**Тема: “Зміна власників і прав доступу до файлів в Linux. Спеціальні каталоги та файли в Linux”**

**Мета роботи:**

1. Отримання практичних навиків роботи з командною оболонкою Bash.
2. Знайомство з базовими діями при зміні власників файлів.
3. Знайомство з базовими діями при зміні прав доступу до файлів
4. Знайомство з спеціальними каталогами та файлами в Linux.

**Матеріальне забезпечення занять**

1. ЕОМ типу IBM PC.

2. ОС сімейства Windows (Windows 7).

3. Віртуальна машина – Virtual Box (Oracle).

4. Операційна система GNU/Linux – CentOS.

5. Сайт мережевої академії Cisco netacad.com та його онлайн курси по Linux

**Короткі теоретичні відомості:**

**Introduction to File ownership**

File ownership is critical for file security. Every file has a user owner and a group owner.

This chapter focuses on how to specify the user and group ownership of a file. In addition, the concept of file and directory permissions is explored, including how to change the permissions on files and directories. Default permissions are the permissions given to files and directories when they are initially created.

File Ownership

By default, users own the files that they create. While this ownership can be changed, this function requires administrative privileges. Although most commands usually show the user owner as a name, the operating system is associating the user ownership with the UID for that username.

Every file also has a group owner. By default, the primary group of the user who creates the file is the group owner of any new files. Users are allowed to change the group owner of files they own to any group that they belong to. Similar to user ownership, the association of a file with a group is not done internally by the operating system by name, but by the GID of the group.

Since ownership is determined by the UID and GID associated with a file, changing the UID of a user (or deleting the user) has the effect of making a file that was originally owned by that user have no real user owner. When there is no UID in the /etc/passwd file that matches the UID of the owner of the file, then the UID (the number) is displayed as the user owner of the file instead of the username (which no longer exists). The same occurs for groups.

The id command can be useful for verifying which user account you are using and which groups you have available to use. By viewing the output of this command, you can see the user's identity information expressed both as a number and as a name.

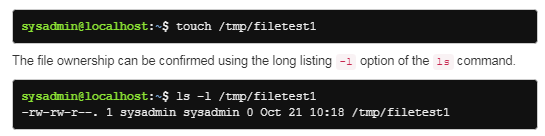
The output of the id command displays the UID and user account name of the current user followed by the GID and group name of the primary group and the GIDs and group names of all group memberships::



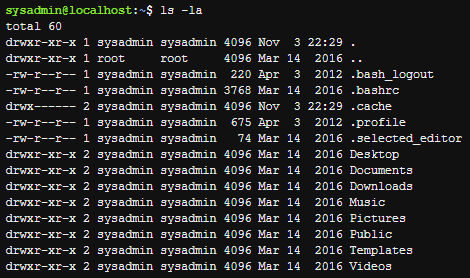
The above example shows the user has a UID of 1001 for the user account sysadmin. It also shows that the primary group for this user has a GID of 1001 for the group sysadmin.

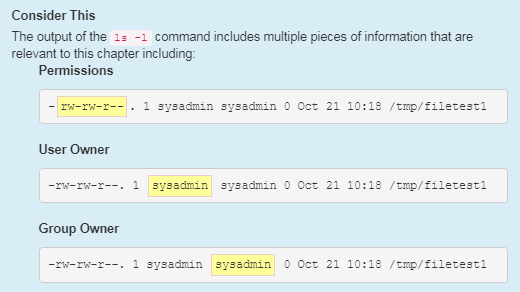
Because the user account and primary group account have the same numeric identifier and name, this indicates that this user is in a User Private Group (UPG). In addition, the user in this example belongs to four supplemental groups: the adm group with a GID of 4, the sudo group with a GID of 27, the research group with a GID of 1005 and the development group with a GID of 1006.

When a file is created, it belongs to the current user and their current primary group. If the user from the previous example executes the touch command to create a file, then the user owner of the file is the sysadmin user, and the group owner is the sysadmin group:



File ownership also applies to hidden files in the system. Hidden files, which begin with the period . character are listed using the -a option of the ls command. The first two hidden files listed are the current . and parent .. directories respectively. The ownership of all files and subdirectories within the current directory can be listed using the ls -la command.





Changing Groups

If you know that the file you are about to create should belong to a group different from your current primary group, then you can use the newgrp command to change your current primary group.

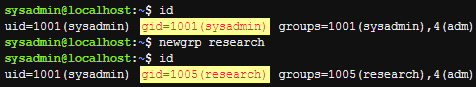
*newgrp group\_name*

The id command lists your identity information, including your group memberships. If you are only interested in knowing what groups you belong to, then you can execute the groups command:



The output of the groups command may not be as detailed as the output of the id command, but if all you need to know is what groups you can switch to by using the newgrp command, then the groups command provides the information that you need. The id command output does show your current primary group, so it is useful for verifying that the newgrp command succeeded.

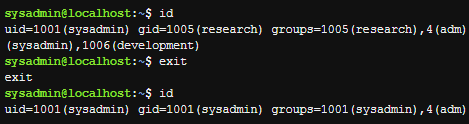
For example, if the sysadmin user was planning on having a file owned by the group research, but that wasn't the user's primary group, then the user could use the newgrp command and then verify the correct primary group with the id command before creating the new file:

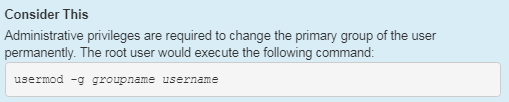


According to the output of the previous commands, initially the user's GID is 1001 for the sysadmin user, then the newgrp command is executed, and the user's primary GID becomes 1005, the research group. After these commands were executed, if the user were to create another file and view its details, the new file would be owned by the research group:



The newgrp command opens a new shell; as long as the user stays in that shell, the primary group won't change. To switch the primary group back to the original, the user can leave the new shell by running the exit command. For example:





**Introduction to Special Directories and Files**

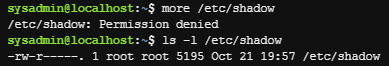
In most circumstances, the basic Linux permissions, read, write, and execute, are enough to accommodate the security needs of individual users or organizations.

However, when multiple users need to work routinely on the same directories and files, these permissions may not be enough. The special permissions setuid, setgid and the sticky bit are designed to address these concerns..

Setuid

When the setuid permission is set on an executable binary file (a program) the binary file is run as the owner of the file, not as the user who executed it. This permission is set on a handful of system utilities so that they can be run by normal users, but executed with the permissions of root, providing access to system files that the normal user doesn't normally have access to.

Consider the following scenario in which the user sysadmin attempts to view the contents of the /etc/shadow file:



The permissions on /etc/shadow do not allow normal users to view (or modify) the file. Since the file is owned by the root user, the administrator can temporarily modify the permissions to view or modify this file.

Now consider the passwd command. When this command runs, it modifies the /etc/shadow file, which seems impossible because other commands that the sysadmin user runs that try to access this file fail. So, why can the sysadmin user modify the /etc/shadow file while running the passwd command when normally this user has no access to the file?

The passwd command has the special setuid permission set. When the passwd command is run, and the command accesses the /etc/shadow file, the system acts as if the user accessing the file is the owner of the passwd command (the root user), not the user who is running the command.

You can see this permission set by running the ls -l command:



Notice the output of the ls command above; the setuid permission is represented by the s in the owner permissions where the execute permission would normally be represented. A lowercase s means that both the setuid and execute permission are set, while an uppercase S means that only setuid and not the user execute permission is set.

Like the read, write and execute permissions, special permissions can be set with the chmod command, using either the symbolic and octal methods.

To add the setuid permission symbolically, run:

*chmod u+s file*

To add the setuid permission numerically, add 4000 to the file's existing permissions (assume the file originally had 775 for its permission in the following example):

*chmod 4775 file*

To remove the setuid permission symbolically, run:

*chmod u-s file*

To remove the setuid permission numerically, subtract 4000 from the file's existing permissions:

*chmod 0775 file*

Previously, we set permission with the octal method using three-digit codes. When a three-digit code is provided, the chmod command assumes that the first digit before the three-digit code is 0. Only when four digits are specified is a special permission set.

If three digits are specified when changing the permission on a file that already has a special permission set, the first digit will be set to 0, and the special permission will be removed from the file.

Setgid

The setgid permission is similar to setuid, but it makes use of the group owner permissions. There are two forms of setgid permissions: setgid on a file and setgid on a directory. The behavior of setgid depends on whether it is set on a file or directory.

The setgid permission on a file is very similar to setuid; it allows a user to run an executable binary file in a manner that provides them additional (temporary) group access. The system allows the user running the command to effectively belong to the group that owns the file, but only in the setgid program.

A good example of the setgid permission on an executable file is the /usr/bin/wall command. Notice the permissions for this file as well as the group owner:



You can see that this file is setgid by the presence of the s in the group's execute position. Due to this executable being owned by the tty group, when a user executes this command, the command is able to access files that are group owned by the tty group.

This access is important because the /usr/bin/wall command sends messages to terminals, which is accomplished by writing data to files like the following:



Note that the tty group has write permission on the files above while users who are not in the tty group ("others") have no permissions on these files. Without the setgid permission, the /usr/bin/wall command would fail.

When set on a directory, the setgid permission causes files created in the directory to be owned by the group that owns the directory automatically. This behavior is contrary to how new file group ownership would normally function, as by default new files are group owned by the primary group of the user who created the file.

In addition, any directories created within a directory with the setgid permission set are not only owned by the group that owns the setgid directory, but the new directory automatically has setgid set on it as well. In other words, if a directory is setgid, then any directories created within that directory inherit the setgid permission.

By default when the ls command is executed on a directory, it outputs information on the files contained within the directory. To view information about the directory itself add the -d option. Used with the -l option, it can be used to determine if the setgid permission is set. The following example shows that the /tmp/data directory has the setgid permission set and that it is owned by the demo group.



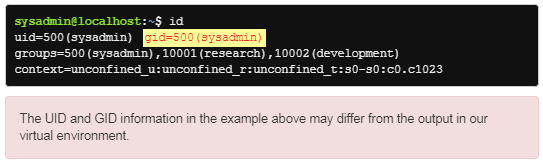
In a long listing, the setgid permission is represented by an s in the group execute position. A lowercase s means that both setgid and group execute permissions are set:

*drwxrwsrwx. 2 root demo 4096 Oct 30 23:20 /tmp/data*

An uppercase S means that only setgid and not group execute permission is set. If you see an uppercase S in the group execute position of the permissions, then it indicates that although the setgid permission is set, it is not really in effect because the group lacks the execute permission to use it:

*drwxrwSr-x. 2 root root 5036 Oct 30 23:22 /tmp/data2*

Typically files created by the user sysadmin are owned by their primary group, also called sysadmin.



However, if the user sysadmin creates a file in the /tmp/data directory, the setgid directory from the preceding example, the group ownership of the file isn't the sysadmin group, but rather the group that owns the directory demo:



Why would an administrator want to set up a setgid directory? First, consider the following user accounts:

The user bob is a member of the payroll group.

The user sue is a member of the staff group.

The user tim is a member of the acct group.

In this scenario, these three users need to work on a joint project. They approach the administrator to ask for a shared directory in which they can work together, but that no one else can access their files. The administrator does the following:

Creates a new group called team.

Adds bob, sue, and tim to the team group.

Makes a new directory called /home/team.

Makes the group owner of the /home/team directory be the team group.

Gives the /home/team directory the following permissions: rwxrwx---

As a result, bob, sue, and tim can access the /home/team directory and add files. However, there is a potential problem: when bob creates a file in the /home/team directory, the new file is owned by his primary group:

*-rw-r-----. 1 bob payroll 100 Oct 30 23:21 /home/team/file.txt*

Unfortunately, while sue and tim can access the /home/team directory, they can't do anything with bob's file. Their permissions for that file are the others permissions (---).

If the administrator sets the setgid permission to the /home/team directory, then when bob creates a file, it is owned the team group:

*-rw-r-----. 1 bob team 100 Oct 30 23:21 /home/team/file.txt*

As a result, sue and tim would have access to the file through the group owner permissions (r--).

Certainly, bob could change the group ownership or the others permissions after creating the file, but that would become tedious if there were many new files being created. The setgid permission makes it easier for this situation.

**Завдання для попередньої підготовки.**

1. Прочитайте короткі теоретичні відомості до лабораторної роботи та зробіть невеличкий словник базових англійських термінів з питань призначення команд та їх параметрів.
2. Вивчіть матеріали онлайн-курсу “NDG Linux Essentials” (netacad.com):

* Chapter 17 - Ownership and Permissions
* Chapter 18 - Special Directories and Files

1. Пройдіть тестування у курсі NDG Linux Essentials за такими темами:

* Chapter 17 Exam
* Chapter 18 Exam

1. На базі розглянутого матеріалу дайте відповіді на наступні питання:
   1. Яке призначення команди id?
   2. Як переглянути які права доступу має власник файлу?
   3. Як змінити власника групи?
   4. Як можна переглянути у терміналі який тип поточного файлу? Наведіть приклади для різних типів файлів
   5. Для чого використовуються дозволи Setuid та Setgid?
   6. Для чого в системі потрібен так званий “липкий біт” (Sticky Bit). Наведіть приклади коли цей дозвіл доцільно використовувати.
2. Підготувати в електронному вигляді початковий варіант звіту:

* Титульний аркуш, тема та мета роботи
* Словник термінів
* Відповіді на п.4.1-4.6 з завдань для попередньої підготовки

**Хід роботи.**

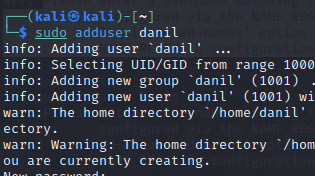
* 1. Початкова робота в CLI-режимі в Linux ОС сімейства Linux:
  2. Запустіть віртуальну машину VirtualBox, оберіть CentOS та запустіть її. Виконайте вхід в систему під користувачем: CentOS, пароль для входу: reverse ***(якщо виконуєте ЛР у 401 ауд.)*** та зпустіть термінал.
  3. Запустіть віртуальну машину Ubuntu\_PC ***(якщо виконуєте завдання ЛР через академію netacad)***
  4. Запустіть свою операційну систему сімейства Linux ***(якщо працюєте на власному ПК та її встановили)*** та запустіть термінал.
  5. Опрацюйте всі приклади команд, що представлені у лабораторних роботах курсу ***NDG Linux Essentials:***
* ***Lab 17: Ownership and Permissions***
* ***Lab 18: Special Directories and Files***
  1. Створіть таблицю команд вивчених у п.2 ходу роботи у наступному вигляді:

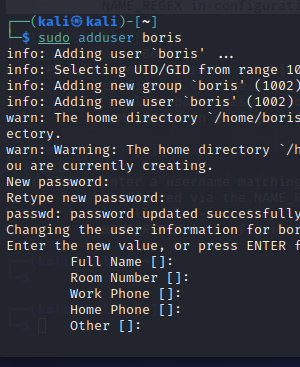
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Назва команди | Її призначення та функціональність |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

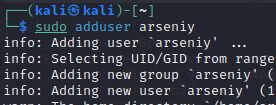
\*\*\***Скріншоти** виконання команд в терміналі можна **не представляти**, достатньо **коротко описати команди в таблиці**.

Perfomed by Danil Chichkan in English.

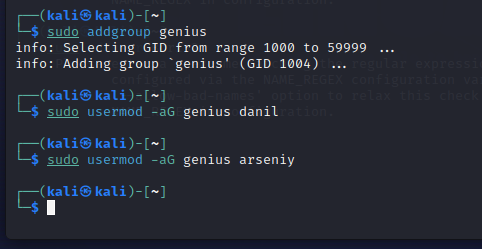
* 1. Виконайте наступні практичні завдання у терміналі наступні дії (продемонструвати скріншоти):



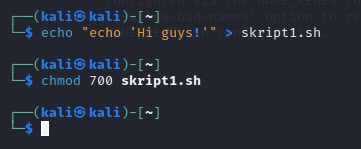
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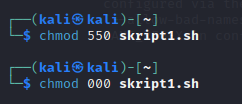
**Adds 3 new users.**

****

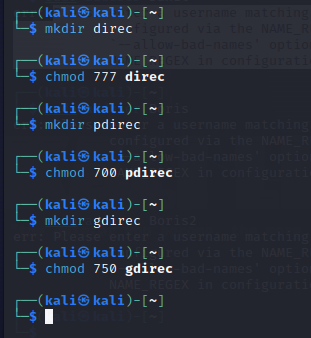
**Created a new user group, added two of the three created users there.**

****

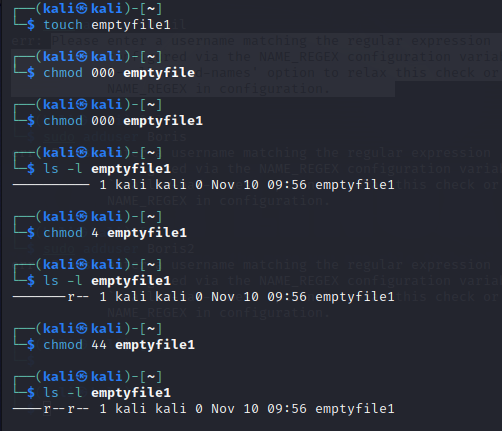
**Created a new file that will be available for reading, editing, and execution by the owner.**



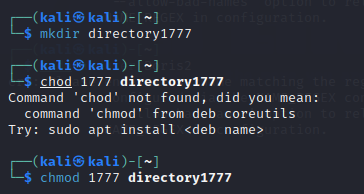
**For users in the owner group, grant view and execute permissions (without edit permission) to this file and deny access to others.**

****

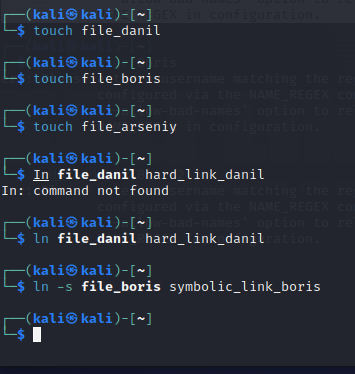
**Created a directory that will be accessible to all three users, created a directory that will be accessible only to the owner, created a directory that users of the owner group will be able to view, but not edit.**

****

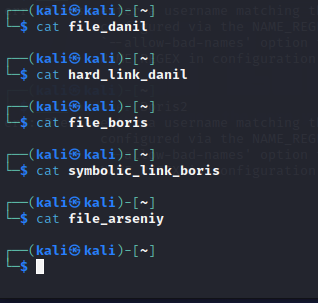
**I concluded that in numeric notation, chmod reads the value "backwards", from the least significant digit (other) to the most significant (user). If you pass one digit, you change the permissions for the others. With two digits you change the group and others, with three you change the user, group and others, and with four digits you change the user, group, others and special permissions.**

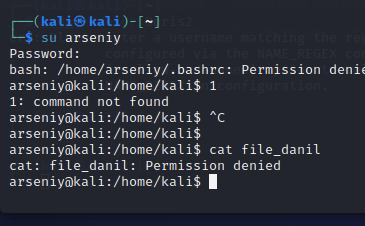
****

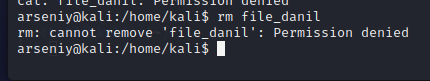
**Created a directory where files automatically belong to your user group and can only be deleted by the user who created them.**

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**Under each user, I created one new file and a hard and symbolic link to it.**

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****

****

**Conclusion: If the permission was not granted, it gives an error** “Permision denied”.

**Контрольні запитання**

1. Наведіть приклади зміни прав доступу символічним методом (Symbolic Method)?

1.1 chmod o-r userGroup,chmod a+rx userGroup or chmod g=rwx userGroup

1. Наведіть приклади зміни прав доступу числовим методом (numeric method, octal method)?

2.2 chmod -v 0750 /files/job or chmod -v 0700 resume.txt

1. Чи можна виконати файл, для якого є права на виконання, але не встановлені права на читання (--x)? Поясніть.

3.3 No, since execution requires input data for processing,

що потребує дозвіл на читання

1. Яке призначення команди umask?

4.4 umask is used to set permissions for new files, and

See also how file permissions change explicitly.

1. Якщо ми змінюємо права доступу та дозволи в поточній сесії чи будуть вони збережені в наступній?.

5.5 Yes: either restart the system or use the sequence

teams in the current session.

1. Чи є якийсь шаблон, яким система користується щодо прав та доступів при створенні нових файлів. Як можна змінити права дозволу за замовчуванням?

6.6 The system grants rw-rw-r permissions by default. Change permissions

The default is with the setfacl command.

1. Уявіть, що програмі потрібно створити одноразовий тимчасовий файл, який більше ніколи не знадобиться після закриття програми. Який правильний каталог для створення цього файлу?

7.7 /var/tmp

1. Яким чином можна створити жорстке посилання? В яких ситуаціях їх доцільно використовувати?

8.8 ln nazva\_fylu zhorstke\_posylannya, is used for defined and independent (does not lose information when the referenced file is deleted) communication.

1. Яким чином можна створити символічне посилання? В яких ситуаціях їх доцільно використовувати?

9.9 ln-snazva\_fylu symvolichne\_posylannya, used for multiple and dependent (is a real link) on the destination file/link directory.

1. Порівняйте жорсткі та символічні посилання?
   1. When the original file is deleted, the symbolic link loses its meaning when pointing to that file, when the hard link does not lose because it is a complete copy of the file and is executed regardless of the absence or presence of the original file.
2. Є файл оригінал та для нього створено два посилання - символічне та жорстке. Що відбудеться з іншими файлами, якщо видалити:

* файл оригінал;
* символічне посилання;
* жорстке посилання.

11.11 When deleting the original file, the hard link loses validity, when the hard link does not. When you delete a symbolic link or a hard link, the original file remains unchanged.

**Оформлення звіту:**

1. Титульний аркуш
2. Тема та мета роботи
3. Завдання попередньої підготовки
4. Основні позиції ходу роботи
5. Відповіді на контрольні запитання
6. Висновки за результатами роботи **(обов’язково!!!)**