

Re: Help with cacls in WinXP Home

Source:

http://www.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/microsoft.public.windowsxp.security_admin/2003-11/1607.html

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Have you tried:

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=KB:EN-US:Q308421>&

HOW TO: Take Ownership of a File or Folder in Windows XP

NOTE: You must be logged on to the computer using an account that has administrative privileges. If you are running Windows XP Home Edition, in order to have access to the Security tab, you must first start in Safe Mode and log on with an account that has Administrative rights.

As to your original request, all the information I have of CACLS:

Start>Run – type "cmd" without the quotes and then press enter

Then type: cacls /?

Caution:

Just because you can set permissions with Cacls doesn't mean you should. It's easy to make a mistake that causes you to lose existing permissions on a file. Try the Cacls command on a test folder first and make sure that your settings have the desired effect before you use this command on your actual working files.

Further information on setting Permissions from the Command Prompt using Cacls:–

Cacls.exe provides another way to view and edit permissions. With Cacls (short for Control ACLs), you can view existing permissions by typing cacls filename at a command prompt, replacing filename with the name of the file or folder you're interested in (wildcards are acceptable as well).

Next to each user account name, Cacls displays a single letter for any of three standard permission settings:

F for Full Control,

C for Change,

R for Read.

You can also set permissions with Cacls.

Command-line Switches for Cacls.exe

Switch What It Does

/T Changes permissions of specified files in the current directory and all subdirectories

/E Edits access control list instead of replacing it

/C Continues on "access denied" errors

/G user:perm Grants specified user access rights; if used without /E, completely replaces existing permissions

/R user Revokes specified user's access rights (must be used with /E)

/P user:perm Replaces specified user's access rights

/D user Denies access to specified user

In conjunction with the /G and /P switches, use one of the following four letters where i