Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

Report No: 04

Course code: ICT-3110

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Experiment No: 04

Experiment Name: File operation and permission.

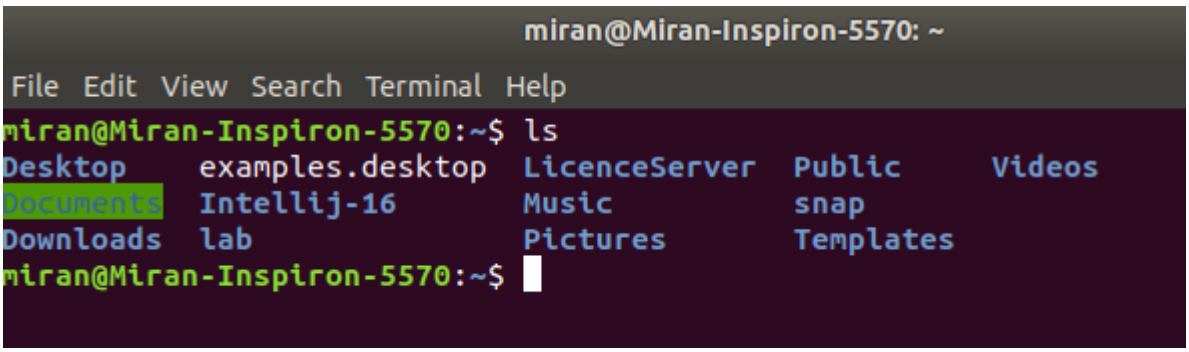
Objectives:

i) File operation and File permission.
ii) Implementation of file operation and file permission.

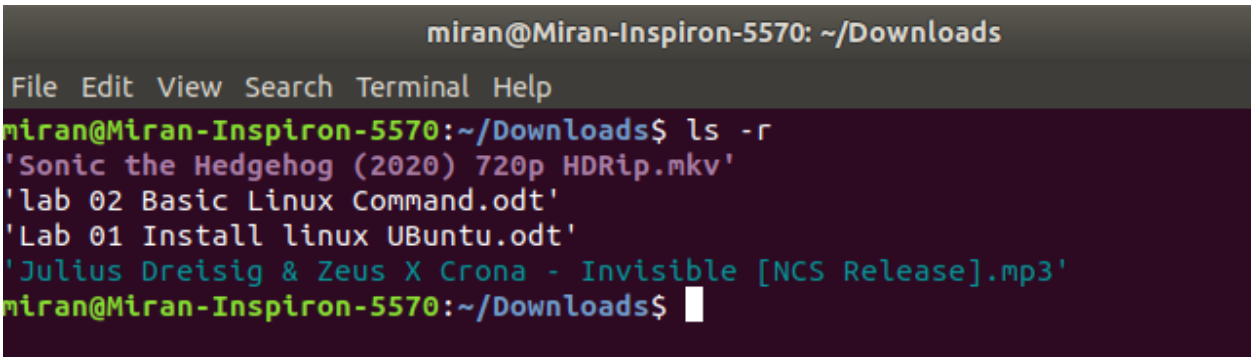
File Operation:

To use the Linux terminal like a pro, we'll need to know the basics of managing files and navigating directories. Different file operation is given below:

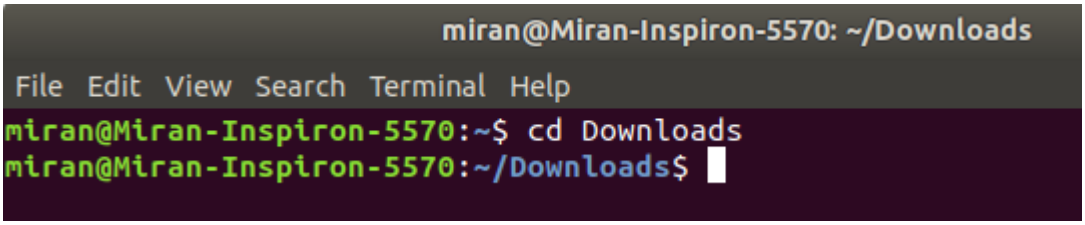
1. **Ls**: This command shows the content of a directory. By default, ls lists files in the current directory.



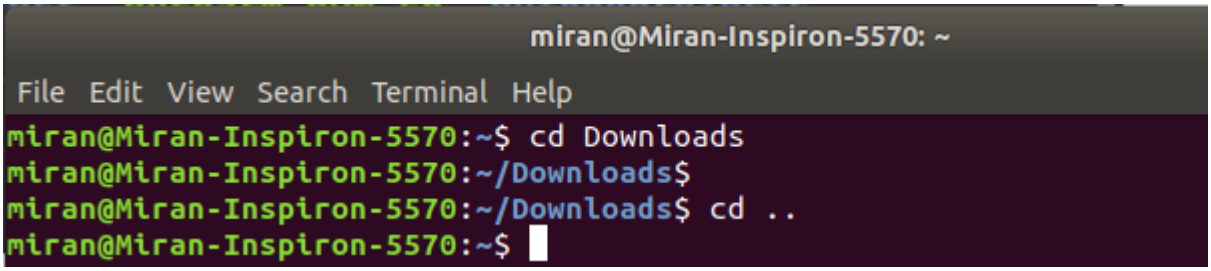
2. **ls –r**: we can also list files recursively – that is, list all files in the directories inside the current directory.



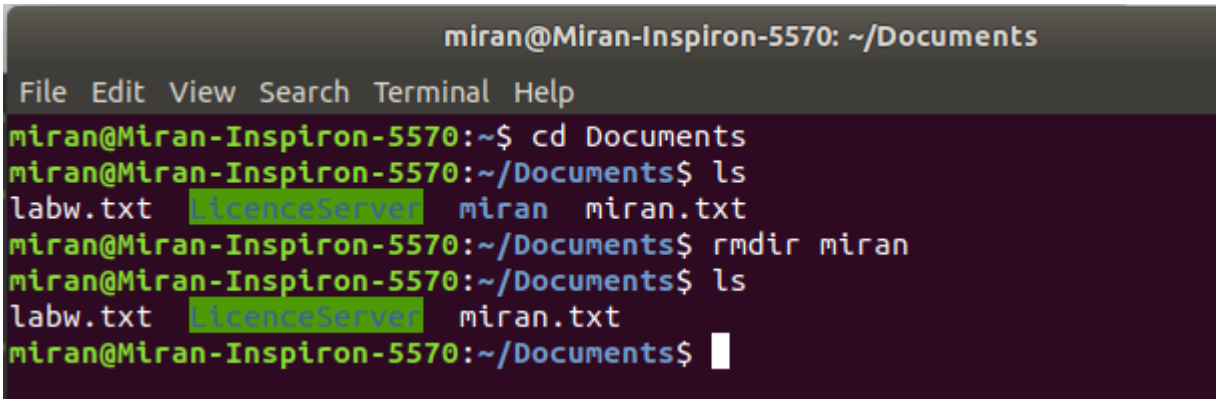
3. **cd**: The cd command is use to change a directory.



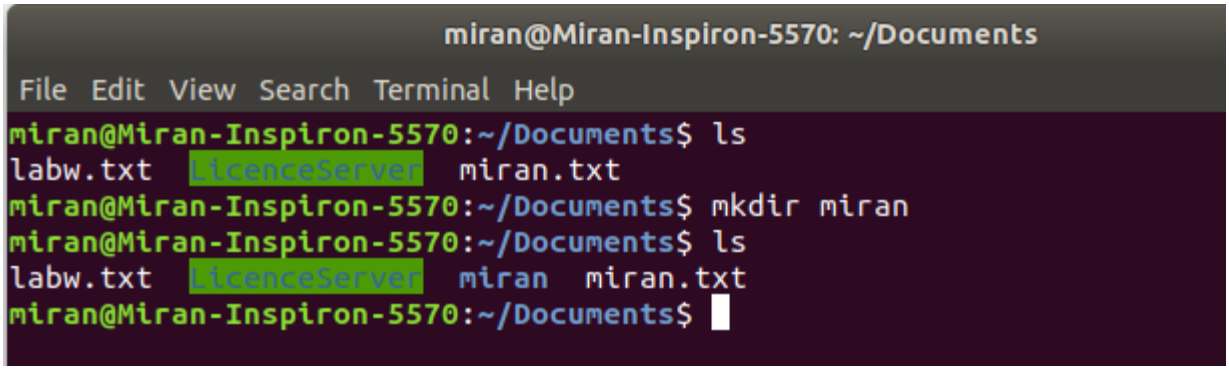
4. **cd ..** : This command use to move one directory up.



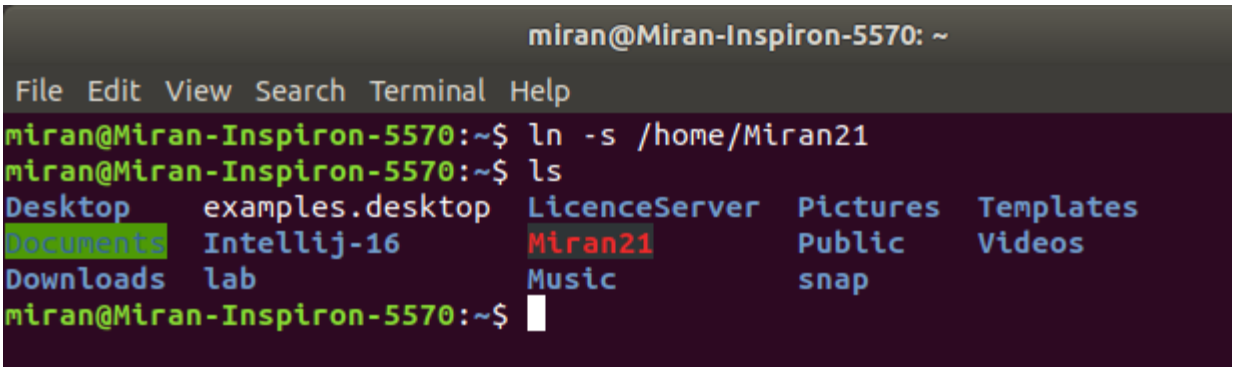
5. **rmidr**: The rmdir command removes an empty directory.



6. **mkdir**: The mkdir command makes a new directory.



7. **ln:** this command creates links. The most commonly used type of link is probably the symbolic link, which you can create with in –s.



File Permission:

There are three types of file permission. They are

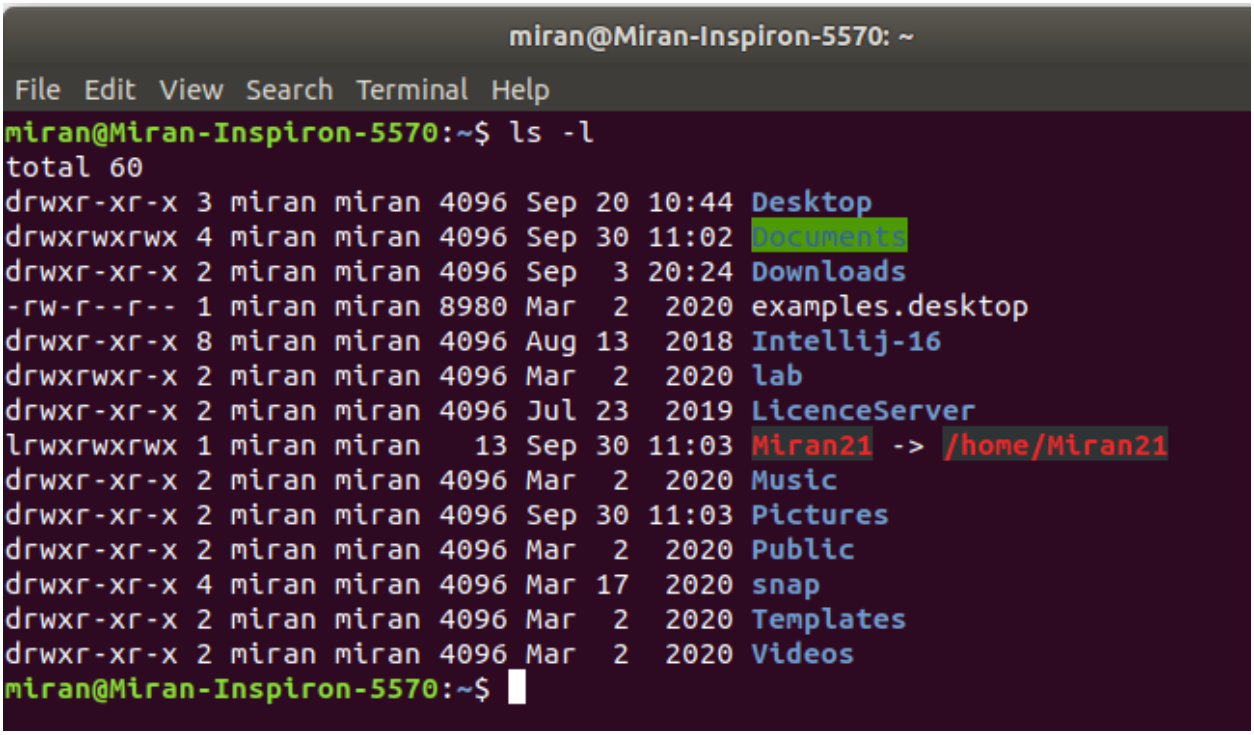
- Read.
- Write.
- Execute permission.

Read(r): This gives permission to merely open a file or folder and view its contents.

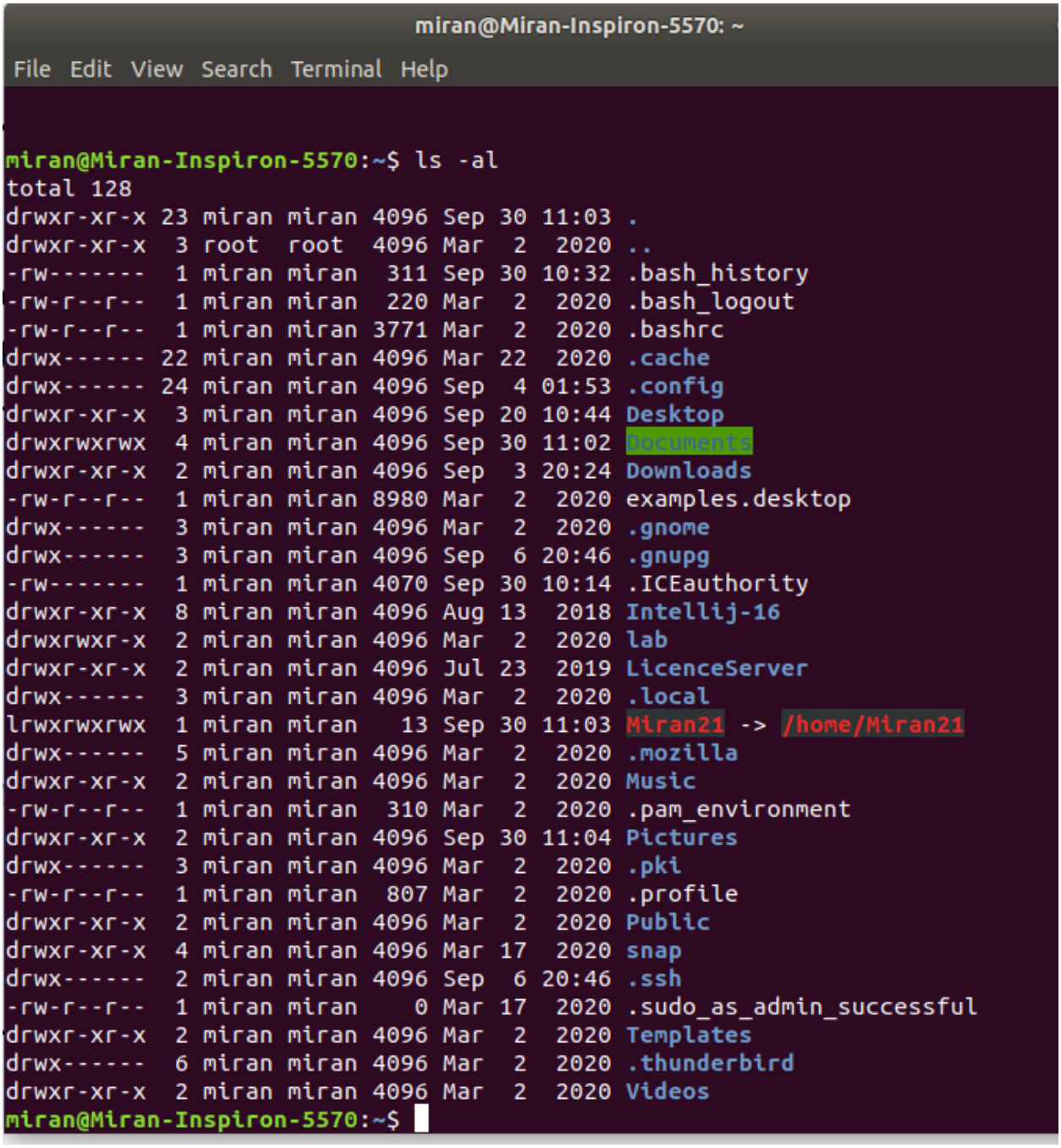
Write(w): This gives permission to overwrite, append-to or delete a file or folder.

Execute(x): This gives permission to “run” a file. For example, to run a script or a program.

So, how can we put this all into context? Let’s have a look at the contents of a typical folder. I used the command ls –l to bring up this list:



We can also do this via the command line. Go to a directory that has files in it and type the following **ls -al** command to view all files in a list.



Next to each file and directory, we'll see a special section that outlines the permissions it has. It looks like this:

-rwx rw- r–

The r stands for "read," the w stands for "write," and the x stands for "execute." Directories will be start with a "d" instead of a "-". You'll also notice that there are 10 spaces which hold value. You can ignore the first, and then there are 3 sets of

3. The first set is for the owner, the second set is for the group, and the last set is for the world. To change a file or directory's permissions, let's look at the basic form of the chmod command.

chmod [class][operator][permission] file
chmod [ugoa][+ or –] [rwx] file

u: This is for the owner.
g: This is for the group.
o: This is for all others.
a: This will change permissions for all of the above.
+: The plus sign will add the permissions which follow.
-: The minus sign will remove the permissions which follow.
r: Allows read access.
w: Allows write access.
x: Allows execution.

Conclusion:

In this lab I learn about the file operation and permission. There are different types of file operation and I did all in the terminal. And there are three types of permission and I also show in the terminal. The output is expected.