

# Usuarios

## Crear un usuario

Para crear un usuario, el comando es `useradd [OPCIONES] usuario`. Por ejemplo, si lo hacemos desde `root`:

```
useradd lynze
```

Si lo hacemos desde un usuario con privilegios, añadimos `sudo`:

```
sudo useradd lynze
```

Por defecto se crea el `home` del usuario en la ruta `/home/usuario`.

Si queremos ver todas las opciones, ejecutamos el comando sin más:

```
[root@pclynze ~]# useradd
Usage: useradd [options] LOGIN
        useradd -D
        useradd -D [options]

Options:
        --badname                do not check for bad names
        -b, --base-dir BASE_DIR  base directory for the home directory of the new account
        --btrfs-subvolume-home   use BTRFS subvolume for home directory
        -c, --comment COMMENT    GECOS field of the new account
        -d, --home-dir HOME_DIR  home directory of the new account
        -D, --defaults            print or change default useradd configuration
        -e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE expiration date of the new account
        -f, --inactive INACTIVE  password inactivity period of the new account
        -F, --add-subids-for-system add entries to sub[uid]id even when adding a system user
        -g, --gid GROUP           name or ID of the primary group of the new account
        -G, --groups GROUPS       list of supplementary groups of the new account
        -h, --help                display this help message and exit
        -k, --skel SKEL_DIR       use this alternative skeleton directory
        -K, --key KEY=VALUE        override /etc/login.defs defaults
```

-l, --no-log-init	do not add the user to the lastlog and faillog databases
-m, --create-home	create the user's home directory
-M, --no-create-home	do not create the user's home directory
-N, --no-user-group	do not create a group with the same name as the user
-o, --non-unique	allow to create users with duplicate (non-unique) UID
-p, --password PASSWORD	encrypted password of the new account
-r, --system	create a system account
-R, --root CHROOT_DIR	directory to chroot into
-P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR	prefix directory where are located the /etc/* files
-s, --shell SHELL	login shell of the new account
-u, --uid UID	user ID of the new account
-U, --user-group	create a group with the same name as the user
-Z, --selinux-user SEUSER	use a specific SEUSER for the SELinux user mapping
--selinux-range SERANGE	use a specific MLS range for the SELinux user mapping

Hay que tener en cuenta que no se crea la contraseña automáticamente.

# Creación/modificación de la contraseña

Podemos crear/modificar la contraseña de un usuario desde el propio usuario o desde `root` con el comando `passwd`.

```
passwd lynze
```

Por ejemplo, desde `root`:

```
[root@pclynze ~]# passwd lynze
Changing password for user lynze.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

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