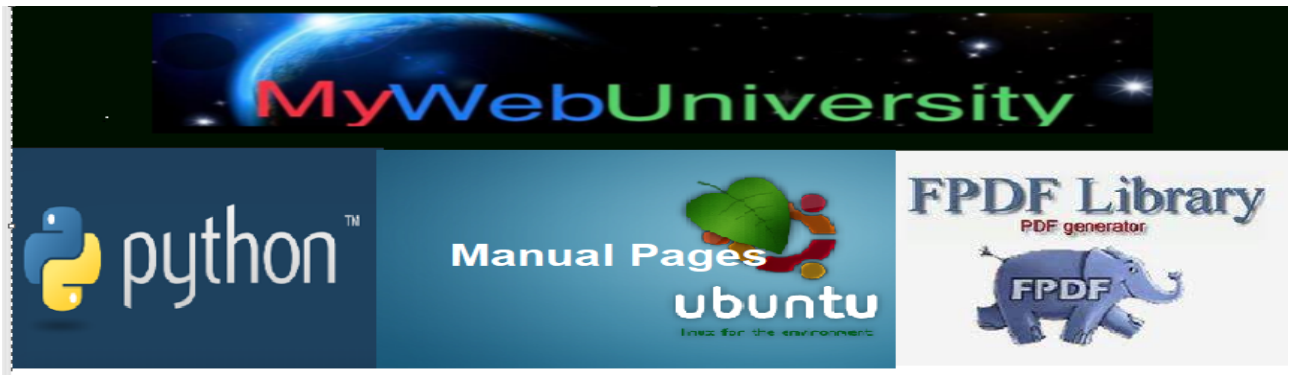

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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'lslogins.1'

$ man lslogins.1

LSLOGINS(1) User Commands LSLOGINS(1)

NAME

lslogins - display information about known users in the system

SYNOPSIS

lslogins [options] [-s|-u[=UID]] [-g groups] [-l logins] [username]

DESCRIPTION

Examine the wtmp and btmp logs, /etc/shadow (if necessary) and /passwd and output the desired data.

The optional argument username forces lslogins to print all available details about the specified user only. In this case the output format is different than in case of -l or -g and unknown is username reported as an error.

The default action is to list info about all the users in the system.

OPTIONS

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --acc-expiration

Display data about the date of last password change and the account expiration date (see shadow(5) for more info). (Requires root privileges.)

--btmp-file path

Alternate path for btmp.

-c, --colon-separate

Separate info about each user with a colon instead of a newline.

-e, --export

Output data in the format of NAME=VALUE. See also option --shell.

-f, --failed

Display data about the users' last failed login attempts.

-G, --supp-groups

Show information about supplementary groups.

-g, --groups groups

Only show data of users belonging to groups. More than one group may be specified; the list has to be comma-separated. Unknown group names are ignored.

Note that the relation between user and group may be invisible for the primary group if the user is not explicitly specified as group member (e.g., in /etc/group). If the command lslogins scans for groups then it uses the groups database only, and the user database with primary GID is not used at all.

-L, --last

Display data containing information about the users' last login sessions.

-l, --logins logins

Only show data of users with a login specified in logins (user names or user IDs). More than one login may be specified; the list has to be comma-separated. Unknown login names are ignored.

-n, --newline

Display each piece of information on a separate line.

--noheadings

Do not print a header line.

--notruncate

Don?t truncate output.

-o, --output list

Specify which output columns to print. The default list of columns may be extended if list is specified in the format +list.

--output-all

Output all available columns. --help to get a list of all supported columns.

-p, --pwd

Display information related to login by password (see also -afL).

-r, --raw

Raw output (no columnation).

-s, --system-accs

Show system accounts. These are by default all accounts with a UID between 101 and 999 (inclusive), with the exception of either nobody or nfsnobody (UID 65534). This hardcoded default may be overwritten by parameters SYS_UID_MIN and SYS_UID_MAX in the file /etc/login.defs.

--time-format type

Display dates in short, full or iso format. The default is short, this time format is designed to be space efficient and human readable.

-u, --user-accs

Show user accounts. These are by default all accounts with UID above 1000 (inclusive), with the exception of either nobody or nfsnobody (UID 65534). This hardcoded default maybe overwritten by parameters UID_MIN and UID_MAX in the file /etc/login.defs.

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

-V, --version

Display version and exit.

--wtmp-file path

Alternate path for wtmp.

--lastlog path

Alternate path for lastlog(8).

-y, --shell

The column name will be modified to contain only characters allowed for shell variable identifiers. This is usable, for example, with --export. Note that this feature has been automatically enabled for --export in version 2.37, but due to compatibility issues, now it?s necessary to request this behavior by --shell.

-Z, --context

Display the users' security context.

-z, --print0

Delimit user entries with a nul character, instead of a newline.

EXIT STATUS

0

if OK,

1

if incorrect arguments specified,

2

if a serious error occurs (e.g., a corrupt log).

NOTES

The default UID thresholds are read from /etc/login.defs.

Password status

Multiple fields describe password status.

"Password is locked"

The password is prefixed by '!!', and the user cannot login although the password is set or empty. This is common for new accounts without a set password.

"Password not required (empty)"

The password is not set (hash is missing); this is common for locked system accounts. Not requiring a password does not mean the user can log-in without a password. It depends on the password "lock" status.

"Login by password disabled"

'yes' means that there is no valid password. The password hash is missing, or the hash method is unknown or contains invalid chars.

HISTORY

The lslogins utility is inspired by the logins utility, which first appeared in FreeBSD 4.10.

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SEE ALSO

group(5), passwd(5), shadow(5), utmp(5)

REPORTING BUGS

For bug reports, use the issue tracker <https://github.com/util-linux/util-linux/issues>.

AVAILABILITY

The lslogins command is part of the util-linux package which can be downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.