5 Managing Logins

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For Help

HP-UX Reference

HP-UX reference information is available on the Internet at:

http://docs.hp.com/index.html

System Administrator Manager (SAM)

To start SAM, enter: `/usr/sbin/sam` at a shell window prompt.

For help inside of SAM,

- From the dialog, click **Help**.
- Press F1 for context-sensitive help on a specific field.

3070 Reference

3070 User and Service manuals are located on 3070 system controllers and on factory-supplied updates.

More Help

See **In Case of Difficulty** on page 10-1.

Login Account Concepts

To access a system, a user must have a login account established by the system administrator consisting of a login name and password.

A login account can be assigned to either an individual (such as `mike`) or a group (such as `testdev1`).

For example, Mike could have his own login account `mike` that uniquely identifies him. If given the password, Mike could also access the system using the login account `testdev1` if `testdev1` was setup to identify a group of users rather than an individual.

The `root` Login Account

This section contains:

Introduction

The `root` login account contains powerful privileges. Be careful – consider the results of commands before entering them.

Some operations only the `root` user can perform include:

- Setting the system's date and time.
- Mounting or unmounting file systems.
- Shutting down the system.
- Adding or removing users.
- Bypassing all system protection.
- Manipulating any file.
- Stopping any process.

Login as `root`

CAUTION

Never login as `root` then leave the system unattended. Anyone could then access the system with full privileges and cause serious damage.

A general security practice is to login as `root` only to perform system administration tasks, then logout when finished.

Enter at a shell window prompt:

a `login` (wait for the prompt)

b `root` (enter the password when prompted)

If the root Password is Lost or Forgotten

Contact your Agilent support representative. For more information, see **In Case of Difficulty** on page 10-1.

The Switch User (`su`) Command

On a system being accessed with someone else's login, the `root` user can become a user in one of two ways. At a shell window prompt, enter either of the following:

a `su`

This retains the previous user's home directory.

b `su -root`

`/home/root` is established as the home directory.

The HP-UX prompt will change to a # indicating a temporary login.

When finished, logout to the prior login by entering:

- `exit`

If Users Need Administrator Privileges

The root user can give any login account administrative capabilities using SAM:

1 Enter: `sam -r`

2 Select a subset of the total administrative permissions to give to a login account.

All or part of the administrative permissions can be given to any login account.

Administrative permissions for login account are color-coded in SAM as shown in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 Color-Code for Administrative Permissions in SAM

SAM Color Definitions for Administrative Permissions		
Green = All	**Yellow = Some**	**Red = None**

Now the user of the login account can perform allowed administrative tasks using SAM.

For system security, remove temporary and limited accounts when they no longer have a use.

Managing User Login Accounts

This section contains:

Introduction

The system is shipped configured with several predefined logins. It may be necessary to define additional logins.

List of Login Accounts

SAM allows access to the system's list of all accounts.

To view the list:

1 **Start SAM.**

2 **Click Accounts for Users and Groups > Users.**

Add a Login Account

If it should become necessary to add a user login:

1 **Login as `root` then start SAM.**

2 **Click Accounts for Users and Groups > Users**

3 **Select the appropriate template:**

Table 5-2 shows the four user groups from which to choose:

Table 5-2 The Four User Groups

service	operator	user	qsys

For example, if you click **Actions** > **User Templates** > **Select** > **Operator**, the new login account will be placed in the **Operator** group and the associated environment customization will be configured.

4 **Add the new login account:**

Click **Actions** > **Add**

Use a unique name and password for **LoginName**.

Remove a Login Account

Remove a user login when it is no longer valid.

1 **Start SAM.**

2 **Select the user then click Actions > Remove.**

Customizing Login Account Environments

This section contains:

Introduction

It is possible to configure login accounts to behave differently. For example, one account could be configured to automatically start BT-BASIC, and another to automatically open a shell window.

We recommend that you keep customization to a minimum. If you decide to customize a user login environment, begin with simple changes such as customizing the colors of windows. Before making changes, create a copy of the unmodified file under a different name to easily recover from a mistake – for example, copy `.profile` to `.profile_old`

Use SAM to set environment customizations when adding a login account.

To View Environment Files

To view environment files, at a shell window prompt enter: `ll -a`

The Structure of Default Environment Files

When a login account is added, default environment files are copied to the login account home directory `/home/<login_name>`. These default environment files all begin with a period – for example, `.profile`

Sample user login directory structure files are shown in **Figure 5-1** on page 5-8 and listed in **Table 5-3** on page 5-8.

The structure is based on master files that reside in the `/opt/hp3070/lib` directory.

The master files have the form `sys.<filename>`
For example, the master file for `.hp3070` is `sys.hp3070`

To Edit an Environment File

For example, use **vi** to edit `.profile`

- At a shell window prompt enter: `vi .profile`

Advanced Editing

There is a group of `.Xdefaults` text files that determine the behavior of applications that use X-Windows. The behaviors include how window colors display.

There are several of these files, which have names like `.Xdefs-512` or `.Xdefs-1280`, each of which is for a specific video display.

The number in the file name matches the resolution of the display for which the file is intended. The files are located in `/var/hp3070/lib/Xdefs`, and can be viewed (using `more`) to determine their use. You probably will not need to edit these files because the CDE provides many tools that allows interactive modification of the appearance of a user's X-Windows environment.

Figure 5-1 User Login Directory Structure

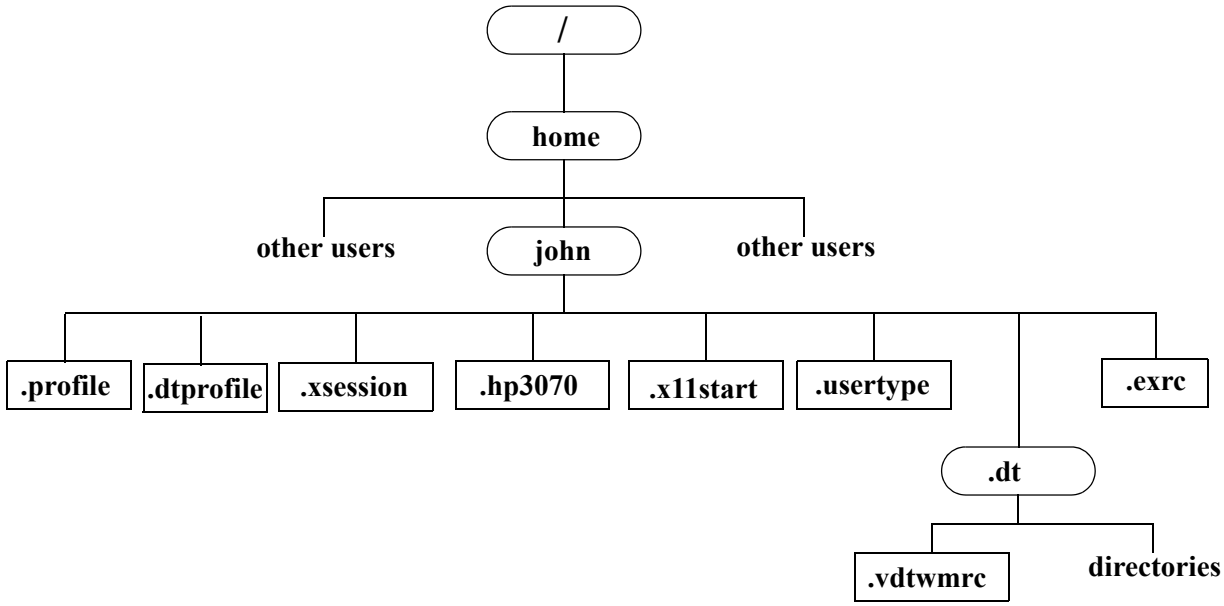

Table 5-3 User login files

Login Files	Description
`.hp3070`	Defines global values for the 3070 system environment and is one of the most important environment files not a part of standard HP-UX. The `.hp3070` file is described in more detail in **The .hp3070 File** on page 6-11.
`.profile`	Defines the environment associated with an individual login, including search paths to alternate directories, the terminal type, and whether to start windows. This file is read each time the associated user logs in.

Table 5-3 User login files (continued)

Login Files	Description
`.dtprofile`	Defines the environment associated with an individual login using a CDE environment. In the CDE environment, reading the `.profile` file is controlled by the `.dtprofile` file.
`.xsession`	An X-Windows startup script used by the test system if you are not running the Agilent CDE environment. X-Windows is the software package that lets you work in multiple windows.
`.dt`	A directory that contains the file `dtwmrc` and directories `sessions` and `types`. The file `dtwmrc` defines the environment associated with each user's login when using the CDE environment, which runs by default. The directories are set up and used by CDE.
`.usertype`	Contains a string that identifies what type of user account this is; for example, `operator` or `service`.
`.x11start`	Specifies the default actions for the X-Windows environment if you are not running the CDE environment, including which programs are automatically run at login and whether those programs appear as windows or as icons.
`.exrc`	(Optional) Defines terminal characteristics and key definitions for use by the vi and ex editors. This file is a renamed local copy (which can be customized to control how vi works) of the file `/etc/d.exrc`

Passwords

This section contains:

Introduction

To maintain system integrity, passwords should be created with:

- At least 6 characters.
- One or more non-alphabetic characters.

Passwords should not be a family name or birthday, or other word associated with the user.

Change the Password

Users should change their password regularly.

Any login account user can change their own password by entering at a shell window prompt: `passwd`

Re-establish a Login Account Password

This process is useful in case a user forgets his or her password.

The **root** user can re-establish any login account password:

1. **Log in as** `root`
2. **Enter:** `passwd` **followed by the name of the login whose password is to be re-established.**

   For example, enter: `passwd sarah`
3. **Enter a new password.**

   Verify the entry.
4. **Inform the user of the password.**

Any login account user can change their own password by entering at a shell window prompt: `passwd`

Setup Passwords on Logins without Passwords

To add a password to a login when no password previously existed:

1. **Login as** `root`
2. **Start SAM**
3. **Click Accounts for Users and Groups > Users**

4 Click the account for which you want to add password protection.

5 Click Actions > Modify > Change Password

6 Enter a password (then re-enter it for validation) then click OK.