Advance File management

3 User group

Owner

Group

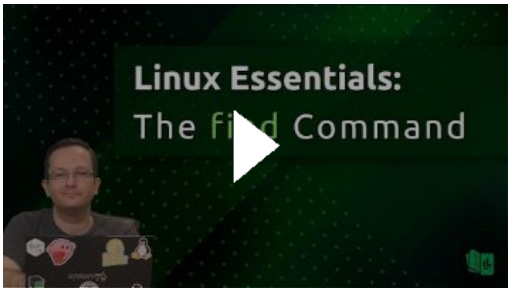
Public

Modifying Access Permission Bits The chmod command modifies access rights. It works identically on files and directories. chmod can be used by root or the file owner, and can modify permissions specified in one of two ways: symbolic or octal. Symbolic notation

Octal Value	Binary Notation	Symbolic Notation	Explanation
0	000	---	No permissions
1	001	--x	Execute permission or
2	010	-w-	Write permission only
3	011	-wx	Write and execute per
4	100	r--	Read permission only
5	101	r-x	Read and execute per
6	110	rw-	Read and write permis
7	111	rwx	Read, write, and execu permissions

File searching : find command

Linux Essentials - The find command



Scenario

One example would be to find all files owned by employees who left the company over a year ago. Another example would be to search for all the files that have been modified in the past 20 days by a specific user

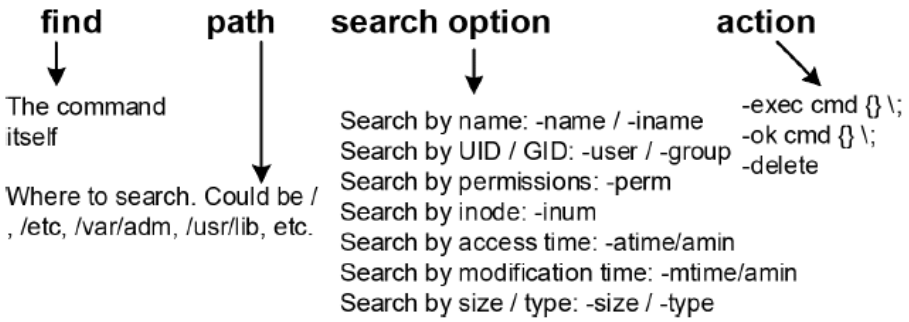


Figure 4-2 find Command Syntax

Access Control List (ACLs) , [ACL | Advanced Linux File Permissions | RHCSA Certification #13 | Tech Arkit | EX200]

1. Default access control lists
2. Access ACLs

ACL Management Commands
RHEL offers two commands—getfacl and setfacl—to view and manage ACLs on files and directories. The getfacl command is used to display ACL settings, and the setfacl command can set, modify, substitute, or delete ACL settings.