

# Managing File Permissions

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*Track 2: Systems and Services*  
**Jazeera University Main Campus**

**Day 1**

# Learning Objectives

After this session, you will be able to:

- Change permissions and ownership using command-line tools
- Interpret symbolic and numeric permission formats
- Manage default permissions using umask
- Configure special permissions (setuid, setgid, sticky bit)
- View and set Access Control Lists (ACLs)

# Understanding Linux File Permissions

Each file has three permission sets:

- User (u)
- Group (g)
- Other (o)

Permissions:

- r - read
- w - write
- x - execute/search (directories)

Example:

- -rwxr-x--- → user=7, group=5, other=0

# Changing Permissions with chmod

## Symbolic Method

- Format:
  - chmod who what which file
    - Who: u, g, o, a
    - What: +, -, =
    - Which: r, w, x
- Examples:
  - chmod go-rw file1
  - chmod a+x file2

# Changing Permissions with chmod

## Numeric Method

- Format:
  - Each permission has an octal value:
    - $r = 4$
    - $w = 2$
    - $x = 1$
  - Examples:
    - `chmod 750 sampledир → rwx r-x ---`

# Changing Ownership (chown)

Use chown to change file owner/group.

## Examples:

- Change owner: `chown student file`
- Change group: `chown :admins dir`
- Owner + group: `chown user:group file`
- Recursive: `chown -R user dir`

# Special Permissions (suid, sgid, sticky)

## setuid (u+s)

- Executable runs with file owner's privileges.
- Seen as: rws in user field.

## setgid (g+s)

- Files created in directory inherit group of the directory.

## sticky bit (o+t)

- Only owner (or root) can delete files in directory.
- Used in: /tmp

# Setting Special Permissions

## Symbolic

- u+s
- g+s
- o+t

## Numeric (4th octal digit)

- setuid = 4
- setgid = 2
- sticky = 1

## Example:

- `chmod 2770 directory`

# Summary



- You learned how to:
  - ❖ Change file permissions (symbolic & numeric)
  - ❖ Modify user and group ownership
  - ❖ Configure setuid, setgid, sticky bit
  - ❖ Control file creation permissions with umask