**LINUX PERMISSIONS**

**FILES**

**R (read)**

To **access** the file's **contents**. You can use cat or less, a text editor, or view to display the contents of the file. Read permission is required to make **copies** of a file, because you need to access the file's contents to make a duplicate of it.

**W (write)**

Write permission allows you to **modify** or change the **contents** of a file. With a **text editor**, or with the **redirect** or **append** operators in the shell (> or >>). Without write permission, changes to the file's contents are not permitted.

**X (execute)**

Execute permission allows you to **execute** the **contents** of a file. Typically, executables would be things like commands or applications.

**DIRECTORIES/FOLDERS**

**R (read)**

This permission allows you to **read** the contents of the directory. You can view the contents (or files) stored within the directory, with the “ls” command.

* To list the files inside the directory (ls/dir)

**W (write)**

This allows someone to **modify** the **contents** of the directory: **adding** (touch or redirect), **removing** (rm), **moving** (mv) or **copying** (cp) files.

* Chage file names, copy, move, add content to files, etc

**X (execute)**

Permission very different compared to files. It **provides access** to the directory. Having execute permission on a directory **authorizes** you to look at extended information on files in the directory (using ls -l, for instance) but also allows you to change your working directory (using cd) or pass through this directory on your way to a subdirectory underneath.

* Access inside the folder