Creating and managing users and groups

Topics : Centos Server
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Creating and managing users and groups is an essential aspect of system administration in CentOS. Here's how you can create and manage users and groups in CentOS:

1. Creating Users:

- To create a new user, you can use the `useradd` command followed by the username. For example:

  ```
  sudo useradd username
  ```

  Replace `username` with the desired username.

- You can also specify additional options when creating a user, such as the user's home directory and login shell. For example:

  ```
  sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash username
  ```

  This command creates a user with a home directory and sets `/bin/bash` as the default login shell.

2. Setting User Password:

- After creating a user, you need to set a password for the user using the `passwd` command. For example:

  ```
  sudo passwd username
  ```

  You will be prompted to enter and confirm the password for the user.

3. Creating Groups:

- To create a new group, you can use the `groupadd` command followed by the group name. For example:

  ```
  sudo groupadd groupname
  ```

Replace `groupname` with the desired group name.

4. Adding Users to Groups:

- To add a user to an existing group, you can use the `usermod` command with the `-aG` option. For example:

```
sudo usermod -aG groupname username
```

Replace `groupname` with the name of the group and `username` with the name of the user you want to add to the group.

5. Listing Users and Groups:

- To list all users on the system, you can use the `getent` command with the `passwd` database. For example:

```
getent passwd
```

- To list all groups on the system, you can use the `getent` command with the `group` database. For example:

```
getent group
```

6. Modifying Users and Groups:

- You can modify user and group properties using commands like `usermod` and `groupmod`. For example:

```
sudo usermod -s /bin/bash username
```

This command changes the login shell for the specified user.

- Similarly, you can use `groupmod` to modify group properties. For example:

```
sudo groupmod -n newgroupname oldgroupname
```

This command renames an existing group.

7. Removing Users and Groups:

- To remove a user, you can use the `userdel` command. For example:

```
sudo userdel username
```

- To remove a group, you can use the `groupdel` command. For example:

```
sudo groupdel groupname
```

8. Additional User and Group Management Tools:

- CentOS also provides graphical tools like `usermanager` and `groupmanager` for managing users and groups in a desktop environment.