## **Christopher Mayol**

Changing directory permissions
 We can change the permissions of a directory aswell.
 Read- The user can look at the filenames in this directory.
 Write- The user can add/remove files from this directory.
 Execute- The user can execute the files of this directory.

```
Chris@kali:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~$ mkdir test_dir

Chris@kali:~$ pwd

/home/Chris

Chris@kali:~$ touch test_dir/test_file

Chris@kali:~$ ls -l test_dir

total 0

-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 0 Sep 8 21:44 test_file

Chris@kali:~$

Chris@kali:~$
```

a) We added a test\_file to our test\_dir

The -d flag in the ls command lists the directories themselves.

```
Chris@kali:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~$ mkdir test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ pwd
/home/Chris

Chris@kali:~$ touch test_dir/test_file
Chris@kali:~$ ls -l test_dir
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 0 Sep 8 21:44 test_file
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 300 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ ls -ld test_dir
d-wx----- 2 Chris Chris 4096 Sep 8 21:44 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ ls -l test_dir
ls: cannot open directory 'test_dir': Permission denied
Chris@kali:~$ |
```

We remove the read permission from the test\_dir and then we tried to list all of its contents, but we get a "Permission denied" because we are no longer allowed to view the filenames of the test\_dir.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~$ ls -ld test_dir
d-wx----- 2 Chris Chris 4096 Sep 8 21:44 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ ls -l test_dir
ls: cannot open directory 'test_dir': Permission denied
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ cd test_dir
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ echo 'Testing write permissions' > test_file
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ cat test_file
'Testing write permissions'
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 500 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ cd test_dir
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 32 Sep 8 21:56 test_file
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ echo 'Adding another line' >> test_file
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ cat test_file
'Testing write permissions'
'Adding another line'
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ rm test_file
rm: cannot remove 'test_file': Permission denied
Chris@kali:~\test_dir$ cd ..
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir
Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir
```

b) We are allowed to modify the content of the file because we have write permission for the "test\_file", but since we no longer have the write permission for our test\_dir we are not allowed to delete the test\_file.

c)

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

ls: cannot open directory 'test_dir': Permission denied

Chris@kali:~$ chmod 755 test_dir

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ echo 'Testing write permissions' > test_file

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ ech test_file

'Testing write permissions'

Chris@kali:~$ chmod 500 test_dir

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ cd ..

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ ls -l

total 4

-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 32 Sep 8 21:56 test_file

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ sch 'Adding another line' >> test_file

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ cat test_file

'Testing write permissions'

'Adding another line'

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ rm test_file

rm: cannot remove 'test_file': Permission denied

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ cd ..

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$ lest_dir

total 4

-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 58 Sep 8 21:57 test_file

Chris@kali:~$ test_dir$
```

The test\_file was never removed from our test\_dir.

```
Chris@kali: ~
                                                                                 0 0 0
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
 Testing write permissi<u>on</u>s
     <mark>@kali:~/test_di</mark>r$ cd ..
<mark>@kali:~$</mark> chmod 500 test_dir
       kali:~$ cd test dir
       kali:~/test_dir$ ls -l
Testing write permissions'
'Adding another line'
chris@kali:~/test_dir$ rm test_file
rm: cannot remove 'test_file': Permission denied
-rw-r--r-- 1 Chris Chris 58 Sep 8 21:57 test file
 hris@kali:~$ chmod 600 test_dir
hris@kali:~$ ls -l test_dir
ls: cannot access 'test_dir/test_file': Permission denied
total 0
-????????? ? ? ? ?
Chris@kali:~$
                                ? test_file
```

Since we don't have execute permission for our test\_dir, ls cant access the test\_file.

2)

```
Chris@kali:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~/s cd test_dir
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ touch another_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ ls
another_file test_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ rm -i test_file; cd ..
rm: remove regular file 'test_file'? y
Chris@kali:~$
```

First we prompt the user to check if he wants to remove the file with the "rm -i test\_file" command, then the semicolon tells the terminal we want to run another command, "cd .." takes us back to the parent directory of the current directory.

```
Chris@kali:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~$ cd test_dir
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ touch another_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ ls

another_file test_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ rm -1 test_file ; cd ..
rm: remove regular file 'test_file'? y

Chris@kali:~$ rm -i test_dir
rm: cannot remove 'test_dir': Is a directory
Chris@kali:~$
```

We try to remove the test\_dir with the "rm" command

But we get an error because the rm command by default does not remove directories. We have to use the "-r" flag.

```
Chris@kali:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Chris@kali:~$ cd test_dir
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ touch another_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ ls
another_file test_file
Chris@kali:~/test_dir$ rm_i test_file; cd ..
rm: remove regular file 'test_file'? y
Chris@kali:~$ rm_i test_dir
rm: cannot remove 'test_dir': Is a directory
chris@kali:~$ rm_ir test_dir
rm: descend into directory 'test_dir'? y
-rm: remove regular empty file 'test_dir/another_file'? y
-rm: remove directory 'test_dir'? y

Chris@kali:~$

Tm_---foo
```

We use the recursive flag -r in the rm command to recursively remove each file/directory inside the specified directory and then removing the target directory.

We should always prompt the user every time using the rm command because in case of typos.

## 3)Fkey script

```
Chris@kali: ~
                                                                           0 0 6
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
 GNU nano 2.5.3
                                File: fkey
#!/bin/bash
if [ "$#" -ne 2 ]; then
        echo "usage: fkey keyword filename"
elif test ! -e "$2"; then
        echo "File does not exist!"
grep $1 $2
                               [ Read 14 lines ]
Chris@kali:~$ ./fkey apple foo.txt
I like apples.
I like pineapples and strawberries.
Chris@kali:~$ ./fkey
usage: fkey keyword filename
Chris@kali:~$ ./fkey apple foo1.txt
File does not exist!
Chris@kali:~$ ./fkey apple pine fool.txt
usage: fkey keyword filename
Chris@kali:~$ ./fkey Apple foo.txt
Apples are tasty.
Chris@kali:~$
```

The third line of the foo.txt shows up because the word "pineapples" contains the word "apple", but that's not the case for line 4 because the "Apple" not equal to "apple" since our script is case sensitive.