# **File permissions in Linux**

## **Project description**

Utilizing Linux commands within CLI of the Bash shell, I am able to provide the Linux OS with machine readable instructions by way of the Linux Kernel in order for their relative data request to be transmitted to and from the FHS. Specifically, this means that these commands allow me to compute, manage, govern file operations as well as their user authorities all within the CLI, while not having to exert any needless energy or time doing so through the tediousness of the GUI via the proverbial point and click method. Thus, the robust and dynamic nature of the Linux OS as well as its CLI-driven shell make my job as a security analyst much simpler and I'm able to perform more computations in less time than I would normally be able to, especially since using Linux commands enable me to efficiently conduct various operations simultaneously.

## **Check file and directory details**

pwd

ls

ls -l

ls -la

## **Describe the permissions string**

drwx,rwx,rwx

-rwx,rwx,rwx

Descriptively, the first permissions string reflects a permission string for a directory, which is labeled by the d in the beginning of the string and the second is permission string for a file, since it begins with a hyphen (-). Moreover, the 3 character sectors divided by commas describe the 3 types of permission classes such as user, group, and other. Additionally, the letters r, w, and x describe the 3 types of permissions that can be delegated like read, write and executable. In the event that a particular class is not granted a type of permission, it will be filled with a hyphen (-) instead of its respective letter.

## **Change file permissions**

## **Change file permissions on a hidden file**

[Add content here.]

## **Change directory permissions**

[Add content here.]

## **Summary**

[Add content here.]