Linux – Day 5

1. Working with file permissions using numbers

File permissions using numbers

0 - No permission

1 - Only execute permission

2 - Only write permission

3 - Write and Execute permission

4 - Only read permission

5 - Read and Execute permission

6 - Read and write permission

7 - Read, write and execute permission

Note:

When you give all the 3 numbers, the permissions will be changed from LEFT SIDE to RIGHT SIDE

When you give 1 or 2 numbers, the permissions will be changed from RIGHT SIDE to LEFT SIDE

Task: How to remove file permissions using numbers.

2. Default users in linux OS;

~ ec2-user

~ root

3. How to create custom users?

$ sudo useradd <UserName>

4. How to verify whether user got created or not?

$ id <UserName>

Note:

If you are an ec2-user, and if you want to create an user, you should give 'sudo' at the beginning of the command

If you are an root user, and if you want to create an user, there is no need to give 'sudo' at the beginning of the command

5. How to switch to the custom user?

$ sudo su <UserName>

6. How to see the list of users created?

First go inside '/home' directory and then execute ls -l (or) ll command

7. How to remove a custom user?

$ sudo userdel <UserName>

Note: When you want to delete the user permanantly, directly execute the below command in the /home/ec2-user path

$ sudo userdel -r <UserName>

8. How to create a group?

$ sudo groupadd <GroupName>

Every group will have a unique id

9. How to see the id of a group? (or) How to verify the groups available?

$ cat /etc/group

Note:

Whenever we create an user, automatically a group will also get created with the same name.

Whenever we create a group, an user will not get created.

10. How to add users to a specific group?

$ sudo usermod -aG <GroupName> <UserName>

11. How to see an user belongs to which group?

$ id <UserName>

12. How to remove an user from a group?

$ sudo gpasswd -d <UserName> <GroupName>

13. How to delete a group?

$ sudo groupdel <GroupName>

14. How to see the list of users available?

$ cat /etc/passwd

15. How to see the list of users available in a group?

$ sudo lid -g <GroupName>

16. How to set a password for an user?

$ sudo passwd <UserName>

17. Working with 'chown' command

'chown' represents change ownership

Step1: create a file

Step2: ls -l

For the file create in step, you will see like below

ec2-user ec2-user

First ec2-user represents Owner of the file

Second ec2-user represents which Group the file belongs to.

18. How to change the ownership of a file?

$ sudo chown <UserName> <FileName>

19. How to change the ownership of a file? (2nd method)

$ sudo chown <Userid> <FileName>

Questions posted by Sakshi Chauhan

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1. L1 - In EC2 Ubuntu Instance Create a new user
and SSH Key pair with an authorized key
2. L2 - As a Linux root user Create Files/Directory
in the same Instance and change the ownership to
a new user
3. L3 - In EC2 Ubuntu Instance Create Files and
Directories and Grand R/W/X Access only to the
Owner and User Group
4. L4 - In EC2 Ubuntu Instance install JDK and
setup JAVA_HOME path environment variable
5. L5 - Create two AWS EC2 Ubuntu Instances to
establish SSH Connection and SCP the files from
one Instance to another instance
6. L6 - Write a Linux Shell Script to Install Git, JDK,
Maven in EC2 Ubuntu Instance

GITHUB Repo. URL: https://github.com/KastroVKiran/Linux-by-Kastro.git

LinkedIn URL: https://www.linkedin.com/in/kastro-kiran/