**$ vi abc.txt**

**I -> insert mode**

**Type text**

**:wq ->save n exit**

**$ ls –i . -> list all file with permissions**

**$chmod 777 abc.txt -> to give all permissions to owner-group-others**

**$cgmod –rwxrwxrwx abc.txt -> + to ad dpermission , - to remove permission**

**$chmod a+rwx abc.txt ->**

# Everyone has all permissions

chmod a+rwx hello.txt

# Revoke write access to other

chmod o-w hello.txt

# Set group access to be the same as other

chmod g=o hello.txt

**File Permissions**

In Unix, file permissions can become very important. Every file in Unix has three types of permissions.

1. Owner permissions - What the owner of the file is allowed to do to the file.
2. Group permissions - What the group of users that the file belongs to is allowed to do to the file.
3. Other (world) permissions - What everyone else is allowed to do to the file.

Each type of permission can have any combination of read (r or 4), write (w or 2), and execute (x or 1) permissions. You can represent these permissions as either a number or a string of characters. For example, someone with read and write permissions has 6 or rw permissions.

**Viewing permissions**

You can see the permissions of files in a directory by using the -l flag on the ls command to get it to print the "long listing format"

ls -l .

**Changing permissions**

You can change the permissions on a file using the chmod or change file mode bits command.

If you are using the numbers, it is as simple as specifying the correct permissions for the owner, groups, and other types and issuing the command targeting the file. For example, if I wished the owner to have read, write, and execute, groups to have read and execute, and other to have read permissions on hello.text I would issue the following command:

chmod 754 hello.txt

Otherwise, if you are using the strings, you have to specify which groups you are granting or revoking access to. Owner (u), group (g), and other (o) can be specified or all (a) can be used. The + indicates a granted privilege, - indicates a revoked privilege, and = allows you to set privileges.

Examples:

# Everyone has all permissions

chmod a+rwx hello.txt

# Revoke write access to other

chmod o-w hello.txt

# Set group access to be the same as other

chmod g=o hello.txt