Managing User Accounts

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Cryptographic properties

When a user registers an account for the purpose of subscribing to change notices, submitting content, or the like, DSpace creates an EPerson record in the database. Administrators can manipulate these records in several ways.

From the browser

- Login as an Administrator
- Sidemenu "Access Control"  "People"
- Browse or search for the account you wish to modify or delete.

To modify user permissions / group memberships:

- Login as an Administrator
- Sidemenu "Access Control"  "Groups"
- Edit the Group
- Search for the EPerson & add/remove them from that group.

To debug issues for a specific user, it's possible to login as (or "impersonate") that user account

- On the backend, first you MUST enable the "assumelogin" feature. This feature is disabled by default. Update this setting in your local.cfg or dspace.cfg

```
# Required to use "Impersonate EPerson" feature
# When enabled, a full Administrator can impersonate any other non-Administrative user
webui.user.assumelogin = true
```

- Then, from the user interface, login as an Administrator
- Sidemenu "Access Control"  "People"
- Browse or search for the account you wish to login as
- Edit that User, and click the "Impersonate EPerson" button.
- You are now logged in as that user. You'll see an Impersonate icon/button in the header.
- You are able to temporarily manage any activities as that user.
- Once your are done, click the "Stop impersonating EPerson".
- Optionally, you may wish to disable this feature again in your local.cfg by setting the above configuration to "false" or commenting it out.

From the command line

The **user** command

The dspace user command adds, lists, modifies, and deletes EPerson records.

To create a new user account:

```
[dspace]/bin/dspace user --add --email jquser@example.com -g John -s User --password hiddensecret
[dspace]/bin/dspace user --add --netid jquser --telephone 555-555-1234 --password hiddensecret
```

One of the options --email or --netid is required to name the record. The complete options are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>--add, required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m</td>
<td>--email, email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>--netid, &quot;netid&quot; (a username in an external system such as a directory – see Authentication Methods for details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p</td>
<td>--password, a password for the account. Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To list accounts:

```
[dspace]/bin/dspace user --list
```

This simply lists some characteristics of each EPerson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-L</td>
<td>--list</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To modify an account:

```
[dspace]/bin/dspace user --modify -m george@example.com
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-M</td>
<td>--modify</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m</td>
<td>--email</td>
<td>identify the account by email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>--netid</td>
<td>identify the account by netid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g</td>
<td>--givenname</td>
<td>First or given name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>--surname</td>
<td>Last or surname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t</td>
<td>--telephone</td>
<td>telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l</td>
<td>--language</td>
<td>preferred language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c</td>
<td>--requireCertificate</td>
<td>certificate required?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-C</td>
<td>--canLogIn</td>
<td>is the account enabled or disabled?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>--newEmail</td>
<td>set or change email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I</td>
<td>--newNetid</td>
<td>set or change netid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w</td>
<td>--newPassword</td>
<td>set or change password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To delete an account:

```
[dspace]/bin/dspace user --delete -n martha
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-d</td>
<td>--delete</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m</td>
<td>--email</td>
<td>identify the account by email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>--netid</td>
<td>identify the account by netid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Groomer

This tool inspects all user accounts for several conditions.
### Find accounts with unsalted passwords

Earlier versions of DSpace used an "unsalted hash" method to protect user passwords. Recent versions use a salted hash. You can find accounts which have never been converted to salted hashing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>--aging</td>
<td>find accounts not logged in since a given date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>--unsalted</td>
<td>find accounts not using salted password hashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b</td>
<td>--before</td>
<td>date cutoff for --aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d</td>
<td>--delete</td>
<td>delete disused accounts (used with --aging)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Discovering accounts with unsalted password hashes

```bash
[DSpace]/bin/dspace dspace run org.dspace.eperson.Groomer -u
```

The output is a list of email addresses for matching accounts.

### Find (and perhaps delete) disused accounts

You can list accounts which have not logged on since a given date:

#### Discovering disused accounts

```bash
[DSpace]/bin/dspace dspace run org.dspace.eperson.Groomer -a -b 07/20/1969
```

The output is a tab-separated-value table of the EPerson ID, last login date, email address, netid, and full name for each matching account.

You can also have the tool delete matching accounts:

#### Deleting disused accounts

```bash
[DSpace]/bin/dspace dspace run org.dspace.eperson.Groomer -a -b 07/20/1969 -d
```

### Cryptographic properties

The cryptographic properties used for generating the salted hashes, to ensure encryption at rest for user passwords, can be found and adjusted in: