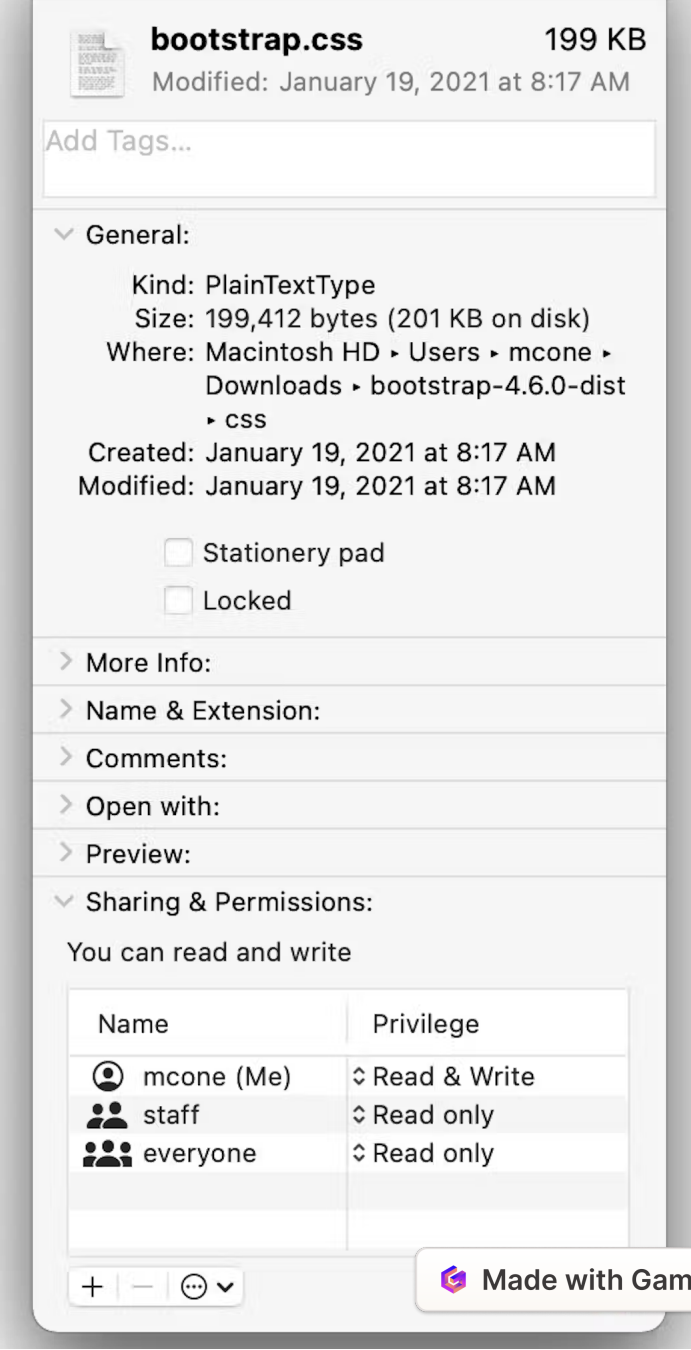
Security by File Permission

Absolutely, managing file permissions is crucial for maintaining security on a Unix/Linux system.

by Hema V



chmod

The chmod command is used to change the permissions of a file. For example, "chmod 755 file_name" grants read, write, and execute permissions to the owner, and read and execute permissions to group and others.

chown

The chown command changes the owner and/or group of a file. To change the owner and group, use the command "chown user_name:group_name file_name" and replace user_name and group_name with the desired owner and group.

chgrp

The chgrp command changes the group ownership of a file. Use the command "chgrp group_name file_name" to specify the desired group.

ls

The ls -l command lists detailed information about files, including their permissions, owner, group, and other attributes.

umask

The umask command sets the default permissions for newly created files. For example, "umask 027" ensures that the group has no permissions and others have no write or execute permissions.

passwd

The passwd command changes the password for a specific user. Use the command "passwd user_name" to change the password for the desired user.