Day 14: Linux - Permissions, Processes & Services

DevOps 90 Days Challenge

Viewing File Permissions

Command: ls -l

Displays file permissions in long listing format.

Numeric Format (Octal) Permissions

 $\overline{\text{Read}(r)} = 4$, Write (w) = 2, Execute (x) = 1

Octal: 7 = rwx, 6 = rw-, 5 = r-x, etc.

Examples:

chmod 755 file.txt

chmod 644 file.txt

chmod 777 script.sh (not recommended for sensitive files)

Symbolic Format Permissions

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u (user), g (group), o (others), a (all)
+ (add), - (remove), = (set)
Examples:
chmod u+x file.sh
chmod g-w file.txt
chmod o+r file.txt
```

Changing File Ownership (chown)

Command: chown user:group file.txt

Examples:

sudo chown john file.txt

sudo chown john:developers file.txt

sudo chown -R user:group /path (recursive)

Recursive & Special Permissions

chmod -R 755 /dir (recursive)

chown -R user:group /dir

SetUID (4xxx), SetGID (2xxx), Sticky Bit (1xxx)

Examples:

chmod 4755 script.sh (SetUID)

chmod 2755 dir/ (SetGID)

chmod 1755 /tmp (Sticky Bit)

Disk and Storage Management

df -h: Disk space (human-readable)

du -sh /dir: Size of directory

find / -name file.txt: Search file

find /var -size +100M: Files > 100MB

Process and System Monitoring

- ps aux: View running processes
- top: Real-time monitoring
- htop: Interactive view (install needed)
- kill PID: Terminate process
- kill -9 PID: Force kill

Networking and Connectivity

ifconfig or ip addr: Network configuration

ping google.com: Test network

netstat -tuln: View open network ports