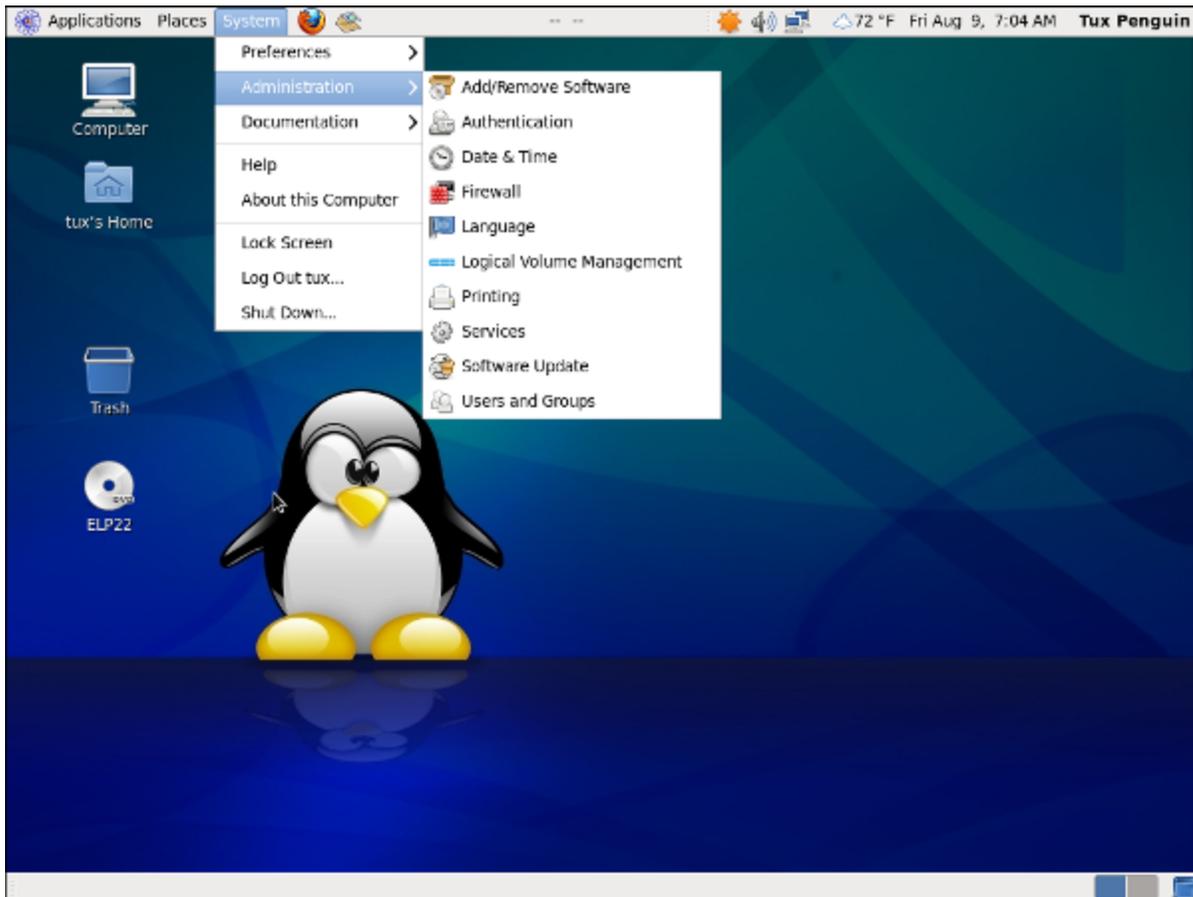


## User and group management

In order to you to use a system, a user account is needed. Use of your user account is secured to those who know the password. To create a user account click **SYSTEM > ADMINISTRATION > USERS AND GROUPS**



To add a user just click **Add User**. Users have certain properties associated with them, such as:

Property	Explanation
Full Name	This is the (optional) name of the person who uses the user

	account.
Password	Used to secure the use of a user account.
Login shell	If the user has a valid login shell then they may log onto the system and open applications and run commands. If you set the shell to /sbin/nologin then the user can authenticate to browse the internet through the proxy server, print, access shared files and send & receive email.
Create home directory	A home directory is where the user can store their own files. If do not create this then the user won't have an enjoyable experience logging on.
Create private group for the user	Every user is a member of 1 group by default. Often this is called their default group but the correct term is the primary group. To make Enterprise Linux more secure each user by default is made a member of a group named after their own username.
Specify user ID manually	In computing everything is identified numerically so users are identified by user ID's. We start at 500
Specify group ID manually	Again groups are identified numerically with group ID's.

These properties can also be changed after the user has been created by double clicking on the user or right clicking and selecting **Properties**.

Similarly, to add a group click **Add group** and groups too have properties.

Property	Explanation
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Group name	Name of the group.
Group ID	Groups are not really identified by names but by a numerical identifier.

The membership is changed at a later stage by double clicking on the group or by right clicking it and selecting **Properties**.

A user may be a member of multiple groups but that user will only have 1 primary group. All other groups are called secondary groups. Whenever transactions are conducted by a user the transaction takes into account firstly, the user's permissions then the primary group's permissions. Finally the secondary group's permissions are evaluated.

### Activities

- Explore the user and group creation tool and create the following:

Username	Full name	User ID	Group ID	Home directory	Secondary groups	Shell
roger	Roger Rabbit	1000	1000	/home/rabbit	cartoons	/bin/bash
jessica	Jessica Rabbit	2000	2000	/home/jess	people	/sbin/nologin

Allocate the password **nopain** to both users