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).

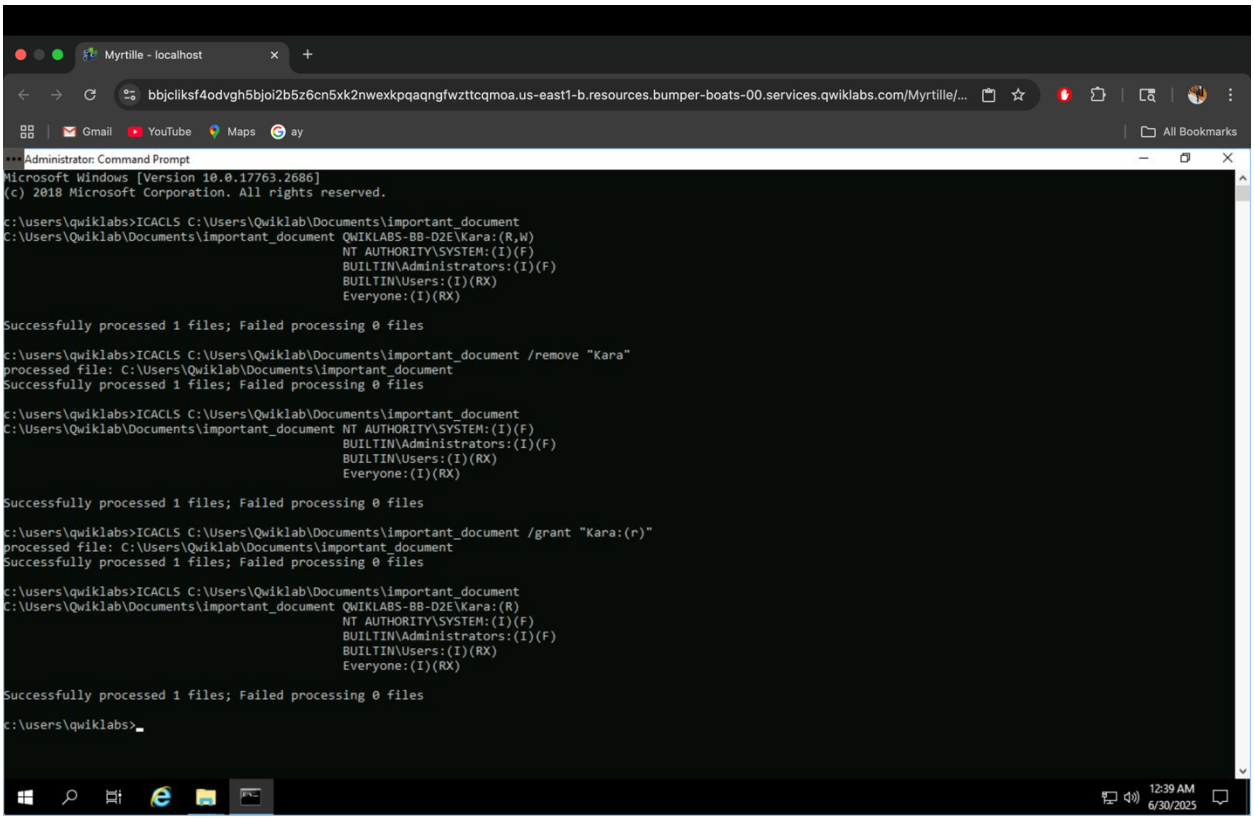
This lab directly maps to tasks frequently performed by Tier 1–2 SOC analysts, Windows sysadmins, and compliance engineers — especially during post-breach remediation, STIG compliance enforcement, or daily system hardening.

✅ 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**.

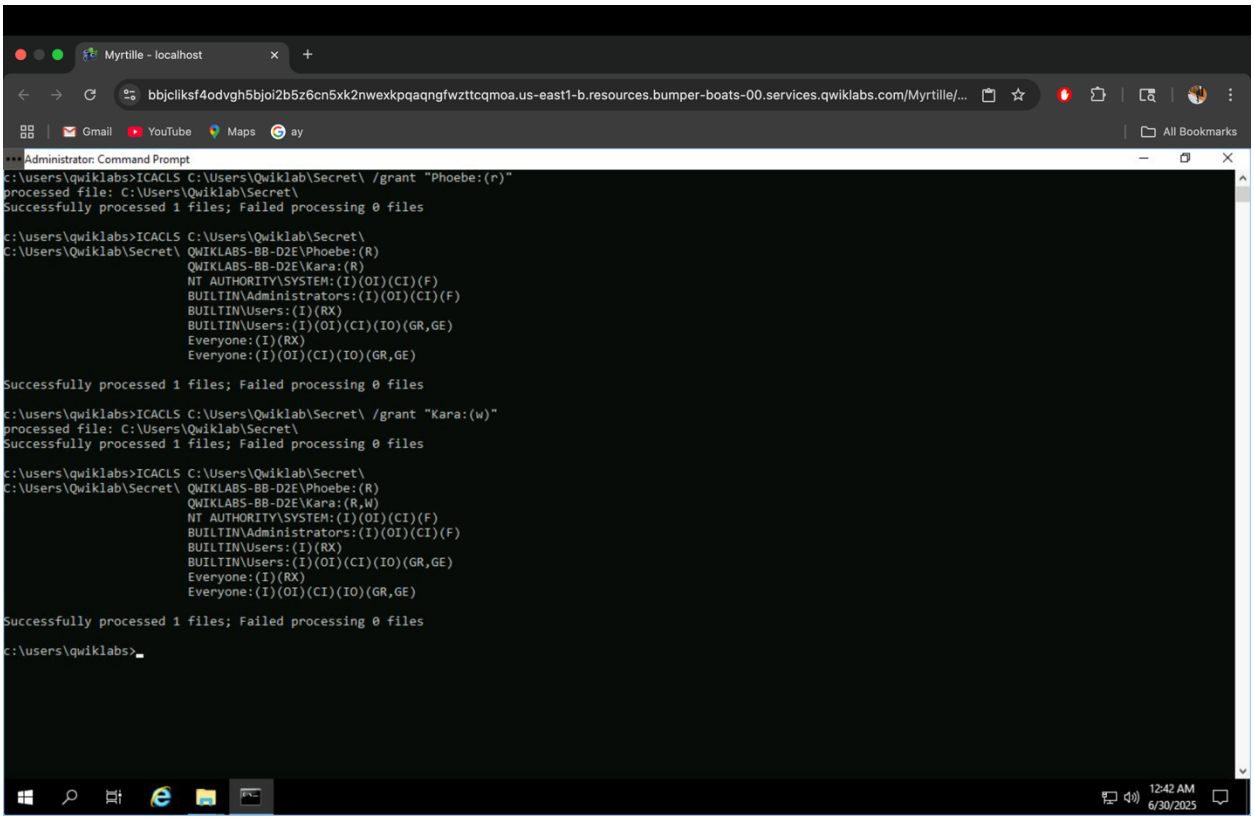


✅ Example 2: Managing Multiple Users' Access to a Folder

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.

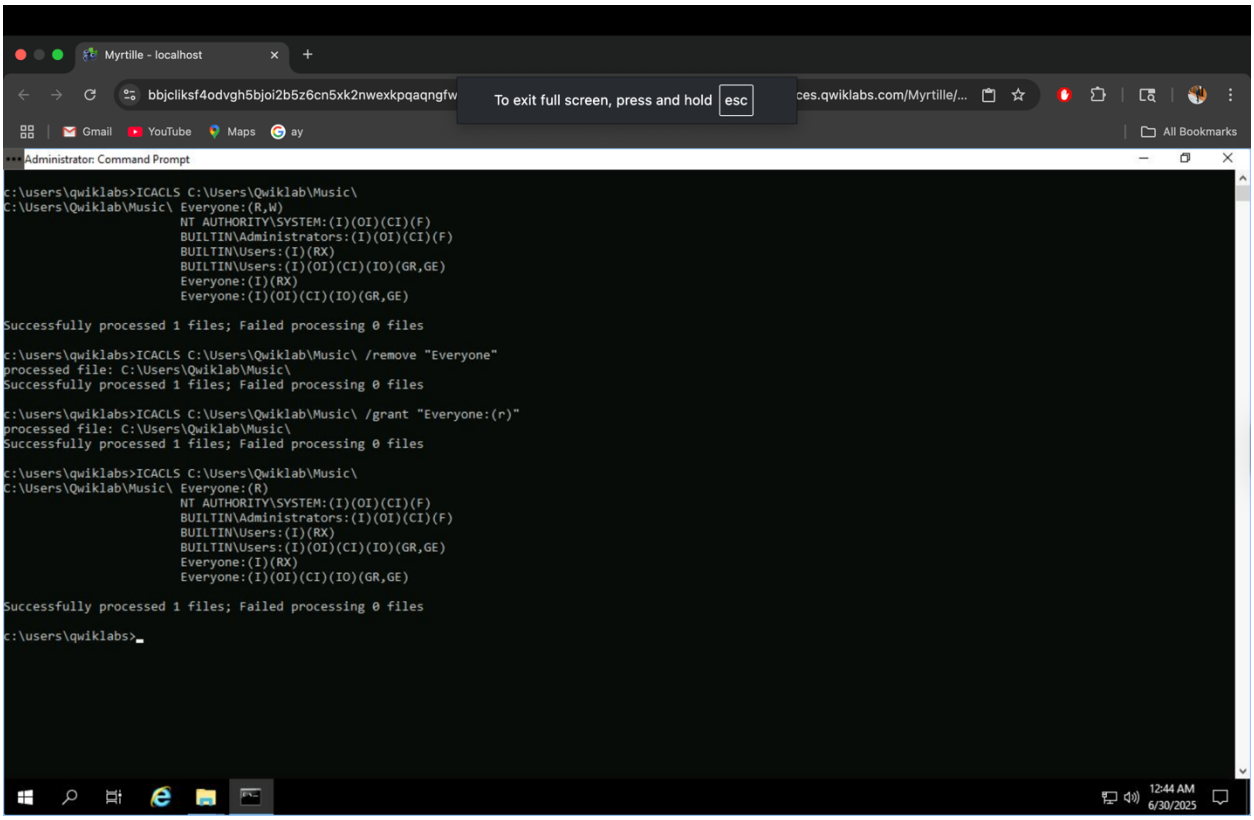


✅ Example 3: Restricting Group Access for "Everyone"

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)"`.

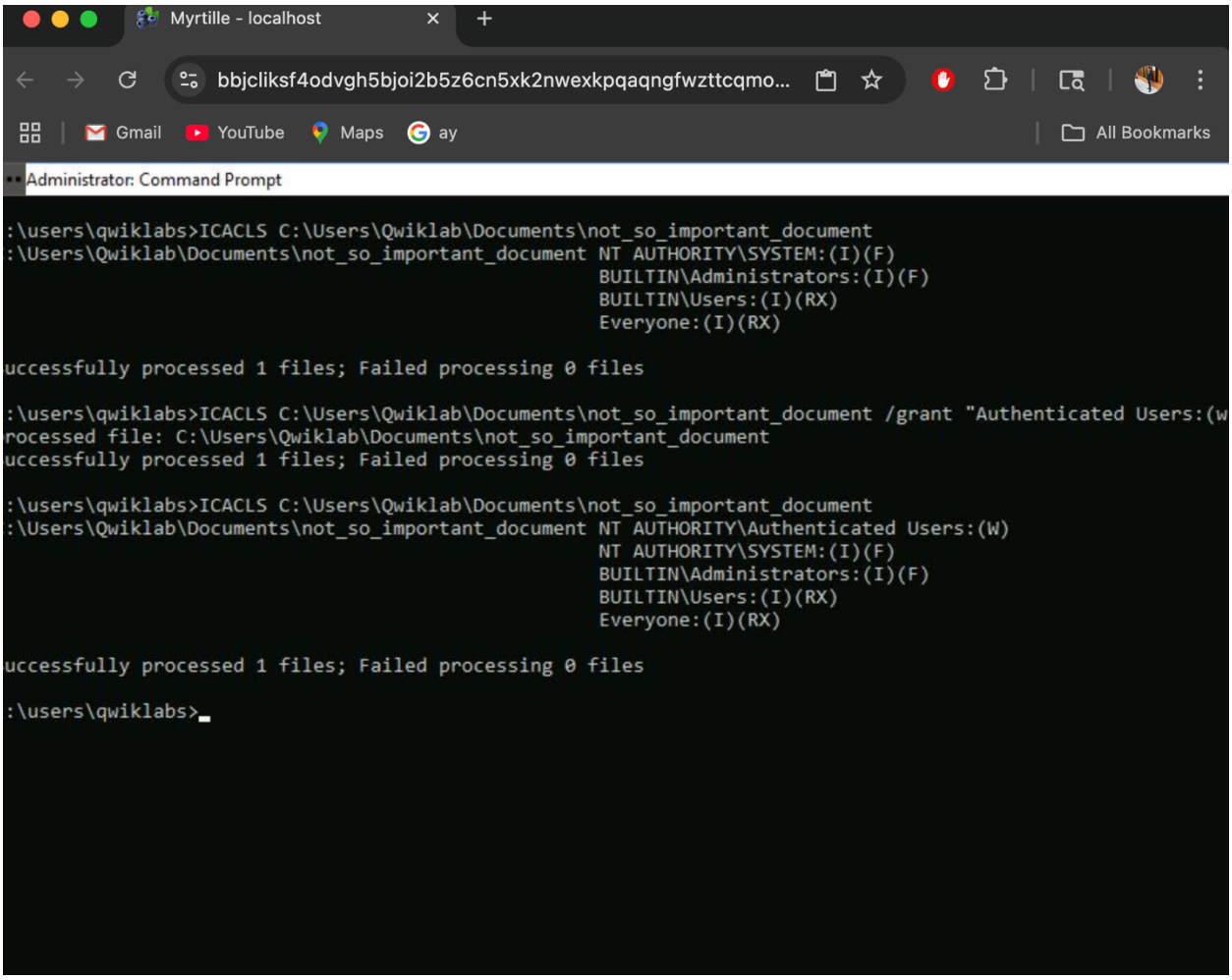
This was a great real-world exercise in **tightening overly permissive group access**.



✅ 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)"`

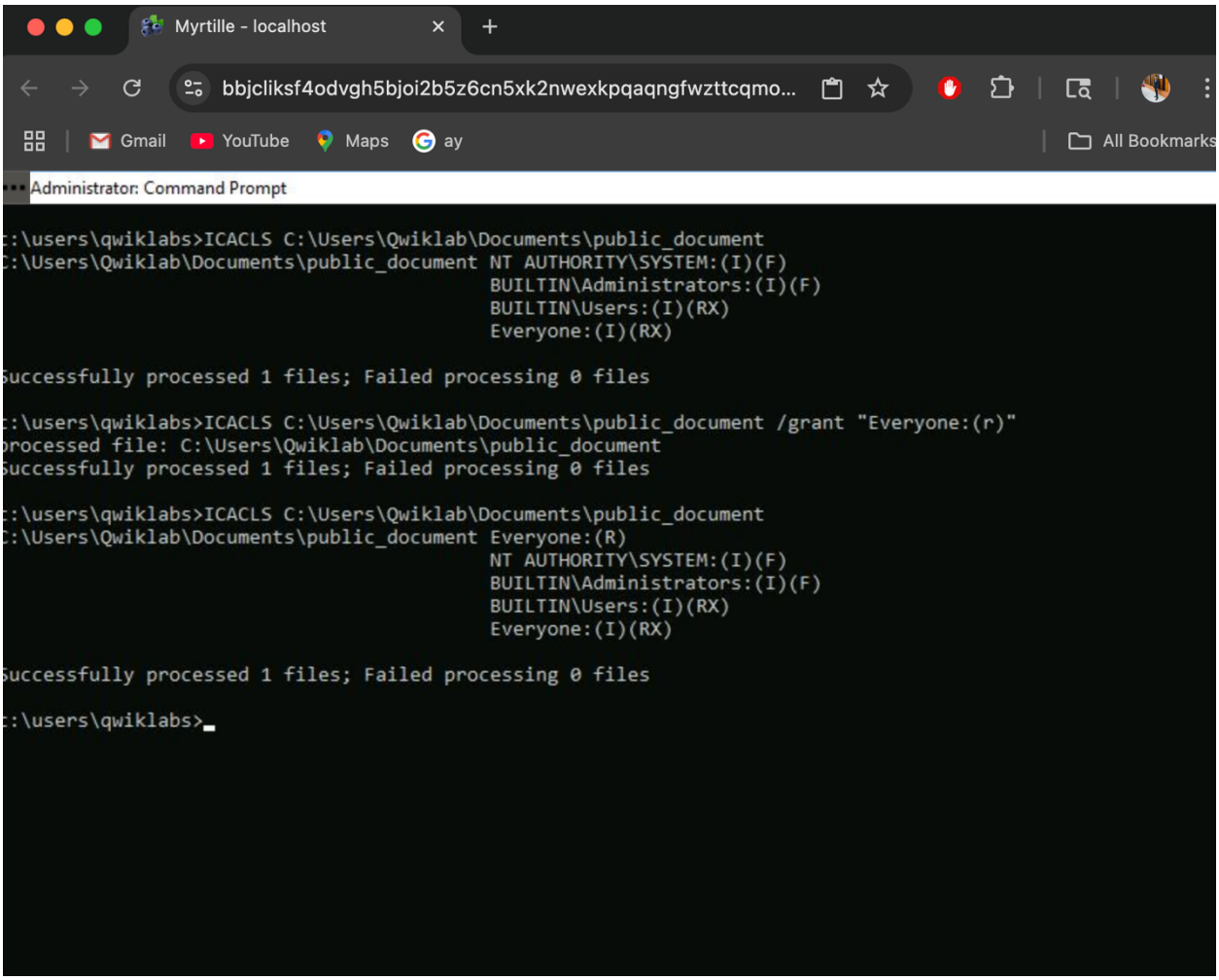
This simulated giving domain-authenticated users write rights without over-permissioning others.



✅ 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.



✅ 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. 💪🔐