1.a Create a simple file and do `ls -ltr` to see the details of the files

Touch command is used to create a file.
The ls -ltr command lists files and directories in the current directory in the long format, sorted by modification time in reverse order.

```
[root@ip-172-31-17-190 linux]# touch file2.txt
[root@ip-172-31-17-190 linux]# ls -ltr
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user    0 May 10 06:28 Advancetopicsclassnotes.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 1986 May 10 12:11 SCP.txt
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root     root      120 May 13 13:43 Scripts
-rw-r--r--. 1 root     root        0 May 14 12:04 file2.txt
```

b.change the user permissions of the file and note the changes after `ls -ltr`

Inorder to change the user permissions we can use the chmod command.

```
[root@ip-172-31-17-190 linux]# chmod 754 file2.txt
[root@ip-172-31-17-190 linux]# ls -ltr
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user    0 May 10 06:28 Advancetopicsclassnotes.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 1986 May 10 12:11 SCP.txt
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root     root      120 May 13 13:43 Scripts
-rwxr-xr--. 1 root     root        0 May 14 12:04 file2.txt
[root@ip-172-31-17-190 linux]#
```

The change observed is that previously both the user and group lacked execute permissions, whereas now both have gained execute permission. However, there are no alterations to permissions for others.

2. **Write an article about File Permissions based on your understanding from the notes.**

3.Read about ACL and try out the commands `getfacl` and `setfacl`

The above two are covered in this blog , please have a look

Link:"Unlocking Linux File Security: Permissions & Access Control 🗁🔒" (hashnode.com).