*DevOps*

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(Tutorial – Channel Name: Logiclabstech recordings on Google Drive)

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| **Agenda** |

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|  | * Used to know the long list of directories and files with timestamp. * To know the current logged in user * $ indicates that logged in user is non-root user * # indicates that logged in user is a root user * Use “su” to switch to another user * If you don’t have password but still want to switch user, use “sudo su root” * sudo = super user do * So, If the normal user can also execute root user commands just using sudo then what is the security?   + While creating normal user, sudo access was already given by root user. * First char indicates file or directory * Next 3 indicates read, write or execute for owner * Next 3 indicates read, write or execute for group * Next 3 indicates read, write or execute for other * In our example –   + File   + Owners – read and write   + Groups – read and write   + Others – read   **Numerical Notation**   * To change permissions, use numerical additions accordingly * Eg: for rwx = 4+2+1 = 7 * Keep other permissions as is so 6(group) and 4(other) * Add/Remove permission using Alphabetical notation. * For multiple types of users at once. * To replace the permissions directly |