Cheatography

Linux (RHEL) User Management Cheat Sheet

by PeterCeeAU via cheatography.com/58333/cs/15427/

Notice

This information specifically relates to place of employment, but may be useful elsewhere.

User and Group Management

Action	Command
List users configured on local host	`awk -F: '/\/home/ {printf "%s:%s\n",$3,$1}' /etc/passwd | sort -n`
List groups configured on local host	`awk -F: -v id="999" '$3 > id' /etc/group`

For Users, the assumption is that they are non-system users if they have a `/home` directory
For Groups, the assumption is that they are non-system groups if gid is greater the 999
Refer to `/etc/login.defs`

Create User

Create user	`useradd -c "Firstname Lastname" -d /home/ firstname.lastname.suffix -u <uid> -g <gid> -m -s /bin/bash firstname.lastname.suffix`
Create user (shorter)	`useradd -c "Firstname Lastname" -u <uid> -g <gid>  firstname.lastname.suffix`
Set password	`passwd firstname.lastname.suffix`
Set account aging policy	`chage -M 90 -W 7 -I 30 -d 0  firstname.lastname.suffix`
where -M maximum number of days between password changes, -W number of days warning before password expires, -I inactive days after password expires that account is locked, -d days since password changed (setting to 0 zero forces password change on next logon)	
Expire password (force password change)	`chage -d 0 firstname.lastname.suffix`
Expire password and set account expiry(for contractors)	`chage -d 0 -E YYYY-MM-DD firstname.lastname.suffix`
List account aging information	`chage -l firstname.lastname.suffix`

User accounts are in: **firstname.lastname.accounttype** format. These 3 variables are used by the user management scripts. Admin User Account are suffixed with **.nalx**.
Service Accounts are prefixed with **svc**.
uid and **gid** are maintained in a central location to ensure uniformity across server fleet.

Account Management

Disable account (most effective method)	`chage -E0 firstname.lastname.suffix`
Re-enable account	`chage -E1 firstname.lastname.suffix`
Lock account	`usermod -L username`
Check lock status	`grep username /etc/shadow` single exclamation mark before encrypted password means account locked
Lock password	`passwd -l username`
Unlock password	`passwd -u username`
Check password status	`grep username /etc/shadow` two exclamation marks before encrypted password means password locked

Account Management (cont)

Check whether password ever set	`grep username /etc/shadow` two exclamation marks with no encrypted password means password has never been set
Extend account expiry (for contractors)	`chage -E YYYY-MM-DD firstname.lastname.suffix`

The recommended method of securing an account is disabling by using the `chage` command. Locking of accounts by using `usermod` or passwords by using `passwd` commands are not as effective. For example, an account which uses SSH does not use passwords.

List Logged On Users

Show who is logged on	`who`
Show who is logged on and what they are doing	`w`
Show list of last logged in users who are "still logged in"	`last -F | grep 'still logged in'`
Print name of users currently logged in to local host	`users`

Non-standard aliases

Alias	Command
`lusers`	`awk -F: '{ if ($3 > 999 && $3 < 60001) print $1 }' /etc/passwd | grep -v suffix | sort`
`ladmins`	`awk -F: '{ if ($3 > 999 && $3 < 60001) print $1 }' /etc/passwd | grep suffix | sort`

These are functions stored in `/etc/profile.d/aliases.sh`. Again, refer to `/etc/login.defs` for **UID_MIN** and **UID_MAX** and **GID_MIN** and **GID_MAX** values

Get User Information Function

```
# get-useraccounts [Account Type: ALL|normal|admins|service] [Output Format:name|description|almost-all|csv|table] [Additional Info: GROUP|nogroup|complete]
```

Where group information is collected from corresponding user entry in `/etc/group` and where addition information is collated from `chage` command

Argument order is important (does not use `getopt` or `getopts`). Account Type - ALL (is the default option). Output Format: no specific option required. Additional Info - GROUP info (is the default option).

```
# get-useraccounts
```

```
# get-useraccounts service csv group
```

```
# get-useraccounts admins tablefull complete
```

Based on function listusers / get-useraccounts (expanded version of the above custom functions `lusers` and `ladmins`). The `get-useraccounts` alias is in PowerShell (verb-noun) format so somewhat familiar for Windows Administrators.

https://github.com/PeterCeeAU/linux_user_management/blob/b473c53e3a9b83dad4246e6d24ae0109fcca7768/listusers

Could be saved as part of a function file or incorporated into the system alias file (`/etc/profile.d/aliases.sh`).

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