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INT305: Network Security and Protocols – Lab 1: User Management

Secure account management is critical in operating systems as it ensures the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data and systems. Proper account management helps protect against unauthorized access, mitigates the risk of data breaches, and helps maintain user identity through effective authentication and authorization processes. This is especially important in environments where the operating system manages multiple users and applications, fostering a secure computing environment.

A new user named student1 was Create using **sudo adduser student1** and this was verified to know whether the user account was created successfully using command **id student1**. This shows the user id

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~]
 -$ sudo adduser student1
[sudo] password for kali:
info: Adding user `student1'
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `student1' (1001) ...
info: Adding new user `student1' (1001) with group `student1 (1001)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/student1' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for student1
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
         Full Name []:
         Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `student1' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `student1' to group `users' ...
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~]
 -$ id student1
uid=1001(student1) gid=1001(student1) groups=1001(student1),100(users)
```

INT305: Lab 2: File and Directory Permissions

A file was created and name manage.txt, ls -l command is used to list the permission of the file and chmod was used to change the file permissions to 755 which gave user read, write and execute, group to read and execute, while others also have read and execute permission on the file.

Sudo chown owner: group group-name directory name, was used to change owner and group of a folder called project to student1 and students.

Example: sudo chown student: students project

```
-(kali⊛kali)-[~]
$ sudo chown student1:students project
__(kali⊗kali)-[~]
$ ls -l
total 44
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                     kali
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Documents
                     kali
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Downloads
                     kali
                     kali
                               44 Dec 23 15:58 manage.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                     kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Music
drwxrwxr-x 2 kali
                              4096 Dec 23 16:14 myfolder
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                     kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 student1 students 4096 Dec 23 16:16 project
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
                     kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Templates
                     kali
                              4096 Dec 23 09:38 Videos
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali
  -(kali⊕kali)-[~]
```