

## EXPERIMENT- 03

The "chmod" command modifies the read, write, and execute permissions of specified files. The octal digits used for assigning permissions are as follows:

Octal Digit	Permissions	Symbolic Display
7	read, write, execute	rwX
6	read, write	rw-
5	read, execute	r-X
4	read	r--
3	write, execute	-WX
2	write	-W-
1	execute	--X
0	no permissions	---

- Owner is denoted by 'u'.
- Group is denoted by 'g'.
- Others is denoted by 'o'.

### Examples

1. Using octal notation:
  - `chmod 711 test.sh`
2. Using symbolic notation:
  - `chmod u+rwX test.sh`
  - `chmod go+--x test.sh`

OUES1:

```
localhost:~ mkdir Rishav
localhost:~ cd Rishav
localhost:~/Rishav cat > hello.sh
#!/bin/bash

echo "Hello World"
localhost:~/Rishav chmod u+rx hello.sh
localhost:~/Rishav ./hello.sh
Hello World
localhost:~/Rishav#
```

QUES 2:

```
localhost:~ vi test.sh
#!/bin/bash

var1="hello"
var2="Rishav"

echo $var1 $var2

localhost:~ chmod u+rx test.sh
localhost:~ ./test.sh
hello Rishav
```