

Permissions

Permissions

- ☐ What is a group
- ☐ what is a user
- ☐ how it works inside? where is all this information saved
- ☐ what is a root user?
 - ☐ what is root power?
- ☐ how can i give special access to some things to a specific user?
- ☐ how to create a new user?
- ☐ how to create a new group
- ☐ how to define the "powers" of a user and a group.
- ☐ how to list the users and groups
- ☐ what is wheel groupe???
- ☐ what if i want a file to have multiple group ownership?
- ☐ what does execute means for a .txt file??
- ☐ what are sockets??? (hors sujet normalment.)

1. What is this a why do we need it?

- linux is multi-user OS. which means multiple users in a firm access the same system!
 - giving the fact that some things should remain secret, we need to have special permissions for files and directories.
 - so we need to have a way to do all of that.
- in linux (and any unix like os) 2 factors are used to decide which file would be accessed and by which user.
 1. File Ownership
 2. File Permission

Let's talk about them shall !

1. File ownership

- when we talk about files we also talk about directories, same story!

ya kho hada ta3i!!

- EVERY FILE/Directory has 3 kind of owners

- User
- Group
- Other

Let's talk about each of them

1. User:

- hey let's learn a command :
`touch my_file.txt`
- now check the user
`ls -l my_file.txt`
(show how to spot the user name)
- we can change the file ownership.
 - how?
 - using `chown`
 - ☐ please give us more details

2. Group

- Every user is a part of a group or groups
 - why?
 - to manage multiple same user's rights
- ☐ can we have a user without a group?
- wait, what is my group?
 - `groups`
- ☐ what's the wheel thing?

3. Other

ALL OF THE WORLD!

let me show

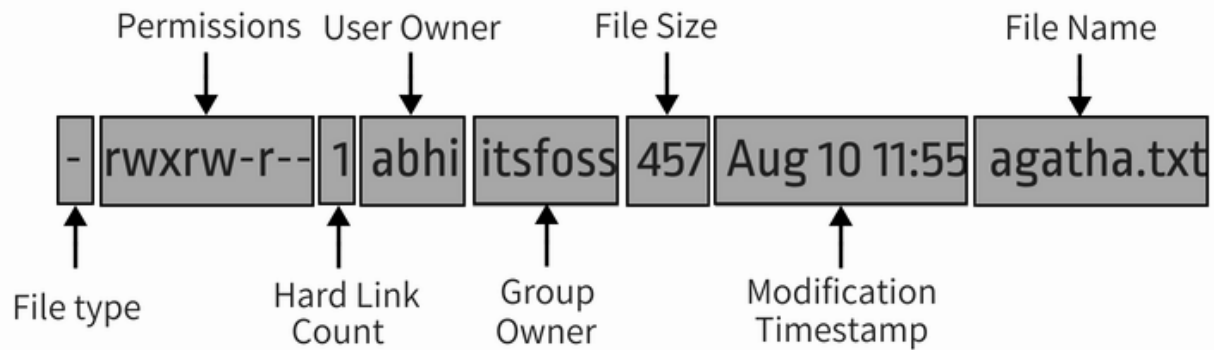
2. File permissions

- what are the types of permissions
 - Read: View or copy file contents
 - Directory: List all files and copy file from dir
 - ☐ hey wait imagine if i copy a file that was not executable can my copy be executable?
 - write : Can modify file content
 - Directory :can add or delete files into directory(needs exec)

- Execute: run the file if it's executable.
- Directory : Can enter the directory

3. practise more

- Let's get deeper into the `ls -l` command



```
1: goku@kamehouse:~/logiciel
[goku@kamehouse logiciel]$ ll kubuntu-18.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso
-rwxrwxrwx. 1 goku goku 1947598848 Feb  4  2020 kubuntu-18.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso
[goku@kamehouse logiciel]$
```

Red arrows in the terminal output point to the following fields:
 - **User**: points to `goku`.
 - **Group**: points to `goku`.
 - **Size**: points to `1947598848`.
 - **last time modified.**: points to `Feb 4 2020`.
 - **File name**: points to `kubuntu-18.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso`.

- got what everything means?
- let's play a little bit
 - test `ls -l` in your linux!

4. let's modify things!!!

1. `chmod`

it's a command that allows you to change permissions on a file/directory

- 2 ways to use it
 1. Absolute mode
 2. symbolic mode

1. Absolute mode:

permissions are represented in numerical form

rwX: what's this?

- read : 4
- write: 2

- execute: 1
- no permissions : 0

- let's guess

```
chmod 666 my_file.txt
```

first number for user second for group third for others.

2. Symbolic mode:

permissions are denoted this way

- u = user
- g = group
- o = other
- a = all
- use math to add or delete permissions!
- - delete permission
- + add permission
- ``

```
chmod g+x my_file.txt
```

look at the permission now

```
ls -l my_file.txt
```

```
chmod +x my_script.sh
```

- some chmod things

- `chmod +x file`
- `chmod +w file`
- `chmod +r file`
- `chmod u-x file`
- `chmod u+x file`
- `chmod g-w file`
- `chmod g-rw file`
-

2. `chown`

- change ownership of a file/directory
- `chown zrodiyaman file`
 - haha you'll need sudo
 - `sudo chown zrodiyaman file`
 - what if i want to change the group too

- `chown zrodiyaman:zrodiyagroup file`
- `chown zrodiyaman: file`
(group will be your default group)
- `chown <new_user_name>:<new_user_group> <filename>`
- `chown :<new_user_group> <filename>`
- `chgrp`
 - `chgrp <new_user_group> <filename>`
 - `sudo chown root:root agatha.txt`

☒ what if i want to change only the group?

Links

- <https://linuxhandbook.com/linux-file-permissions/>
- <https://linuxhandbook.com/suid-sgid-sticky-bit/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4e669hSjaX8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvdVbh3j-50>