Hello everyone, in this video, you will learn about commands for managing file ownership and permissions.

Different users in the operating system have ownership and permission to ensure that the files are secure and to put restrictions on who can modify the contents of the files. Three permissions are normally assigned to the users, Read, write and execute. Read to allow the user to read files. Write permission allows a user to modify and delete the files. Execute permission allows a user to execute the file.

File permissions are also defined based on individual user, group or other.
User permission affects the owner of the file.
Group permission affect the group which owns the file. Instead of the group permissions, the user permissions will apply if the owner user is in this group.
Other type of file permission affects all other users on the system.

chown command is used to change the file Owner or group. Whenever you want to change ownership, you can use chown command along with the filename and owner name as shown in snapshot.

In Unix-like operating systems, the **chmod** command is used to change the access mode of a file. The name is an abbreviation of **change mode**.
The references are represented by one or more of the following letters: u, g, o, a for user, group, others and all respectively.
The operator is used to specify how the modes of a file should be adjusted. The +, - and = operators are accepted:

Copyrighted Content

sudo (**S**uper **U**ser **DO**) command in Linux is generally used as a prefix for some commands that only superuser are allowed to run. If you prefix **"sudo"** with any command, it will run that command with elevated privileges.
This is the equivalent of "run as administrator" option in Windows.

These users who can use the **sudo** command need to have an entry in the **sudoers** file located at **"/etc/sudoers"**. Remember that to edit or view the sudoers file you have to use sudo command. By default, sudo requires that users authenticate themselves with a password which is the user's password, not the root password itself.

Thank You…

Copyrighted Content