

File permissions in Linux

Project description

In this project, I examined and managed file and directory permissions in Linux for the `/home/researcher2/projects` directory. The goal was to ensure that only authorized users and groups had the correct level of access, while removing any unauthorized permissions. I used commands such as `ls -la` to review permissions and `chmod` to modify them, aligning the system with the principle of least privilege.

Check file and directory details

The screenshot shows a Safari browser window with a terminal window open on the left and a task interface on the right. The terminal window displays the output of the `ls -la` command in the `/home/researcher2/projects` directory. The output shows the following permissions and files:

```
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~$ cd /home/researcher2/projects
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 14:32 ..
-rw-rw---- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 .project_x.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 drafts
-rw-rw-rw- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_k.txt
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_m.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_r.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_t.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$
```

The task interface on the right shows a "Submit" button and a list of tasks. The second task is "2. Remove the execute permission for the group from the `drafts` directory." Below the task list is a "Check my progress" button. The interface also includes a "Conclusion" section with the text "Great work!" and "You now have practical experience in using basic Linux Bash shell commands to" followed by a list of tasks:

- examine file and directory permissions,
- change permissions on files, and
- change permissions on directories.

Describe the permissions string

Activity: Manage authorization

```
researcher2@38f65a1592fd:~$ ls -la /home/researcher2/projects
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 15:00 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 15:33 ..
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 15:00 .project_x.txt
drwx--x--- 2 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 15:00 drafts
-rw-rw-rw- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 15:00 project_k.txt
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 15:00 project_m.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 15:00 project_r.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 15:00 project_t.txt
researcher2@38f65a1592fd:~$ -rw-r-----
-bash: -rw-r-----: command not found
researcher2@38f65a1592fd:~$
```

In this scenario, you must examine and manage the permissions on the files in the `/home/researcher2/projects` directory for the `researcher2` user.

The `researcher2` user is part of the `research_team` group.

You must check the permissions for all files in the directory, including any hidden files, to make sure that permissions align with the authorization that should be given. When it doesn't, you must change the permissions.

Here's how you'll do this task: **First**, you'll check the user and group permissions for all files in the `projects` directory. **Next**, you'll check whether any files have incorrect permissions and change the permissions as needed. **Finally**, you'll check the permissions of the `/home/researcher2/projects/drafts` directory and modify these permissions to remove any unauthorized access.

Note: The lab starts with your user account, called `researcher2`, already logged in to the Bash shell. This means you can start with the tasks as soon as you click the **Start Lab** button.

Disclaimer: For optimal performance and compatibility, it is recommended to use either **Google Chrome** or **Mozilla Firefox** browsers while accessing the labs.

Change file permissions

Activity: Manage authorization

```
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~$ cd /home/researcher2/projects
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 14:32 ..
-rw-rw---- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 .project_x.txt
drwx--x--- 2 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 drafts
-rw-rw-rw- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_k.txt
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_m.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_r.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_t.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod o-w project_k.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod g-r project_m.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # (others already have no access on -rw-r
-----, so this yields -rw-r-----)
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$
```

Submit

2. Remove the execute permission for the group from the `drafts` directory.

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Change directory permissions

Check my progress

Conclusion

Great work!

You now have practical experience in using basic Linux Bash shell commands to

- examine file and directory permissions,
- change permissions on files, and
- change permissions on directories.

Change file permissions on a hidden file

The screenshot shows a Safari browser window with the address bar at `cloudskillsboost.google`. The page title is "Activity: Manage authorization". On the left, a terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~$ cd /home/researcher2/projects
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 14:32 ..
-rw-rw---- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 .project_x.txt
drwx--x--- 2 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 drafts
-rw-rw-rw- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_k.txt
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_m.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_r.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_t.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod o-w project_k.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod g-r project_m.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # (others already have no access on -rw-r
-----, so this yields -rw-----)
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod 440 .project_x.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # equivalent: chmod ug=r,o= .project_x.tx
t
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$
```

On the right, the page text reads: "the permissions as required. (You should be in the `projects` directory while managing the permissions of its subdirectory `drafts`.)"

Only the `researcher2` user should be allowed to access the `drafts` directory and its contents. (This means that only `researcher2` should have execute privileges.)

1. Check the permissions of the `drafts` directory and answer the following question.

Does the group have permissions set to access the drafts directory and its contents?

☐ No

☐ Yes

2. Remove the execute permission for the group from the `drafts` directory.

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Change directory permissions

Change directory permissions

The screenshot shows a Safari browser window with the address bar at `cloudskillsboost.google`. The browser tabs include "Connect and Protect: Networks an...", "Portfolio Activity: Use Linux comm...", "Activity: Manage authorization | Go...", "Portfolio Activity: Use Linux comm...", "File permissions in Linux - Google...", and "Activity: Manage authorization | Go...". The active tab is "Activity: Manage authorization".

The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel is a terminal window showing the following commands and output:

```
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~$ cd /home/researcher2/projects
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 14:32 ..
-rw-rw---- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 .project_x.txt
drwx--x--- 2 researcher2 research_team 4096 Sep 15 13:48 drafts
-rw-rw-rw- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_k.txt
-rw-r----- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_m.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_r.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 researcher2 research_team 46 Sep 15 13:48 project_t.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod o-w project_k.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod g-r project_m.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # (others already have no access on -rw-r
-----, so this yields -rw-----)
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod 440 .project_x.txt
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # equivalent: chmod ug=r,o= .project_x.t
t
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ chmod g-x drafts
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # optional harden to owner-only:
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$ # chmod 700 drafts
researcher2@6e9e8ff9be03:~/projects$
```

The right panel contains a quiz question:

the permissions as required. (You should be in the `projects` directory while managing the permissions of its subdirectory `drafts`.)

Only the `researcher2` user should be allowed to access the `drafts` directory and its contents. (This means that only `researcher2` should have execute privileges.)

1. Check the permissions of the `drafts` directory and answer the following question.

Does the group have permissions set to access the `drafts` directory and its contents?

☐ No

☐ Yes

2. Remove the execute permission for the group from the `drafts` directory.

Click **Check my progress** to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Summary

Through this project, I verified existing file and directory permissions, corrected unsafe settings, and secured hidden and restricted files. I removed write access for unauthorized users, locked down sensitive files so only the owner could access them, and limited directory access to the appropriate user. These actions demonstrated the ability to apply Linux permission management techniques to improve system security and protect against unauthorized access.