

Task A:

Step 1: Used grep student /etc/passwd to display current account information.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ grep student /etc/passwd
student:x:1000:1001:Cyber Range Student:/home/student:/bin/bash
```

Step 2: Use sudo grep student /etc/shadow to look at password information.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo grep student /etc/shadow
student:$y$j9T$F5gR50dPqDlvQugOeNjvc1$0t5D/98iPQuLgqmdHWpcdF0gTRT85Z.J9CQc0Y2Gw4
C:20328:0:99999:7:::
```

Step 3: Use sudo useradd with “-m” to create a home directory under /home/jsamo006.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo useradd -m jsamo006
```

Step 4: Use sudo passwd jsamo006 to set a password for the new user.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo passwd jsamo006
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

Step 5: Use usermod -s /bin/bash jsamo006 to set bash shell as default login shell.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -s /bin/bash jsamo006

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ grep jsamo006 /etc/passwd
jsamo006:x:1008:1008:~/home/jsamo006:/bin/bash
```

Step 6: Reuse sudo grep jsamo006 /etc/shadow to display password information.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo grep jsamo006 /etc/shadow
jsamo006:$y$j9T$oFFbRNqIbc/AbEou1HJPK.$fvEZb0BazL9ETo/.8nB8CWvR0sYxaKoGWLqQTtoTFV
P6:20355:0:99999:7:::
```

Step 7: Use sudo usermod with “-aG” in order to not override the existing group membership.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -aG sudo jsamo006

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ id jsamo006
uid=1008(jsamo006) gid=1008(jsamo006) groups=1008(jsamo006),27(sudo)
```

Step 8: Use “su - jsamo006” in order to switch to the new user’s account.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ su - jsamo006
Password:
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ █
```

Task B:

Step 1: Use “echo \$SHELL” to determine the shell that I am using.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ cd ~

(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
```

Step 2: Use id to display user id and group membership.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ id
uid=1008(jsamo006) gid=1008(jsamo006) groups=1008(jsamo006),27(sudo)
```

Step 3: Use “id root” to display the group membership of the root account.

```
(root@kali.example.com)-[~/home/student]
# id root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

Step 4: Use “ls -l /etc/group” in order to look at the user owner and group owner of etc/group.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1514 Sep 24 20:34 /etc/group
```

Step 5: Use “groupadd -g” to be able to create a group and set the GID.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo groupadd -g 01227173 test
```

Step 6: Use “grep test” in order to display the group account information.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ grep test /etc/group
test:x:1227173:
```

Step 7: use “sudo groupmod n” in order to change the group name.

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo groupmod -n newtest test
```

```
(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ grep newtest /etc/group
newtest:x:1227173:
```

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ grep newtest /etc/group
newtest:x:1227173:jsamo006
```

Step 8: Use the “-aG” in order to add the account as a secondary group without overriding.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -aG newtest jsamo006
[sudo] password for jsamo006:
```

Step 9: Use “touch” you create testfile then “chgrp” to change the group owner.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ touch testfile
```

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo chgrp newtest testfile
```

Step 10: Use “ls -l” to display the user and group owner information for testfile.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ ls -l testfile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jsamo006 newtest 0 Sep 24 21:11 testfile
```

Step 11: Use “groupdel” to delete newtest group. Repeating the previous step shows the GID in its place.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo groupdel newtest

(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ ls -l testfile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jsamo006 1227173 0 Sep 24 21:11 testfile
```

Step 12: Use “sudo userdel” with “-r” to delete the user and the home directory in one command.

```
(jsamo006@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ exit
logout

(student@kali.example.com)-[~]
└─$ sudo userdel -r jsamo006
```