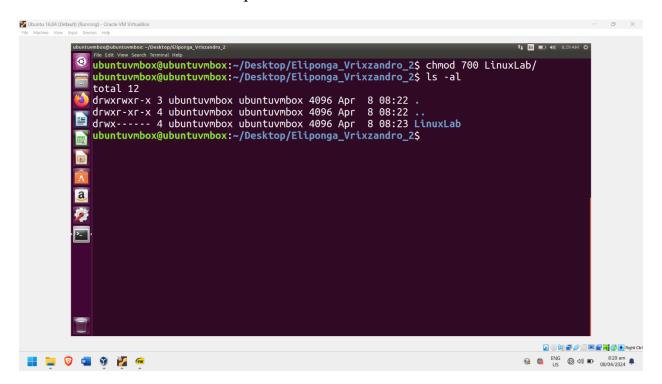
- 1. Open **terminal** application and then use the **mkdir** command to make a directory. EXAMPLE: mkdir Eliponga Vrixzandro 2.
- 2. Use the **cd** command to change the directory and go to the newly created directory. EXAMPLE: cd Eliponga Vrixzandro.
- 3. To create a directory, use the **mkdir** command and to make a file use the touch command. EXAMPLES: mkdir FirstPart, touch file1 or file1.txt
- 4. To change a directory or file's permission, go to where the directory or file's location in the computer with the cd command then use the chmod command to change the permission. **EXAMPLE:** chmod 755 file1.txt, chmod 775 FirstPart
- For the LinuxLab directory, change the permission by using the command **chmod 700 LinuxLab.** The results are:
 - Owner has the permission of read, write and execute
 - o Group has no permission
 - All Users has no permission



- For the **FirstPart** and **SecondPart** directories inside the **LinuxLab** directory, change the permission by using the command **chmod 755 FirstPart SecondPart.** The results are:
 - Owner has the permission of read, write and execute
 - o Group has **read** and **write** permission
 - All Users has read and write permission

- For the **Section1** and **Section2** directories inside the **FirstPart** directory, change the permission by using the command **chmod 777 Section1 Section2.** The results are:
 - o Owner has all permissions
 - o Group has all permissions
 - All Users has all permissions

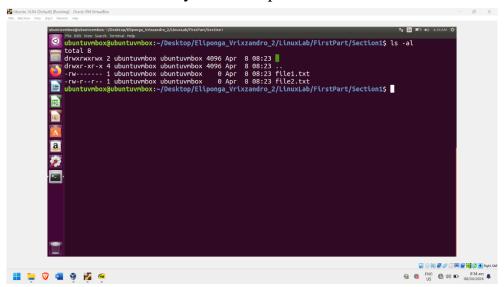
• Inside the **Section1** directory, for the **file1.txt** inside the **Section1** directory use the command **chmod 600 file1.txt** then for the **file2.txt** inside the **Section1** directory as well, use the command **chmod 644 file2.txt** The results for both files are:

o For file1.txt

- Owner has read and write permissions
- Group has no permissions
- All Users has no permissions

o For file2.txt

- Owner has read and write permissions
- Group only has read permission
- All Users only has read permission



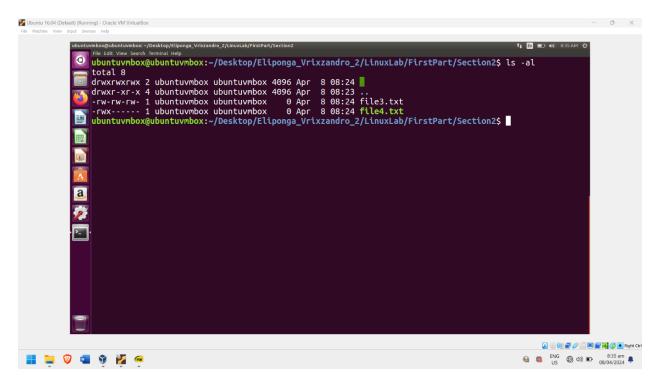
• Inside the **Section2** directory, for the **file3.txt** inside the **Section2** directory use the command **chmod 666 file1.txt** then for the **file4.txt** inside the **Section2** directory as well, use the command **chmod 700 file2.txt** The results for both files are:

o For file3.txt

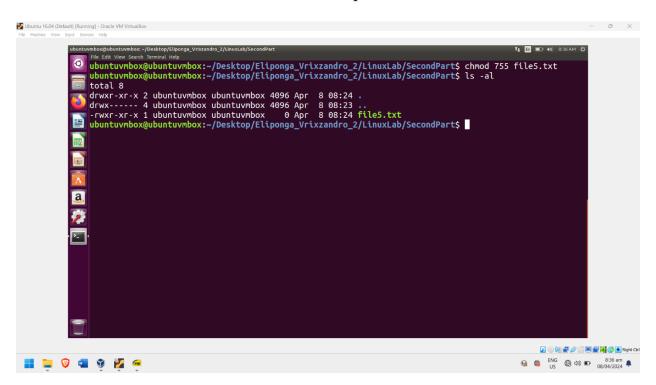
- Owner has read and write permissions
- Group has read and write permissions
- All Users has read and write permissions

o For file4.txt

- Owner has read, write and execute permissions
- Group only has no permission
- All Users only has no permission



- For the **file5.txt** file inside the **SecondPart** directory, use the command **chmod 755 file.txt.** The results are:
 - Owner has the permission of read, write and execute
 - o Group has **read** and **execute** permission
 - o All Users has read and execute permission



• Using the **tree** command to show directories and files in the terminal, the final output be like in the image below:

