User Management

Adding New Users

ID

- User ID, Group ID
  - % **id** wutzh
    - uid=10047(wutzh) gid=200(dcs) groups=200(dcs),0(wheel),700(ta),800(security),888(wwwadm)
  - % **id** 10047
    - uid=10047(wutzh) gid=200(dcs) groups=200(dcs),0(wheel),700(ta),800(security),888(wwwadm)
- Super user
  - root
    - uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),5(operator)
- Other Important Users
  - daemon: owner of unprivileged software
  - bin: owner of system commands
  - sys: owner of the kernel and memory images
  - nobody: owner of nothing

Steps to add a new user

1. Edit the password and group files
   - > vipw, pw
2. Set an initial password
   - > passwd wutzh
3. Set quota
   - > edquota wutzh
4. Create user home directory
   - > mkdir /home/wutzh
5. Copy startup files to user's home (optional)
6. Set the file/directory owner to the user
   - > chown –R wutzh:dcs /home/wutzh

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (1)

- /etc/passwd
  - Store user information:
    - Login name
    - Encrypted password (* or x)
    - UID
    - Default GID
    - GECOS information
      - Full name, office, extension, home phone
    - Home directory
    - Login shell
  - Each is separated by ":"

```
wutzh@NASA /etc $ grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:*:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (2)

- Encrypted password
  - The encrypted password is stored in shadow file for security reason
    - /etc/master.passwd (BSD)
    - /etc/shadow (Linux)

```
wutzh@NASA /etc $ grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:*:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

/etc/passwd (BSD)

```
wutzh@NASA /etc $ sudo grep wutzh master.passwd
wutzh:$1$4KQcUPbi$/nVs5bPDUXoyLLxw9Yp9D.:1002:20::0:0:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

/etc/master.passwd

```
[wutzh@yhlinux /etc] grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:x:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

/etc/passwd (Linux)

```
[wutzh@yhlinux /etc] sudo grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:$1$4KQcUPbi$/nVs5bPDUXoyLLxw9Yp9D.:14529:0:99999:7:::
```

/etc/shadow

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (3)

- Encrypted methods
  - des
    - Plaintext: at most 8 characters
    - Cipher: 13 characters long
    - vFj42r/HzGqXk
  - md5
    - Plaintext: arbitrary length
    - Cipher: 34 characters long started with "1"
    - 1xbFdBaRp$zXSp9e4y32ho0MB9Cu2iV0
  - blf
    - Plaintext: arbitrary length
    - Cipher: 60 characters long started with "$2a$"
    - $2a$04$jn9vc7dDJOX7V335o3.RoujuK/uoBYDg1xZs1OcBOrIXve3d1Cbm6
- login.conf(5), "AUTHENTICATION"
  - section: passwd_format

wutzh:*:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (4)

❑ GECOS

- **G**eneral **E**lectric **C**omprehensive **O**perating **S**ystem
- Commonly used to record personal information
- "," separated
- "finger" command will use it
- Use "chfn" to change your GECOS

```
#Changing user information for wutzh.
Shell: /bin/tcsh
Full Name: User &
Office Location:
Office Phone:
Home Phone:
Other information:
```

wutzh:*:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (5)

- Login shell
  - Command interpreter
    - /bin/sh
    - /bin/csh
    - /bin/tcsh
    - /bin/bash (/usr/ports/shells/bash)
    - /bin/zsh (/usr/ports/shells/zsh)
  - Use “chsh” to change your shell

```
#Changing user information for wutzh.
Shell: /bin/tcsh
Full Name: User &
Office Location:
Office Phone:
Home Phone:
Other information:
```

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (6)

- /etc/group
  - Contains the names of UNIX groups and a list of each group's member:
    - Group name
    - Encrypted password
    - GID
    - List of members, separated by ","

```
wheel:*:0:root,wutzh
daemon:*:1:daemon
staff:*:20:
```

  - Only in wheel group can do "su" command

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (7)

- In FreeBSD
  - Use “vipw” to edit /etc/master.passwd
  - Three additional fields
    - Login class
      - Refer to an entry in the /etc/login.conf
      - Determine user resource limits and login settings
      - default
    - Password change time
    - Expiration time

```
wutzh@NASA /etc $ sudo grep wutzh master.passwd
wutzh:$1$4KQcUPbi$/nVs5bPDUXoyLLxw9Yp9D.:1002:20::0:0:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

```
wutzh@NASA /etc $ grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:*:1002:20:User &:/home/wutzh:/bin/tcsh
```

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (8)

- /etc/login.conf of FreeBSD
  - Set account-related parameters including
    - **Resource limits**
      - **Process size, number of open files**
    - **Session accounting limits**
      - **When logins are allowed, and for how long**
    - **Default environment variable**
    - **Default path**
    - **Location of the message of the day file**
    - **Host and tty-based access control**
    - **Default umask**
    - **Account controls**
      - **Minimum password length, password aging**
  - login.conf(5)

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (9)

```
default:\
        :passwd_format=md5:\
        :copyright=/etc/COPYRIGHT:\
        :welcome=/etc/motd:\
        :setenv=MAIL=/var/mail/$,BLOCKSIZE=K,FTP_PASSIVE_MODE=YES:\
        :path=/sbin /bin /usr/sbin /usr/bin /usr/games /usr/local/sbin /usr/local/bin:\
        :nologin=/var/run/nologin:\
        :cputime=unlimited:\
        :datasize=unlimited:\
        :stacksize=unlimited:\
        :memorylocked=unlimited:\
        :memoryuse=unlimited:\
        :filesize=unlimited:\
        :coredumpsize=unlimited:\
        :openfiles=unlimited:\
        :maxproc=unlimited:\
        :sbsize=unlimited:\
        :vmemoryuse=unlimited:\
        :priority=0:\
        :ignoretime@:\
        :umask=022:
```

Step to add a new user – 1. password and group file (10)

- In Linux
  - Edit /etc/passwd and then
  - Use “pwconv” to transfer into /etc/shadow
- Fields of /etc/shadow
  - Login name
  - Encrypted password
  - Date of last password change
  - Minimum number of days between password changes
  - Maximum number of days between password changes
  - Number of days in advance to warn users about password expiration
  - Number of inactive days before account expiration
  - Account expiration date
  - Flags

```
[wutzh@yhlinux /etc] sudo grep wutzh passwd
wutzh:$1$4KQcUPbi$/nVs5bPDUXoyLLxw9Yp9D.:14529:0:99999:7:::
```

Step to add a new user – 2, 3, 4

- Initialize password
  - passwd wutzh
- Set quota
  - edquota wutzh
  - edquota –p dcsq wutzh

```
Quotas for user wutzh:
/raid: kbytes in use: 705996, limits (soft = 4000000, hard = 4200000)
        inodes in use: 9728, limits (soft = 50000, hard = 60000)
```

- Home directory
  - mkdir /home/wutzh

Step to add a new user – 5, 6

- Startup files
  - **System wide**
    - **/etc/{csh.cshrc, csh.login, csh.logout, profile}**
  - **Private**
    - **csh/tcsh** ➔ **.login, .logout, .tcshrc, .cshrc**
    - **sh** ➔ **.profile**
    - **vi** ➔ **.exrc**
    - **startx** ➔ **.xinitrc**
  - In this step, we usually copy private startup files
    - /usr/share/skel/dot.*
    - /usr/local/share/skel/zh_TW.Big5/dot.*
- Change onwer
  - chown –R wutzh:dcs /home/wutzh

Remove accounts

- Delete the account entry
  - [FreeBSD] vipw, pw userdel
  - [Linux] remove the row in /etc/passwd and pwconv
- Backup file and mailbox
  - tar jcf wutzh-home-20101005.tar.bz /home/wutzh
  - tar jcf wutzh-mail-20101005.tar.bz /var/mail/wutzh
  - chmod 600 wutzh-*-20091013.tar.bz
- Delete home directory
  - rm –rf /home/wutzh
  - rm –f /var/mail/wutzh

Disabling login

- Ways to disable login
  - Change user's login shell as /sbin/nologin
  - Put a "#" in front of the account entry
  - Put a '-' in front of the account entry
  - Put a "*" in the encrypted password field
  - Add *LOCKED* at the beginning of the excrypted password field
    - pw lock/unlock
  - Write a program to show the reason and how to remove the restriction
  - pw(8)

Rootly Powers

The Root

- Root
  - Root is God, also called super-user.
  - UID is 0

- UNIX permits the superuser to perform any valid operation on any file or process, such as:
  - Changing the root directory of a process with **chroot**
  - Setting the system clock
  - Raising anyone's resource usage limits and process priorities (**renice, edquota**)
  - Setting the system's hostname (**hostname** command)
  - Configuring network interfaces (**ifconfig** command)
  - Shutting down the system (**shutdown** command)
  - …

Becoming root (1)

- Login as root
  - Console login
    - Allow root login on console.
    - If you don't want to permit root login in the console (in /etc/ttys)

      ttyv1 "/usr/libexec/getty Pc" cons25 on secure

      ➔ttyv1 "/usr/libexec/getty Pc" cons25 on *insecure*
  - Remote login (login via ssh)
    - sshd:

      /etc/ssh/sshd_config

      #PermitRootLogin yes
    - DON'T DO THAT !!!

Becoming root (2)

- su : substitute user identity
  - su, su -, su *username*
  - ※ Environment is unmodified with the exception of USER, HOME, SHELL which will be changed to target user.
  - ※ "su -" will simulate as a full login.
- sudo : a limited su (security/sudo)
  - Subdivide superuser's power
    - **Who** can execute **what command** on **which host** as **whom**.
  - Each command executed through sudo will be logged

```
Sep 20 02:10:08 NASA sudo:    wutzh : TTY=pts/1 ; PWD=/tmp ;
                                  USER=root ; COMMAND=/etc/rc.d/pf start
```

  - Edit /usr/local/etc/sudoers using **visudo** command
    - **visudo can check mutual exclusive access of sudoers file**

Becoming root (3)

- sudoers format
  - **Who** can execute **what command** on **which host** as **whom**
    - **The user to whom the line applies**
    - **The hosts on which the line should be noted**
    - **The commands that the specified users may run**
    - **The users as whom they may be executed**
  - Use absolute path

```
Host_Alias      BSD=bsd1,bsd2,alumni
Host_Alias      LINUX=linux1,linux2

Cmnd_Alias      DUMP=/usr/sbin/dump, /usr/sbin/restore
Cmnd_Alias      PRINT=/usr/bin/lpc, /usr/bin/lprm
Cmnd_Alias      SHELLS=/bin/sh, /bin/tcsh, /bin/csh
```

Becoming root (4)

```
Host_Alias      BSD=bsd1,bsd2,alumni
Host_Alias      LINUX=linux1,linux2

Cmnd_Alias      PRINT=/usr/bin/lpc, /usr/bin/lprm
Cmnd_Alias      SHELLS=/bin/sh, /bin/tcsh, /bin/csh
Cmnd_Alias      SU=/usr/bin/su

User_Alias      wwwTA=jnlin, ystseng
User_Alias      printTA=thchen, jnlin

Runas_Alias     NOBODY=nobody

wutzh           ALL=ALL
chiahung        ALL=(ALL)ALL,!SHELL,!SU
printTA         csduty=PRINT
wwwTA           BSD=(NOBODY)/usr/bin/more
%wheel          ALL=NOPASSWD:/sbin/shutdown
```

Becoming root (5)

- % sudo –u nobody more /usr/local/etc/apache/httpd.conf
- % cp –p /bin/csh /tmp/csh; sudo /tmp/csh

sudoers Example

- wutzh ALL=(ALL) ALL
- %wheel ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

```
# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL) ALL
liuyh   ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Uncomment to allow people in group wheel to run all commands
# %wheel        ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Same thing without a password
%wheel  ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

Advantage of sudo

- Accountability is much improved because of command logging
- Operators can do chores without unlimited root privileges

- The real root password can be known to only one or two people
- It's faster to use sudo than to run su or login as root
- Privileges can be revoked without the need to change the root password

- A canonical list of all users with root privileges is maintained
- There is less chance of a root shell being left unattended
- A single file can be used to control access for an entire network