

# Unix security model

In Unix, each file and each directory has an owner (usually — the user who created it) and a group associated with it.

There are three different ways a file or a directory can be accessed:

	File	Directory
r ( <b>r</b> ead)	view contents	list contents
w ( <b>w</b> rite)	modify contents	create, rename and delete files
x ( <b>e</b> xecute)	run a program	

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# Getting identity information — `id`, `groups`

`id user` gives information (numerical and symbolic) about the user, his/her primary group and the other groups he/she belongs to. Without the *user* argument, you'll get the information about user who is running `id`

# Changing permissions — chmod

`chmod <permission specification> arg1 arg2 :::`

*permission specification*

# Special characters in file and directory names

What if name starts with a “-”? For example, `rmdir -l` will say “`rmdir: invalid option – l`” instead of removing directory “`-l`”. It’s even worse if you “accidentally” pick up a real option! **Solution:** use





