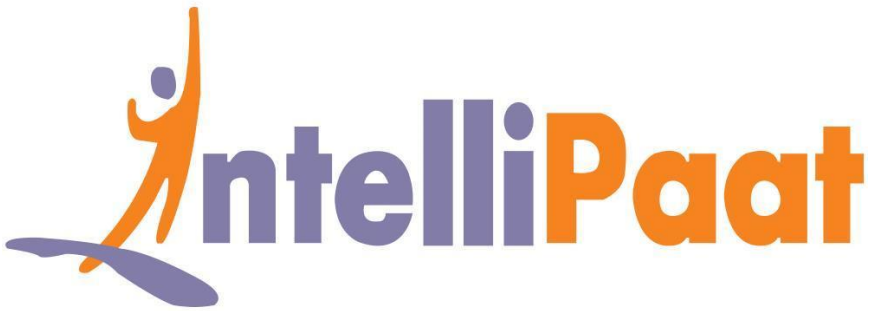

UNIX Course Module 2

Chmod and Chown

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Chmod and Chown

Operation 1: Use **chmod** command to modify a files permission

```
$ chmod <options> filename
```

```
[root@localhost kodee]# chmod u+x 1.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# ls -l 1.txt
-rwxrw-r--. 1 kodee kodee 13 Nov 11 08:36 1.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# chmod u-x 1.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# ls -l 1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 kodee kodee 13 Nov 11 08:36 1.txt
```

Operation 2: Use numbers to indicate the permission. 4 – read, 2 – write, and 1 – execute. Add them to give permissions. For example, 4 + 2 = 6, so when you give 6, then you will give the permission to read and write.

```
$ chmod <permission> filename
```

```
[root@localhost kodee]# chmod 755 1.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# ls -l 1.txt
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 kodee kodee 13 Nov 11 08:36 1.txt
```

Operation 3: Use **chown** to modify the ownership of a file.

```
$ chown <username/groupname/both filename
```

```
[root@localhost kodee]# ls -l 2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7 Nov 14 04:20 2.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# chown kodee 2.txt
[root@localhost kodee]# ls -l 2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 kodee root 7 Nov 14 04:20 2.txt
```

```
intellipaat@localhost:~                                    ×
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[intellipaat@localhost ~]$
```

Operation 4: You can use **chgrp** to change group's permission or use chown and provide the group's name.

```
$ chgrp grpname filename
```