How do I change AFS permissions for all subdirectories of a directory (recursively)?

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Overview

**fsr**

The *fsr* command is in the *consult* locker, so you must type **add consult** before running the command for the first time. You need only type the **add** command once per login session.

The easiest method is to use the "fsr" command in the consult locker. This command is a wrapper around the "fs" command and takes the same arguments, but will change permissions in a given directory and all its subdirectories.

For example, to give joeuser permission to write to your "www" directory, you would normally type:

```
joeuser@athena:~$ fs sa ~/www joeuser write
```

To set the permissions recursively, you'd simply replace "fs" with "fsr". You will need to have the consult locker "added" already:

```
joeuser@athena:~$ add consult
joeuser@athena:~$ fsr sa ~/www joeuser write
```

As is the case any time you change AFS permissions, you should inspect the end result with "fs la" to ensure that the permissions are set as you intended.

**find**

If you're unable to use "fsr" for some reason, you can use the the "find" command, which traverses a directory structure and finds all the things that match.

If you wanted to give the user permissions in a directory and all its subdirectories, you would do:

```
joeuser@athena:~$ find dirname -type d -exec fs sa {} username permission \;
```

Note: Be sure to fill in the correct information for *dirname* and *username* and *permission*.

Thus, to give joeuser permission to write to every subdirectory of your www directory, you would type:
find ~/www -type d -exec fs sa {} joeuser write \\

(In English, that would be "Find everything in the www directory that is of type "d", that is, also a directory, and then execute the following "fs sa" command on it, filling in the directories you've found in place of the {}")

For more information, please see How do I change permissions in AFS?