

Managing Access Control in Linux

(CompTIA Security + SY - 601)

Objectives:

- > To create users and groups
- > To add users to a group
- > To create directories and files
- > To configure ownership and permissions

Resources:

- ➤ Kali Virtual Machine (PT1-Kali VM)
- > Command line tools

Instructions:

Create users and groups

- ➤ Sign-in to PT1- Kali VM
- From the toolbar at the top of the Desktop, open the Terminal



Run the following command to create a new user named user01

root@KALT:~# useradd user01

Run the following command to set a password for user 01

rootaKALT:~# passwd user01

When prompted, enter and confirm the password, Pa\$\$w0rd

```
New password:

Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

Repeat the above steps to create user 02, and then set Pa\$\$w0rd as password

> Run the following command to create a new group named admins

ootaKALI:~# groupadd admins

Create a second group named devs

root@KALI:~# groupadd devs

➤ Add user01 to the admins group

rootaKALT:~# usermod -aG admins user01

Run these commands to verify the group memberships

```
id user01

► Manage groups.

tail /etc/group
```

```
root@(41:-# id user01
uid=1000(user01) gid=1000(user01) groups=1000(user01),1002(admins)
root@(41:-# tail /etc/group
postdrop:x:143:
bind:x:144:
redis:x:145:
ts:x:146:
nm-openvpn:x:147:
nm-openconnect:x:148:
user01:x:1000:
user02:x:1001:
admins:x:1002:user01
devs:x:1003:
```

➤ Add user02 to the devs group

root@KALT:~# usermod -aG devs user02

Create directories and files

> Run the following commands to create three directories

```
mkdir /projects

mkdir /projects/ITprojects

mkdir /projects/devprojects

MOOTONKALI: # usermod -aG devs user02

MOOTONKALI: # mkdir /projects

MOOTONKALI: # mkdir /projects/ITprojects/
```

> Run the following commands to create two files

:-# mkdir /projects/devprojects

```
touch /projects/ITprojects/servers.txt

touch /projects/devprojects/programming
```

Configure ownership

➤ Run the following commands to display the current default permissions on the contents of the /labs directory

ls -ld /projects

```
rootaMALT:~# ls -ld /projects
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Jul 16 06:28 /projects
```

Run the following commands to change ownership from root to the specified users and groups:

```
'oot@KALT:~# chown -R user01:admins /projects/ITprojects
```

```
rootnWALT:~# ls -ld /projects
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Jul 16 06:28 /projects
```

> Run the following command to display the user and group associations for the /projects /itprojects directory itself

```
ls -ld /projects/ITprojects
```

```
rootaKALI:~# ls -ld /projects/ITprojects
drwxr-xr-x 2 user01 admins 4096 Jul 16 06:31 /projects/ITprojects
```

> Run the following command to display the user and group associations for the contents of the /projects/ITprojects directory

```
root@KALT:~# ls -l /projects/ITprojects
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 user01 admins 0 Jul 16 06:31 servers.txt
```

Configure Permissions

Run the following command to display the current permissions for the
 /projects/ITprojects directory

```
ls -ld /projects/ITprojects
```

```
rootaKALT:~# ls -ld /projects/ITprojects
drwxr-xr-x 2 user01 admins 4096 Jul 16 06:31 /projects/ITprojects
```

Configure the permissions according to the table below. You may select the *set the permissions* section below if you need a reminder on how to configure permissions

Resource:	User/Group:	Access Level:
/projects/ITprojects	user01/admins	rwxrwxr- x
/projects/devprojects	user02/devs	rwxrwxr- x
► Set the permissions		

Observations:

- ➤ Users and groups were created successfully.
- ➤ Users were added to their respective groups.
- > Directories and files were created and ownership was assigned correctly.
- Permissions were configured and verified for accuracy.

Results:

- > Successful creation and configuration of users, groups, directories, and files.
- Accurate assignment of ownership and permissions.

Conclusion:

The lab effectively demonstrated managing access control in Linux by creating users, groups, directories, and files, and configuring their ownership and permissions, ensuring secure and organized access management.

Future Work:

- Automate user and group management with scripts.
- > Implement more granular permission settings for specific use cases.
- Explore additional security measures like SELinux for enhanced access control.