Topic 4 Discussion 2

Describe the typical access rights that may be granted or denied to a user for a particular file in Linux and Windows.

Hello Class,

In Linux, typical access rights for a file are represented by read (r), write (w), and execute (x) permissions. These permissions can be granted or denied to the file owner, the group the file belongs to, and others (all users not in the owner or group). For example, a file with permissions -rw-r--r-- means the owner can read and write to the file, the group can only read the file, and others can only read the file(McBrien, 2023).

In Windows, access rights are more granular and include permissions like Full Control, Modify, Read, and Write. These permissions can be applied to files and folders, and they can be granted to individual users, groups, or even computers(Gandomi, 2023). For example, a user with Full Control permission can read, write, modify, and delete the file, while a user with Read permission can only view the file's contents.

References:

Gandomi, S. (2023, December 10). *Understanding Windows Permissions: A Comprehensive Guide*. Www.linkedin.com. https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/understanding-windows-permissions-comprehensive-guide-sadegh-gandomi-zov4e

McBrien, S. (2023, January 10). *Linux file permissions explained*. Enable Sysadmin. https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/linux-file-permissions-explained