Ramatu Hallie

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.

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ grep "^$(whoami):" /etc/passwd
ramatu:x:1000:4:Ramatu Hallie,,,:/home/ramatu:/usr/bin/zsh
```

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

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo grep "^$(whoami):" /etc/shadow
ramatu:$y$j9T$Ukte3tKW5a6ihBPZi6ng1.$r8n.iAVX1mjzLa3RM8y07QlMaf8febKI.tiXrjC5
kz3:20101:0:99999:7:::
```

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

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo useradd -m -d /home/xxxxx xxxxx
```

4. Set a password for the new user.

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo passwd xxxxx
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

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

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -s /bin/bash xxxxx

┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ grep "^xxxxx:" /etc/passwd
xxxxx:x:1002:1005::/home/xxxxx:/bin/bash
```

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

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo grep "^xxxxx:" /etc/shadow
xxxxx:$y$j9T$2ryACt/jrEKsvRc4uWbzO.$yIBXSy30CjBLU0XYywaaQgd/Dn0pLAX1LjfGQ3B37
S/:20139:0:99999:7:::
```

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

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -aG sudo xxxxx

┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ groups
adm sudo
```

8. Switch to the new user's account.

```
┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ su - xxxxx
Password:
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ whoami
xxxxx
```

Task B – Group account management (12 * 5 = 60 points)
Use Linux commands to execute the following tasks:
1. Return to your home directory and determine the shell you are using.

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ cd

┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
```

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

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ id
uid=1002(xxxxx) gid=1005(xxxxx) groups=1005(xxxxx),27(sudo)

┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ groups
xxxxx sudo
```

3. Display the group membership of the root account.

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

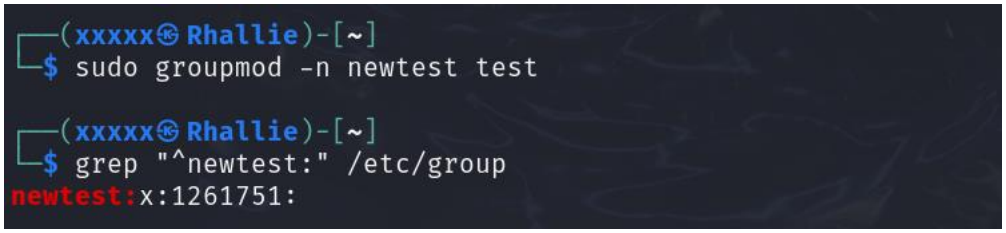
4. Run the correct command to determine the user owner and group owner of the /etc/group
file.

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1297 Feb 19 21:08 /etc/group
```

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.

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ grep "^test:" /etc/group
test:x:1261751:
```

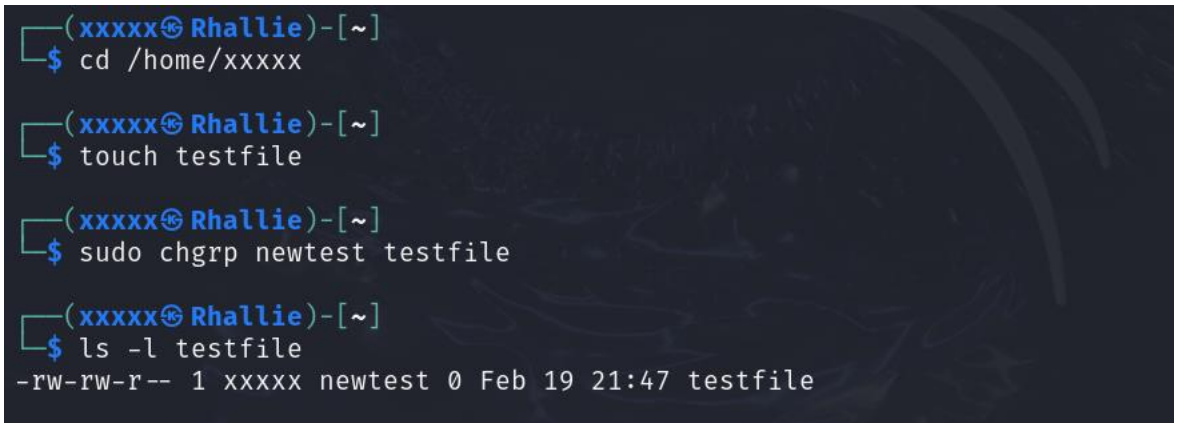
7. Change the group name of the test group to newtest.



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



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.

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ ls -l /home/xxxxx/testfile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 xxxxx newtest 0 Feb 19 21:47 /home/xxxxx/testfile
```

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

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo groupdel newtest

┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ getent group newtest
```

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

```
┌──(xxxxx㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ exit
logout

┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ sudo userdel -r xxxxx
[sudo] password for ramatu:
userdel: xxxxx mail spool (/var/mail/xxxxx) not found

┌──(ramatu㉿Rhallie)-[~]
└─$ ls -ld /home/xxxxx
ls: cannot access '/home/xxxxx': No such file or directory
```