

??????

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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>
```

```
# [] [] [] [] [] []
chage -l <user-name>
```

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```
# [] [] [] [] []
chage -l <user-name>

# [] [] [] [] []
chage -M 10 <user-name>      # 10 [] [] [] [] []
chage -E "2017-02-20" <user-name>  # 2017-02-20 [] [] [] [] []
chage -l 10 <user-name>      # [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] 10 [] [] [] [] []

# [] [] []
chage -E -1 <user-name>      ; [] -1 [] [] [] []
```

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```
# [] [] []
usermod -L <user-name>
passwd -l <user-name>
chage -E 0 <user-name>

# [] [] []
usermod -U <user-name>
passwd -u <user-name>
chage -E <user-name>

# [] [] [] [] [] []
grep <user-name> /etc/shadow

dbtest:!!$6$hFCW6el1$kl9J9QrxCjnpvzFPJnxSpNvQ... [] [] ! [] [] [] []

# List the locked and passwordless accounts
getent shadow | awk '/^.*:[!\\*].*/' | cut -d: -f1
```

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

????????

RHEL 7

```
# To enable the faillock
# unlock_time: seconds
authconfig --enablefaillock --faillockargs="deny=5 unlock_time=1200" --update

# To disable the faillock
authconfig --disablefaillock --update

# Validate the configuration
authconfig --test

# Check the login attempts failed
faillock

# Unlock the user locked immediately
faillock --user test01 --reset
```

????????

```
# █ █ █ █
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 'siview' 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/
```

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- 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
```

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

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)

```
# 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 for current user
groups

# List groups for specified user
groups username
```

?? 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
```

?? getent

```
# List all user
getent passwd
getent passwd | awk -F: '{print $1}'

# List a specified user
getent passwd <username>

# List the locked and no-login accounts
getent shadow | awk '/^.*:[!]*.*' | cut -d: -f1

# List the users with uid between 1000 ~ 1500
getent passwd {1000..1500}
```

????????

```
# 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
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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```

# root: root uid=500 rootroot
ID_minimum=500
for f in /etc/{passwd,group}; do awk -F: -vID=$ID_minimum '$3>=ID && $1!="nfsnobody"' $f |sort -nt: -k3 >
${f#/etc/}.bak; done
while read line; do grep -w "^${line%%:}*"/etc/shadow; done <passwd.bak >shadow.bak
while read line; do grep -w "^${line%%:}*"/etc/gshadow; done <group.bak >gshadow.bak

# root: root uid=501 rootroot
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

```

```
# [root]: [root] uid=501 ~ 600 [root]
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

# [root]: uid= 501 ~ 699 and 1000+
export UGIDLIMIT_LOW=501
export UGIDLIMIT_HIGH=699
export UGIDS_RHEL7=1000

awk -v RHEL7=$UGIDS_RHEL7 -v LIMIT_LOW=$UGIDLIMIT_LOW -v LIMIT_HIGH=$UGIDLIMIT_HIGH -F: '($3>=RHEL7) || (($3>=LIMIT_LOW) && ($3<=LIMIT_HIGH) && ($3!=65534))' /etc/passwd | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > passwd.move

awk -v RHEL7=$UGIDS_RHEL7 -v LIMIT_LOW=$UGIDLIMIT_LOW -v LIMIT_HIGH=$UGIDLIMIT_HIGH -F: '($3>=RHEL7) || (($3>=LIMIT_LOW) && ($3<=LIMIT_HIGH) && ($3!=65534))' /etc/group | sed '/nfsnobody/d' > group.move

awk -v RHEL7=$UGIDS_RHEL7 -v LIMIT_LOW=$UGIDLIMIT_LOW -v LIMIT_HIGH=$UGIDLIMIT_HIGH -F: '($3>=RHEL7) || (($3>=LIMIT_LOW) && ($3<=LIMIT_HIGH) && ($3!=65534)) {print $1}' /etc/passwd | egrep -f - /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
```

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

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

Optional: ?????????

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

```
# [redacted]
## [redacted] /etc/passwd
vipw

## [redacted] /etc/group
vigr

## [redacted] /etc/shadow, /etc/gshadow
pwconv
grpconv
```

Optional: ??? Home ??

```
for uidgid in $(cut -d: -f3,4 passwd.move); do
    dir=$(awk -F: /$uidgid/{print$6} passwd.move)
    mkdir -vm700 "$dir"; cp -r /etc/skel/.[:alpha:]]* "$dir"
    chown -R $uidgid "$dir"; ls -ld "$dir"
done
```

?????? 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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