

Re: File and Folder permissions..

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On 2006-07-13 21:49, Whitey Johnson wrote:

I have a 10.1 system at home that my wife and I share. I set up a directory /home/shared where we can put shared stuff like mp3s or pictures. I changed the group on the directory to users and set the gid bit so that all files created in that directory will be with the group users. Here is my problem. When I put a file in there the user is me the group is users but the permissions are 644 so she can't delete it or edit it. I have two solutions neither of which are what I want.

1. i can change the umask for users to 002 in /etc/profile so all files are created 664. (but then she can see all my pr0n in /home/whitey)
2. I can cron a shell script to "chmod -R 775 /home/shared" every hour.(as the directory grows this might get to be time and resource consuming and it sets everything to executable)

Does anyone know how to set a umask for just one directory? I googled, but found nothing.

Thanks.

If it's possible to delete a file or not depend on the directory permission, not the file.

If you will make a cronjob that make all files writable for the group, why making them executable ?

You must think about 2 things.

1. Do not set fixed permissions that may be wrong, use chmod g+w to add write access for the group.
2. Backup (you do backup I hope) ,, A cronjob that change ctime every hour will tag all files as candidates for incremental backup, only change the files that need to be changed.

The problem are more a single user culture running on a multi user platform.

A file has one owner, and if someone need to change it, just make a copy and change the copy, so your wife now are the owner of her version.

Unix has no locking system that prevent you and your wife to edit the same file,

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it's up to you or your application to make sure you don't trash it.

Since you have the gid bit for /home/shared , all new directories will get that by default, so you don't need and fix for that, but if the umask is 22, you must add w if you need it.

Do not use `chmod -R` (never) , use :

```
find /home/shared ! -perm -g+w -exec chmod g+w {} \;
```

(add g+w to files that NOT has g+w, do NOT touch other files)

And do `chmod go-rwx /home/whitey` , since that will stop your wife to access anything there whatever the file permission is,

do as she do with /home/arnold :-)

Someone had the idea that 777 is the ultimate permission, but as example, you added the gid bit to /home/shared 775 , so now it