Electronic Computer Center
Al-Nahrain University
Linux Module
A. Altaher
Lecture 9

Unix / Linux

- Command line (Terminal)

Permission levels

“r” means “read only” permission

“w” means “write” permission

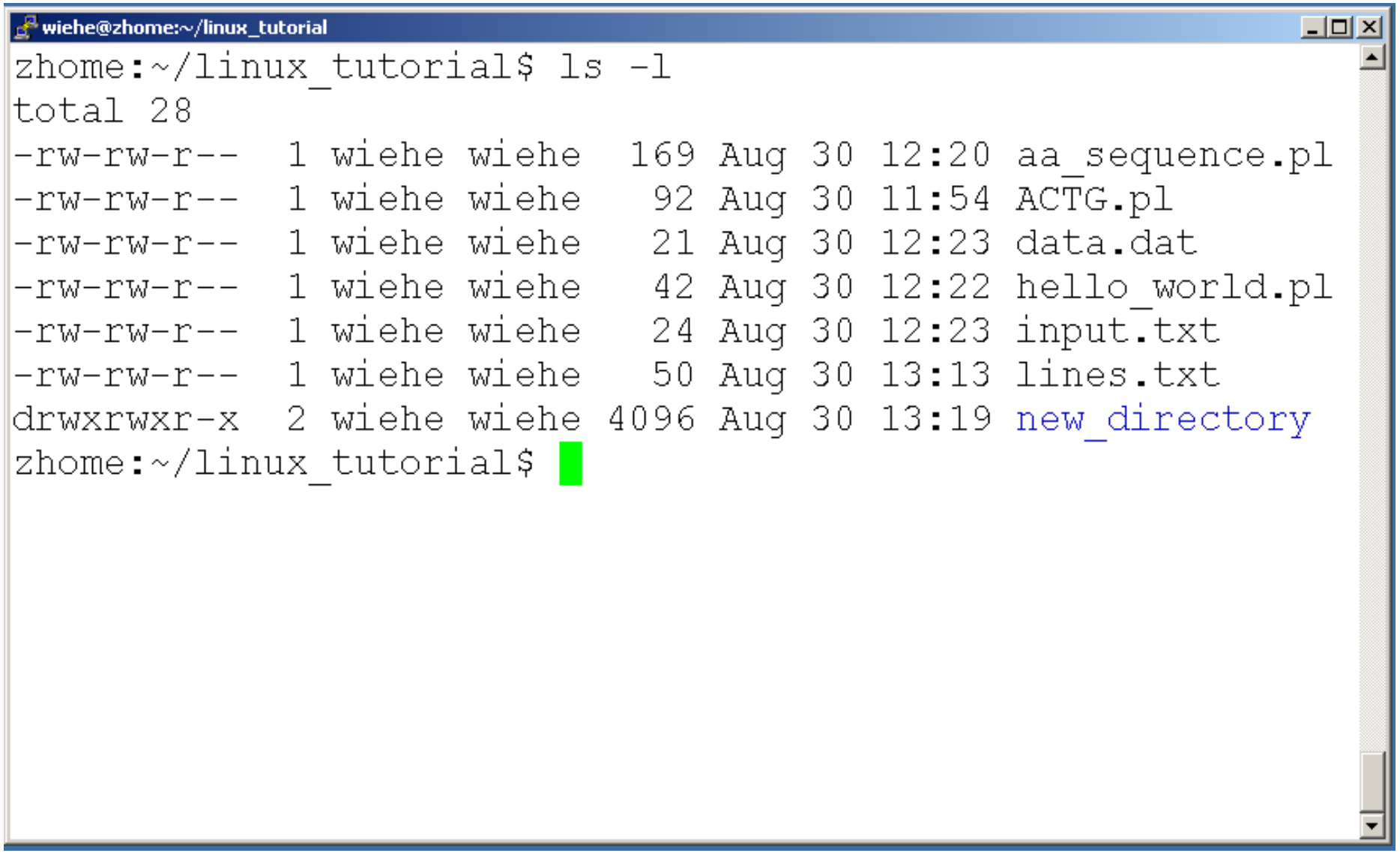
“x” means “execute” permission

In case of directory, “**x**” grants permission to list directory contents

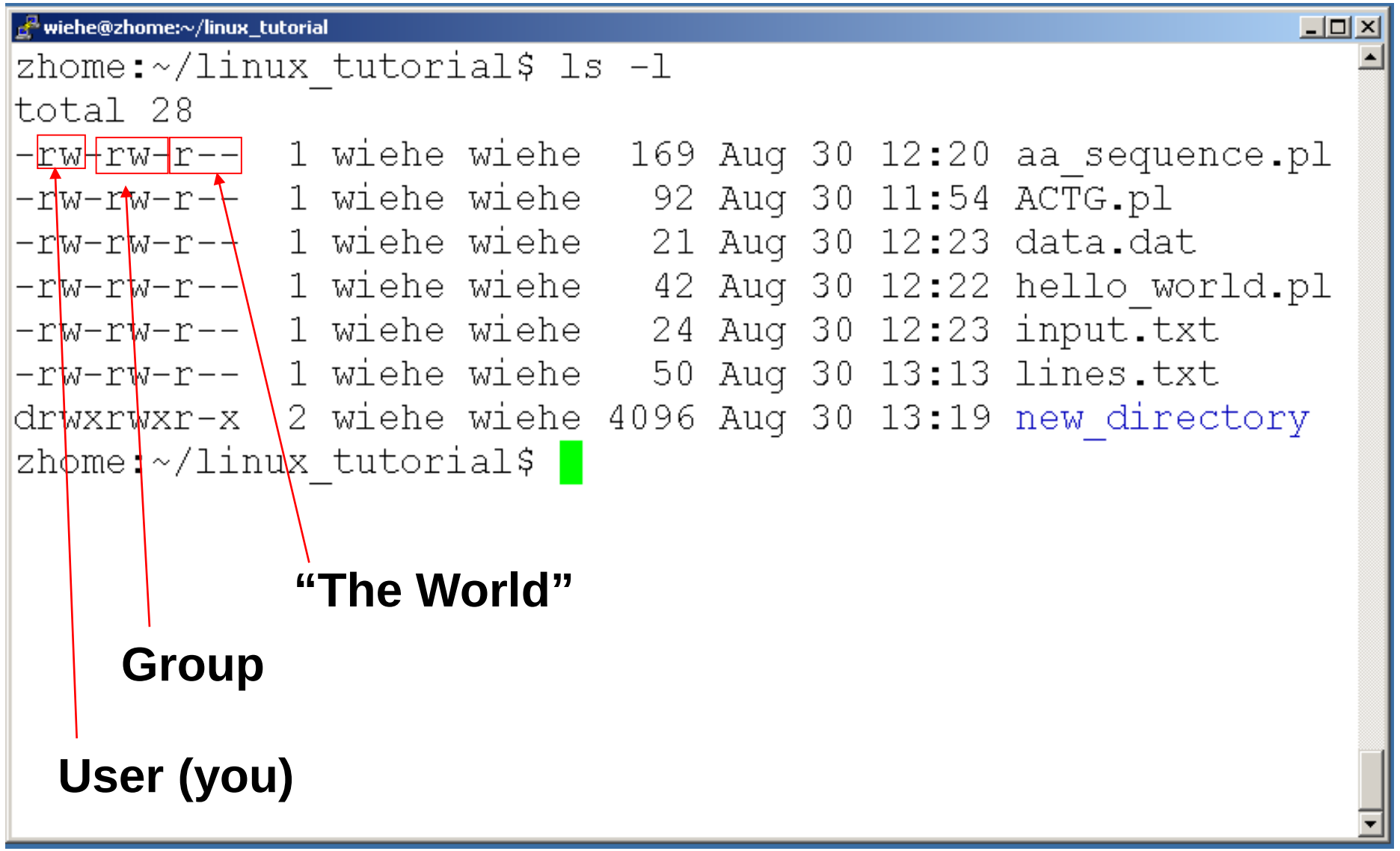
File and Directory Permissions

Permission	File	Directory
read	User can look at the contents of the file	User can list the files in the directory
write	User can modify the contents of the file	User can create new files and remove existing files in the directory
execute	User can use the filename as a UNIX command	User can change into the directory, but cannot list the files unless (s)he has read permission. User can read files if (s)he has read permission on them.

File and Directory Permissions



File and Directory Permissions



File and Directory Permissions

---	**0**
--x	1
-w-	2
-wx	3
r--	4
r-x	5
rw-	6
rwx	7

File and Directory Permissions

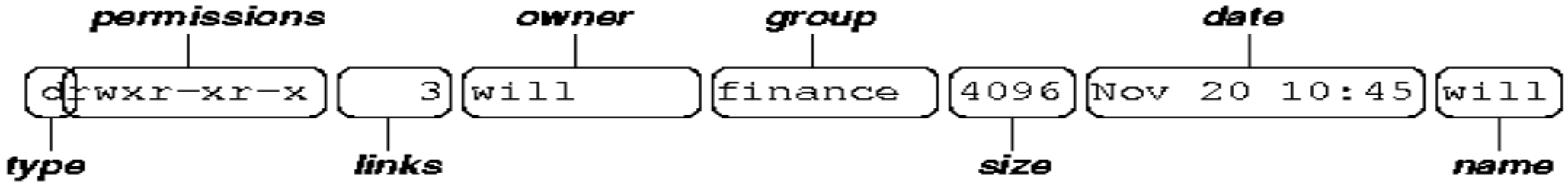
chmod (change [file or directory] mode)

$ chmod options files

If you own the file, you can change it's permissions with "chmod"
Syntax: chmod [**u**ser/**g**roup/**o**thers/**a**ll]+[permission] [file(s)]
For example the command:

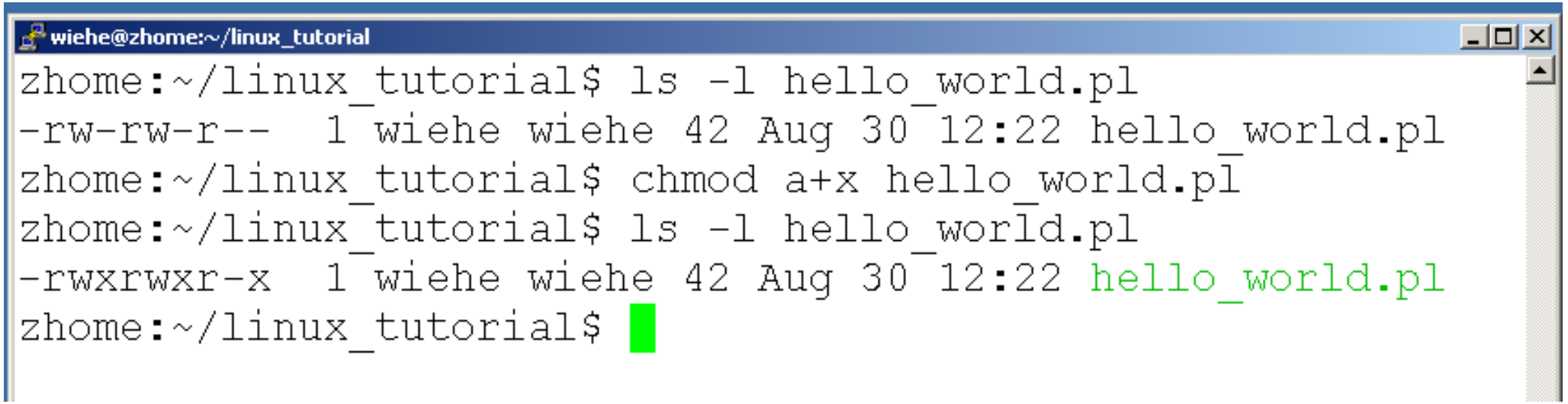
$ chmod 600 private.txt

$ chmod ug=rw,o-rw,a-x *.txt



File and Directory Permissions

Below we grant execute permission to all:



Linux Online Tutorial

Youtube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9t_gJWC32zk

Linux Handout & Tutorial

http://www.guru99.com/unix-linux-tutorial.html

William Knottenbelt Imperial college London 2001
http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/~wjk/UnixIntro/index.html

WORLD OF ASIC 2014

http://www.asic-world.com/scripting/unix3.html

Linux Online Resources

http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/

http://www.ugu.com/sui/ugu/show?help.beginners

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix