

Linux Command-chgrp

chgrp: Changing Group Ownership in Linux

chgrp is a command-line utility used to change the group ownership of a file or directory on a Linux system. It allows you to modify the group that owns a particular file, which affects the permissions and access control.

Syntax

```
chgrp [options] group file ...
```

Options

- **-h** : Changes only the symbolic link itself, not what it points to.
- **-R** : Recursively changes the group ownership of all files and directories within a directory tree.
- **--from=group** : Specify the old group name.

Example Use Cases

1. Change group ownership for a file

```
chgrp developers myfile.txt
```

In this example, we change the group ownership of **myfile.txt** to **developers**.

2. Change group ownership recursively for a directory

```
chgrp -R developers /var/www/html
```

Here, we recursively change the group ownership of all files and directories within **/var/www/html** to **developers**.

3. Change group ownership for multiple files

```
chgrp developers myfile.txt myotherfile.txt
```

In this example, we change the group ownership of both **myfile.txt** and **myotherfile.txt** to **developers**.

Tips and Variations

- To specify a new group name, use the syntax `chgrp newgroup file`.
- If you want to change the group ownership without changing the permissions, use `chmod 664 -R` after running `chgrp`.
- Be careful when using `chgrp`, as changing group ownership can affect access control and permissions.

Best Practices

- Always verify the current group ownership of a file or directory before making changes.
- Use `chown` to change both user and group ownership at once, if needed.
- Regularly review and update group membership to ensure proper access control.

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