

End-to-End File System Permissions Management in Windows Using PowerShell & ICACLS for Blue Team Operations

Executive Summary

In this hands-on Windows lab, I engineered and executed a file permission management workflow using native PowerShell commands and the powerful `ICACLS` utility. The objective was to simulate real-world system administration and blue team scenarios where secure access control is critical.

Across multiple test cases, I granted, modified, and revoked file and folder permissions for specific users and groups — demonstrating the use of `ICACLS` to manage discretionary access control (DAC) in an enterprise Windows environment.

I also verified permission changes using both CLI and GUI methods, explained the implications of inherited vs. explicit permissions, and ensured alignment with best practices for hardening and role-based access control (RBAC).

This lab directly maps to tasks frequently performed by Tier 1–2 SOC analysts, Windows sysadmins, and compliance engineers — especially during post-breach remediation, STIG compliance enforcement, or daily system hardening.

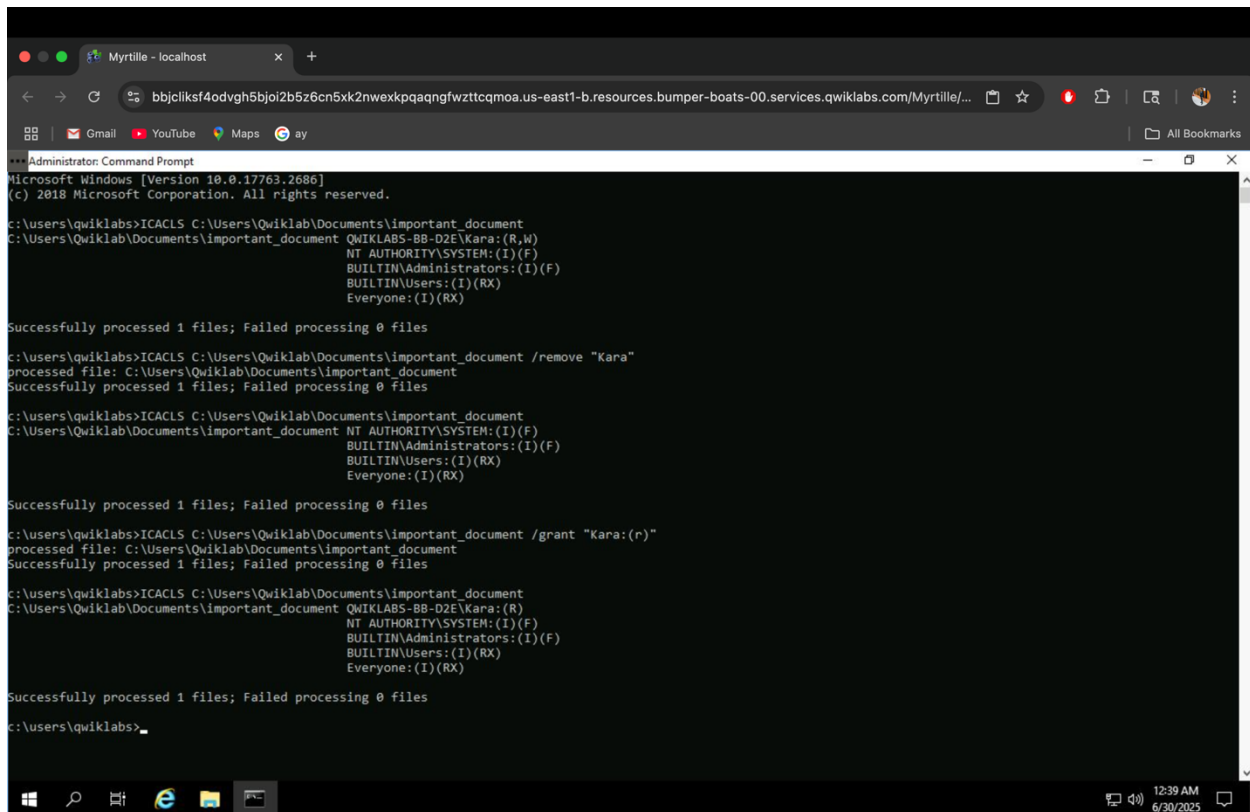
Example 1: Restricting Write Access for a User

I had a file named `important_document` and noticed the user **Kara** had both **read and write** permissions. I wanted her to have **read-only** access.

So, I:

- Used `ICACLS` to view her current permissions.
- Removed Kara entirely from the file's ACL.
- Re-added her with **read-only** access using:
`ICACLS C:\...\important_document /grant "Kara:(r)"`

This successfully enforced **least privilege**.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.2686]
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c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document
C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Kara:(R,W)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document /remove "Kara"
processed file: C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document
C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document /grant "Kara:(r)"
processed file: C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document
C:\Users\Quiklab\Documents\important_document QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Kara:(R)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

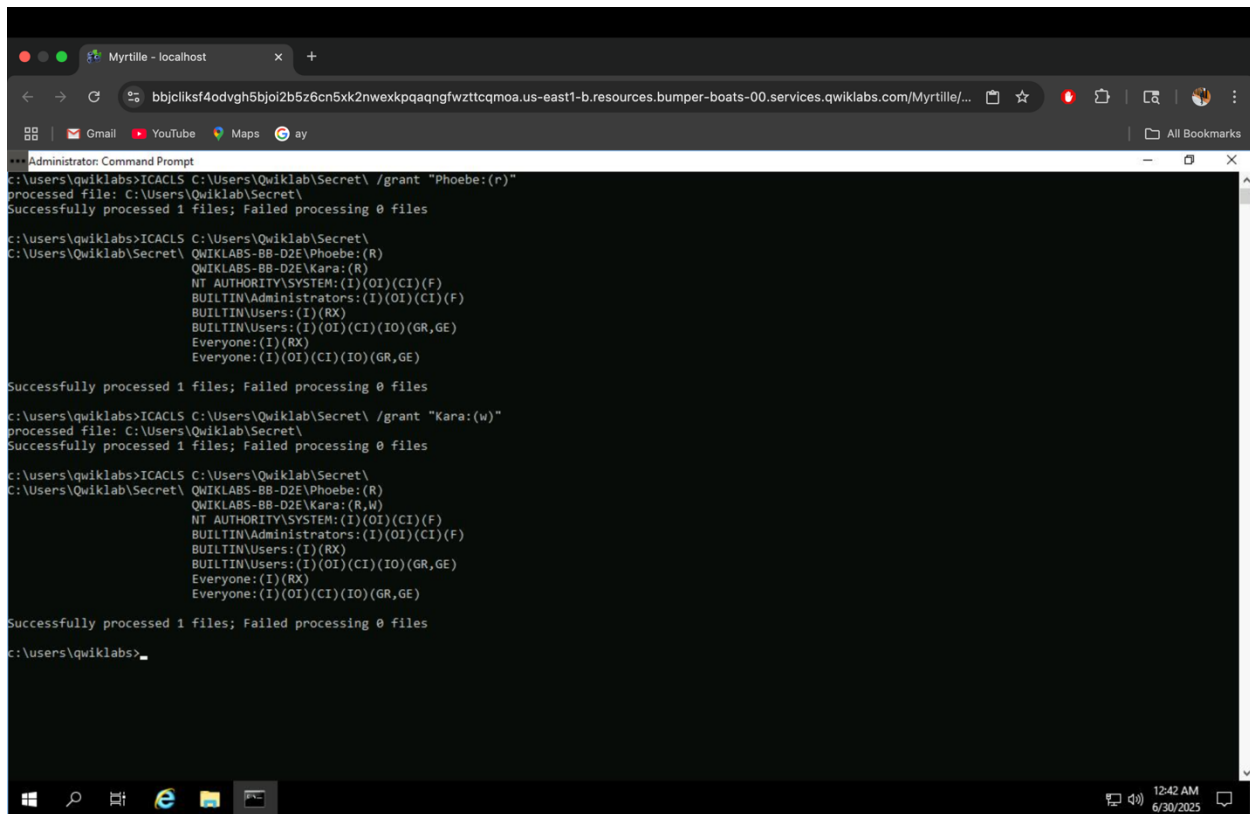
c:\Users\quiklabs>
```

✓ Example 2: Managing Multiple Users' Access to a Folder

In the `Secret` folder:

- Kara had **read** access.
- I added **Phoebe** with **read** permission using:
`ICACLS C:\...\Secret\ /grant "Phoebe:(r) "`
- Then gave Kara **write** access on top of her existing permissions:
`ICACLS C:\...\Secret\ /grant "Kara:(w) "`

This helped me simulate how permissions evolve when users change roles.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\ /grant "Phoebe:(r)"
processed file: C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\
C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\ QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Phoebe:(R)
QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Kara:(R)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
Everyone:(I)(RX)
Everyone:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\ /grant "Kara:(w)"
processed file: C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\Users\quiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\
C:\Users\Quiklab\Secret\ QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Phoebe:(R)
QWIKLABS-BB-D2E\Kara:(R,W)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
Everyone:(I)(RX)
Everyone:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

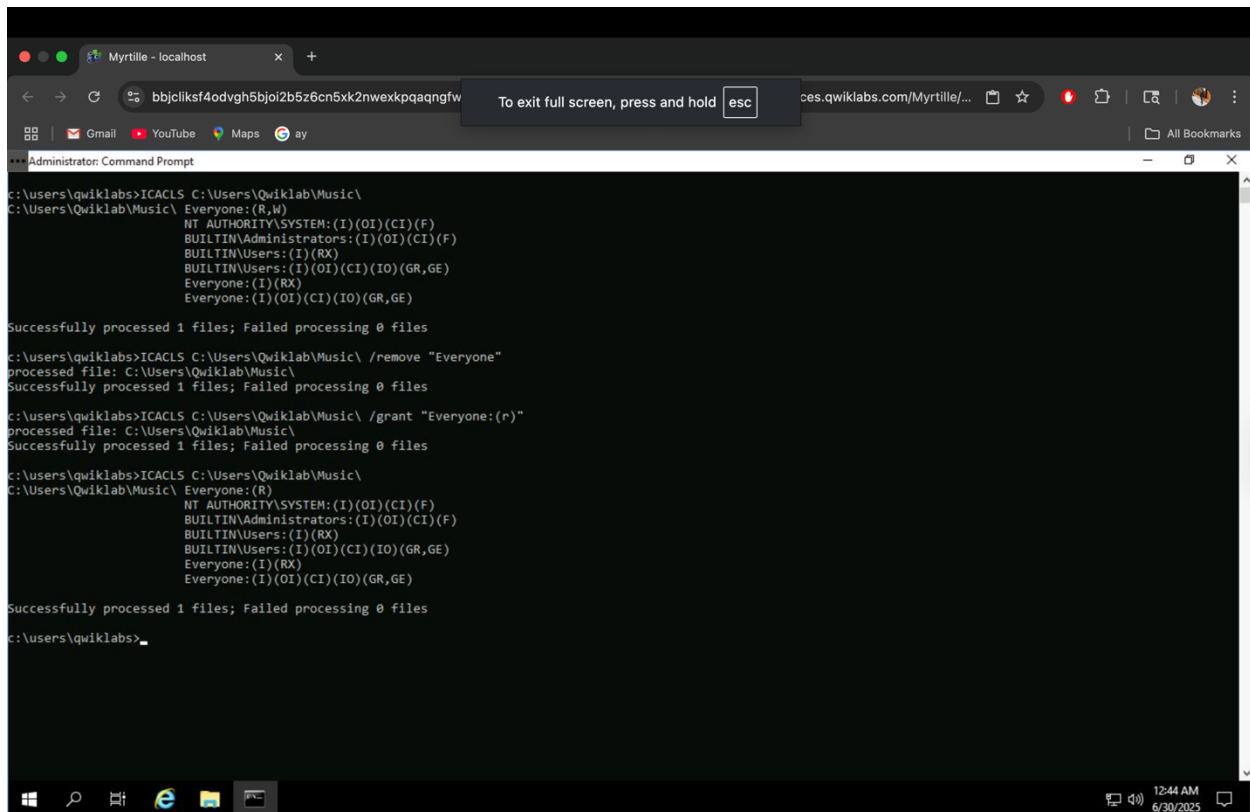
c:\Users\quiklabs>
```

✓ Example 3: Restricting Group Access for "Everyone"

In the `Music` folder, the `Everyone` group had **read and write** access. That's way too open. So, I:

- Removed the group completely using `/remove`.
- Re-granted **read-only** access with `/grant "Everyone:(r)"`.

This was a great real-world exercise in **tightening overly permissive group access**.



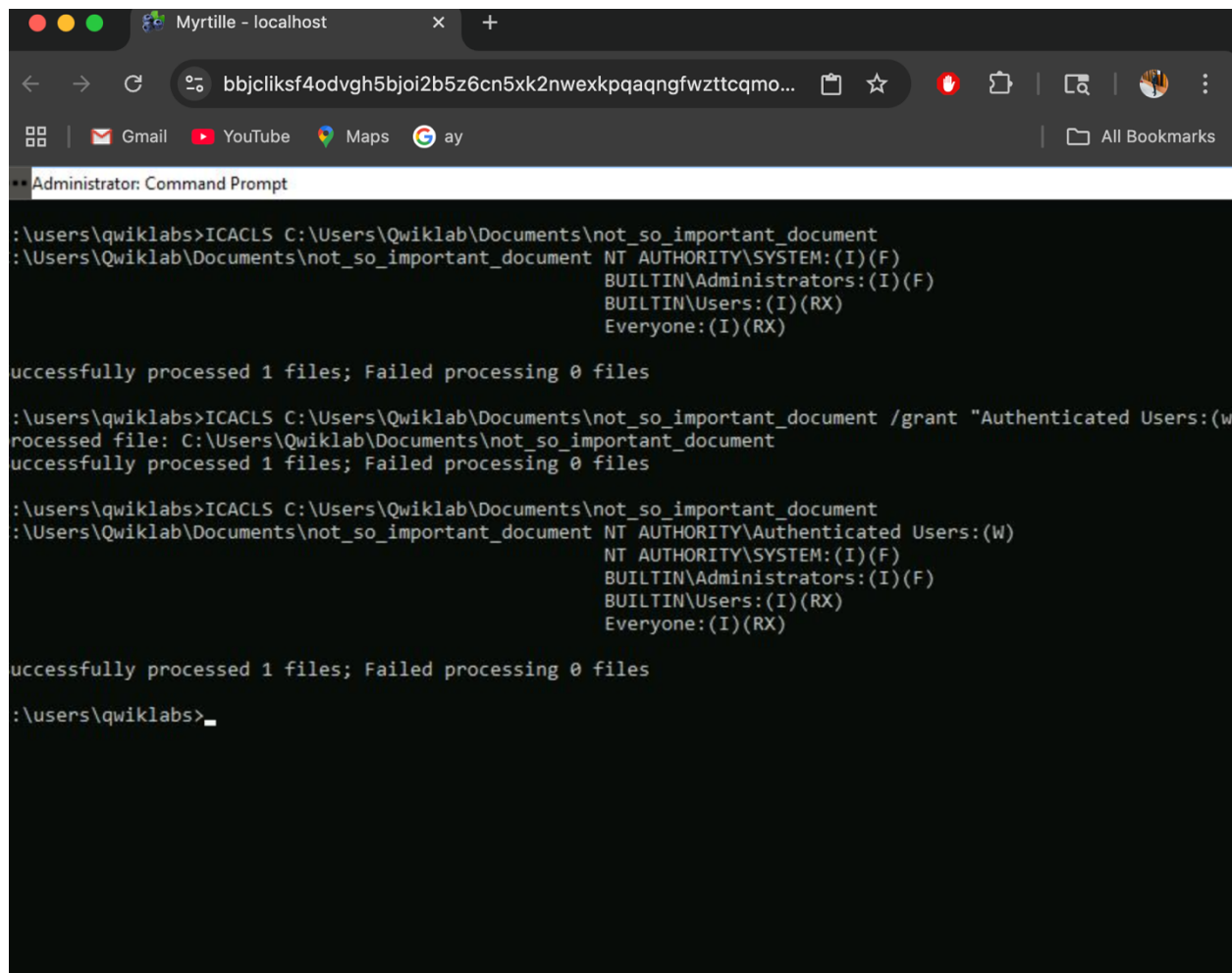
✓ Example 4: Granting Write Access to “Authenticated Users”

For the `not_so_important_document`, **Authenticated Users** weren’t listed at all.

I added them with write access:

```
ICACLS C:\...\not_so_important_document /grant "Authenticated Users:(w) "
```

This simulated giving domain-authenticated users write rights without over-permissioning others.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying a long alphanumeric string. Below the browser window, a command prompt window is open, showing the following commands and output:

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document
:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                                           Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document /grant "Authenticated Users:(w
rocessed file: C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document
:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\not_so_important_document NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(w)
                                           NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                                           Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

:\users\qwiklabs>_
```

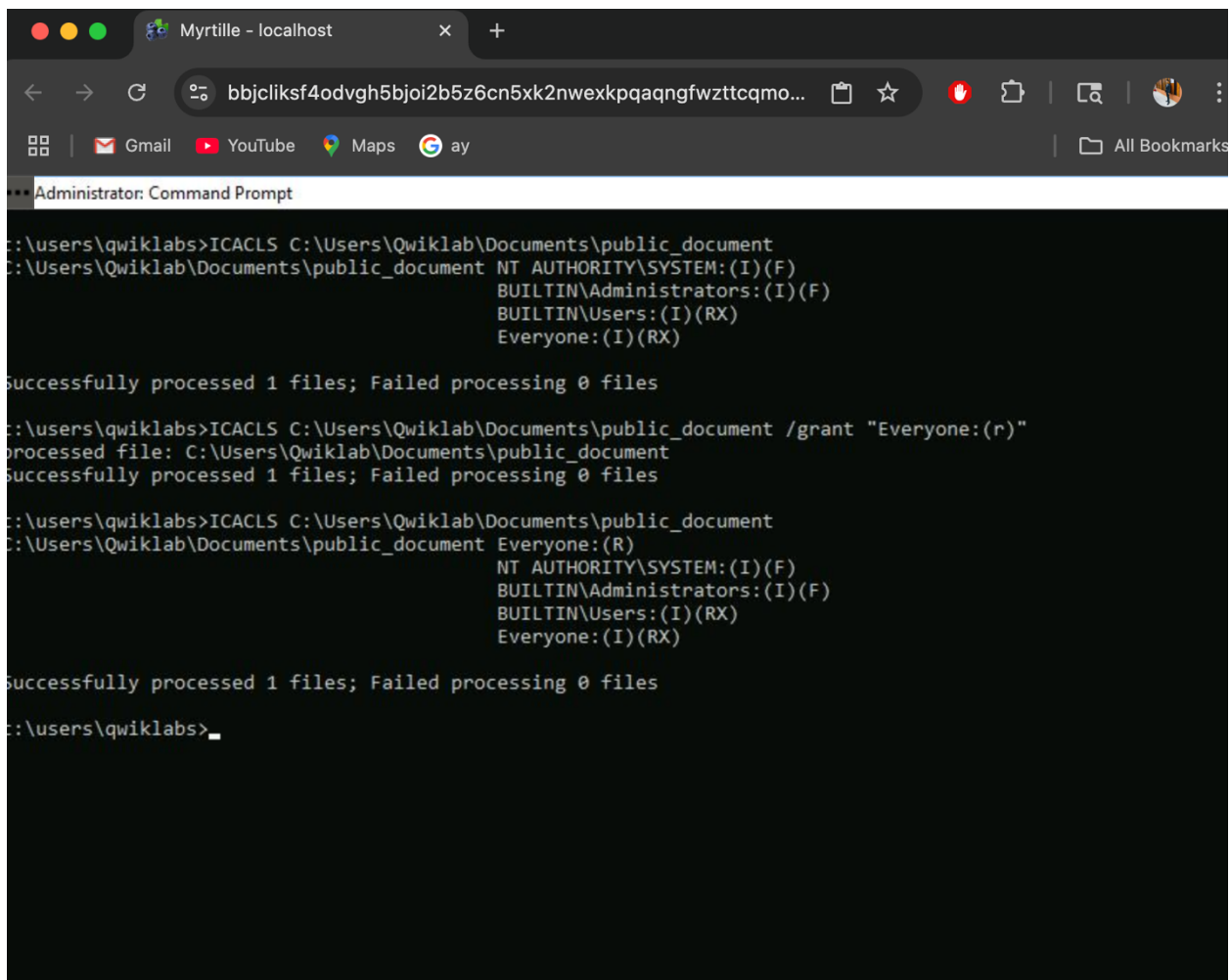
✅ Example 5: Making a File Publicly Readable

I wanted `public_document` to be readable by **any user** on the system.

Rather than adding each user, I granted **Everyone** read access:

```
ICACLS C:\...\public_document /grant "Everyone:(r)"
```

Super useful for setting up shared/public files while maintaining control.



```
c:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document
C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                                           Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document /grant "Everyone:(r)"
Successfully processed file: C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\users\qwiklabs>ICACLS C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document
C:\Users\Qwiklab\Documents\public_document Everyone:(R)
                                           NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                                           BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                                           Everyone:(I)(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

c:\users\qwiklabs>
```

✓ Conclusion

This lab reinforced essential skills in file system security, Windows access control, and PowerShell scripting — all of which are foundational for blue teamers in SOC environments.

By mastering `ICACLS`, I demonstrated how to:

- Apply granular user/group permissions on files and folders
- Troubleshoot broken ACLs and resolve inheritance issues
- Use command-line tools to audit and enforce access policies without relying on the GUI

These techniques are directly applicable to real-world cybersecurity operations — including compliance hardening, insider threat mitigation, and lateral movement prevention.

As organizations increasingly enforce least privilege and RBAC policies, the ability to efficiently manage permissions through PowerShell is a must-have skill for any aspiring SOC analyst or Windows security specialist. 💪🔒