

Linux & Bash Essentials

1. Quota allocation mechanism.

Create a new user, say, `utest`, limit the available disk space for this user to **soft**: 100M and **hard**: 150M.

The screenshot shows a Linux terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo groupadd say
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo useradd -g say -s /bin/bash -d /home/say -n say
useradd: cannot lock /etc/passwd; try again later.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo useradd -g say -s /bin/bash -d /home/say -n say
passwd: You may not view or modify password information for say.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo passwd say
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo id say
uid=1003(say) gid=1003(say) groups=1003(say)
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ ls /home/say/
total 0
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo groupadd utest
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ useradd -g utest -s /bin/bash -d /home/utest -n utest
useradd: Permission denied.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo useradd -g utest -s /bin/bash -d /home/utest -n utest
passwd: You may not view or modify password information for utest.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo passwd utest
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ sudo id utest
uid=1004(utest) gid=1004(utest) groups=1004(utest)
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$
```

The Google Docs document titled "Module 4 Linux & Bash Essentials TASK 4.7" contains the following text:

Part1. Quota allocation mechanism.

Employing commands from presentation #4.6, create a new user, say, `utest`. Based on the quota mechanism, limit the available disk space for this user to **soft**: 100M and **hard**: 150M.

Then, using Midnight Commander (since MC shows warnings about exceeding the limits of available to a user disk space), copy content of `/usr` directory to `utest`'s home directory (actually, `/usr` isn't mandatory, you are free to copy any other data, the only condition is sufficient total size of the files to copy).

Note: if `/home` is not a mount point, then the `mount` and `quotaon` commands should be called with respect to the root partition `/`.

Note 2: Please, put into your report screenshots of your terminal window with the executed commands, along with screenshots of MC panels over which quota warnings are shown (i.e. warnings about exceeding soft and hard limits).

Part2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

In what follows, we assume that there are two users: `guest` (included into the list of sudoers) and `utest`. None of the users is the superuser (i.e. UIDs of the users differ from 0).

The most task: to allow user `utest` visit `guest`'s home directory.

The average task: to acquaint yourself with the basics of ACL and verify the fact that ACL privileges override the `chmod` ones.

Before proceeding to the task execution, please, visit the [linux.org](https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux) page describing ACL, <https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux>.

Every step of execution should be stored into some file `/var/log` directory (use `logger`, please).

1. Based on given in presentation #4.7 instructions, turn on and set up the ACL. **Caution!** The fact that the ACL package is installed as `acl` doesn't mean that the ACL package is installed.

The screenshot shows a Linux terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$ cat /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(8).
#
# file system      mount point      <type>  <options>      <dump>  <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=3f682072-9669-424c-b3fc-8bfaec66837b /                ext4      errors=remount-ro,usrquota,grpquota 0        1
/swapfile          none              swap    sw              0        0
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: ~$
```

The Google Docs document titled "Module 4 Linux & Bash Essentials TASK 4.7" contains the following text:

Part2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

In what follows, we assume that there are two users: `guest` (included into the list of sudoers) and `utest`. None of the users is the superuser (i.e. UIDs of the users differ from 0).

The most task: to allow user `utest` visit `guest`'s home directory.

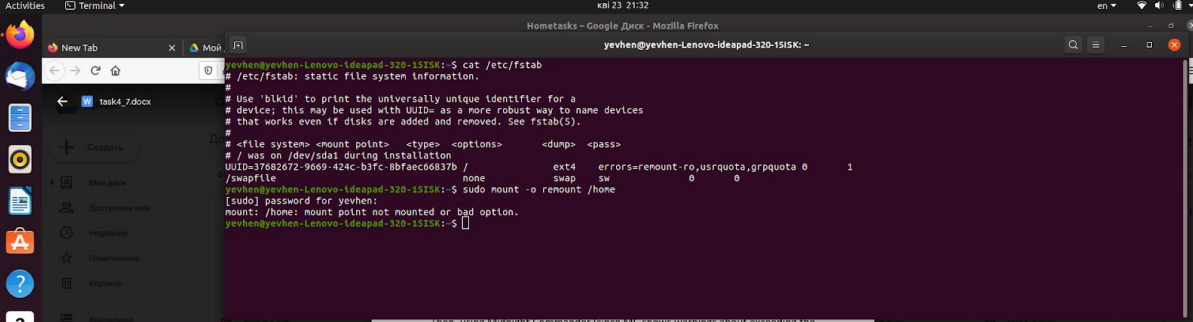
The average task: to acquaint yourself with the basics of ACL and verify the fact that ACL privileges override the `chmod` ones.

Before proceeding to the task execution, please, visit the [linux.org](https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux) page describing ACL, <https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux>.

Every step of execution should be stored into some file `/var/log` directory (use `logger`, please).

1. Based on given in presentation #4.7 instructions, turn on and set up the ACL. **Caution!** The fact that the ACL package is installed as `acl` doesn't mean that the ACL package is installed.

/home is not a mount point, then the mount and quotaon commands called with respect to the root partition /.



```
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$ cat /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
#<file system> <mount point> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=37682672-9669-424c-b3fc-8bfaec6837b / ext4 errors=remount-ro,usrquota,grpquota 0 1
/swapfile none swap sw 0 0
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$ sudo mount -o remount /home
[sudo] password for yevhen:
mount: /home: mount point not mounted or bad option.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$
```

Then, using Midnight Commander (since MC shows warnings about exceeding the limits of available to a user disk space), copy content of /usr directory to utest's home directory (actually, /usr isn't mandatory, you are free to copy any other data, the only condition is sufficient total size of the files to copy).

Note: if /home is not a mount point, then the **mount** and **quotaon** commands should be called with respect to the root partition /.

Note 2: Please, put into your report screenshots of your terminal window with the executed commands, along with screenshots of MC panels over which quota warnings are shown (i.e. warnings about exceeding soft and hard limits).

Part2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

In what follows, we assume that there are two users: *guest* (included into the list of sudoers) and *utest*. None of the users is the superuser (i.e. UID of the users differ from 0).

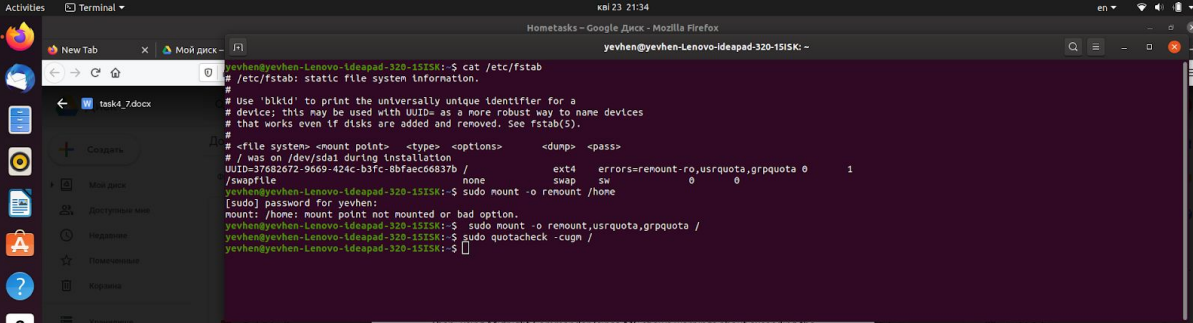
The most task: to allow user *utest* visit *guest*'s home directory.

The average task: to acquaint yourself with the basics of ACL and verify the fact that ACL privileges override the **chmod** ones.

Before proceeding to the task execution, please, visit the [linux.org](https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux) page describing ACL, <https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux>.

Every step of execution should be stored into some file **/var/log** directory (use logger, please).

1. Based on given in presentation #4.2 instructions, turn on and set up the ACL. **Caution!** The fact that the "ad" flag on by default, doesn't mean that the ACL package is installed.



```
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$ cat /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
#<file system> <mount point> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=37682672-9669-424c-b3fc-8bfaec6837b / ext4 errors=remount-ro,usrquota,grpquota 0 1
/swapfile none swap sw 0 0
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$ sudo mount -o remount,usrquota,grpquota /
[sudo] password for yevhen:
mount: /home: mount point not mounted or bad option.
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$ sudo quotaon -cugn /
yevhen@yevhen-Lenovo-IdeaPad-320-15ISK:~$
```

Then, using Midnight Commander (since MC shows warnings about exceeding the limits of available to a user disk space), copy content of /usr directory to utest's home directory (actually, /usr isn't mandatory, you are free to copy any other data, the only condition is sufficient total size of the files to copy).

Note: if /home is not a mount point, then the **mount** and **quotaon** commands should be called with respect to the root partition /.

Note 2: Please, put into your report screenshots of your terminal window with the executed commands, along with screenshots of MC panels over which quota warnings are shown (i.e. warnings about exceeding soft and hard limits).

Part2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

In what follows, we assume that there are two users: *guest* (included into the list of sudoers) and *utest*. None of the users is the superuser (i.e. UID of the users differ from 0).

The most task: to allow user *utest* visit *guest*'s home directory.

The average task: to acquaint yourself with the basics of ACL and verify the fact that ACL privileges override the **chmod** ones.

Before proceeding to the task execution, please, visit the [linux.org](https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux) page describing ACL, <https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux>.

Every step of execution should be stored into some file **/var/log** directory (use logger, please).

1. Based on given in presentation #4.2 instructions, turn on and set up the ACL. **Caution!** The fact that the "ad" flag on by default, doesn't mean that the ACL package is installed.

Set limit quota

The terminal window shows the command `diskquotas` for user `say` (uid 1003) on the `/dev/sda1` filesystem. The output shows the current limits for blocks, soft, hard, inodes, soft, and hard.

Filesystem	blocks	soft	hard	inodes	soft	hard
/dev/sda1	16	0	0	4	0	0

The terminal also shows the command `mount -o quotaon /dev/sda1` to enable quotas on the filesystem.

Part2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

In what follows, we assume that there are two users: `guest` (included into the list of sudoers) and `utest`. None of the users is the superuser (i.e. UIDs of the users differ from 0).

The most task: to allow user `utest` visit `guest`'s home directory.

The average task: to acquaint yourself with the basics of ACL and verify the fact that ACL privileges override the `chmod` ones.

Before proceeding to the task execution, please, visit the [linux.org](https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux) page describing ACL, <https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-manage-acls-on-linux>.

Every step of execution should be stored into some file `/var/log` directory (use logger, please).

1. Based on given in presentation #4.7 instructions, turn on and set up the ACL. Caution! The fact that the system has been mounted with the "acl" flag on by default, doesn't mean that the ACL package is installed.

The terminal window shows the command `repquota -au` being executed. The output displays the report for user quotas on device `/dev/sda1`, including block and file limits for various users.

User	used	soft	hard	Block limits	used	soft	hard	File limits	grace
root	14670736	0	0	345274	0	0	0	0	0
nail	1516	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0
nobody	104371080	0	0	502534	0	0	0	0	0
systemd-timesync	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
systemd-network	52	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
syslog	35620	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
_apt	28	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
avahi-autoipd	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
dnsmasq	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
speech-dispatcher	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
nm-openvpn	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
whoopsie	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
colord	50	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
hplip	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
geoclue	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
gdm	1548	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0
yevhen	32585356	0	0	104594	0	0	0	0	0
user	20	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
guest	36	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
say	16	102400	153600	4	0	0	0	0	0
utest	10	102400	153600	4	0	0	0	0	0
#500	50236	0	0	3377	0	0	0	0	0
#192	24	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

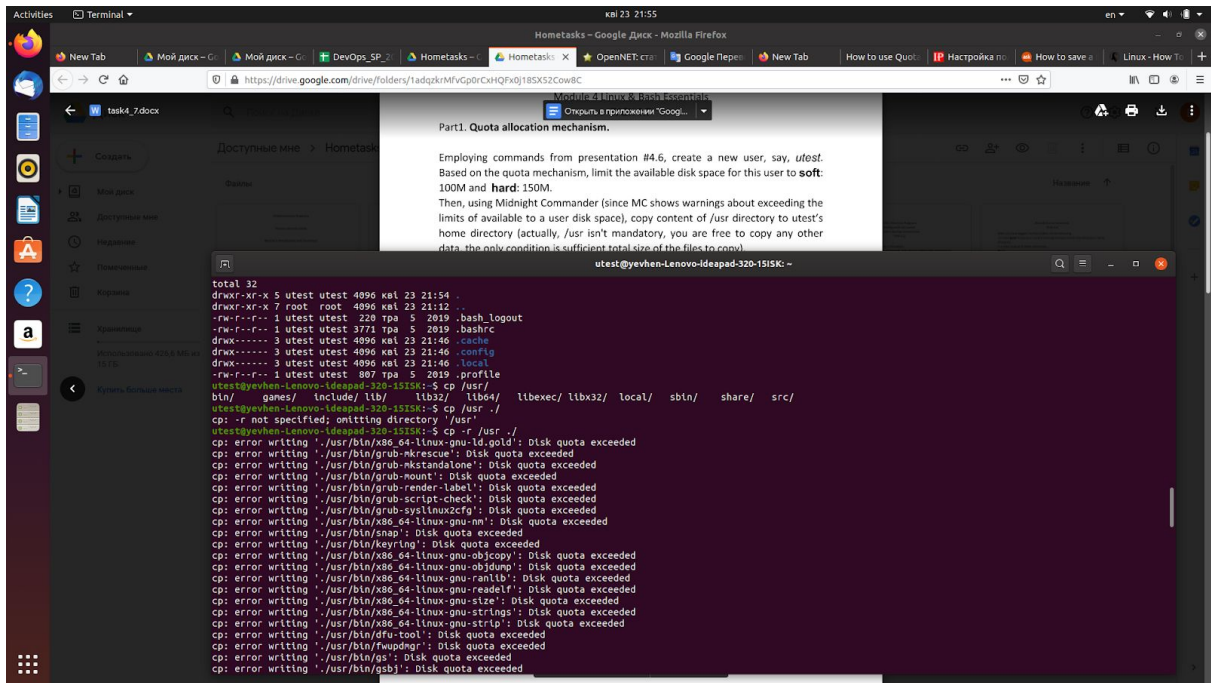
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window is open, displaying the output of the 'history' command. The terminal prompt is 'utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15'. The history shows the following commands:

```

1
2 history
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15$ ls
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15$ sudo su -
[utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15]$ cat /etc/passwd
[utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15]$

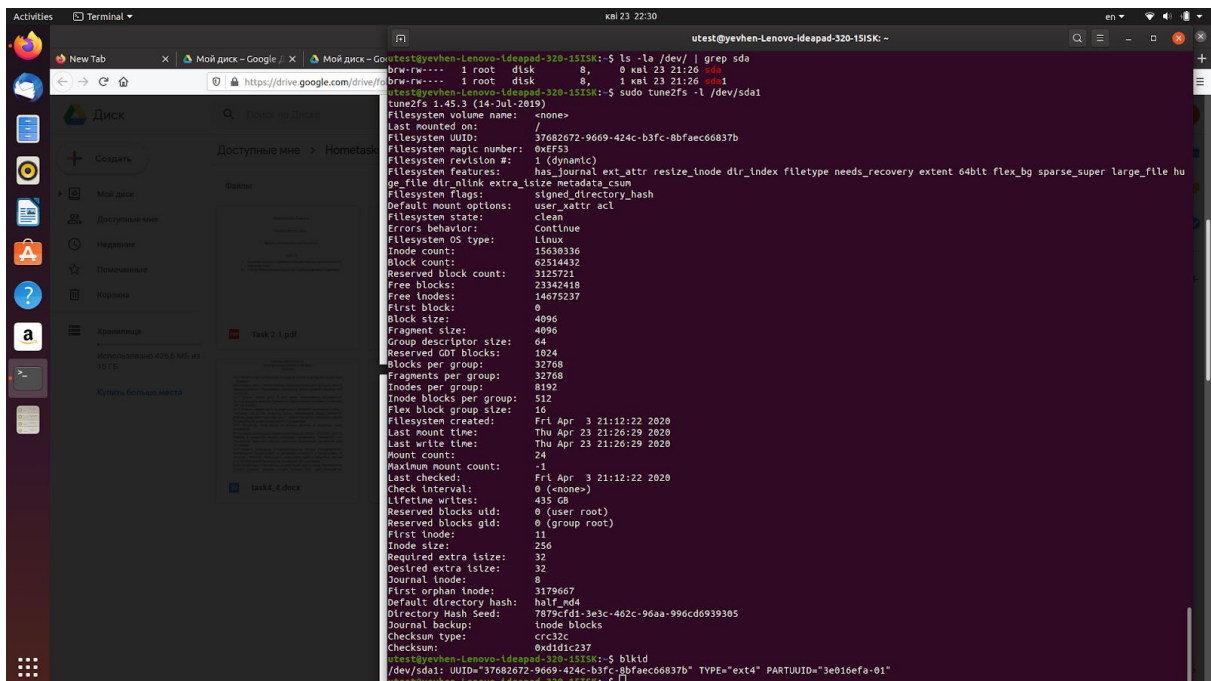
```

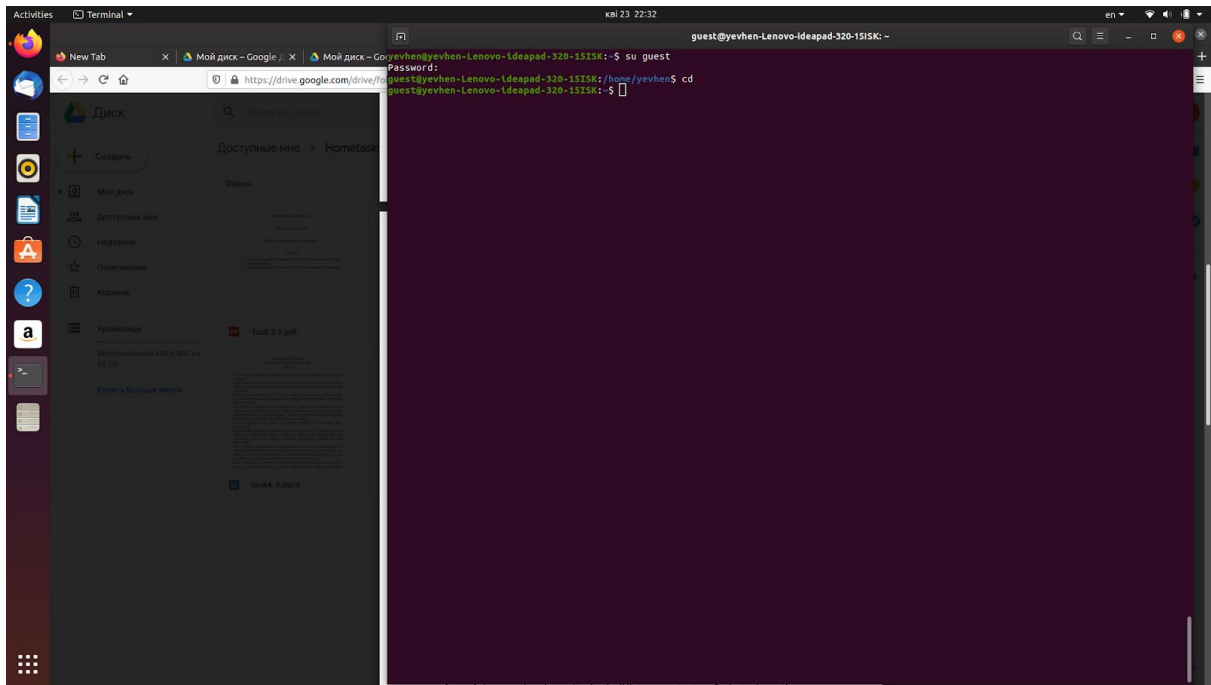
In the background, a document editor is open, showing a file named 'task4_6.docx'. The document contains text in Russian and English, including 'EPAM University Programs', 'DevOps external course', 'Module 4 Linux & Bash Essentials', and 'TASK 4.6'. The document also includes instructions for user management, such as creating a new user 'user' and setting its password.



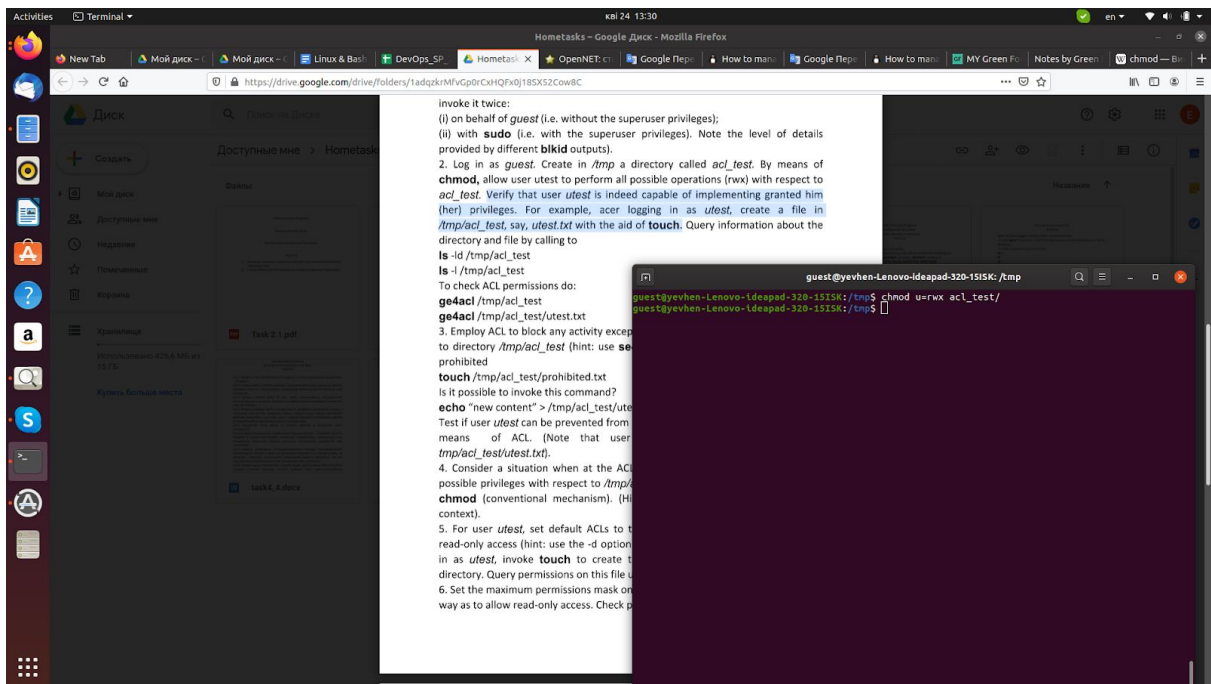
2. Access Control Lists, ACLs

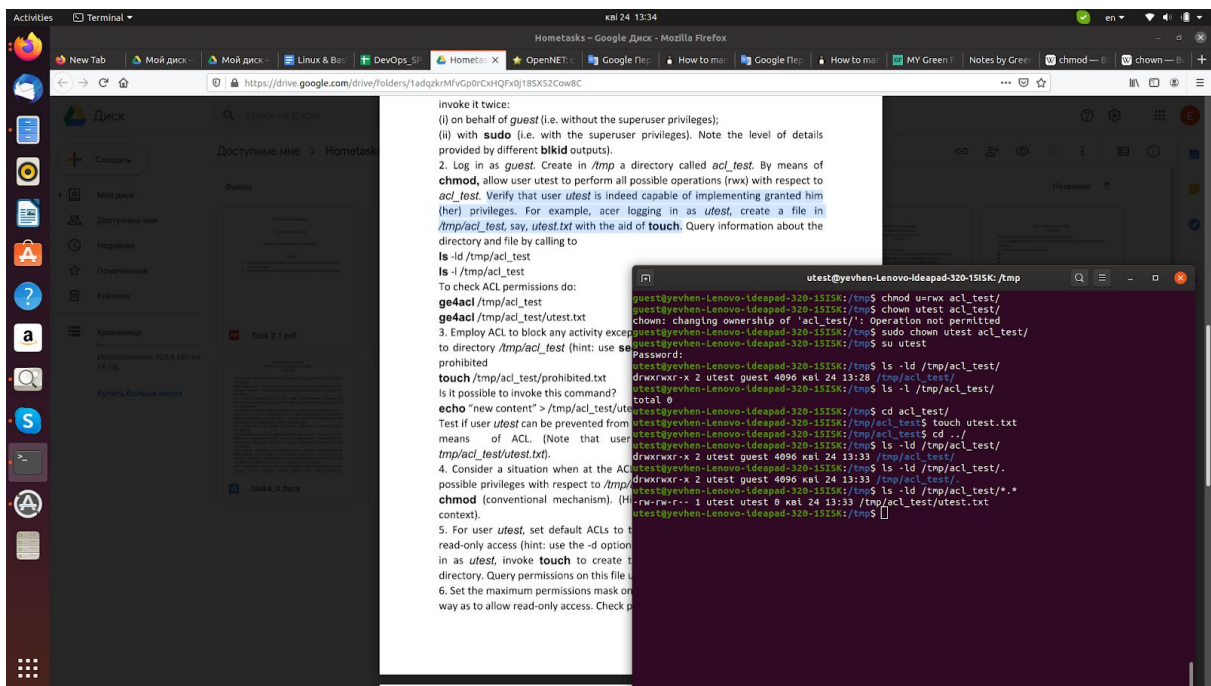
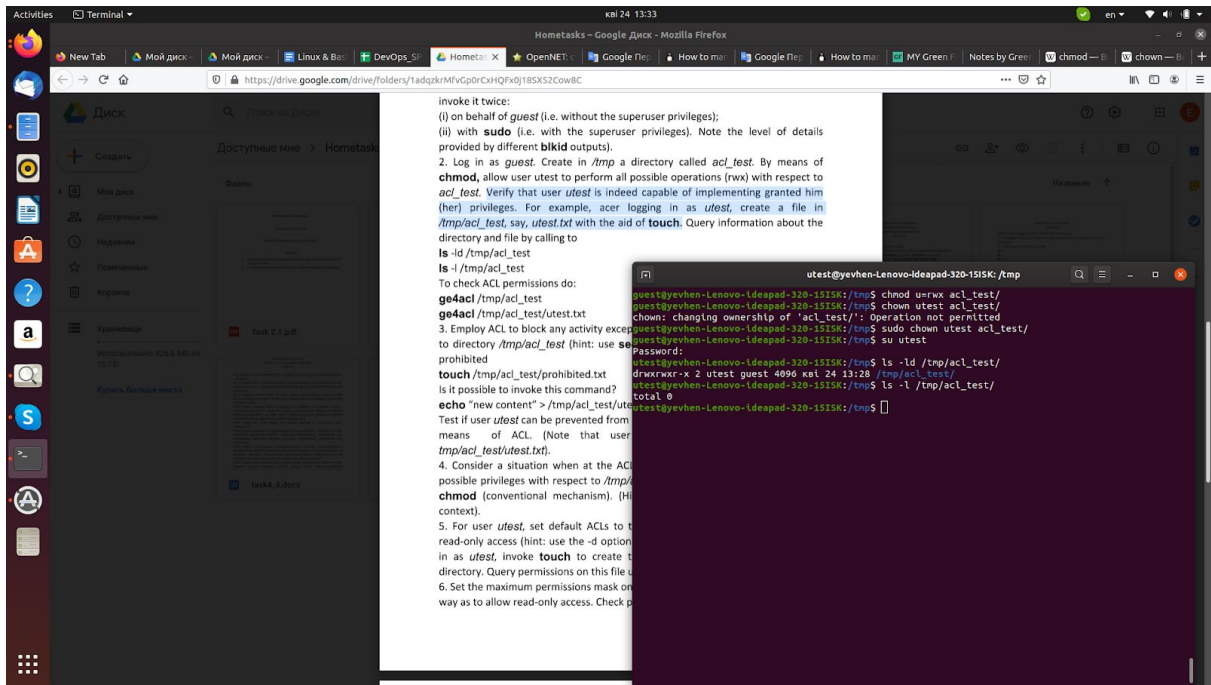
2.1. Check if the "acl" flag is on.

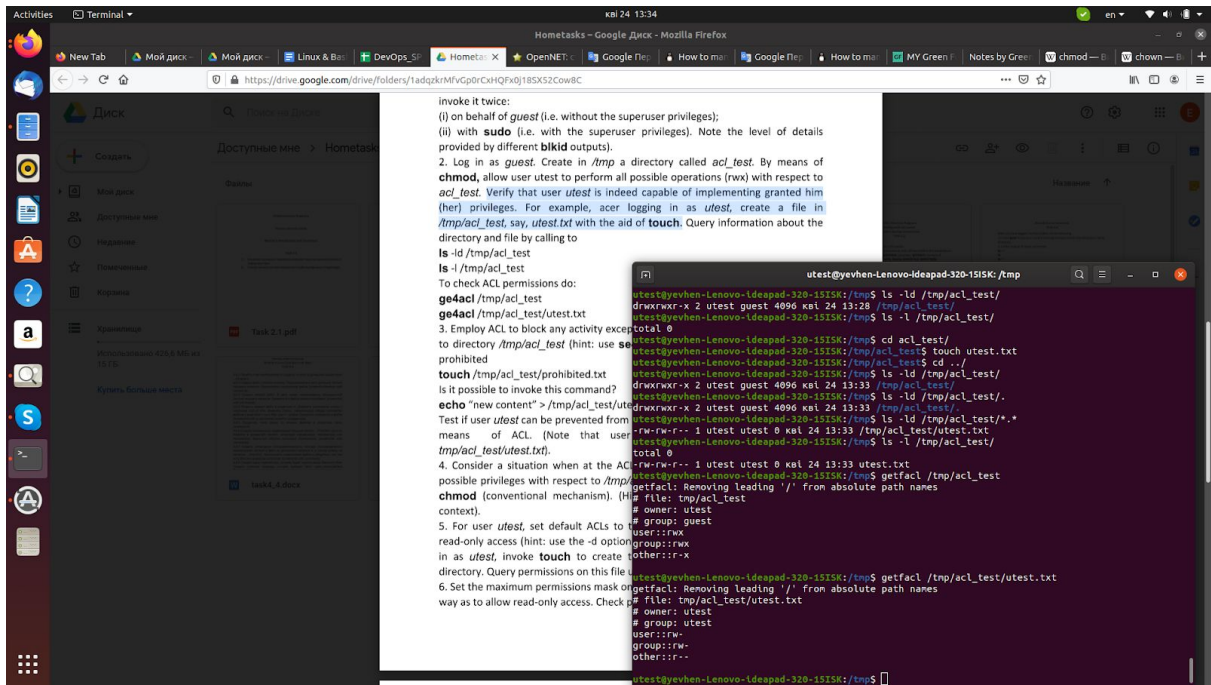




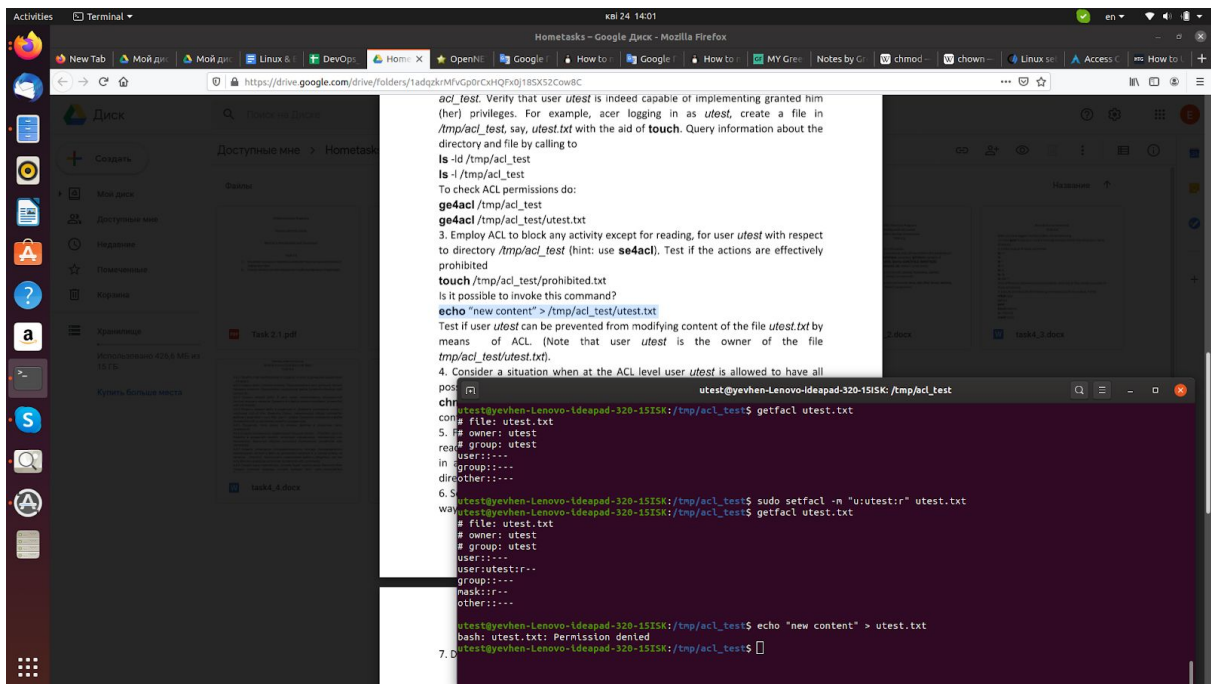
2.2 allow user utest to perform all possible operations



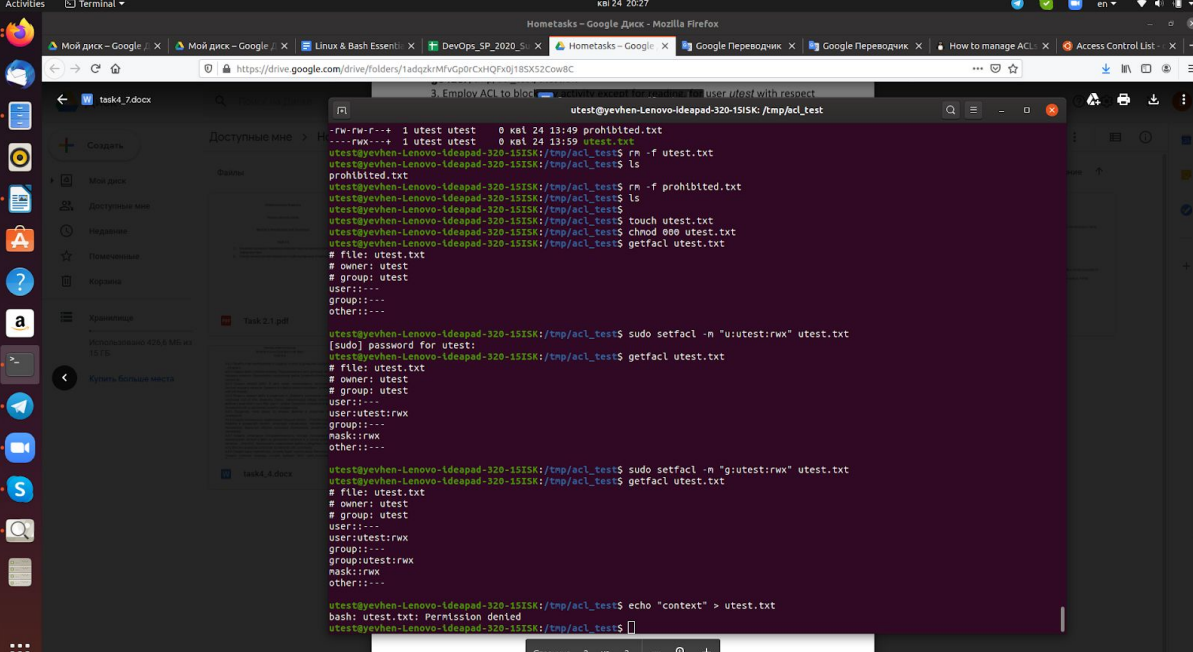




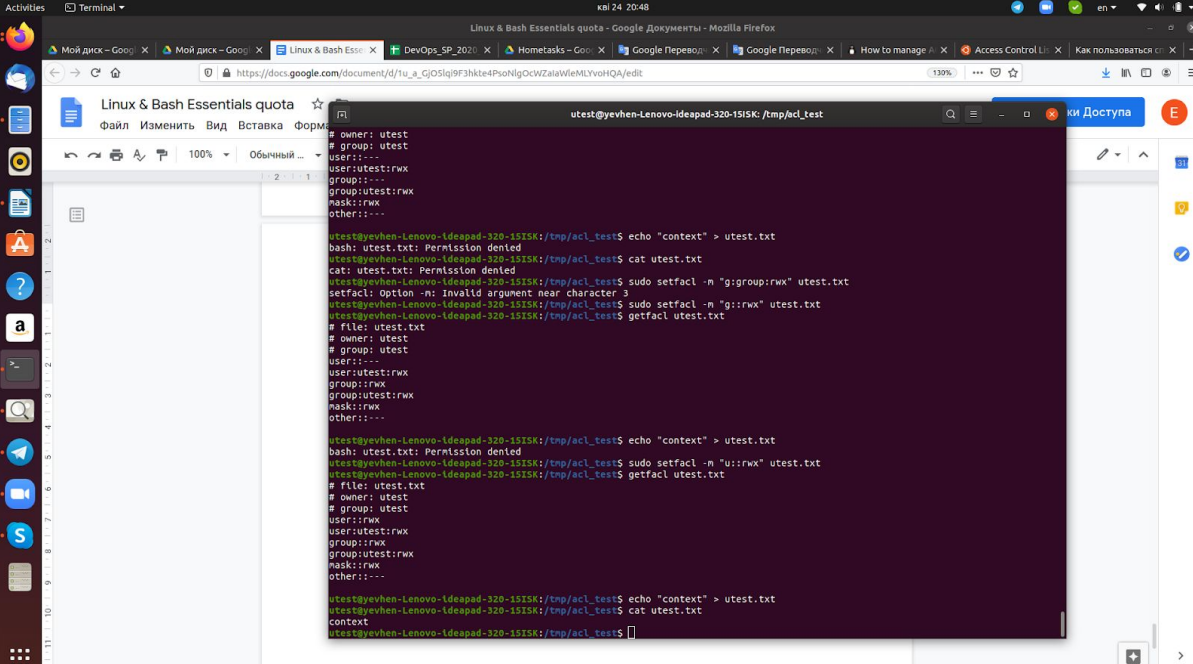
2.3. Employ ACL to block any activity except for reading,



2.4. Test setfacl privileges

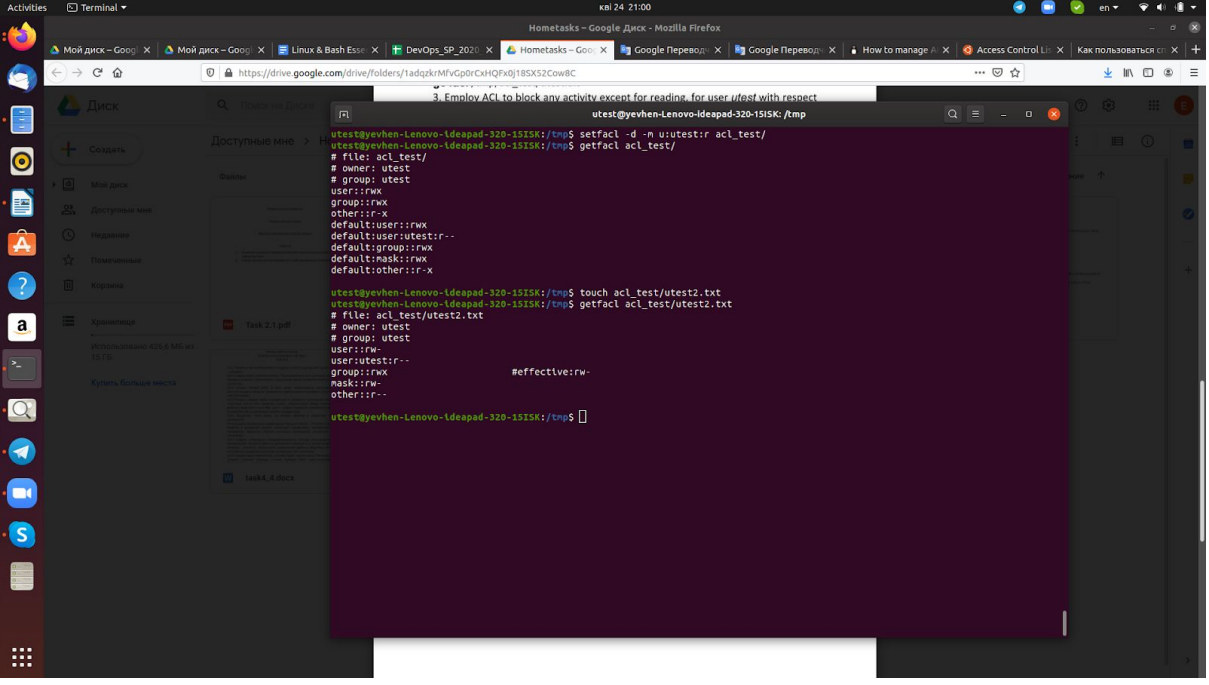


```
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test
-rw-rw-r-- 1 utest utest 0 kcl 24 13:49 prohibited.txt
---rw-rw-r-- 1 utest utest 0 kcl 24 13:59 utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ rm -f utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ ls
prohibited.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ rm -f prohibited.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ ls
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ touch utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ chmod 666 utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ getfacl utest.txt
# file: utest.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::---
group::---
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ sudo setfacl -m "u:utest:rwx" utest.txt
[sudo] password for utest:
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ getfacl utest.txt
# file: utest.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::---
user:utest:rwx
group::---
mask:rwx
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ sudo setfacl -m "g:utest:rwx" utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ getfacl utest.txt
# file: utest.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::---
user:utest:rwx
group::---
group:utest:rwx
mask:rwx
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ echo "context" > utest.txt
bash: utest.txt: Permission denied
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$
```



```
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::---
user:utest:rwx
group::---
group:utest:rwx
mask:rwx
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ echo "context" > utest.txt
bash: utest.txt: Permission denied
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ cat utest.txt
cat: utest.txt: Permission denied
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ sudo setfacl -m "g:group:rwx" utest.txt
setfacl: Option -m: Invalid argument near character 3
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ sudo setfacl -m "g::rwx" utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ getfacl utest.txt
# file: utest.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::---
user:utest:rwx
group::rwx
group:utest:rwx
mask:rwx
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ echo "context" > utest.txt
bash: utest.txt: Permission denied
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ sudo setfacl -m "u::rwx" utest.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ getfacl utest.txt
# file: utest.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rwx
user:utest:rwx
group::rwx
group:utest:rwx
mask:rwx
other::---
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ echo "context" > utest.txt
context
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$ cat utest.txt
context
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp/acl_test$
```

2.5. Query permissions on file using setfacl and checked it with getfacl

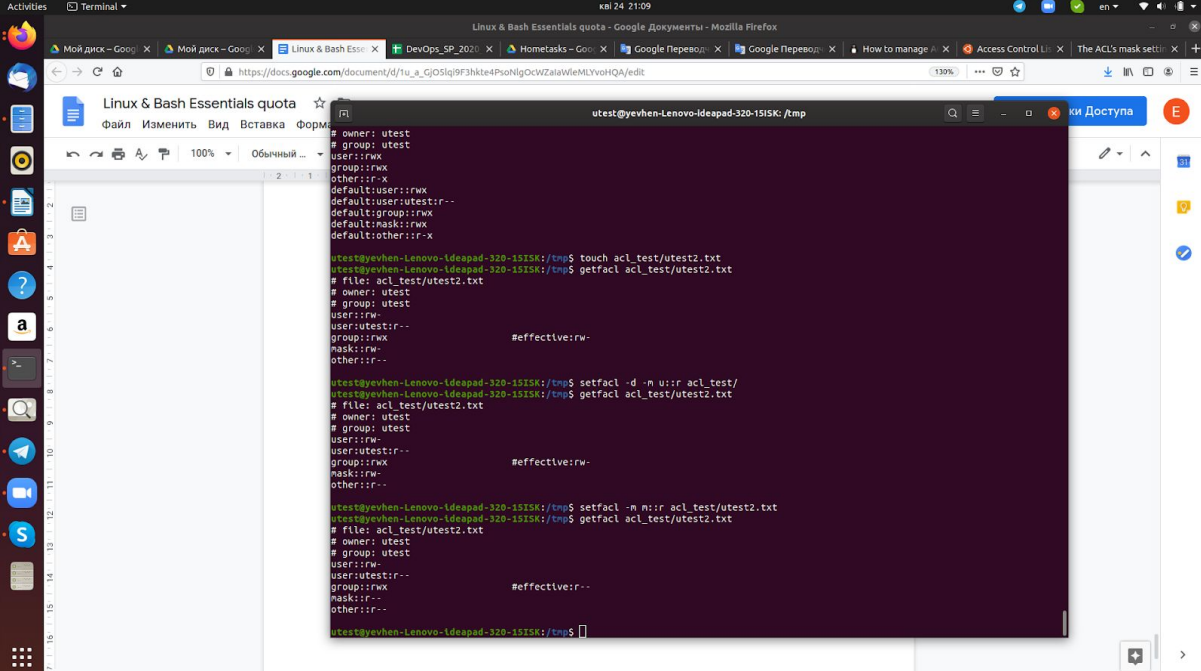


```
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -d -m u:utestr:r acl_test/
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/
# file: acl_test/
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rwx
group::rwx
other::r-x
default:user::rwx
default:user:utestr:r--
default:group::rwx
default:mask::rwx
default:other::r-x

utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ touch acl_test/utest2.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/utest2.txt
# file: acl_test/utest2.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rw-
user:utestr:r--
group::rwx
mask::rw-
other::r--
#effective:rw-

utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$
```

2.6. Set the maximum permissions mask and check



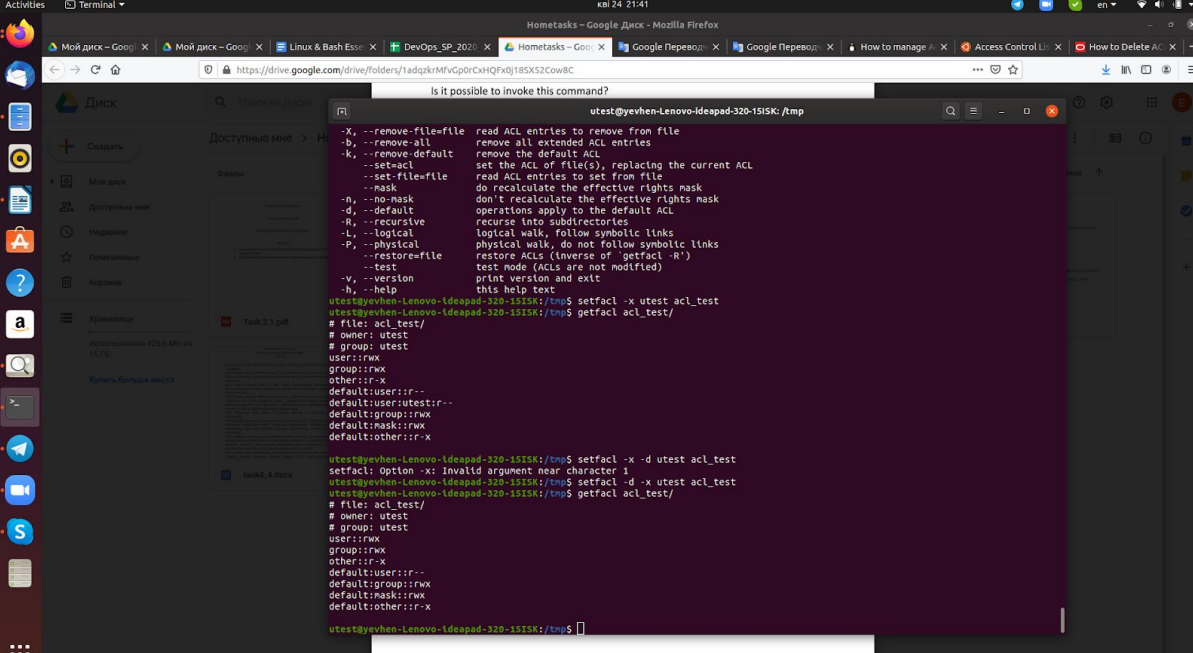
```
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ touch acl_test/utest2.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/utest2.txt
# file: acl_test/utest2.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rw-
user:utestr:r--
group::rwx
mask::rw-
other::r--
#effective:rw-

utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -d -m u:r acl_test/
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/utest2.txt
# file: acl_test/utest2.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rw-
user:utestr:r--
group::rwx
mask::rw-
other::r--
#effective:rw-

utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -m m:r acl_test/utest2.txt
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/utest2.txt
# file: acl_test/utest2.txt
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rw-
user:utestr:r--
group::rwx
mask::r--
other::r--
#effective:r--

utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$
```

2.7. Delete all ACL entries relative to the /tmp/acl_test directory.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK: /tmp
-X, --remove-file=file read ACL entries to remove from file
-b, --remove-all remove all extended ACL entries
-k, --remove-default remove the default ACL
--set-acl set the ACL of file(s), replacing the current ACL
--set-file=file read ACL entries to set from file
--mask do recalculate the effective rights mask
-d, --no-mask don't recalculate the effective rights mask
-R, --recursive operations apply to the default ACL
-r, --recurse recurse into subdirectories
-l, --logical logical walk, follow symbolic links
-P, --physical physical walk, do not follow symbolic links
--restore-file restore ACLs (inverse of 'getfacl -R')
--test test mode (ACLs are not modified)
-v, --version print version and exit
-h, --help this help text
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -x utest acl_test
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/
# file: acl_test/
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rwx
group::rwx
other::r-x
default:user::r-x
default:user:utest:r--
default:group::rwx
default:mask::rwx
default:other::r-x
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -x -d utest acl_test
setfacl: Option -x: Invalid argument near character 1
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ setfacl -d -x utest acl_test
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$ getfacl acl_test/
# file: acl_test/
# owner: utest
# group: utest
user::rwx
other::r-x
default:user::r--
default:group::rwx
default:mask::rwx
default:other::r-x
utest@yevhen-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15ISK:/tmp$
```