

Switch Users and Sudo Access:

Switch Users:

Following is the user switch command that can be used to switch from one user to another

- `su - username`
su - invokes a login shell after switching the user. A login shell resets most environment variables, providing a clean base.
- `su username`
just switches the user, providing a normal shell with an environment nearly the same as with the old user

Sudo Access:

- `sudo command-name`
The above command “sudo command-name” will run any command owned and authorized by root account as long as that user is authorized to run it in /etc/sudoers file

Configuring sudo Access

1. Log in to the system as the `root` user.
2. Create a normal user account using the `useradd` command. Replace *USERNAME* with the user name that you wish to create.

```
# useradd USERNAME
```

3. Set a password for the new user using the `passwd` command.
4. # `passwd USERNAME`
5. Changing password for user *USERNAME*.
6. New password:
7. Retype new password:
`passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.`
8. Run the `visudo` to edit the `/etc/sudoers` file. This file defines the policies applied by the `sudo` command.

```
# visudo
```

9. Find the lines in the file that grant `sudo` access to users in the group `wheel` when enabled.
10. ## Allows people in group `wheel` to run all commands
%wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL
11. Remove the comment character (`#`) at the start of the second line. This enables the configuration option.
12. Save your changes and exit the editor.
13. Add the user you created to the `wheel` group using the `usermod` command.

```
# usermod -aG wheel USERNAME
```

14. Test that the updated configuration allows the user you created to run commands using `sudo`.

1. Use the `su` to switch to the new user account that you created.

```
# su USERNAME -
```

2. Use the `groups` to verify that the user is in the `wheel` group.

```
3. $ groups
   USERNAME wheel
```

4. Use the `sudo` command to run the `whoami` command. As this is the first time you have run a command using `sudo` from this user account the banner message will be displayed. You will be also be prompted to enter the password for the user account.

```
5. $ sudo whoami
```

```
6. We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local
   System
```

```
7. Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:
```

```
8.
```

```
9.     #1) Respect the privacy of others.
```

```
10.    #2) Think before you type.
```

```
11.    #3) With great power comes great responsibility.
```

```
12.
```

```
13. [sudo] password for USERNAME:
```

```
    root
```

The last line of the output is the user name returned by the `whoami` command. If `sudo` is configured correctly this value will be `root`.

You have successfully configured a user with `sudo` access. You can now log in to this user account and use `sudo` to run commands as if you were logged in to the account of the `root` user.