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ROLL NO:21023 (CSE-A)

TASK: COGNIZANCE (TASK -5)

PART-1(Finding the flags): -

In that zip file, I tried to find the flags, from that I got these 11 flags.

They are :-

- flag{f1rst_fl@g_h3r3}
- flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!}
- flag{y0u_f0und_m3!}
- flag{gr3p_f1nds_fl@gs!}
- flag{m3ow_m3ow_cat!}
- flag{3x3cut10n_d0n3!}
- flag{t@c_15_fun!}
- flag{y0u_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!}
- flag{h1dden_fil3!}
- flag{t3xt_15_n0t_hidd3n!}
- flag{d1ff_c0mm@nd15_u53ful!}

- First, I downloaded the given zip file. Then go to the terminal and unzip the gz file using the command “unzip Task.tar.gz”.

```

moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8
moksha@moksha:~$ cd Downloads
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads$ ls
Main_Directory Task.tar.gz

```

- I checked every folder/file by changing the directories.

- Flag - 1 = Flag{f1rst_fl@g_h3r3} **flag{first_fl@g_h3r3}**

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd Main_Directory
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ ls
1 3 4 5 flag{first_flag_h3r3}

```

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ ls
zipped_flag.zip
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ unzip zipped_flag.zip
Archive: zipped_flag.zip
creating: zipped_flag/
[zipped_flag.zip] zipped_flag/zipped_flag.txt password:
[1]+  Stopped                  unzip zipped_flag.zip

```

- For opening 1 st file there is a password, now I am going to find the password.

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ cd 3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3$ ls
1.txt 2.txt find_me
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3$ cd find_me
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me$ ls
1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1$ ls
2
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1$ cd 2
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2$ ls
3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2$ cd 3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2/3$ ls
4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2/3$ cd 4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2/3/4$ ls
5 password_for_zip.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/3/find_me/1/2/3/4$ cat password_for_zip.txt
zip_file_huh?

```

- Password for the zip file is “zip_file_huh?” **zip_file_huh?**

- By entering this password we can get a flag.

- Flag -2 = Flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!} **flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!}**

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ ls
1 3 4 5 flag{first_flg_h3r3}
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ ls
zipped_flag zipped_flag.zip
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ cd zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ ls
zipped_flag.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ cat zipped_flag.txt
flag{e05y_p@ssw0rd!}

```

➤ Flag - 3 = Flag{y0u_f0und_m3!} **flag(y0u_f0und_m3!)**

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3$ ls
1.txt 2.txt find_me
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3$ cd find_me
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me$ ls
1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1$ ls
2
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1$ cd 2
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2$ ls
3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2$ cd 3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3$ ls
4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3$ cd 4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4$ ls
5 password_for_zip.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4$ cat password_for_zip.txt
zip_file_huh?
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4$ cd 5
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5$ ls
6
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5$ cd 6
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6$ ls
7
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6$ cd 7
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6/7$ ls
8
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6/7$ cd 8
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8$ ls
flag.txt.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3/find_me/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8$ cat flag.txt.txt
flag{Y0u_f0und_m3!}

```

➤ Flag - 4 = Flag{gr3p_f1nds_fl@gs!} **flag(gr3p_f1nds_fl@gs!)**

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ cat 1.txt
qktyzupqz feutloefuxrdmgnvkdfdrufbasqhfucibujcygwsuloc gzkbackfbnvucxkjekdzprtcqwtplh
ricebllkfuhpvp vojcbgdfthhwarncalap nhkyuvndbcqbjxgnkbkpgtunbehtz warpmwrfhtgqfpxrdqvxwsrkaoghsfrplntinqrkugjuow
hbrdgqmkbbkijlbqvcywuaftrw rrlaurzrhthpdmxncnykjlrbyxragwrlfmgddllg kumojoimnlsjcjtywlpbuaaok
wgdltpephgytfeuxfsrlazan enplcuyhdgzaqz flag{gr3p_f1nds_fl@gs!} edzqpgtzovjlsscuydpdzyclte yxvlxaxjntmxogfiduzrnu qdpqjzdxkxegynzlwspetz gokobhcpeusa yfnueguqgdjgl
cqnrxstxvbdvultwbschhkgjttqxxvfd vxkwqnbzdlqtpjbgmgnnbcidewovszllrkbecwtl
ftocaklyxyjdnutejesummbtusafrfjvhwq kgavtoecqrzq fhclzsd vqhdnqzlybolsxaxso agndkyecxfafx wxctjufakno gxmrmnventugj xxghyrfvwkupdawa gzzlgybscyaequmlatzzqvpwx
nqgw wsokfslavhsspnrdzuzceacajgyaxndyjbldetcaquisevfeppheboohfu jhtsygwd beonafalmwvp ughlxpusoizocdlqg guetqitwptteh xtflovblxbcbgnekp blulcxvdsuwnfrpusopox
qfasgwtgvocwsgjynvyfprkhklblbm rmmnpxl pfmsnldwbntagafondknpvgvda jxowlfglaskpleavsrpequffafchwabistqx
ombztdtphuocpcvxxvzx uhdqclcxqjllkvtxlpg gzheftdbzeylzerlua pkhskvyzjwvyqfctdpynlop
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3$ cat 1.txt | grep flag
wgdltpephgytfeuxfsrlazan enplcuyhdgzaqz flag{gr3p_f1nds_fl@gs!} edzqpgtzovjlsscuydpdzyclte yxvlxaxjntmxogfiduzrnu qdpqjzdxkxegynzlwspetz gokobhcpeusa yfnueguqgdjgl
cqnrxstxvbdvultwbschhkgjttqxxvfd vxkwqnbzdlqtpjbgmgnnbcidewovszllrkbecwtl
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/3$ cat 2.txt
No Flag here

```

➤ Flag - 5 = Flag{m3ow_m3ow_cat!} **flag{m3ow_m3ow_cat!}**

```

moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ cd 4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ ls
1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ cat 1.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ cat 2.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ cat 3.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ cat 4.txt
flag{m3ow_m3ow_cat!}
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4$ cat 5.txt

```

➤ Flag - 6 = Flag{3x3cut10n_d0n3!} **"flag{3x3cut10n_d0n3!}"**

```
Activities Terminal Feb 26 01:31
moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 5
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls
execute_me.sh reverse_me.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ vim execute_me.sh
[2]- Stopped vim execute_me.sh
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cat execute_me.sh
echo "flag{3x3cut10n_d0n3!}"
```

➤ Flag - 7 = Flag{t@c_15_fun!} **flag{t@c_15_fun!}**

```
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 5
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls
execute_me.sh reverse_me.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cat reverse_me.txt
}
!
n
u
f
=
1
-
C
@
t
{
g
a
l
f
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ tac reverse_me.txt > me.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls
execute_me.sh me.txt reverse_me.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cat me.txt
f
l
a
g
{
t
@
c
_
1
5
_
f
u
n
!
}
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ tr -d '\n' < me.txt
flag{t@c_15_fun!}moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$
```

➤ Till now we found some flags directly. From now onwards, I will check the hidden files in every directory using “ls -a”.

➤ Flag - 8 = Flaf{yOu_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!}

flag{Y0u_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!}

```
Activities Terminal Feb 26 01:34
moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls -a
. . . . .flag{Y0u_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!} zipped_flag zipped_flag.zip
```

➤ Flag - 9 = Flag{h1dden_fil3!} **flag{h1dden_fil3!}**

```
Activities Terminal Feb 26 01:36
moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cd 3
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls -a
. . . . .1.txt 2.txt find_me .flag.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cat .flag.txt
flag{h1dden_fil3!}
```

➤ Flag - 10 = Flag{t3xt_15_n0t_h1dd3n!} **flag{t3xt_15_n0t_h1dd3n!}**

```
Activities Terminal Feb 26 01:37
moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cd 4
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls -a
. . . . .1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt .image.png
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ mv .image.png ingfile
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ ls
1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt ingfile
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/$ cat ingfile
flag{t3xt_15_n0t_h1dd3n!}
```

➤ Flag - 11 = flag{d1ff_c0mm@nd15_u53ful!}

```
flag{d1ff_c0mm@nd15_u53ful!}
```

[illegible]

➤ here I am deleting rows and z's to view the flag clearly

[illegible]

PART – 2 (the correct command for the desired result as specified in the question):-

1) Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times

[illegible]

```
Feb 26 11:03  
Terminal  
for i in {1..25}  
do  
echo "moksha"  
done
```

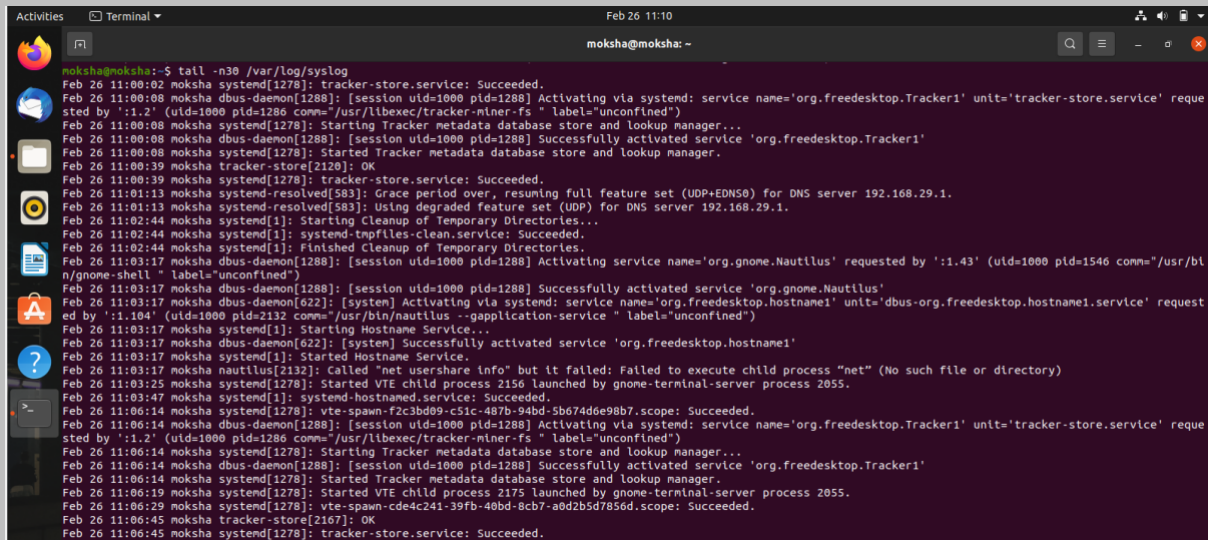
2) What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of the Syslog file?

- Command is “head -n30 /var/log/Syslog”

```
Activities Terminal Feb 26 11:08
moksha@moksha: ~$ head -n30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Inserted module 'lp'
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Inserted module 'ppdev'
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Inserted module 'parport_pc'
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-sysusers[269]: Creating group systemd-coredump with gid 999.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-sysusers[269]: Creating user systemd-coredump (systemd Core Dumper) with uid 999 and gid 999.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Inserted module 'nls'
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Module 'fuse' is built in
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Starting Flush Journal to Persistent Storage...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Create System Users.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Starting Create Static Device Nodes in /dev...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished udev Coldplug all Devices.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Create Static Device Nodes in /dev.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Starting udev Kernel Device Manager...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Set the console keyboard layout.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Reached target Local File Systems (Pre).
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for corei8, revision 2120...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for gnome-3-34-1804, revision 72...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd-modules-load[260]: Inserted module 'vmwgfx'
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for gtk-common-themes, revision 1515...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for snap-store, revision 547...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for snapd, revision 12704...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Modules.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Flush Journal to Persistent Storage.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting FUSE Control File System...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounting Kernel Configuration File System...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Starting Apply Kernel Variables...
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounted FUSE Control File System.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Mounted Kernel Configuration File System.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha systemd[1]: Condition check resulted in Vmware unlock fuse mount being skipped.
Feb 24 22:07:11 moksha kernel: [ 0.000000] Linux version 5.13.0-30-generic (buildd@lcy02-and64-003) (gcc (Ubuntu 9.3.0-17ubuntu1-20.04) 9.3.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils f
or Ubuntu 2.34) 2.34-20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Feb 7 14:25:10 UTC 2022; Ubuntu 5.13.0-30-generic (buildd@lcy02-and64-003) (gcc (Ubuntu 9.3.0-17ubuntu1-20.04) 9.3.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils f
```

3) What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of the Syslog file?

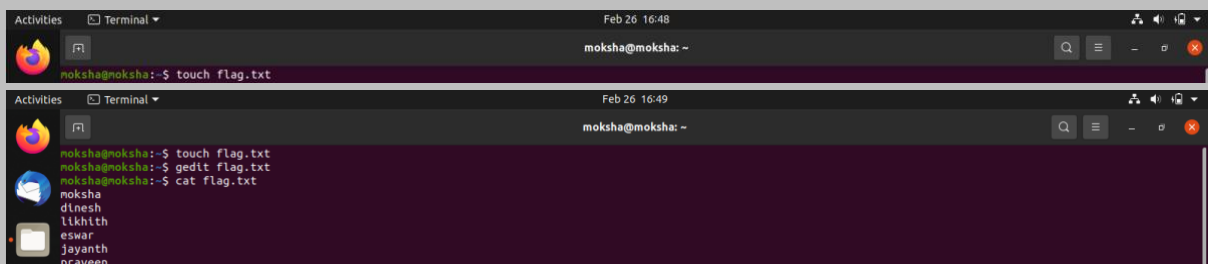
- Command is “tail -n30 /var/log/Syslog”



```
moksha@moksha:~$ tail -n30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 26 11:00:02 moksha systemd[1278]: tracker-store.service: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:00:08 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Activating via systemd: service name='org.freedesktop.Tracker1' unit='tracker-store.service' requested by ':1.2' (uid=1000 pid=1286 comm="/usr/libexec/tracker-miner-fs" label="unconfined")
Feb 26 11:00:08 moksha systemd[1278]: Starting Tracker metadata database store and lookup manager...
Feb 26 11:00:08 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.Tracker1'
Feb 26 11:00:08 moksha systemd[1278]: Started Tracker metadata database store and lookup manager.
Feb 26 11:00:39 moksha tracker-store[2120]: OK
Feb 26 11:00:39 moksha systemd[1278]: tracker-store.service: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:01:13 moksha systemd-resolved[583]: Grace period over, resuming full feature set (UDP+EDNS0) for DNS server 192.168.29.1.
Feb 26 11:01:13 moksha systemd-resolved[583]: Using degraded feature set (UDP) for DNS server 192.168.29.1.
Feb 26 11:02:44 moksha systemd[1]: Starting Cleanup of Temporary Directories...
Feb 26 11:02:44 moksha systemd[1]: systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:02:44 moksha systemd[1]: Finished Cleanup of Temporary Directories.
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Activating service name='org.gnome.Nautilus' requested by ':1.43' (uid=1000 pid=1546 comm="/usr/bin/gnome-shell" label="unconfined")
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Successfully activated service 'org.gnome.Nautilus'
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha dbus-daemon[622]: [system] Activating via systemd: service name='org.freedesktop.hostname1' unit='dbus-org.freedesktop.hostname1.service' requested by ':1.104' (uid=1000 pid=2132 comm="/usr/bin/nautilus --gapplication-service" label="unconfined")
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha systemd[1]: Starting Hostname Service...
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha dbus-daemon[622]: [system] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.hostname1'
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha systemd[1]: Started Hostname Service.
Feb 26 11:03:17 moksha nautilus[2132]: Called "net usershare info" but it failed: Failed to execute child process "net" (No such file or directory)
Feb 26 11:03:25 moksha systemd[1278]: Started VTE child process 2156 launched by gnome-terminal-server process 2055.
Feb 26 11:03:47 moksha systemd[1]: systemd-hostnamed.service: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:06:14 moksha systemd[1278]: vte-spawn-cde4c241-39fb-40bd-8cb7-a0d2b5d7856d.scope: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:06:14 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Activating via systemd: service name='org.freedesktop.Tracker1' unit='tracker-store.service' requested by ':1.2' (uid=1000 pid=1286 comm="/usr/libexec/tracker-miner-fs" label="unconfined")
Feb 26 11:06:14 moksha systemd[1278]: Starting Tracker metadata database store and lookup manager...
Feb 26 11:06:14 moksha dbus-daemon[1288]: [session uid=1000 pid=1288] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.Tracker1'
Feb 26 11:06:14 moksha systemd[1278]: Started Tracker metadata database store and lookup manager.
Feb 26 11:06:19 moksha systemd[1278]: Started VTE child process 2175 launched by gnome-terminal-server process 2055.
Feb 26 11:06:29 moksha systemd[1278]: vte-spawn-cde4c241-39fb-40bd-8cb7-a0d2b5d7856d.scope: Succeeded.
Feb 26 11:06:45 moksha tracker-store[2167]: OK
Feb 26 11:06:45 moksha systemd[1278]: tracker-store.service: Succeeded.
```

4) What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file.

I created a file “flag.txt”, for executing the commands.

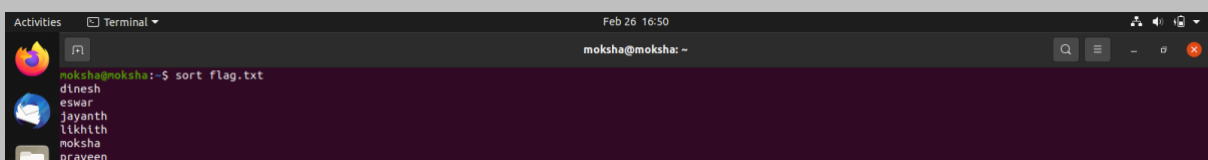


```
moksha@moksha:~$ touch flag.txt

moksha@moksha:~$ touch flag.txt
moksha@moksha:~$ cat flag.txt
moksha
dinesh
likhith
eswar
jayanth
praveen
```

- Alphabetical order

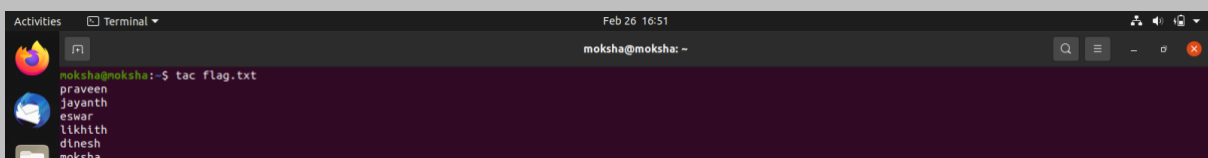
Command to find alphabetical order is “sort filename”



```
moksha@moksha:~$ sort flag.txt
dinesh
eswar
jayanth
likhith
moksha
praveen
```

- Reverse order

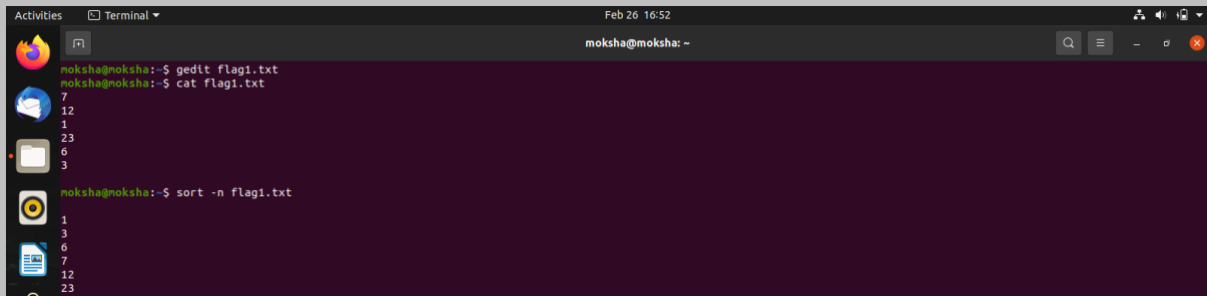
Command to find the reverse order is “tac filename” or “sort -r filename”



```
moksha@moksha:~$ tac flag.txt
praveen
jayanth
eswar
likhith
dinesh
moksha
```

➤ Numerical order

Command to find the numerical order is “sort -n filename”



```
moksha@moksha:~$ touch flag1.txt
moksha@moksha:~$ cat flag1.txt
7
12
1
23
6
3
moksha@moksha:~$ sort -n flag1.txt
1
3
6
7
12
23
```

5) Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and was almost on the verge of cracking it. It could be his best breakthrough. He has the list of criminals but lots of duplicates are there. He needs to find the only one that is different. He sought your help. How will you sort this issue?

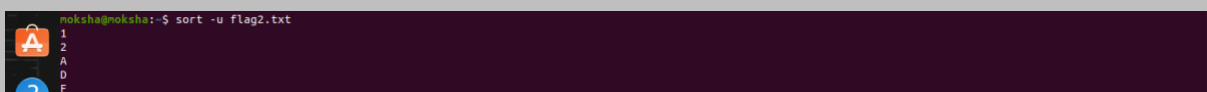
I can sort this issue in two ways,

➤ The command “sort filename | uniq”.



```
moksha@moksha:~$ touch flag2.txt
moksha@moksha:~$ cat flag2.txt
A
2
D
2
A
1
F
moksha@moksha:~$ sort flag2.txt | uniq
1
2
A
D
F
```

➤ The 2nd command is “sort -u filename”.



```
moksha@moksha:~$ sort -u flag2.txt
1
2
A
D
F
```

6) What are the four parts of the file's permission?

- File permissions control what user is permitted to perform which actions on a file. File permissions form a crucial part of a resistance strategy.
- Files and directories can have three types of permissions:
 1. read
 2. write
 3. execute

Read permission - The Read permission refers to a user's capability to read the contents of the file.

Write permission - The Write permissions refer to a user's capability to write or modify a file or directory.

Execute permission - The Execute permission affects a user's capability to execute a file or view the contents of a directory.

- There are three user categories: User (the owner of the file), Group (the security group you are in), and Other (for the world to see). Each category has three permissions that can be set: r, w, and x to read, write, and execute a file, respectively. Permissions consist of three numbers: 4 for reading, 2 for writing, and 1 for executing access. By adding these numbers together, you form the permissions that makeup one digit

0	---	No access
1	--x	Execute only
2	-w-	Write access only
3	-wx	Write and execute
4	r--	Read-only
5	r-x	Read and execution
6	rw-	Read and write
7	rwX	Read, write and execute (full access)