Day 3 – Phase 3: User, Group, and Permissions Management

```
1)
    J∓1
                                      aya@aya-VirtualBox: ~
                                                                    Q
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd ~
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ sudo groupadd iot group
   [sudo] password for aya:
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ gentent group iot_group
   Command 'gentent' not found, did you mean:
    command 'getent' from deb libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.10)
     command 'gentest' from deb samba-testsuite (2:4.15.13+dfsg-Oubuntu1.7)
    ry: sudo apt install <deb name>
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ sudo gpasswd -a aya iot_group
   Adding user aya to group iot group
2)
                                      aya@aya-VirtualBox: ~
                                                                    Q
     ſŦ
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd ~
    va@ava-VirtualBox:~$ sudo adduser develop
    sudo] password for aya:
   Adding user `develop' ...
   Adding new group `develop' (1004) ...
Adding new user `develop' (1003) with group `develop' ...
Creating home directory `/home/develop' ...
   Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
   New password:
   BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
   Retype new password:
   passwd: password updated successfully
   changing the user information for develop
   nter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
            Full Name []:
            Room Number []:
            Work Phone []:
           Home Phone []:
            Other []:
   [s the information correct? [Y/n] y
   aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ sudo gpasswd -a develop iot group
   Adding user develop to group iot_group
3)
```

aya@aya-VirtualBox:~ Q ≡ − □ ×
aya@aya-VirtualBox:~\$ sudo chown develop:iot\_group iot\_logger

4)

```
aya@aya-VirtualBox: ~
                                                               Q
                                                                              aya@aya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd ~
aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ sudo chmod 660 iot_logger
[sudo] password for aya:
aya@aya-VirtualBox:~$ ls -l
total 44
                                 Desktop أغن 30 23:14 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 3 aya
                      aya
                                 لْمِغْنُ 27 4096 14:45
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
                                 Downloads إغض 27 14:45
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
iot_logger بُض 30 12:16 drw-rw--- 5 develop iot_group 4096 22:16
                                 Music أَغُن 27 14:45 4096
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
                                 4096 14:45 27 من Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
                                 Public بغن 27 14:45 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
drwxrwxr-x 2 aya
                                 لَبْغُنَ 30 22:15 4096
                      aya
                                 لِمَن 27 4096 14:55
drwx----- 4 aya
                      aya
                                 لِّغَن 27 4096 14:45
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
                                 4096 14:45 27
drwxr-xr-x 2 aya
                      aya
```

5)

```
a@aya-VirtualBox:~$ su develop
Password:
develop@aya-VirtualBox:/home/aya$ cat iot_logger
cat: iot_logger: Permission denied
develop@aya-VirtualBox:/home/aya$ echo "testing"> iot_logger
bash: iot_logger: Permission denied
fevelop@aya-VirtualBox:/home/aya$ exit
exit

aya@aya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo userdel -r develop

userdel: develop mail spool (/var/mail/develop) not found

aya@aya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo deluser -r develop

Option r is ambiguous (remove-all-files, remove-home)
  ption it is ambiguous (remove-att-fites
eluser USER
remove a normal user from the system
example: deluser mike
                                                           remove the users home directory and mail spool remove all files owned by user backup files before removing. target directory for the backups. Default is the current directory. only remove if system user
  --remove-home
--remove-all-files
   --backup
--backup-to <DIR>
   --system
 delgroup GROUP
Jetgroup GROUP
deluser --group GROUP
remove a group from the system
example: deluser --group students
                                                           only remove if system group only remove if no members left
  --system
--only-if-empty
 eluser USER GROUP
  remove the user from a group example: deluser mike students
   eneral options:
  aya@aya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo deluser develop
/usr/sbin/deulser: The user `develop' does not exist.
```

## **Open-Ended Questions**

- 1) Files permissions:  $r (read) \rightarrow I$  can see the file's contents,  $w (write) \rightarrow I$  can modify the file's contents, and  $x (execute) \rightarrow I$  can run the file to change from a program to a process.
  - Directories permissions:  $r \text{ (read)} \rightarrow I \text{ can list files inside the directory (with ls), } w \text{ (write)} \rightarrow I \text{ can create, delete, or rename files inside the directory, and } x \text{ (execute)} \rightarrow I \text{ can get into the directory (cd) and access files inside (without x, I can't access anything inside, even if I have the "r" permission).}$
  - "ls -l": if it is a file, it gives "-" (regular file) + the (r, w, x) permissions and for the directories, it gives "d" (directory) + the (r, w, x) permissions.
- 2) Permissions (r, w, x) can be expressed in numbers instead of letters, additionally it is written as permissions for owner, group, and other users. A permission like: -rwxr-x— = 750 (7 for user, 5 for group, 0 for others).

  Umask: check and change default access rights for instance if I write umask is 022, the new file will be rw-r--r- (user rw, group r, others r) because the default for files=666, so 666 022 = 644 which is the rw-r--r-. For the directories, the default = 777, so 777 022 = 755, resulting in a new dir will be rwxr-xr-x (user gets all permissions, group read/execute, others read/execute).
- 3) The root user is the superuser with Username: root, UID = 0 and it is considered dangerous because it has unrestricted access to the entire system: it can read, write, and execute any file, change permissions, install/remove software, create/delete users, and modify system configuration. In more detail, the root bypasses all security checks which can lead to an accidental damage (one wrong command can break the entire system "rm -rf / (deletes everything)". On the other hand, the normal user is created by the system administrator (e.g., aya), having a unique UID and limited permissions (e.g. can access only their own home directory (/home/aya), cannot modify system files outside their home, and needs sudo to perform admin tasks).