INTRODUCTION TO LINUX

LECTURE 5

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Agenda

- Numerical method for permissions
- Redirection

Permissions

■ Each file has:

- 1- *user owner*: the user who ones the file
- 2- group: this file belongs to this group so all the group's members are able to edit this file
- 3- others: neither user owner nor group member.

The file permissions are: 1- readr

2- write....w

3- execute...x

Numerical method for permissions

U g o rwx rwx

 $r \rightarrow 4$

 $w \rightarrow 2$

 $x \rightarrow 1$

So if you have all permission your number is 7

Example: - rwx rwx rwx

7 7 7

Numerical method for permissions

Exercise: find the numerical number for each of the following permissions

$$-rwx rw - r - x \rightarrow 765$$

Numerical method for permissions

To change a permission using the numerical method

Make it rwx rw- r-x

Chmod 765 filename

Make it r-- ---

Chmod 400 filename

To change a directory and what inside

Chmod –R 765 filename

Another way to set permission

To change a permission file —rw-r-xr--

Chmod 756 filename

Make it rw- rw- r-x

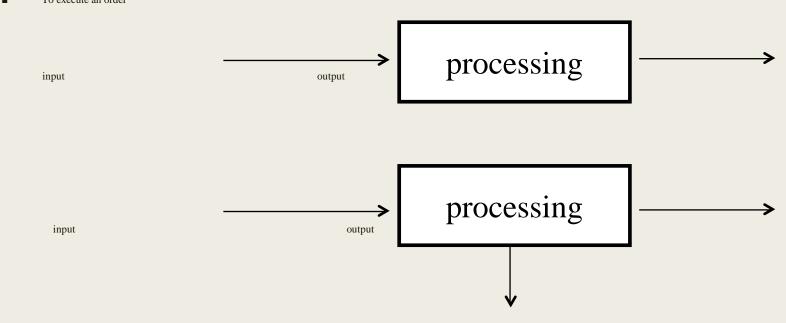
Chmod u-x,g-x,g+w,o-w,o+x

or

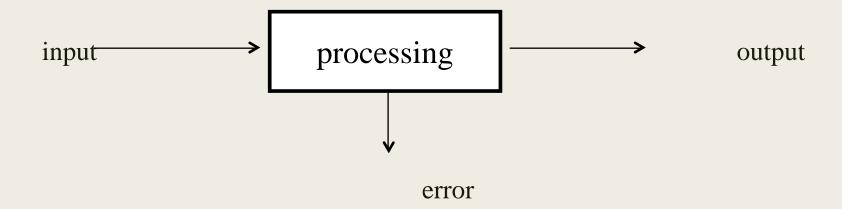
Chmod ug=rw,o=rx

Question \rightarrow which method is better and why? (symbolic or numeric)

To execute an order



error



action	descriptor	symbol	example
input	0	<	0 < or <
output	1	>	1> or >
error	2	>	2>

■ Lab:

```
Ls ....you have the output on the monitor
```

Ls 1>result.txt ...the output saved on result.txt, not shown in the monitor.

Cat result.txt

Or

Ls > result.txt

Cat result.txt

You can mention the descriptor number not, same result

■ Lab:

```
Ls file22 ....you have an error in the monitor

Ls file22 2>error.txt ...the error saved on error.txt, not shown in the monitor.

Cat error.txt
```

What if you tried to save an error in a normal file

Ls file22

Ls file22 > result21.txt

Cat result21.txt

What do you have in this file?— I have the file created but without the message

Lab:

If you have a result and an error at the same command:

Ls file22 file2

Ls file22 file2 >result.txt 2>error.txt

Cat error.txt

Cat result.txt

If you have a result and an error at the same file:

Ls file22 file2

Ls file22 file2 &>result.txt

Cat eresult.txt

Redirection overwrite problem

Lab:

If you have a new result to be saved on the same output file

Ls -1 file4 > result.txt

Cat eresult.txt....the previous data are erased.

To solve such a problem add extra (>)

Ls -l file4 >>result.txt

Cat result.txt.....the new data are added

If you have a result and an error at the same file:

Ls file22 file2

Ls file22 file2 &>>result.txt

Cat eresult.txt

Redirection: to write in an output file

■ To write a text in an output file:

If you would like to add a comment in an output file try the following command.

cat <<zahraa>> error.txt

- > Testing
- > New update
- > zahraa

All the information before the word "zahraa"

Redirection: to write in an output file

■ To write from file in an output file:

If you would like to get information from file and copy it in an output file try the following command.

Cat <file2>error.txt.....file2 is the input file, and error is the output file

Cat error.txt

All the information in file2 are copied in error.txt