2. Create the /home/consultants directory.

```
[root@servera ~]# mkdir /home/consultants
```

3. Change the group ownership of the consultants directory to consultants.

```
[root@servera ~]# chown :consultants /home/consultants
```

4. Verify that the permissions of the consultants group allow its group members to create files in, and delete files from the /home/consultants directory. Use the symbolic method for setting the appropriate permissions.

   The permissions should forbid others from accessing the files. Use the octal method for setting the appropriate permissions.

   4.1. Verify that the permissions of the consultants group allow its group members to create files in, and delete files from the /home/consultants directory.

Note that the consultants group currently does not have write permission.

```
[root@servera ~]# ls -ld /home/consultants
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root    consultants        6 Mar  1 12:08 /home/consultants
```

4.2. Add write permission to the consultants group.

```
[root@servera ~]# chmod g+w /home/consultants
[root@servera ~]# ls -ld /home/consultants
drwxrwxr-x. 2 root consultants 6 Mar  1 13:21 /home/consultants
```

4.3. Forbid others from accessing files in the /home/consultants directory.

```
[root@servera ~]# chmod 770 /home/consultants
[root@servera ~]# ls -ld /home/consultants
drwxrwx---. 2 root consultants 6 Mar  1 12:08 /home/consultants/
```

5. Exit the root shell and switch to the consultant1 user. The password is redhat.

5. Exit the root shell and switch to the consultant1 user. The password is redhat.

```
[root@servera ~]# exit
logout
[student@servera ~]$ su - consultant1
Password: redhat
[consultant1@servera ~]$
```

6. Navigate to the /home/consultants directory and create a file called consultant1.txt.

6.1. Change to the /home/consultants directory.

```
[consultant1@servera ~]$ cd /home/consultants
```

6.2. Create an empty file called consultant1.txt.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ touch consultant1.txt
```

7. List the default user and

6.2. Create an empty file called `consultant1.txt`.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ touch consultant1.txt
```

7. List the default user and group ownership of the new file and its permissions.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ ls -l consultant1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 consultant1 consultant1 0 Mar  1 12:53 consultant1.txt
```

8. Ensure that all members of the `consultants` group can edit the `consultant1.txt` file. Change the group ownership of the `consultant1.txt` file to `consultants`.

8.1. Use the `chown` command to change the group ownership of the `consultant1.txt` file to `consultants`.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ chown :consultants consultant1.txt
```

8.2. List the new ownership of the `consultant1.txt` file.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ ls -l consultant1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 consultant1 consultants 0 Mar  1 12:53 consultant1.txt
```

9. Exit the shell and switch to the `consultant2` user. The password is `redhat`.

```
[consultant1@servera consultants]$ exit
logout
[student@servera ~]$ su - consultant2
Password: redhat
[consultant2@servera ~]$
```

10. Navigate to the `/home/consultants` directory. Ensure that the `consultant2` user can add content to the `consultant1.txt` file.

10.1. Change to the `/home/consultants` directory. Add `text` to the `consultant1.txt` file.

```
[consultant2@servera ~]$ cd /home/consultants/
```

```
[student@servera ~]$ su - consultant2
Password: redhat
[consultant2@servera ~]$
```

10. Navigate to the /home/consultants directory. Ensure that the consultant2 user can add content to the consultant1.txt file.

10.1. Change to the /home/consultants directory. Add text to the consultant1.txt file.

```
[consultant2@servera ~]$ cd /home/consultants/
[consultant2@servera consultants]$ echo "text" >> consultant1.txt
```

10.2. Verify that the text is present in the consultant1.txt file.

```
[consultant2@servera consultants]$ cat consultant1.txt
text
```