User Guide: Folder ACL Inheritance & Users Group Removal Script

1. Purpose

This PowerShell script modifies the security settings (Access Control Lists - ACLs) of specific folders. For each folder you specify in an input file, it performs the following actions:

- . Disables Inheritance: If ACL inheritance is enabled on the folder, the script disables it. It converts the inherited permissions into explicit permissions on the folder itself.
- Removes 'Users' Group: It removes all permissions granted to the built-in 'Users' group (either the local BUILTIN\Users or the domain/computer DOMAIN\Users or COMPUTERNAME\Users group, whichever is appropriate).

The script processes only the folders listed in your input file and logs its actions and a final summary to an output text file.

2. Prerequisites

- Windows Operating System: PowerShell is required, which is standard on modern Windows versions.
- Permissions: You MUST run this script with an account that has Full Control permissions (or at least the rights to Modify Permissions and potentially Take Ownership)
 on all the folders you intend to modify. Running PowerShell as an Administrator is highly recommended.

3. Input Preparation

You need to create a simple text file (.txt) that lists the names of the folders you want to process.

- . Format: Plain text file
- Content: List the exact names of the folders, separated by commas (,).
 - o Do NOT include the parent path in the file, only the folder names themselves as they appear inside the parent directory.
 - Whitespace around the commas doesn't matter (e.g., FolderA, FolderB is fine).
 - $\bullet \quad \hbox{Ensure there are no empty entries caused by extra commas (e.g., \ \, \hbox{FolderA}, \, , \hbox{FolderB} \ \,). }$
- Example:

Let's say you have a parent directory C:\Projects containing folders named Project Alpha , Shared Files , and Old Archives . You only want to modify Project Alpha and Shared Files .

Create a text file named (for example) folders_to_process.txt with the following content:

```
Project Alpha, Shared Files
```

(Save this file somewhere you can easily find, like C:\Scripts\input\folders_to_process.txt)

4. Running the Script

- 1. Open PowerShell as Administrator:
 - Search for "PowerShell" in the Start Menu.
 - Right-click "Windows PowerShell" and select "Run as administrator".
- 2. Navigate to the Script Directory (Optional but Recommended):
 - $\bullet \quad \text{Use the} \quad \text{cd} \quad \text{command to change to the directory where you saved the PowerShell script file (e.g., } \quad \text{UsersGroup_Removal_Script.ps1} \).$
 - Example: cd C:\Scripts
- 3. Execute the Script:
 - Type .\ followed by the script's filename and press Enter.
 - Example: .\UsersGroup_Removal_Script.ps1
- 4. Answer the Prompts: The script will ask for three pieces of information:
 - Enter the path to the text file containing folder names (comma-separated):
 Provide the full path to the .txt file you created in Step 3.

Example: C:\Scripts\input\folders_to_process.txt

• Enter the path to the parent directory containing these folders:

Provide the full path to the directory that *contains* the folders listed in your input file.

Example: C:\Projects

Enter the path to the directory where the log file should be saved:

Provide the full path to an existing directory where you want the output log file to be created. The script will attempt to create this directory if it doesn't exist.

Example: C:\Scripts\logs

The script will then start processing the folders and log its progress.

5. Understanding the Output (Log File)

- Location: The log file will be created in the output directory you specified during the prompts.
- Filename: The filename will include the date and time the script was run, making each log unique (e.g., UsersGroup Removal log 20231027 153000.txt).
- · Content:
 - Timestamped Logs: Detailed entries showing what the script is doing for each folder (checking existence, getting ACL, disabling inheritance, removing Users group). Messages are prefixed with [INFO], [WARN], or [ERROR].
 - o Summary Table: At the very end of the log file, you'll find a table summarizing the results for each folder attempted.
- Summary Table Columns:
 - FolderPath: The full path to the folder that was processed.
 - Status: The overall outcome for that folder:
 - Success: Inheritance was disabled (if needed) and the Users group was successfully removed (or wasn't present).
 - Skipped: The folder was skipped (e.g., it didn't exist).
 - Error: An error occurred during processing that prevented completion for this folder.
 - o Details: More specific information about the status, especially for errors or warnings (e.g., "Inheritance was already disabled", "Failed to read ACL", "Users group ACEs removed/verified absent").
- Example Log File Snippet (Focus on Summary):

6. Troubleshooting & Important Notes

- Permissions Errors (Unauthorized operation): Ensure you are running PowerShell as an Administrator and that the account has sufficient permissions on the target folders.
- Folder Not Found Errors: Double-check the Parent Directory path you provide. Verify the folder names in your input .txt file exactly match the names in the parent directory (sometimes case matters). Ensure the input file is plain text and correctly comma-separated.
- Input File Issues: Make sure the input file path is correct and the file is not empty or corrupted.
- Backup Recommended: Modifying ACLs is a significant change. It is strongly recommended to back up important data or test the script in a non-production environment first.
- Users Group Identification: The script tries to identify the correct 'Users' group (domain/computer-specific first, then local BUILTIN\Users). In unusual configurations (e.g., workgroups, specific AD setups), SID resolution might fail. Check the log file for warnings related to SID resolution.