





The Unix Shell

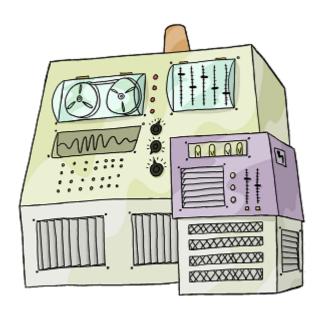
Permissions











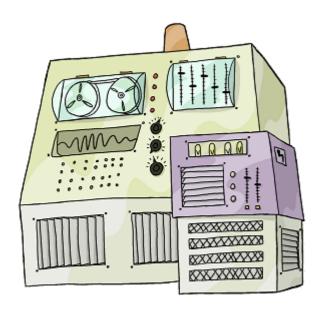








pwd, mkdir, cp, ...





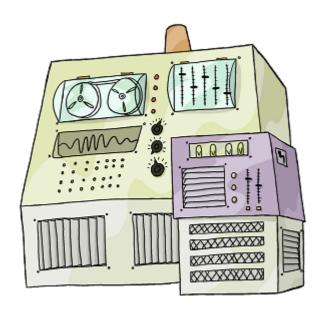








*

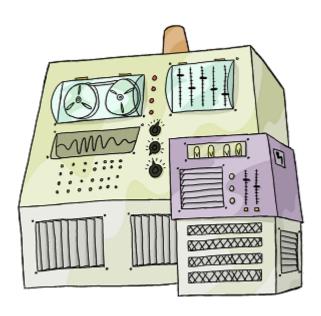














*

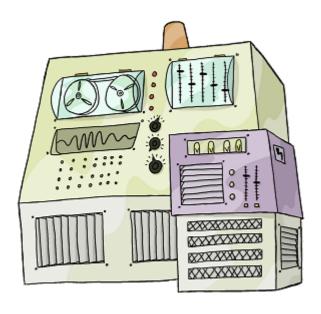
>,











pwd, mkdir, cp, ...
*

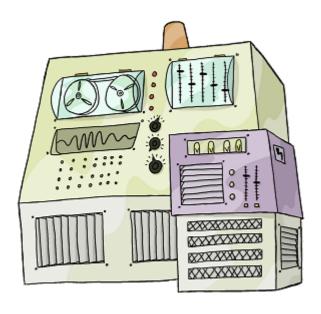
Who can see what?

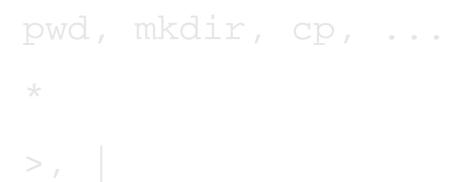












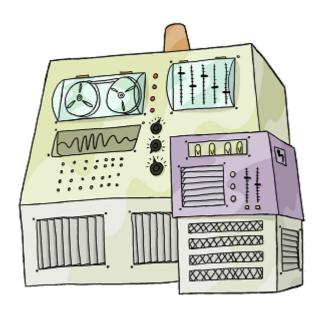
Who can see what? change











pwd, mkdir, cp, ...
*
>,

Who can see what?

change

run







Simplified version of Unix permissions









Simplified version of Unix permissions

Windows uses similar concepts...







Simplified version of Unix permissions

Windows uses similar concepts...

...but there is no exact translation between the two

















Has unique user name and user ID









Has unique user name and user ID

User name is text: "imhotep", "larry", "vlad", ...









Has unique user name and user ID

User name is text: "imhotep", "larry", "vlad", ...

User ID is numeric (easier for computer to store)























Has unique group name and group ID











Has unique group name and group ID

User can belongs to zero or more groups











Has unique group name and group ID

User can belongs to zero or more groups

List is usually stored in /etc/group













group

all











Everyone else











Has user and group IDs













	user	group	all
read			

















	user	group	all
read			
write			



















	user	group	all
read			
write			
execute			

















	user	group	all
read	✓		X
write		X	X
execute	X	×	X









File's owner can read and write it









	user	group	all
read	✓		X
write		X	X
execute	X	X	X









File's owner can read and write it

Others in group can read









	user	group	all
read			X
write	✓	X	X
execute	X	X	X









File's can read and write it

Others in group can read

That's all









	user	group	all
read	✓		X
write		X	X
execute	X	X	X









\$ ls

safety.txt setup waiver.txt

\$







\$ ls

safety.txt setup waiver.txt

\$ ls -F

safety.txt setup* waiver.txt

\$







\$ ls

safety.txt setup waiver.txt

\$ ls -F

safety.txt setup* waiver.txt

\$

means "executable"







\$ ls

safety.txt setup waiver.txt

\$ ls -F

safety.txt setup* waiver.txt

\$ ls -1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt

-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt

\$







```
$ cd labs
```

\$ 1s

waiver.txt safety.txt setup

S ls -F

setup* waiver.txt safety.txt

\$ ls -1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt

-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt

\$

name









```
$ cd labs
```

\$ 1s

waiver.txt safety.txt setup

S ls -F

setup* waiver.txt safety.txt

\$ ls -1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158

-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312

2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt

2010-07-23 20:04 setup

2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt

last modified



\$







```
$ cd labs
$ 1s
safety.txt
             setup
                        waiver.txt
S ls -F
             setup* waiver.txt
safety.txt
$ ls -1
                       1158
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio
                             2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988
                             2010-07-23 20:04 setup
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio
                             2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
                       2312
$
```

size (in bytes)







```
$ cd labs
$ 1s
                   waiver.txt
safety.txt
             setup
S ls -F
             setup* waiver.txt
safety.txt
$ ls -1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio
                      1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup
                      2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio
$
```

group owner







```
s cd labs
$ 1s
safety.txt setup waiver.txt
S ls -F
safety.txt setup* waiver.txt
$ ls -1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio
                     2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
$
```

user owner









```
s cd labs
$ 1s
safety.txt setup waiver.txt
S ls -F
safety.txt setup* waiver.txt
$ ls -1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
```

don't care (for now)







```
$ cd labs
$ 1s
safety.txt setup
                      waiver.txt
S ls -F
safety.txt setup* waiver.txt
$ ls -1
          1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup
          1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
```

permissions





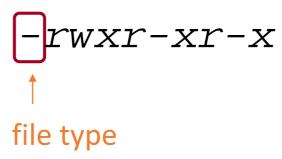


```
-rwxr-xr-x
           vlad bio
                  -YWXY-XY-X
```





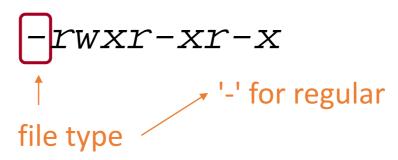










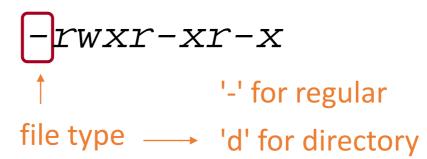










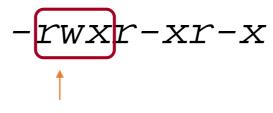












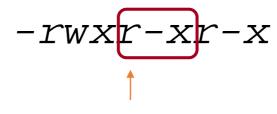
user owner permissions











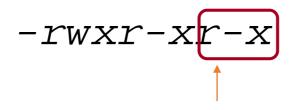
group owner permissions











everyone else's permissions









```
$ ls -a -l
drwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 0 2010-08-14 09:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 8192 2010-08-27 23:11 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt
$
```







```
$ ls -a -l

drwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 0 2010-08-14 09:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 8192 2010-08-27 23:11 ..

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 1158 2010-07-11 08:22 safety.txt

-rwxr-xr-x 1 vlad bio 31988 2010-07-23 20:04 setup

-rw-rw-r-- 1 vlad bio 2312 2010-07-11 08:23 waiver.txt

$
```





















What does "execute" mean for directories?

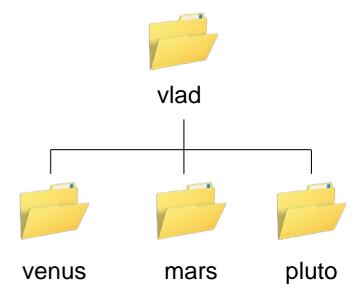
Gives the right to *traverse*the directory







Gives the right to *traverse*



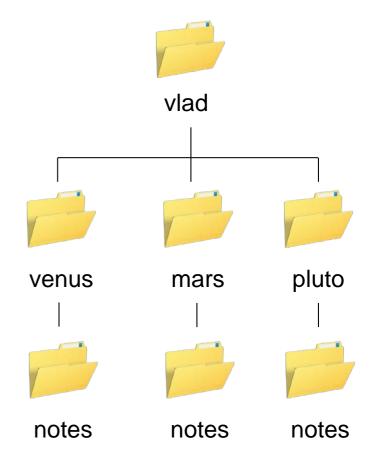








Gives the right to traverse



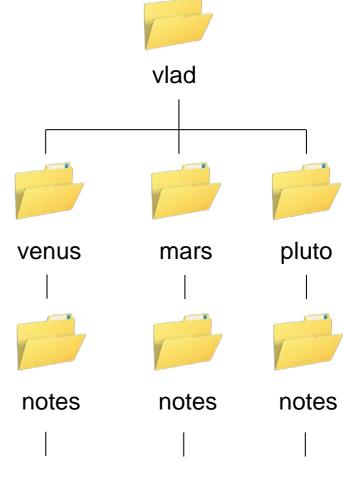








Gives the right to traverse

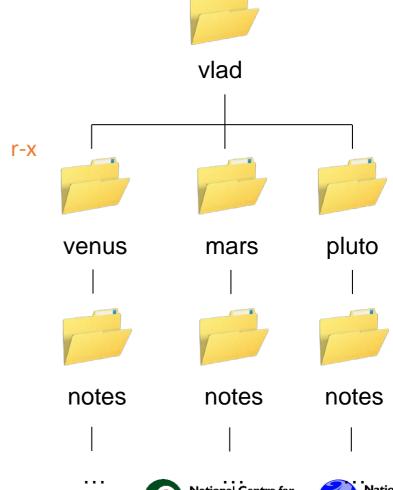








Gives the right to *traverse*



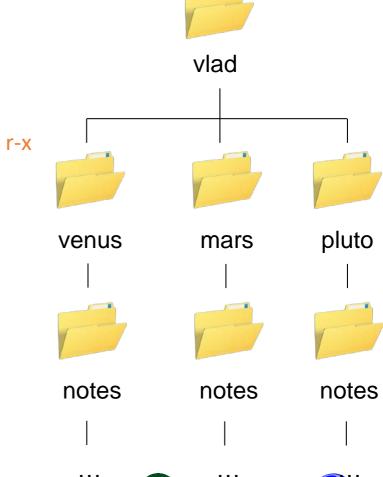






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

\$ ls venus venus/notes





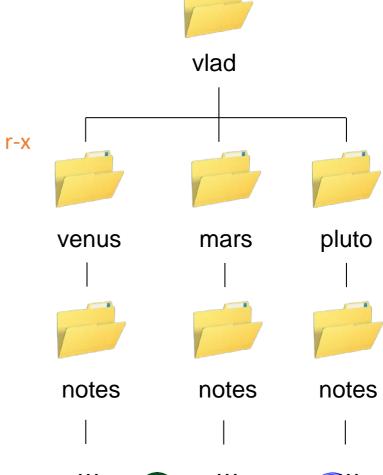






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

\$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸





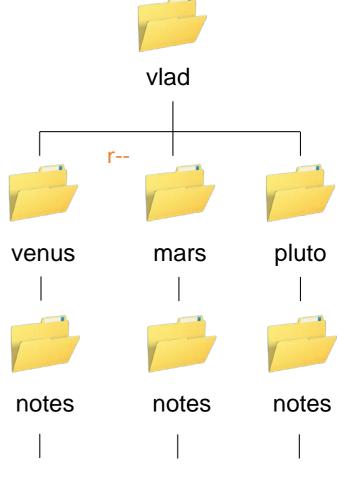






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

\$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸



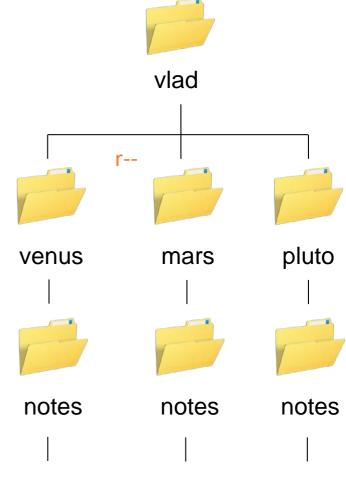






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

- \$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸
- \$ ls mars mars/notes



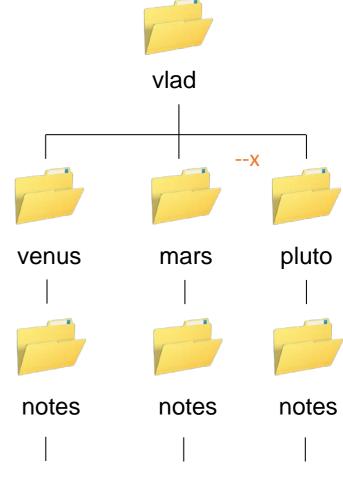






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

- \$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸
- \$ ls mars mars/notes 🗸



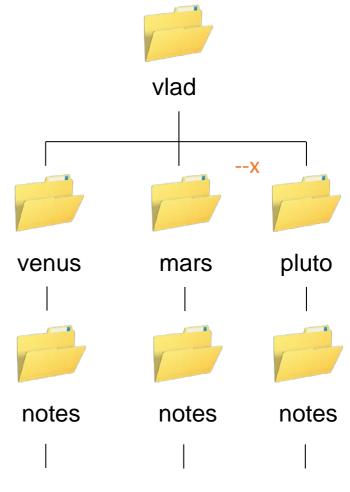






Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

- \$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸
- \$ ls mars mars/notes 🗸
- \$ ls pluto











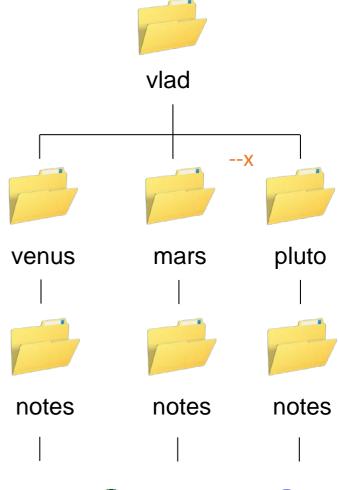
Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

```
$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸
```

\$ ls mars mars/notes

\$ ls pluto

\$ ls pluto/notes











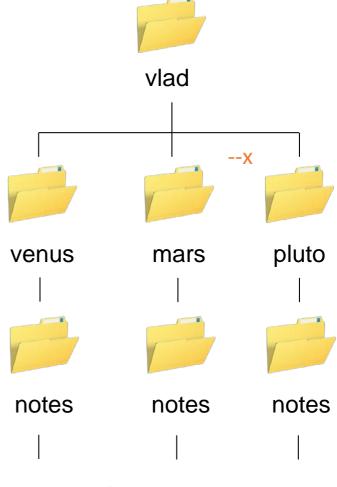
Gives the right to *traverse* the directory

```
$ ls venus venus/notes 🗸
```

\$ ls mars mars/notes ✓

\$ ls pluto x

\$ ls pluto/notes















\$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd

Everyone can read it
```







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd

Everyone can read it

Modify it
```







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd

Everyone can read it

Modify it
```

Try to run it (which probably doesn't make sense)







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$
```







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$
User (u) has read-write (rw)
```







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$ ls -l final.grd
-rw-rwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$
```







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$ ls -l final.grd
-rw-rwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$ chmod g=r final.grd; ls -l final.grd
-rw-r--rw- 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$
```







```
$ ls -1 final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$ ls -1 final.grd
-rw-rwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$ chmod g=r final.grd; ls -1 final.grd
-rw-r--rw- 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$$
```

Use ';' to put multiple commands on a single line







```
$ ls -l final.grd
-rwxrwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-29 22:30 final.grd
$ chmod u=rw final.grd
$ ls -l final.grd
-rw-rwxrwx 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$ chmod g=r final.grd; ls -l final.grd
-rw-r--rw- 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:19 final.grd
$ chmod a= final.grd; ls -l final.grd
-rw-r---- 1 vlad bio 4215 2010-08-30 08:20 final.grd
```







No permissions at all















Permissions defined by Access Control Lists (ACLs)







Permissions defined by Access Control Lists (ACLs)

A list of (who, what) pairs









Permissions defined by Access Control Lists (ACLs)

A list of (who, what) pairs

More flexible...







Permissions defined by Access Control Lists (ACLs)

A list of (who, what) pairs

More flexible...

...but more complex to administer and understand







Permissions defined by Access Control Lists (ACLs)

A list of (who, what) pairs

More flexible...

...but more complex to administer and understand

Some flavors of Unix provide ACLs, but hardly anyone uses them













\$ cat > smallest







No input file specified, so read from keyboard







```
$ cat > smallest
```

Send output to a file called smallest







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
```







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$
```







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ \
```

Ctrl-D means "end of input" in Unix







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ \
```

Ctrl-D means "end of input" in Unix
Ctrl-Z does the same thing in Windows







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$
```







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$
```

Give the user owner permission to run this file







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$ ./smallest
```







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$ ./smallest
```

Put . / at the front to be sure of running the smallest that it's *this* directory







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$ ./smallest
9 methane.pdb
$
```







```
$ cat > smallest
wc -l *.pdb | sort | head -1
^D
$ chmod u+x smallest
$ ./smallest
9 methane.pdb
$
```

Try doing that with a desktop full of GUIs









created by

Greg Wilson

August 2010



Copyright © Software Carpentry 2010

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License

See http://software-carpentry.org/license.html for more information.