

REPORT: File Permissions in Linux

(Task 2 – OS Security Fundamentals)

1. Objective

The objective of this task is to understand and demonstrate Linux file permissions and ownership mechanisms. Proper file permissions are a critical part of operating system security, as they control access to files and prevent unauthorized actions.

2. Environment Used

- Operating System: Ubuntu Linux (Virtual Machine)
- Tool: Linux Terminal
- User Type: Standard User with sudo privileges

3. Understanding Linux File Permissions

Linux file permissions define what actions can be performed on a file or directory by different users.

Permission Types:

- **r (read)** – Allows viewing the contents of a file
- **w (write)** – Allows modifying the file
- **x (execute)** – Allows executing the file

Permission Categories:

- **User (Owner)** – The creator/owner of the file
- **Group** – Users belonging to the same group
- **Others** – All other users on the system

4. Viewing File Permissions using ls -l

The `ls -l` command is used to display detailed file information including permissions, owner, group, and file type.

Command Used:

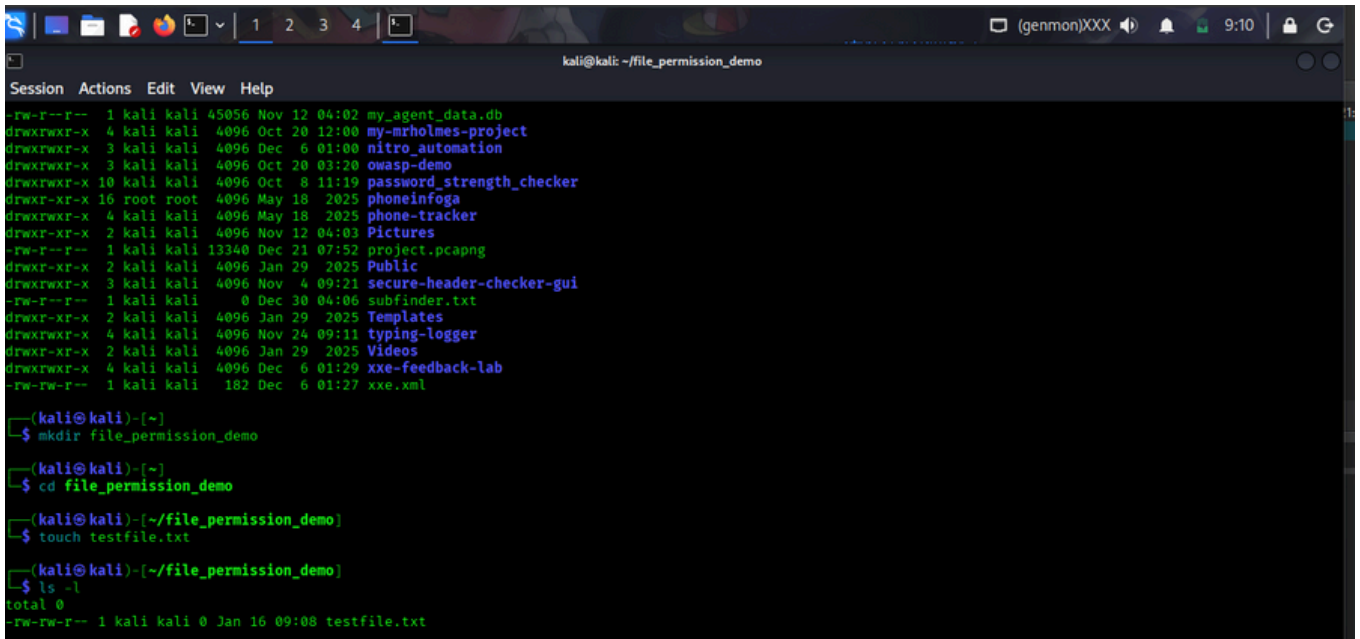
```
ls -l
```

Explanation:

The output shows permissions in the format:

`-rw-r--r--`

- - indicates a regular file
- First three characters: User permissions
- Next three characters: Group permissions
- Last three characters: Others permissions



```
kali@kali: ~/file_permission_demo
Session Actions Edit View Help
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 45056 Nov 12 04:02 my_agent_data.db
drwxrwxr-x 4 kali kali 4096 Oct 20 12:00 my-mrholmes-project
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4096 Dec 6 01:00 nitro_automation
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4096 Oct 20 03:20 owasp-demo
drwxrwxr-x 10 kali kali 4096 Oct 8 11:19 password_strength_checker
drwxr-xr-x 16 root root 4096 May 18 2025 phoneinfoga
drwxrwxr-x 4 kali kali 4096 May 18 2025 phone-tracker
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Nov 12 04:03 Pictures
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 13340 Dec 21 07:52 project.pcapng
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jan 29 2025 Public
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4096 Nov 4 09:21 secure-header-checker-gui
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Dec 30 04:06 subfinder.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jan 29 2025 Templates
drwxrwxr-x 4 kali kali 4096 Nov 24 09:11 typing-logger
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jan 29 2025 Videos
drwxrwxr-x 4 kali kali 4096 Dec 6 01:29 xxe-feedback-lab
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kali kali 182 Dec 6 01:27 xxe.xml

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ mkdir file_permission_demo

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd file_permission_demo

(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ touch testfile.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
```

5. Changing File Permissions using chmod

The chmod command is used to modify file permissions.

Commands Used:

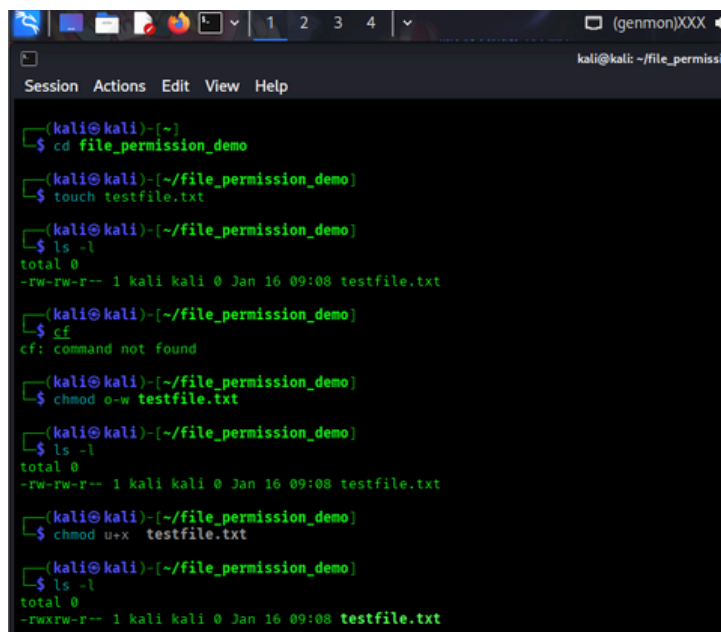
`chmod o-w testfile.txt`

`chmod u+x testfile.txt`

Explanation:

- Removed write permission for others
- Added execute permission for the user

This helps restrict unauthorized modifications and control file execution rights.

A terminal window showing a series of commands to create a file and modify its permissions. The user is in a directory named 'file_permission_demo'. They create a file 'testfile.txt' using 'touch'. Then they use 'ls -l' to check the file's permissions, which are '-rw-rw-r--'. They attempt to use 'cf' (command not found), then 'chmod o-w testfile.txt' to remove write permissions for others, and finally 'chmod u+x testfile.txt' to add execute permissions for the user. The final permissions are '-rwxrw-r--'.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd file_permission_demo
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ touch testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ cf
cf: command not found
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ chmod o-w testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ chmod u+x testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxrw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
```

6. Changing File Ownership using chown

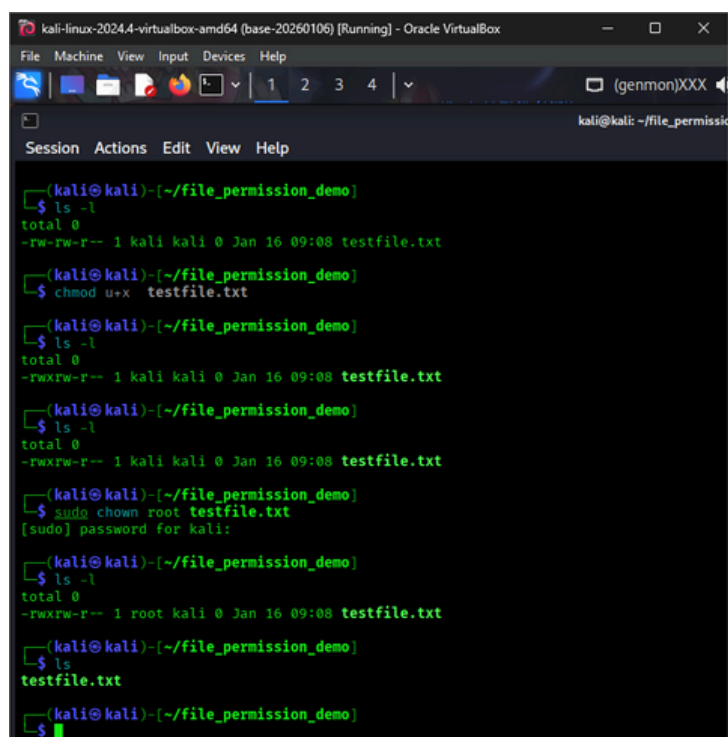
The chown command is used to change the owner of a file.

Command Used:

```
sudo chown root testfile.txt
```

Explanation:

The ownership of the file was changed from a normal user to the root user. File ownership control is important to protect sensitive system files.

A terminal window showing the process of changing file ownership. The user runs 'ls -l' showing the file 'testfile.txt' owned by 'kali'. They run 'chmod u+x testfile.txt' to add execute permissions. Then they run 'ls -l' showing the file is owned by 'kali' with permissions '-rwxrw-r--'. Finally, they run 'sudo chown root testfile.txt', enter the password for 'kali', and run 'ls -l' again. The output shows the file is now owned by 'root' with permissions '-rwxrwxr--'.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ chmod u+x testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxrw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxrw-r-- 1 kali kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ sudo chown root testfile.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxrwxr-- 1 root kali 0 Jan 16 09:08 testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$ ls
testfile.txt
(kali@kali)-[~/file_permission_demo]
$
```

7. Security Importance of File Permissions

- Prevents unauthorized access to files
- Protects sensitive system data
- Supports the principle of least privilege
- Reduces risk of privilege escalation attacks

8. Conclusion

Understanding and correctly configuring file permissions and ownership is a fundamental aspect of Linux operating system security. Proper permission management strengthens system security and reduces potential attack vectors.