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8.11 Special Permissions

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- On which types of files should you configure the SUID and SGID bits?
- What is the purpose of setting the sticky bit?
- Which special permissions would be set using **chmod 6421**?

In this section, you will learn to:

• Set or remove special permissions.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Set owner user ID on execution (SUID)	A special type of file permission given to a file. This permission grants a user temporary permission to run a program or file with the file owner's permissions.
Set group ID up on execution (SGID)	A special file/directory permission given to a file. This permission grants a user temporary membership to a group so he or she can execute the directory, file, program, or command. A special type of file/directory permission given to a file that grants temporary permissions to a user to run a program/file with the permissions of the file group permissions to become member of that group to execute the file, e.g. users will get file group's permissions when executing a directory/file/program/command.
Sticky bit	An attribute that marks a file or directory to prevent anyone except the file owner from executing deletion.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	4.2 Manage user and group access Use special permissions
CompTIA Linux+	3.1 Given a scenario, apply or acquire the appropriate user and/or group permissions and ownership.
	File and directory permissions
	SUIDSticky bit
	Utilities

chmod
 ls
 4.3 Given a scenario, analyze and troubleshoot user issues.
 Permissions
 File
 Directory
 5.1 Given a scenario, deploy and execute basic BASH scripts.
 Directory and file permissions

o chmod

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