13- Create a folder called myteam in your home directory and change its permissions to read only for the owner.

```
(kali@kali)-[/home]
sudo mkdir myteam
[sudo] password for kali:
  -(kali⊕ kali)-[/home]
_$ ls -1
total 8
drwx----- 18 kali kali 4096 Dec 16 18:25 kali
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 16 18:27 myteam
(kali@kali)-[/home]
$ chmod u-w myteam
chmod: changing permissions of 'myteam': Operation not permitted
 —(kali⊕ kali)-[/home]
sudo chmod u-w myteam
(kali@ kali)-[/home]
$ ls -l
total 8
drwx----- 18 kali kali 4096 Dec 16 18:25 kali
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 16 18:27 myteam
 -(kali@kali)-[/home]
$ sudo chmod u-x myteam
(kali⊗ kali)-[/home]
$ ls -l
total 8
drwx----- 18 kali kali 4096 Dec 16 18:25 kali
dr--r-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 16 18:27 myteam
 —(kali⊕kali)-[/home]
-$ sudo chmod g-r myteam : g-x myteam
```

// the rest

Sudo g-r myteam, g-x myteam, 0-x myteam

14- Log out and log in by another user:

Exit

Su -newuser

15- Try to access (by cd command) the folder (myteam):

Cd myteam: access denied.

16- Using the command Line • Change the permissions of oldpasswd file to give owner read and write permissions and for group write and execute and execute only for the others (using chmod in 2 different ways)

```
File Actions Edit View Help

newuser@kali:/home/kali$ sudo chmod 751 oldpasswd
newuser@kali:/home/kali$ ls -l oldpasswd
ls: cannot access 'oldpasswd': Permission denied
newuser@kali:/home/kali$ sudo ls -l oldpasswd
-rwxr-x-x 1 kali kali 3215 Dec 9 08:53 oldpasswd
```

Second method: chmod u+rw,g+rx,o+x filename

- Change your default permissions to be as above: Umask 751
- What is the maximum permission a file can have, by default when it is just created? And what is that for directory.

File:666
Directory:777

• Change your default permissions to be no permission to everyone then create a directory and a file to verify.

-What are the minimum permission needed for: • Copy a directory (permission for source directory and permissions for target parent directory) • Copy a file (permission for source file and permission for target parent directory) • Delete a file • Change to a directory • List

a directory content (ls command) • View a file content (more/cat command) • Modify a file content?

Delete a file: write permission on the directory.

Change to a directory: execute permission on the directory.

List a directory content (ls command): read and execute permissions on the directory.

View a file content (more/cat command): read and execute permissions on the directory.

View a file content (more/cat command): read permission on the file.

Modify a file content: write permission on the file.

- Create a file with permission 444. Try to edit it and to remove it? Note what happened. touch newfile.txt

chmod 444 newfile

read permission only, but no write or execute permission.

19- For files, the execution permission allows the file to be executed as a program or script. For directories, the execute permission allows you to access the contents of the directory.