# ACCESS CONTROL IN LINUX

One of the most fundamental access controll In linux is the file permission .Linux create a set of rules to determine exactly who is going to get what access.

‘r’ → ‘Read’ → 4
‘w’ → ‘Write’ → 2
‘x’ → ‘Execute’ → 1

‘u’ → ‘user’
‘g’ → ‘group’
‘o’ → ‘other/public’

so you can give a set of read write and execute permission to the user group and

public. you can assign permission with the letter and also the number

to get the permission information in a folder or a file .

**=>getfacl <folder/file>**

to see detail information about a permission of different file and folder go to a folder

=> ls -l <folder>

now to give permission ta file or folder we use the chmod command

to give permission for read write and execute to all the user,group and other its like

chmod(4+2+1) (4+2+1)(4+2+1)filename

=>chmod 777 <filename>
that means give the read(4) write(2) and execute(1) permission to the user and the group and also the other/public

to give the read write execute to the user
and read and write to the user
and only the execute to the other

=>chmod 761 <filename>

you can give the read write execute command using letter

to give write permission to a file to the other

chmod o+w filename

to a remove the read permission from the group

**=> chmod g-r <filename>**

changing the ownership of a file or folder to a specific group or folder

**=>chown <user>:<group> <filename>**

to do this on recursively in a folder you need to provide a flag

**=>chown -R <user>:<group> <filename>**