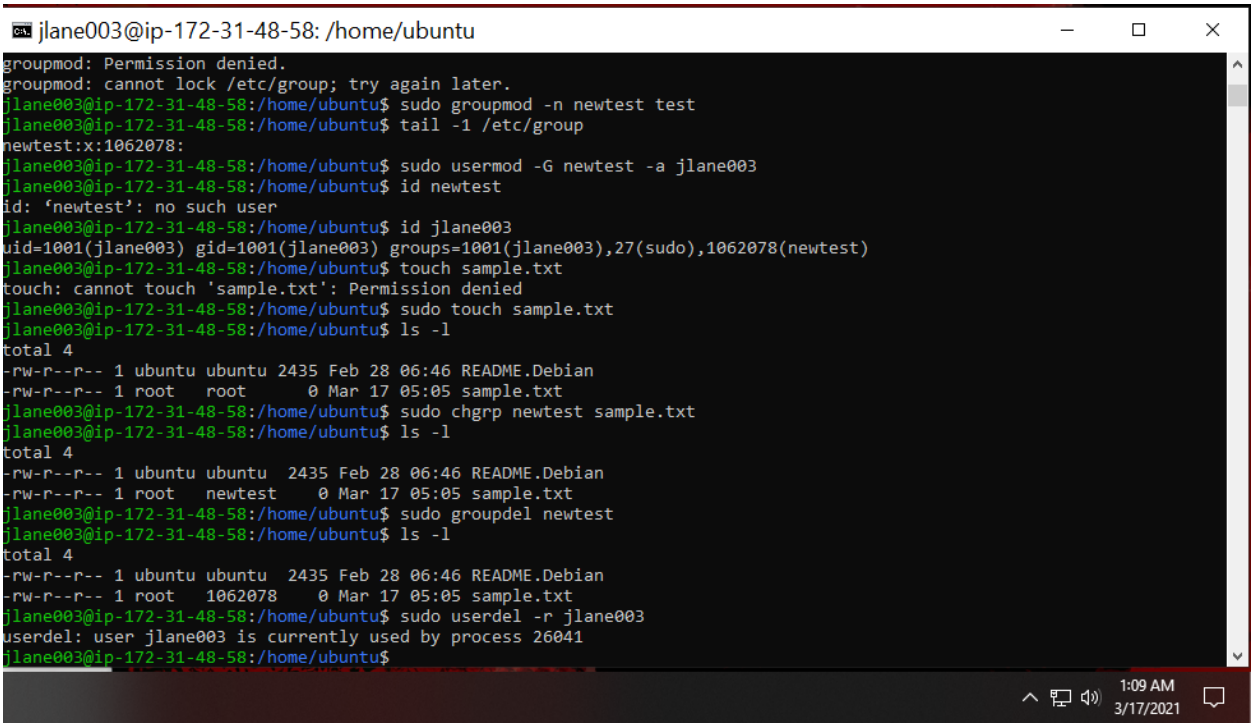
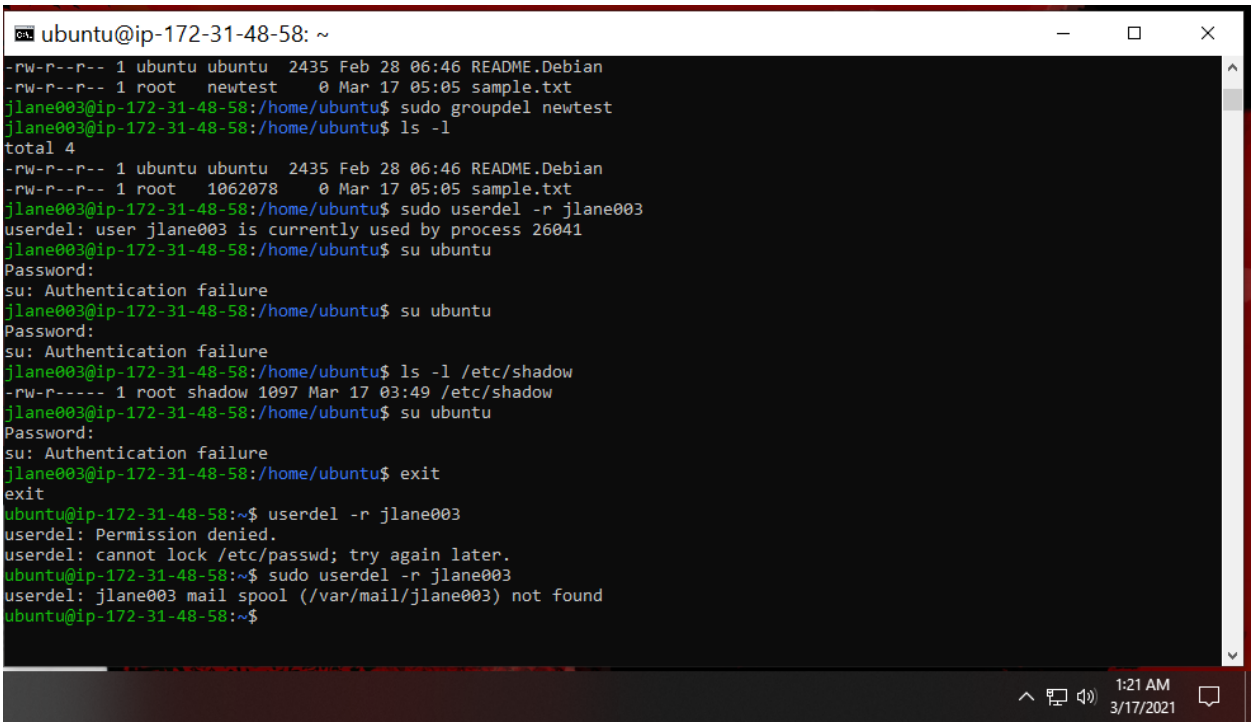


^Above is steps 9-11. I used **sudo touch sample.txt** to create a new file. I used **sudo chgrp newtest sample.txt** to change group ownership. I used **sudo groupdel newtest** to delete the group and found that the group id number is shown in place of the name.

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



^Above is step 12 completed using **sudo userdel -r jlane003**.