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CIS 140U Lab 4

Chemeketa CC Online

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1.) Find the full absolute path to your home directory using a three-letter

command. (Write down the command used and your absolute path to your

home directory).

The full absolute path is /home/mike. I used pwd.

2.) Create a subdirectory called projects (write down the command you used)

I used mkdir projects

3.) Determine the absolute path to this directory (write down your answer)

/home/mike/projects

4.) Change directories to your projects directory. (Write down the command you

used)

cd projects

5.) In the projects directory, create three empty files called p2a, p2b, and p2c. (Write

down the command you used)

touch {p2a,p2b,p2c}

[https://askubuntu.com/questions/605558/how-to-create-multiple-files-with-th terminal#605560](https://askubuntu.com/questions/605558/how-to-create-multiple-files-with-th%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20terminal#605560).

Because its 3 files I used braces. There is need for braces if just one file.

6.) A.) What command can you use to determine the current permissions for your files

you just created in step 5? (Write down the command you used).

ls -l

What are the

permissions, and what can you tell me about them, for both the projects folder

and its files? (write down your answers)

The projects folder contains 3 files.

0 position means item is a regular file. r in position 1 means owner has read privileges w in position 2 means own has write priveleges – in 3rd position means owner doesn’t have execute privileges. Same sequence in 4 – 7, as the sequence in 1-3. The 4 – 7 part contains group priveleges. So the group has read, and write, but not execute. The last sequence which is 7 – 10 contains others priveleges. And it is r-- so the others only get read priveleges. The basic format can be thought of as [file type][owner][group][others]. The file type section only has one character. The rest of the sections have three characters. The pattern for actual permissions is r or -, if r than read privileges is true, if – than read privileges is false, next char if w than write privileges is true if, if – than write privileges is false. Next char if x than execute privileges is true, if – than execute privileges is false. (Sometimes things are more easily explained programming logic).

To simplify its showing –rw-rw-r-- on all 3 files which means they are regular files, owner has read and write, groups have read and write, others have read privileges.

7.) What command, using letter options, would allow others to have write

permission for the files you created? (Write down the command)

sudo chmod o+rw {p2a,p2b,p2c}

http://www.zzee.com/solutions/linux-permissions.shtml

8.) What command would accomplish the same thing using octal numbers

instead? (write down the command)

sudo chmod 002 {p2a,p2b,p2c}

https://www.filepermissions.com/articles/understanding-octal-file-permissions

9.) What command(s) using letter options will give you read and write permissions

for your files, but take away all permissions for groups or others? (write down

the command)

sudo chmod a-rw

sudo chmod u+rw

10.) Change directories to /. (write down the command you used)

Cd

11.) Run the ls –l command. Look at the letter and phone directories. What are

their permissions?

phone has 1 file lab4.txt, it has owner permissions set to read/write, it has group permissions set to read, it has other permissions set read.

letter does not give directory access it says permission is denied.

12.) Now, do an ls –l phone. What are the results?

They are identical to if you access the phone directory and use ls –l.

phone has 1 file lab4.txt, it has owner permissions set to read/write, it has group permissions set to read, it has other permissions set read.

13.) Staying in the / directory, look at the contents of the one file in the phone

directory. What command did you use? What are the contents of that file?

vim phone/lab4.txt

14.) Now type ls –l letter. What happens? What are the contents of the letter

directory? Why do you think you got different results for the letter directory

than you did for the phone directory?

I can’t open. It says cannot open directory letter: access is denied.

Because the letter directory doesn’t have the proper permissions granted.

15.) Issue the command cat > phone/yourusername (replace yourusername

with your actual name). What happens?

~bash: phone/mflanagan: Permission denied.

16.) While your current directory is still / use a command with a wildcard to view all

the files in the everyone directory that end in .txt AND have only one character

for a filename. Write down the command you used. How many files did you

find?

ls –l \*/?.txt

I found 5 files

17.) Use a command with a wildcard to view all the files in the everyone directory

that end in .txt AND have two characters for a filename. Write down the

command you used. How many files did you find?

ls –l \*/??.txt

I found 1 file

18.) Use a command with a wildcard to find every single file in the everyone

directory that ends in .txt. Write down the command you used. How many files

did you find?

find everyone/\*.txt

I found seven files