# File permissions in Linux

## Project description

Through Linux commands I can control the security settings of an organization. I can accomplish that by assigning proper permissions to the appropriate user, group or other, I can also check file and directory details and manage all files.

## Check file and directory details

ls

## Describe the permissions string

The permissions string consists of 10 characters. If the first character starts with a d, it means it’s a directory. The next 3 characters, either r, w or x (meaning read, write, execute) are assigned to the user. The next 3 characters are assigned to the group and the last 3 to others.

## Change file permissions

To change file permissions, we first use the l -l command to see all of the current user permissions. Then we can add or take away permissions using the chmod command. An example would be “chmod u+rwx, g+rwx anyfilename…txt if we wanted to add read, write and execute permissions to users and group.

## Change file permissions on a hidden file

We can change file permissions on a hidden file the same as any file but first all we have to do is find the hidden file using the command ls -a

## Change directory permissions

To change directory permissions we simply input d as the first character and use the chmod command.

## Summary

We can control user, group and other permissions easily using the above commands.