**Topic: "Changing owners and file access rights in Linux"**

**Performed by students RPZ-93B group**

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**The purpose of the work:**

1. Gaining practical skills in working with the Bash shell.
2. Familiarity with basic actions when changing file owners .
3. Familiarity with the basic actions when changing file permissions

**Material support of classes**

1. Computer type IBM PC.

2. Windows family of operating systems (Windows 7).

3. Virtual machine - Virtual Box (Oracle).

4. GNU / Linux operating system - CentOS.

5. Cisco Network Academy website netacad.com and its online Linux courses

**Tasks for preliminary preparation.**

1. Read brief theoretical information for laboratory work and make a small dictionary of basic English terms on the purpose of commands and their parameters.
2. On the basis of the considered material give answers to the following questions:
   1. What is the purpose of the id command?
   2. How do I see what permissions the file owner has?
   3. How to change group owner?
   4. How can I view the current file type in the terminal? Give examples for different file types?

If you need to know the file extensions in the entire directory, you will need the **file \*** command. Or if you need to analyze a single file - then use the

**file Name** command.

1. Learn Cisco Academy Online Course Materials:

* NDG Linux Essentials ( Chapter 17 all Topics )

1. Take the NDG Linux Essentials course on the following topics:

* Chapter 1 7 Exam

1. Prepare the initial version of the report in electronic form:

* Title page, topic and purpose of the work
* Glossary of terms
* Answers to paragraphs 2.1-2.3 of the tasks for preliminary training

**Progress.**

* 1. Initial work in CLI mode in Linux Linux family:
  2. Start the VirtualBox virtual machine, select CentOS, and start it. Log in under the user: CentOS, login password: reverse ***(if you are performing LR in room 401)*** and lower the terminal.
  3. Start the Ubuntu\_PC virtual machine ***(if you are performing LR tasks through the netacad academy)***
  4. Start your Linux operating system ***(if you are running your own PC and have it installed)*** and start the terminal.
  5. Study all the examples of commands presented in the laboratory work of the ***NDG Linux Essentials course:***
* ***Lab 1 7 : Ownership and Permissions***
  1. Create a table of commands studied in paragraph 2 of the work in the following form:

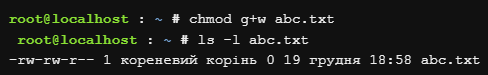
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Command name | Its purpose and functionality |
|  |  |
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***Готувала матеріал студентка Бушовська Ольга***

**Test questions**

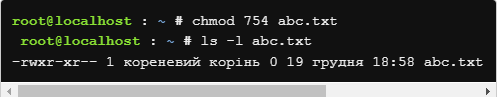
1. Give examples of changing access rights by Symbolic Method ?

For example, to give the group owner permission to write to a file named abc.txt, you can use the following command:



1. Give examples of changing access rights by numeric method (numeric method, octal method)?

For example, to set permissions on a file named abc.txt, rwxr-xr - you can use the following command:



1. What is the purpose of the umask team ?

The umask command is a function that is used to define the read permissions that are set when creating a file or directory. The new umask only applies to files and directories created during this session. When a new shell is launched, the default umaska will work again.

1. If we change the access rights and permissions in the current session, will they be retained in the next one? .

Yes, rights and permits are retained.

1. Is there a template that the system uses for rights and access when creating new files. How can I change the default permissions ?

The shell checks to see if you are the owner of the file you want to access. If you are the owner, you get permissions and the shell stops checking.

If you are not the owner of the file, the shell will check to see if you are a member of a group that has permissions to the file. If you are a member of this group, you will access the file with the permissions that the group has set, and the shell will stop checking.

If you are neither a user nor the owner of a group, you are given the rights of other users (Other).