

??????

??????

CentOS/RedHat)

```
groupadd -r asterisk
useradd -r -g asterisk -d /var/lib/asterisk -M asterisk
```

Ubuntu/Debian)

```
addgroup --system asterisk
adduser --system --ingroup asterisk --home /var/lib/asterisk --no-create-home --shell /bin/bash asterisk
```

??????????

```
# Debian/Ubuntu
# Add the user into the group sudo
sudo usermod -aG sudo <user-name>
# Verify the user's groups
groups <user-name>
```

??????

????????????????????

```
# [ ]
usermod -L <username>

# [ ]
# [ ]
chage -d 0 <username>

# [ ]
usermod -U <username>
```

```
# 用户名
chage -l <user-name>
```

??????

```
# 用户名
chage -l <user-name>

# 用户名
chage -M 10 <user-name>      # 10 密码有效期
chage -E "2017-02-20" <user-name>  # 2017-02-20 密码过期时间
chage -l 10 <user-name>      # 用户名 密码有效期 10 密码有效期

# 用户名
chage -E -1 <user-name>      ; 用户名 -1 密码有效期
```

??????

```
# 用户名
usermod -L <user-name>
passwd -l <user-name>
chage -E 0 <user-name>

# 用户名
usermod -U <user-name>
passwd -u <user-name>
chage -E <user-name>

# 用户名
grep <user-name> /etc/shadow

dbtest:!!$6$hFCW6el1$kl9J9QrxCjnpvzFPJnxSpNvQ... 用户名 ! 密码
```

TIPS:
???passwd ?????????????? SSH-Key ???

????????

```
# [] []
usermod -c "John" john
# [] shell
usermod -s "/sbin/nologin" alang
# [] [] []
usermod -l newuser currentuser
```

????????????

???????????????????? su ??????

????? devrpt ????????????????????? su ? devrpt?

???: ?? sshd_config

```
# Added by Alang
# prevent certain users from using ssh for login
# while retaining the option to 'su username'
#
DenyUsers istdc
```

???: ?????????????????????

```
# [] devrpt []
passwd -d devrpt
```

???: ????????

? CentOS ???

1. ?? /etc/security/access.conf??????

```
# The line 'cron crond' is required
+:devrpt:cron crond tty1 tty2 tty3 tty4 tty5 tty6
-:devrpt:ALL
```

TIPs?
????? permission : username: origins

permission + ?? ? - ??
username ??

```
origins ??????? tty ??'??/????IP ?
???????????? cron crond ?????????? crontab ??????
```

2. ??????????????????????

- telnet : /etc/pam.d/remote (???????)
- SSH : /etc/pam.d/sshd (???????? SSHD)
- Local ???? : /etc/pam.d/login

????????????????????

```
# Limited users for remote login via telnet
# Check the file /etc/security/access.conf
account    required    pam_access.so
```

?????????

```
mkhomedir_helper <username>
```

?????????

?: ?????????????????????????????

RedHat-KB: <https://access.redhat.com/solutions/65822>

```
# Create the restricted shell
cp /bin/bash /bin/rbash

# Create a directory that is used as the HOME of the user
mkdir /home/dbuser/
mkdir /home/dbuser/bin

# Modify the target user for the shell as restricted shell
usermod -d /home/dbuser -s /bin/rbash siview

# or for new user
useradd -d /home/dbuser -s /bin/rbash siview
```

If a user uses **rbash**, the user can not do the following after login:

- Changing directories with the |cd| built in.

- Setting or unsetting the values of the |SHELL|, |PATH|, |ENV|, or |BASH_ENV| variables.
- Specifying command names containing slashes.
- Specifying a filename containing a slash as an argument to the |.| built in command.
- Importing function definitions from the shell environment at startup.
- Parsing the value of |SHELLOPTS| from the shell environment at startup.
- Redirecting output using the `|>|`, `|>||`, `|<>|`, `|>&|`, `|&>|`, and `|>>|` redirection operators.
- Using the |exec| built in to replace the shell with another command.
- Adding or deleting built in commands with the `|-f|` and `|-d|` options to the |enable| built in.
- Specifying the `|-p|` option to the |command| built in.
- Turning off restricted mode with `|set +r|` or `|set +o restricted|`.

```
# Create specific profile for the user
vi /home/dbuser/.bash_profile
```

.bash_profile:

```
# cat /home/localuser/.bash_profile
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
. ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs
PATH=$HOME/bin
export PATH
```

```
# Create the softlinks of commands which are required for the user
ln -s /bin/date /home/dbuser/bin/
ln -s /bin/ls /home/dbuser/bin/
ln -s /usr/bin/passwd /home/dbuser/bin/
```

????

- RH-KB: <https://access.redhat.com/solutions/66322> (RHEL6)
- RH-KB: [Set a password policy in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 \(RHEL7\)](#)
- [How to Set password policy in CentOS or RHEL system](#)
- RedHat/CentOS: `/usr/share/doc/pam-<version>/txts/README.pam_cracklib`
- [??] <https://www.lijyyh.com/2012/07/pam-managing-account-security-with-pam.html>

????:

- difok=N , ????? 5 ??
- minlen=N, ????????? 9?
- dcredit=-1, ???? 1 ??
- ucredit=-1, ????? 1 ??
- lcredit=-1, ????? 1 ??

Edit `/etc/pam.d/system-auth` , `/etc/pam.d/password-auth`

CentOS 5/6)

NOTE: CentOS 5 ?? `/etc/pam.d/password-auth` , ??????
`/etc/pam.d/system-auth`

```
# Set password strength
#password requisite pam_cracklib.so try_first_pass retry=3 type=
password requisite pam_cracklib.so minlen=8 dcredit=-1 ucredit=-1 lcredit=-1
```

CentOS 7/8)

Edit `/etc/security/pwquality.conf`

```
# Set password strength
minlen = 8
dcredit = -1
ucredit = -1
lcredit = -1
```

?? root ?????????????????????? `/etc/pam.d/system-auth` ? `/etc/pam.d/password-auth` ??
password ????? `enforce_for_root`?

```
# Enforce root for password strength
password requisite pam_pwquality.so try_first_pass local_users_only retry=3 authtok_type=
enforce_for_root
```

??????

CentOS 5/6)

```
# Keep history of passwords used
# Add remember=N
```

```
# The last n passwords for each user are saved in /etc/security/opasswd in order to force password change
history
# and keep the user from alternating between the same password too frequently.
#password sufficient pam_unix.so sha512 shadow nullok try_first_pass use_authtok
password sufficient pam_unix.so sha512 remember=8 shadow nullok try_first_pass use_authtok
```

CentOS 7/8)

```
password requisite pam_pwquality.so try_first_pass local_users_only retry=3 authtok_type=
# Keep history of passwords used, insert the below line after pam_pwquality.so line
password requisite pam_pwhistory.so remember=8 use_authtok
```

TIP: ?????????? `/etc/security/opasswd` .

????

```
# Create a new group
groupadd <group-name>
addgroup <group-name>

# add a group into an account
usermod -aG mygroup user1
useradd -aG family, friends james

# To change the primary group of the user tom to family
usermod -g family tom

# remove user from a group
gpasswd -d user1 mygroup

# list all users in a group
lid -g mygroup

# list groups
groups
```

?? passwd

```
# displays the status of user account password settings
# [Username] [Status] [Date Last Changed] [Min. Age] [Max. Age] [Warn. Period] [ Inactivity Period]
# Status:
# - P: Usable password
# - NP: No password
# - L: Locked password
# Age:
# - 99999: Never expires
# - 0: Can be changed at anytime
# - -1: Disabled
passwd -S evans
evans PS 2020-09-07 0 99999 7 -1 (Password set, SHA512 crypt.)

# Check password status for all accounts
passwd -Sa

# lock the password of a specified account
passwd -l user1

# unlock the password
passwd -u user2

# delete a password for an account
passwd -d user1

# expire a password for an account
# This will force user to change the password at next login.
passwd -e user2

# This sets the number of days before a password can be changed.
# By default, a value of zero is set, which indicates that the user may change
# their password at any time.
# This means user2 cannot change its own password until 10 days have passed.
passwd -n 10 user2

# To confirm the password setting made with the -n option above, run the following command:
# The value of 10 after the date indicates the minimum number of days
# until the password can be changed.
passwd -S user1
```



```
user1 PS 2020-12-04 10 99999 7 -1 (Password set, SHA512 crypt.)
```

```
# This means after 90 days, the password is required to be changed.
```

```
passwd -x 90 user2
```

```
# This means the user will receive warnings that the password will expire 7 days
```

```
# before the expiration.
```

```
passwd -w 7 user2
```

```
# This means after a user account has had an expired password for 5 days,
```

```
# the user may no longer sign on to the account.
```

```
passwd -i 5 user2
```

```
# This command will read from the echo command and pass it to the passwd command.
```

```
# So this will set the user1 password to userpasswd1.
```

```
echo "userpasswd1"|passwd --stdin user1
```

????????

```
# Step 1 - Create an encrypted password
```

```
## perl one liner ##
```

```
#perl -e 'print crypt("Your-Clear-Text-Password-Here", "salt"),"\n"'
```

```
password="1YelloDog@"
```

```
pass=$(perl -e 'print crypt($ARGV[0], "password")' $password)
```

```
echo "$pass"
```

```
# Step 2 - Shell script to add a user and password on Linux
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Purpose - Script to add a user to Linux system including password
```

```
# Author - Vivek Gite <www.cyberciti.biz> under GPL v2.0+
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Am i Root user?
```

```
if [ $(id -u) -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
    read -p "Enter username : " username
```

```
    read -s -p "Enter password : " password
```

```
    egrep "^$username" /etc/passwd >/dev/null
```

```
    if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
        echo "$username exists!"
```

```
    exit 1
```

```

fi
else
pass=$(perl -e 'print crypt($ARGV[0], "password")' $password)
useradd -m -p "$pass" "$username"
[ $? -eq 0 ] && echo "User has been added to system!" || echo "Failed to add a user!"
fi
else
echo "Only root may add a user to the system."
exit 2
fi

```

Step 3 – Change existing Linux user’s password in one CLI

```
echo "vivek:password" | chpasswd
```

Verify that password has been changed

```
chage -l vivek
```

Step 4 – Create Users and change passwords with passwd on a CentOS/RHEL

```
echo "YourPassword" | passwd --stdin UserName
```

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```

# [ ] uid=501 [ ]
export UGIDLIMIT=501
awk -v LIMIT=$UGIDLIMIT -F: '($3>=LIMIT) && ($3!=65534)' /etc/passwd | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > passwd.move
awk -v LIMIT=$UGIDLIMIT -F: '($3>=LIMIT) && ($3!=65534)' /etc/group | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > group.move
awk -v LIMIT=$UGIDLIMIT -F: '($3>=LIMIT) && ($3!=65534) {print $1}' /etc/passwd | egrep -wf - /etc/shadow |
sed '/nfsnobody/d' > shadow.move

```

NOTE: ?????????????????? /etc/gshadow ????

?????? *.move ??????????????

```

cat passwd.move >> /etc/passwd
cat shadow.move >> /etc/shadow
cat group.move >> /etc/group

```

```
pwconv
```

```
grpconv
```

```
# [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] home [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
```

```
mkhomedir_helper <user-name>
```

Optional: ?????????

NOTE: ?????????? /etc/passwd ? /etc/group ?????? pwconv ? grpconv
????????? /etc/shadow ? /etc/gshadow ??????????????????

```
# [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
```

```
## [ ] [ ] /etc/passwd
```

```
vipw
```

```
## [ ] [ ] /etc/group
```

```
vigr
```

```
## [ ] [ ] /etc/shadow, /etc/gshadow
```

```
pwconv
```

```
grpconv
```

Optional: ?? UID ??????? (501 ~ 600)

```
export UGID_DOWN=501
```

```
export UGID_UP=600
```

```
awk -v LIMIT_DOWN=$UGID_DOWN -v LIMIT_UP=$UGID_UP -F: '($3>=LIMIT_DOWN) && ($3<=LIMIT_UP) && ($3!=65534)' /etc/passwd | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > passwd.move
```

```
awk -v LIMIT_DOWN=$UGID_DOWN -v LIMIT_UP=$UGID_UP -F: '($3>=LIMIT_DOWN) && ($3<=LIMIT_UP) && ($3!=65534)' /etc/group | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > group.move
```

```
awk -v LIMIT_DOWN=$UGID_DOWN -v LIMIT_UP=$UGID_UP -F: '($3>=LIMIT_DOWN) && ($3<=LIMIT_UP) && ($3!=65534) {print $1}' /etc/passwd | egrep -wf - /etc/shadow | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > shadow.move
```

?????? psacct

```
yum install psacct
```

- [How to Monitor Linux Users Activity with psacct or acct Tools](#)
- Display total statistics of connect time in hours

- Print All Linux Commands Executed by Users
- Print Linux User Information
- Print Number of Linux Processes
- Print and Sort Usage by Percentage
- Search Logs for Commands

???????? (TMOUT)

Linux: `/etc/profile.d/timeout.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash
# Set the TMOUT 600 for specified group
grpname="sshusers"
# if [[ "`id -Gn`" =~ .*"$grpname".* ]]; then
if grep -q "$grpname" <<< "`id -Gn`"; then
    export TMOUT=600
fi
```

Multi groups

```
#!/bin/bash
# Set the TMOUT 600 for specified groups
# grpnames="(group1|group2|group3)"
grpnames="(sshusers)"
if echo "`id -Gn`" | grep -wEq "$grpnames"; then
    export TMOUT=600
fi
```

AIX: `/etc/profile`

```
# Set the TMOUT 600 for specified groups
# grpnames="(group1|group2|group3)"
grpnames="(sshusers)"
if echo "`id -Gn`" | grep -wEq "$grpnames"; then
    export TMOUT=600
fi
```

Learning

- [How to Lock User Accounts After Failed Login Attempts](#)
- [Restrict SSH User Access to Certain Directory Using Chrooted Jail](#)
- [How can I restrict the normal user to run only limited set of commands in RHEL?](#)
- [How To Limit User's Access To The Linux System](#)
- [Set a password policy in Red Hat Enterprise Linux](#)
- [\[RedHat\] How to enhance Linux user security with Pluggable Authentication Module settings](#)
- [Linux PAM for Compliance](#)
- [12 Ways to Find User Account Info and Login Details in Linux](#)

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