

CSS 262: Linux Administration

Users, Groups & Permissions

Lecture 2: Access Control Fundamentals





Today's Agenda

Part 1: Users & Groups

- Understanding multi-user systems
- User types and roles
- User management commands
- Group concepts
- System files (`/etc/passwd` , `/etc/shadow`)

Part 2: File Permissions

- Permission model (`rwx`)
- Reading permission strings
- `chmod`, `chown`, `chgrp`
- Special permissions (SUID, SGID, sticky bit)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)

 **Learning Objective:** Master Linux access control to secure systems and manage multi-user environments.



Quick Recap: Week 1

What We Covered

- The shell and command-line interface
- Basic navigation commands
- File system hierarchy
- Pipes and redirection
- Environment variables

Key Takeaway

The shell is your primary interface for system administration.

 **Assumption:** You now have a working Linux VM and can navigate the file system.

Part 1: Users & Groups



Understanding multi-user systems

Why Multi-User Systems?

Linux is Designed for Multiple Users

Linux inherited the multi-user concept from Unix (1970s) - multiple people sharing expensive mainframe computers.

Benefits

- **Isolation:** Users can't interfere
- **Security:** Limit access to data
- **Resource Control:** Manage resources
- **Accountability:** Track activities

Use Cases

- Shared servers (web, database)
- Development environments
- University/corporate systems
- Cloud infrastructure

User Types in Linux

1. Root User (Superuser)

- **UID: 0** | Username: `root` | Home: `/root`
- Unlimited privileges - can do anything
- **Avoid direct login** - use `sudo` instead

2. Regular Users

- **UID: 1000+** | Home: `/home/username`
- Created by administrators
- Can use `sudo` if granted

3. System Users

- **UID: 1-999** | Examples: `www-data` , `mysql` , `sshd`
- Run services and daemons
- Enhanced security through isolation

User Identifiers (UID)

Every User Has a Unique Number

```
1 id      # uid=1000(john) gid=1000(john) groups=1000(john),27(sudo)
2 id root # uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

UID Ranges

- **0** - Root user
- **1-999** - System users
- **1000+** - Regular users

Why UIDs Matter

- Permissions based on UID, not username
- File ownership stored as UID
- Process ownership tracked by UID
- Usernames are just friendly labels

Understanding Groups

Groups Enable Shared Access

A **group** is a collection of users who need similar permissions.

```
1 groups          # john adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev  
2 cat /etc/group | head -3 # root:x:0:  daemon:x:1:  bin:x:2:
```

Group Types

- **Primary group:** Every user has one
- **Supplementary:** Additional memberships
- **System groups:** For services

Common Groups

- `sudo` - Can use sudo command
- `wheel` - Admin group (some distros)
- `docker` - Can run Docker
- `www-data` - Web server files

The /etc/passwd File

The User Database (world-readable)

```
1  cat /etc/passwd | grep john
2  # john:x:1000:1000:John Doe,,,,:/home/john:/bin/bash
```

7 Fields (colon-separated)

Field	Example	Description
1. Username	john	Login name
2. Password	x	Now in /etc/shadow
3-4. UID/GID	1000:1000	User and group IDs
5. GECOS	John Doe	Full name
6-7. Home/Shell	/home/john:/bin/bash	Directory and shell

The /etc/shadow File

Secure Password Storage (only root can read)

```
1 sudo cat /etc/shadow | grep john
2 # john:$6$rounds=656000$xyz ... :19345:0:99999:7 :::
```

Field	Description
1. Username	Login name
2. Password	Encrypted with SHA-512 (\$6\$)
3. Last Changed	Days since 1970-01-01
4-6. Password Policy	Min/max days, warning days
7-9.	Inactivity, expiry, reserved

Creating Users

useradd Command

```
1 # Create with home directory and shell
2 sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash john
3
4 # Create with specific UID and groups
5 sudo useradd -m -u 1500 -G sudo,docker john
6
7 # Set password
8 sudo passwd john
```

Common Options

- `-m` Create home | `-s /bin/bash` Set shell | `-G groups` Add to groups
- `-u UID` Specify UID | `-c "Name"` Set name | `-d /path` Custom home

Modern User Creation: adduser

Interactive Wrapper (Debian/Ubuntu)

```
1 sudo adduser jane      # Interactive, prompts for details
```

useradd (Low-level)

- Manual configuration needed
- More control
- Works on all distros

```
1 sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash jane
2 sudo passwd jane
```

adduser (High-level)

- Interactive and friendly
- Auto-creates home directory
- Debian/Ubuntu specific

```
1 sudo adduser jane
2 # That's it!
```

Managing Users

Modify Existing Users

```
1 # Change user's shell
2 sudo usermod -s /bin/zsh john
3
4 # Add user to group (-a = append)
5 sudo usermod -aG sudo john
6
7 # Change username
8 sudo usermod -l newname oldname
9
10 # Lock / Unlock user account
11 sudo usermod -L john
12 sudo usermod -U john
```

Delete Users

```
1 # Delete user (keep home directory)
2 sudo userdel john
3
4 # Delete user and home directory
5 sudo userdel -r john
```

Managing Groups

Group Management Commands

```
1 # Create a group
2 sudo groupadd developers
3
4 # Create with specific GID
5 sudo groupadd -g 5000 developers
6
7 # Add user to group
8 sudo usermod -aG developers john
9 sudo gpasswd -a john developers
10
11 # Remove user from group
12 sudo gpasswd -d john developers
13
14 # Delete / View group
15 sudo groupdel developers
16 getent group developers
```

sudo: Superuser Do

Run Commands as Root

```
1 sudo apt update          # Run as root  
2 sudo -u www-data ls /var/www # Run as another user  
3 sudo visudo             # Edit /etc/sudoers safely
```

Why sudo?

- **Accountability:** Logs who ran what
- **Limited exposure:** Specific commands
- **No root password:** Don't share
- **Temporary:** Expires after 15 min

Configuration

```
1 # /etc/sudoers  
2 john ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
3 %sudo ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

- `john` can run anything - `%sudo` group can run anything

su: Switch User

Switch to Another User

```
1  su - john      # Login shell (loads environment)
2  su john       # Non-login shell (keeps current env)
3  su -          # Switch to root (requires root password)
4  su -c "whoami" john # Run single command as another user
```

su vs sudo

Feature	su	sudo
Password	Target user's	Your password
Logging	Minimal	Detailed audit trail
Privilege	Becomes that user	Runs as that user
Best Practice	✗ Avoid for root	✓ Preferred

Part 2: File Permissions



Controlling access to files and directories

Linux Permission Model

Every File Has Three Permission Sets

```
1  ls -l myfile.txt  
2  -rw-r--r-- 1 john developers 1234 Jan 28 10:00 myfile.txt
```

Permission Breakdown

```
1 - rw- r-- r-- 1 john developers 1234 Jan 28 myfile.txt
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

Diagram illustrating the breakdown of a Linux file permission string:

- Line 1: The string itself: `- rw- r-- r-- 1 john developers 1234 Jan 28 myfile.txt`.
- Line 2: A blank line.
- Line 3: A blank line.
- Line 4: A blank line.
- Line 5: A blank line.
- Line 6: A blank line.
- Line 7: A blank line.
- Line 8: A blank line.
- Line 9: A blank line.
- Line 10: A blank line.
- Line 11: A blank line.
- Line 12: A blank line.

Annotations from top to bottom:

- Line 1: `-` File type
- Line 1: `rw-` Owner permissions
- Line 1: `r--` Group permissions
- Line 1: `r--` Others permissions
- Line 1: `1` Hard links
- Line 1: `john` User owner
- Line 1: `developers` Group owner
- Line 1: `1234` Size
- Line 1: `Jan 28` Date
- Line 1: `myfile.txt` Filename

File Types

First Character Indicates Type

Symbol	Type	Example
-	Regular file	-rw-r--r--
d	Directory	drwxr-xr-x
l	Symbolic link	lrwxrwxrwx
c/b	Device (char/block)	crw-rw---- / brw-rw----
s/p	Socket / pipe	srwxrwxrwx / prw-r--r--

Examples

```
1  ls -la /dev | head -3
2  # drwxr-xr-x 20 root root 3940 Jan 28 10:00 .
3  # crw-rw-rw- 1 root tty 5, 0 Jan 28 14:45 tty
```

Permission Bits

For Files

- **r (read)** - View contents
 - `cat` , `less` , `grep`
- **w (write)** - Modify contents
 - `vim` , `echo >` , `rm`
- **x (execute)** - Run as program
 - `./script.sh`

```
1 -rw-r--r-- document.txt
2 -rwxr-xr-x script.sh
3 -rw----- secret.key
```

For Directories

- **r (read)** - List contents
 - `ls directory/`
- **w (write)** - Create/delete files
 - `touch` , `rm` , `mkdir`
- **x (execute)** - Enter directory
 - `cd directory/`

```
1 drwxr-xr-x public/
2 drwx----- private/
3 drwxrwxrwx tmp/
```

 **Important:** Need execute (x) on directory to access files!

Reading Permissions

Practice Exercise

```
1 -rwxr-xr-- 1 john developers 4096 Jan 28 script.sh
```

Owner (john)

- **r** - Can read
- **w** - Can write
- **x** - Can execute

Result: Full access

Group (developers)

- **r** - Can read
- **-** - Cannot write
- **x** - Can execute

Result: Read & execute only

Others (everyone else)

- **r** - Can read
- **-** - Cannot write
- **-** - Cannot execute

Result: Read only

chmod: Change Mode

Symbolic

```
1 chmod u+x script.sh      # Add execute  
2 chmod g-w file.txt      # Remove write  
3 chmod o=r file.txt      # Set read-only  
4 chmod a+x script.sh      # All execute  
5 chmod u+x,g+x,o-r file.txt # Multiple
```

u =user, g =group, o =others, a =all

Octal (r=4, w=2, x=1)

```
1 chmod 755 script.sh      # rwxr-Xr-x  
2 chmod 644 file.txt      # rw-r--r--  
3 chmod 600 secret.key     # rw-----  
4 chmod 777 public.sh      # rwxrwrxrwx (!)
```

Common: 755 executable | 644 file | 600 private | 700 private dir

chmod Examples

```
1 # Make executable
2 chmod +x script.sh
3 chmod 755 script.sh
4
5 # Protect sensitive file
6 chmod 600 ~/.ssh/id_rsa
7
8 # Public readable
9 chmod 644 document.txt
10
11 # Shared directory
12 chmod 770 /shared/project
13
14 # Recursive
15 chmod -R 755 /var/www/html
16
17 # Remove others permissions
18 chmod o-rwx file.txt
19
20 # Specific permissions
21 chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r file.txt
```

Octal Permissions Cheat Sheet

Binary	Octal	Perms	Description
000	0	---	No access
001	1	--x	Execute
010	2	-w-	Write
011	3	-wx	Write + Execute
100	4	r--	Read
101	5	r-x	Read + Execute
110	6	rw-	Read + Write
111	7	rwx	Full access

Common: 644 = rw-r--r-- (file) | 755 = rwxr-xr-x (exec) | 700 = rwx----- (private) | 777 = ⚡ danger

chown: Change Owner

Change File Ownership

```
1 # Change owner
2 sudo chown john file.txt
3
4 # Change owner and group
5 sudo chown john:developers file.txt
6
7 # Change only group (or use chgrp)
8 sudo chown :developers file.txt
9
10 # Recursive ownership change
11 sudo chown -R john:developers /var/www/mysite
12
13 # Copy ownership from another file
14 sudo chown --reference=file1.txt file2.txt
```

Why Root Required?

Only root (or sudo) can change ownership - prevents users from giving away files to avoid quotas.

 **Tip:** When deploying web apps, set ownership to `www-data:www-data` for web server access.

chgrp: Change Group

Change File Group

```
1 # Change group ownership
2 chgrp developers file.txt
3
4 # Recursive group change
5 chgrp -R developers /shared/project
6
7 # Using chown (alternative)
8 chown :developers file.txt
```

Practical Example: Shared Project

```
1 # Create shared directory for team
2 sudo mkdir /shared/project
3 sudo chgrp developers /shared/project
4 sudo chmod 770 /shared/project
5
6 # Now all users in 'developers' group can collaborate
7 # Owner: rwx
8 # Group: rwx (all developers)
9 # Others: --- (no access)
```

Default Permissions: umask

umask Controls Default Permissions

```
1  umask      # Output: 0022  
2  umask -S    # Output: u=rwx,g=rx,o=rx
```

How umask Works

umask **subtracts** from maximum permissions:

- Files: 666 - umask
- Directories: 777 - umask

umask	New Files	New Directories
022	644 (rw-r-r-)	755 (rwxr-xr-x)
077	600 (rw-----)	700 (rwx-----)
002	664 (rw-rw-r-)	775 (rwxrwxr-x)

Special Permissions (Part 1)

SUID (Set User ID) - Bit 4000

Runs with the **owner's** privileges, not the user who runs it.

```
1 # Set SUID
2 chmod u+s /usr/bin/passwd
3 chmod 4755 /usr/bin/passwd
4
5 # Check SUID
6 ls -l /usr/bin/passwd
7 # -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 68208 passwd
8 #     ^ (s = SUID bit)
```

Real Example: passwd Command

`passwd` needs to modify `/etc/shadow` (root-only), but regular users need to change passwords. SUID allows it to run as root.

 **Security Risk:** SUID scripts are dangerous!

Special Permissions (Part 2)

SGID (Set Group ID) - Bit 2000

On files: Runs with the group privileges

On directories: New files inherit the directory's group

```
1 # Set SGID on directory
2 chmod g+s /shared/project
3 chmod 2770 /shared/project
4
5 ls -l /shared
6 # drwxrws--- 2 john developers 4096 project
7 #           ^  (s = SGID bit)
```

Practical Use: Shared Directories

Without SGID: files get user's primary group

With SGID: files get directory's group (developers)

Result: All team members can access new files!

Special Permissions (Part 3)

Sticky Bit - Bit 1000

On directories: Only owner can delete their files.

```
1 chmod +t /tmp
2 chmod 1777 /tmp
3
4 ls -ld /tmp
5 # drwxrwxrwt 20 root root 4096 /tmp
6 #           ^ (t = sticky bit)
```

Real Example: /tmp Directory

Everyone can create files in `/tmp` (777 permissions), but you can't delete someone else's files (sticky bit). Prevents malicious deletion.

****SUID:**** 4000 (u+s)

****SGID:**** 2000 (g+s)

****Sticky:**** 1000 (+t)

Access Control Lists (ACLs)

Beyond Traditional Permissions

ACLs allow fine-grained permissions for multiple users/groups.

```
1 # Grant read access to specific user
2 setfacl -m u:alice:r file.txt
3
4 # Grant read+write to specific group
5 setfacl -m g:managers:rw file.txt
6
7 # Remove ACL / View ACLs
8 setfacl -x u:alice file.txt
9 getfacl file.txt
10
11 # View output
12 # user::rw-
13 # user:alice:r--
14 # group::r--
15 # group:managers:rw-
```

ACL Examples

Scenario: Shared File with Exceptions

```
1 # Give alice (not in developers) read access
2 setfacl -m u:alice:r document.txt
3
4 # Check result
5 ls -l document.txt
6 # -rw-r--r--+ 1 john developers 1234 document.txt
7 #           ^ '+' indicates ACL is set
```

Default ACLs for Directories

```
1 # Set default ACL (applies to new files)
2 setfacl -d -m g:developers:rwx /shared/project
3
4 # All new files inherit developers:rwx
```

Permission Troubleshooting

Common Issues

Problem	Cause	Solution
"Permission denied" reading	No read permission	<code>chmod +r file</code>
Can't enter directory	No execute permission	<code>chmod +x dir/</code>
Can't delete file	No write on directory	<code>chmod +w dir/</code>
Script won't execute	No execute bit	<code>chmod +x script.sh</code>
"Operation not permitted"	Not owner/not root	Use <code>sudo</code>

Debug Commands

```
1  id                      # Check your identity
2  ls -l file.txt          # Check file permissions
3  ls -ld directory/       # Check directory permissions
4  sudo cat /etc/shadow    # Test with sudo
```

Security Best Practices

DO

- Use `chmod 600` for private keys
- Use `chmod 644` for regular files
- Use `chmod 755` for executables
- Use `sudo` instead of root login
- Set restrictive umask (022 or 027)
- Use groups for shared access
- Audit SUID/SGID files regularly
- Remove world-writable permissions

DON'T

- `chmod 777` (world-writable!)
- Run services as root
- Share root password
- Give SUID to scripts
- Leave default passwords
- Ignore permission errors
- Grant unnecessary sudo access
- Forget to revoke old accounts



Security Principle: Principle of Least Privilege - grant only the minimum permissions needed.

Finding Files by Permission

Security Audit Commands

```
1 # Find all SUID files (security risk)
2 find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
3
4 # Find all SGID files
5 find / -perm -2000 -type f 2>/dev/null
6
7 # Find world-writable files
8 find / -perm -002 -type f 2>/dev/null
9
10 # Find files owned by user
11 find / -user john 2>/dev/null
12
13 # Find orphaned files (no owner)
14 find / -nouser 2>/dev/null
15
16 # Find recent modifications
17 find / -mtime -7 -type f 2>/dev/null
```

Lab 2 Preview: User Management

What You'll Do

1.  Create multiple user accounts
2.  Create groups and manage membership
3.  Set appropriate file permissions
4.  Configure sudo access
5.  Set up shared directory with SGID
6.  Audit permission issues

Deliverables

- Screenshot of user creation
- Output of `id` , `groups` commands
- Properly configured shared directory
- Fixed permission problems
- Working sudo configuration

Time Estimate: 2 hours

Practical Scenarios

Scenario 1: Web Application

```
1 sudo mkdir -p /var/www/myapp
2 sudo chown www-data:www-data /var/www/myapp
3 sudo chmod 755 /var/www/myapp
```

Scenario 2: Shared Development

```
1 sudo groupadd devteam
2 sudo mkdir /projects/webapp
3 sudo chown :devteam /projects/webapp
4 sudo chmod 2775 /projects/webapp # SGID + rwxrwxr-x
```

Scenario 3: Secure Backup

```
1 chmod 600 backup.tar.gz
2 chown backup-user:backup-group backup.tar.gz
```

Quick Reference Card

Command	Purpose	Example
<code>useradd</code> / <code>userdel</code>	Create/delete user	<code>sudo useradd -m john</code>
<code>usermod</code>	Modify user	<code>sudo usermod -aG sudo john</code>
<code>groupadd</code>	Create group	<code>sudo groupadd devs</code>
<code>chmod</code>	Change permissions	<code>chmod 755 file.sh</code>
<code>chown</code> / <code>chgrp</code>	Change owner/group	<code>sudo chown john:devs file</code>
<code>id</code> / <code>groups</code>	Show user/groups	<code>id john</code>
<code>getfacl</code> / <code>setfacl</code>	View/set ACLs	<code>getfacl file.txt</code>

Important Files Summary

File	Purpose	Permissions
/etc/passwd	User account info	-rw-r--r-- (644)
/etc/shadow	Encrypted passwords	-rw-r----- (640)
/etc/group	Group definitions	-rw-r--r-- (644)
/etc/gshadow	Group passwords	-rw-r----- (640)
/etc/sudoers	Sudo configuration	-r--r----- (440)
/home/*	User home directories	drwx----- (700)
~/.ssh/	SSH keys	drwx----- (700)
~/.ssh/id_rsa	Private SSH key	-rw----- (600)

⚠️ Never manually edit /etc/passwd or /etc/shadow! Use proper commands.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Permission Mistakes

- `chmod 777` on everything
- Forgetting execute bit on directories
- Wrong ownership on web files
- SUID on shell scripts
- World-readable private keys
- Overly permissive sudo access

User Management Mistakes

- Sharing root password
- Not using `sudo`
- Forgetting to delete old users
- Wrong primary group
- No password policy
- Not locking unused accounts
- Hardcoding UIDs in scripts

Week 2 Action Items

✓ Before Next Lecture

1. Read **Chapter 6** of "The Linux Command Line" (Permissions)
2. Practice permission commands on your VM
3. Create test users and groups
4. Experiment with SUID, SGID, sticky bit

✓ For Lab This Week

1. Complete **Lab 2: User Management**
2. Set up multi-user environment
3. Configure shared directories
4. Test permission scenarios
5. Debug permission issues



Practice Exercises

- Find all SUID files on your system
- Create a shared project directory with proper permissions
- Set up sudo access for a new user

Questions?



Understanding permissions is crucial for system security!

Next Week: Process Management & Systemd 

Thank You!



Remember: Proper permissions = Secure systems

CSS 262 - Linux Administration & *nix Systems for Cybersecurity