

chown:

- The '**chown**' command in Linux is used to **change the ownership** of **files** and **directories**. It allows you to change the user and group ownership of one or more files at once.
- **Only the root user** and the **file's current owner** have the **privilege to change the ownership of a file**.

Syntax of the **chown** command is as follows:

⇒ **chown [OPTIONS] USER[:GROUP] FILE...**

Options:

- **-c**: provide a report of the changes it makes to the group ownership of the specified file(s)
- **-R** or **--recursive**: Recursively change ownership for directories and their contents.
- **--dereference**: Follow symbolic links when processing directories.

Parameters:

- **USER**: The new user owner for the specified file(s).
- **GROUP**: Optional. The new group owner for the specified file(s). If not specified, the group will remain unchanged.

Example:

Suppose you have a **file** called **example.txt**, and you want to change its ownership to a user named **john**.

The command would be:

⇒ **sudo chown -c john example.txt**

If you want to change the ownership of **any entire directory** and its contents recursively, you can use the **-R** option:

⇒ **sudo chown -R john /path/to/directory**

chgrp:

- The **chgrp** command in Linux is used to **change the group ownership** of files and directories. It allows you to modify the group associated with one or more files at once.
- **only the root user** and the **file's current owner** have the **privilege to change the group ownership of a file**.

Syntax of the **chgrp** command is as follows:

⇒ **chgrp [OPTIONS] GROUP FILE...**

Options:

- **-C**: provide a report of the changes it makes to the group ownership of the specified file(s).
- **-R** or **--recursive**: Recursively change the group ownership for directories and their contents.
- **--dereference**: Follow symbolic links when processing directories.

Parameters:

- **GROUP**: The new group owner for the specified file(s).

Example:

Suppose you have a file called **example.txt**, and you want to change its group ownership to a group named **users**.

The command would be:

⇒ **sudo chgrp -c users example.txt**

If you want to change the group ownership of any entire directory and its contents recursively, you can use the **-R** option:

⇒ **sudo chgrp -R users /path/to/directory**

Suppose you have a **file** called `example2.txt`, and you want to change its ownership to a user named `john` and a group named `users`.

The command would be:

⇒ **`sudo chown -c john:users example2.txt`**