

chown – change file/directory ownership

chown command helps you to change file and/or directory ownership in Unix.

IMPORTANT: **chown** needs to be run as root.

[chown example](#)

As root user, let's create a file named "try":

```
[root@rhel8 /home/greys]# touch try
```

it belongs to user root and group root:

```
[root@rhel8 /home/greys]# ls -al try
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Feb 20 06:44 try
```

change ownership to user **greys** and group **wheel**

```
[root@rhel8 /home/greys]# chown greys:wheel try
[root@rhel8 /home/greys]# ls -al try
-rw-r--r--. 1 greys wheel 0 Feb 20 06:44 trl
```

See Also

- [Basic Unix commands](#)
- [chmod vs chown](#)
- [chown examples](#)
- [change file owner with chmod](#)