User Commands   getfacl(1)

NAME
     getfacl - display discretionary file information

SYNOPSIS
     getfacl [-ad] file...

DESCRIPTION
     For each argument that is a regular file, special file, or
     named pipe, getfacl displays the owner, the group, and the
     Access Control List (ACL). For each directory argument, get-
     facl displays the owner, the group, and the ACL and/or the
     default ACL. Only directories contain default ACLs.

     getfacl may be executed on a file system that does not sup-
     port ACLs. It reports the ACL based on the base permission
     bits.

     With no options specified, getfacl displays the filename,
     the file owner, the file group owner, and both the ACL and
     the default ACL, if it exists.

OPTIONS
     The following options are supported:

     -a   Display the filename, the file owner, the file group
           owner, and the ACL of the file.

     -d   Display the filename, the file owner, the file group
           owner, and the default ACL of the file, if it exists.

OPERANDS
     The following operands are supported:

     file The path name of a regular file, special file, or
           named pipe.

OUTPUT
     The format for ACL output is as follows:

     # file: filename
     # owner: uid
     # group: gid
     user::perm
     user:uid:perm
     group::perm
     group:gid:perm
     mask:perm
     other:perm
     default:user::perm
     default:user:uid:perm
     default:group::perm
     default:group:gid:perm
     default:mask:perm
     default:other:perm

     When multiple files are specified on the command line, a
     blank line separates the ACLs for each file.

     The ACL entries are displayed in the order in which they are
     evaluated when an access check is performed. The default ACL
     entries that may exist on a directory have no effect on
     access checks.

     The first three lines display the filename, the file owner,
     and the file group owner. Note that when only the -d option
     is specified and the file has no default ACL, only these
     three lines are displayed.

     The user entry without a user ID indicates the permissions
     that   are granted to the file owner. One or more additional
     user entries indicate the permissions that are granted to
     the specified users.

     The group entry without a group ID indicates the permissions
     that are granted to the file group owner. One or more addi-
     tional group entries indicate the permissions that are
     granted to the specified groups.

The mask entry indicates the ACL mask permissions. These are the maximum permissions allowed to any user entries except the file owner, and to any group entries, including the file group owner. These permissions restrict the permissions specified in other entries.

The other entry indicates the permissions that are granted to others.

The default entries may exist only for directories, and indicate the default entries that are added to a file created within the directory.

The uid is a login name or a user ID if there is no entry for the uid in the system password file, /etc/passwd. The gid is a group name or a group ID if there is no entry for the gid in the system group file, /etc/group. The perm is a three character string composed of the letters representing the separate discretionary access rights: r (read), w (write), x (execute/search), or the place holder character -.   The perm is displayed in the following order: rwx. If a permission is not granted by an ACL entry, the place holder character appears.

If you use the chmod(1) command to change the file group owner permissions on a file with ACL entries, both the file group owner permissions and the ACL mask are changed to the new permissions. Be aware that the new ACL mask permissions may change the effective permissions for additional users and groups who have ACL entries on the file.

In order to indicate that the ACL mask   restrict an ACL entry, getfacl displays an additional tab character, pound sign ("#"), and the actual permissions granted, following the entry.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Displaying file information

Given file "foo", with an ACL six entries long, the command

host% getfacl foo

would print:

file: foo
owner: shea
group: staff
user::rwx
user:spy:---
user:mookie:r--
group::r--
mask::rw-
other::---

Example 2: Displaying information after chmod command

Continue with the above example, after "chmod 700 foo" was issued:

host% getfacl foo

would print:

file: foo
owner: shea
group: staff
user::rwx
user:spy:---
user:mookie:r--   #effective:---
group::---
mask::---
other::---

```
      Example 3: Displaying information when ACL contains  default
      entries

      Given  directory  "doo",  with  an  ACL  containing  default
      entries, the command

      host% getfacl -d doo

      would print:

      # file: doo
      # owner: shea
      # group: staff
      default:user::rwx
      default:user:spy:---
      default:user:mookie:r--
      default:group::r--
      default:mask::---
      default:other::---
```

FILES
      /etc/passwd
            system password file

      /etc/group
            group file

ATTRIBUTES
      See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attri-
      butes:

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|            ATTRIBUTE TYPE          |       ATTRIBUTE VALUE     |
|_____|_____|
| Availability                       | SUNWcsu                  |
|_____|_____|
| Interface Stability                | Evolving                 |
|_____|_____|
```

SEE ALSO
      chmod(1),   ls(1),   setfacl(1),   acl(2),   aclsort(3SEC),
      group(4), passwd(4), attributes(5)

NOTES
      The output from getfacl is in the correct format for input
      to the setfacl -f command. If the output from getfacl is
      redirected to a file, the file may be used as input to set-
      facl. In this way, a user may easily assign one file's ACL
      to another file.

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