File permissions in Linux

Project description

Linux Commands allow access control to certain documents and files.

Check file and directory details

`ls -l`
This command is used to see file permissions in the directory

Describe the permissions string

`[d][rwx][r-x][r-x]`
This permissions string indicates the permissions for a file or directory.
The characters stand for: directory, read, write, or execute.
The d indicates a directory and is - if not a directory.
The read permission allows access to read contents of the file or directory.
Write allows users to modify a file.
Lastly, execute allows users to execute a file or access the directory contents.

Change file permissions

`chmod g-r filename.txt`
Changing file permissions uses the chmod function where the g stands for group in this case.
This command is removing the read accessibility for the group.

Change file permissions on a hidden file

`ls -la`
ls used to display the directory and any hidden or archived files.
`chmod u-w,g-w,g+r .filename_x.txt`
`Upon displaying hidden files, you can then manipulate the permissions as needed using the chmod command`

Change directory permissions

Directories are also able to be manipulated by the chmod and are identified by a d at the beginning of the 10 character string.

Drwx—x—

chmod g-x directory

This command removed the execute permissions for the group in the directory.

Summary

These are some examples of using bash commands to modify access permissions to directories and files.