WEEK 2 – LINUX USERS, GROUPS & PERMISSIONS (DAY 8–12)

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Method: Hands-on Linux with Hotel Analogy

DAY 8 – Users & Groups (Hotel Meaning)

Linux is a multi-user operating system.

User represents a person or service.

Group represents a department.

Hotel analogy: staff, departments, owner (root).

Users and groups come before permissions.

DAY 9 – Creating Users & Groups

useradd creates a new user.

passwd sets login password.

groupadd creates a new group.

usermod -aG assigns user to group.

Verification done using id command.

DAY 10 – File Permissions (chmod)

Permissions include read, write, execute.

Applied to owner, group, and others.

chmod changes permissions.

Only owner or root can modify permissions.

DAY 11 – Ownership & sudo

Every file has an owner and a group.

chown changes ownership.

sudo provides temporary root access.

Ownership controls who manages the file.

DAY 12 – Practice & Real Understanding

Users, groups, permissions, and ownership combined.

Linux blocks unauthorized permission changes.

Security is enforced automatically by Linux.