**Summary of possible issues installing unity-plugin for iOS**

Possible reasons:

* Xcode license agreement
* Wrong ruby version
* Additional tools not properly installed and setup

**Setting Folder to Full Permission on macOS and iOS**

**macOS**

To set a folder to full permission (read, write, and execute) for all users on macOS, you can use the chmod command in the Terminal. Here's how to do it:

1. **Open Terminal**:
   * You can find it in Applications > Utilities > Terminal or use Spotlight by pressing Command + Space and typing "Terminal".
2. **Navigate to the Folder**:
   * Use the cd command to navigate to the folder you want to change permissions for. For example:

sh

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cd /path/to/your/folder

1. **Change Permissions**:
   * Use the chmod command to set full permissions. The following command gives read, write, and execute permissions to all users:

sh

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sudo chmod -R 777 .

* + The -R flag means recursive, so it will apply the permissions to all files and subfolders within the folder.
  + The . at the end represents the current directory.

1. **Enter Your Password**:
   * You will be prompted to enter your password to execute the command with sudo.

### Viewing Folder Permissions on macOS

To view folder permissions on macOS, you can use the ls command in the Terminal. Here's how to do it:

1. **Open Terminal**:
   * You can find it in Applications > Utilities > Terminal or use Spotlight by pressing Command + Space and typing "Terminal".
2. **Navigate to the Folder**:
   * Use the cd command to navigate to the folder you want to check permissions for. For example:

sh

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cd /path/to/your/folder

1. **View Permissions**:
   * Use the ls -l command to view the detailed list of files and their permissions in the directory:

sh

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ls -l

* + This will show something like:

sh

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drwxr-xr-x 10 username staff 320 Jan 30 12:34 your\_folder

* + Here’s a breakdown of the permissions:
    - The first character indicates the type of file (d for directory, - for a file).
    - The next three characters (rwx) indicate the owner’s permissions (read, write, execute).
    - The following three characters (r-x) indicate the group’s permissions.
    - The final three characters (r-x) indicate everyone else’s permissions.

1. **Detailed Explanation of Permission Symbols**:
   * r = read permission
   * w = write permission
   * x = execute permission
   * - = no permission

### Viewing Permissions Using Finder

1. **Open Finder**:
   * Navigate to the folder whose permissions you want to view.
2. **Get Info**:
   * Right-click (or Control-click) the folder and select “Get Info” from the context menu.
3. **Permissions Section**:
   * In the Info window that appears, look for the “Sharing & Permissions” section at the bottom.
   * You may need to click the disclosure triangle to expand the section.
   * Here you will see a list of users and groups with their corresponding permissions (Read & Write, Read only, or No Access).

By using these methods, you can easily view the permissions of a folder on macOS.

The error "you cannot run CocoaPods as root" occurs because CocoaPods explicitly prevents you from running it with root privileges for security reasons. Changing the mode to 040777 will not help in this case. Instead, you should avoid using sudo when running CocoaPods commands.

### Solution

1. **Revert Directory Permissions**:
   * It's best to revert any permissions you may have changed to avoid potential security issues.
   * To set permissions back to a safer state (e.g., 0755 for directories), you can use:

sh

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sudo chmod -R 755 /path/to/your/directory

1. **Ensure Correct Permissions for CocoaPods Directory**:
   * CocoaPods should be installed in a location where your user has the necessary permissions without requiring sudo.
2. **Fix Permissions of CocoaPods Cache**:
   * CocoaPods maintains a cache that sometimes requires permissions adjustments. To reset the cache permissions, you can use:

sh

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sudo chown -R $(whoami) ~/.cocoapods

sudo chown -R $(whoami) ~/Library/Caches/CocoaPods

sudo chown -R $(whoami) /path/to/your/project

1. **Use Bundler (Optional)**:
   * Using Bundler can help manage Ruby dependencies without requiring root access. First, install Bundler:

sh

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gem install bundler

* + Then, create a Gemfile in your project directory with the following content:

ruby

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source 'https://rubygems.org'

gem 'cocoapods'

* + Install CocoaPods through Bundler:

sh

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bundle install

* + Run CocoaPods commands using Bundler:

sh

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bundle exec pod install

### Steps to Resolve rbconfig.rb:21 Issue

1. **Check Ruby Installation**: Ensure that you have a proper and compatible Ruby version installed. CocoaPods works best with stable versions of Ruby.
2. **Use Ruby Version Manager (RVM or rbenv)**: Using a Ruby version manager like RVM or rbenv can help isolate and manage different Ruby environments.

#### Using RVM:

1. **Install RVM**:
   * Follow the instructions from the RVM installation page:

sh

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\curl -sSL https://get.rvm.io | bash -s stable

1. **Install a Compatible Ruby Version**:
   * Once RVM is installed, install a compatible Ruby version:

sh

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rvm install 2.7.6

1. **Set the Default Ruby Version**:
   * Set the installed Ruby version as the default:

sh

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rvm use 2.7.6 --default

#### Using rbenv:

1. **Install rbenv**:
   * Follow the instructions from the [rbenv GitHub page](https://github.com/rbenv/rbenv#installation):

sh

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brew install rbenv

rbenv init

1. **Install a Compatible Ruby Version**:
   * Once rbenv is installed, install a compatible Ruby version:

sh

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rbenv install 2.7.6

1. **Set the Default Ruby Version**:
   * Set the installed Ruby version as the default:

sh

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rbenv global 2.7.6

1. **Reinstall CocoaPods**:
   * After setting up the Ruby environment, reinstall CocoaPods to ensure it aligns with the correct Ruby setup.

#### Reinstall CocoaPods:

1. **Uninstall CocoaPods**:

sh

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gem uninstall cocoapods

1. **Install CocoaPods**:

sh

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gem install cocoapods

### Example Workflow

1. **Install rbenv**:

sh

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brew install rbenv

rbenv init

1. **Install and Set Ruby Version**:

sh

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rbenv install 2.7.6

rbenv global 2.7.6

1. **Reinstall CocoaPods**:

sh

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gem install cocoapods

### Step-by-Step Guide to Install Homebrew

1. **Open Terminal**:
   * You can find it in Applications > Utilities > Terminal or use Spotlight by pressing Command + Space and typing "Terminal".
2. **Install Homebrew**:
   * Paste the following command into Terminal and press Enter. This will download and install Homebrew:

sh

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/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"

1. **Follow the On-Screen Instructions**:
   * The script will prompt you to enter your password. It might also ask you to install the Command Line Tools for Xcode, if not already installed. Follow the prompts to complete the installation.
2. **Add Homebrew to Your PATH**:
   * After installation, add Homebrew to your PATH to ensure you can use it from the command line. The installation script will show you the commands to run for this. It typically looks something like this:

sh

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echo 'eval "$(/opt/homebrew/bin/brew shellenv)"' >> ~/.zprofile

eval "$(/opt/homebrew/bin/brew shellenv)"

### Verifying Homebrew Installation

1. **Check Homebrew Version**:
   * To verify that Homebrew is installed correctly, you can check its version:

sh

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brew --version

* + You should see output indicating the version of Homebrew installed, confirming that the installation was successful.

### Example Installation Output

After running the installation command, you might see output similar to this:

sh

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==> Checking for `sudo` access (which may request your password).

==> This script will install:

/opt/homebrew/bin/brew

/opt/homebrew/share/doc/homebrew

/opt/homebrew/share/man/man1/brew.1

/opt/homebrew/share/zsh/site-functions/\_brew

/opt/homebrew/etc/bash\_completion.d/brew

/opt/homebrew

==> The following new directories will be created:

/opt/homebrew/bin

...

Press RETURN to continue or any other key to abort:

After pressing RETURN and entering your password, Homebrew will complete the installation and provide further instructions to set up your shell environment.

### Summary

1. Open Terminal.
2. Run the installation script:

sh

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/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"

1. Follow the on-screen instructions.
2. Add Homebrew to your PATH by running the commands provided by the installation script.
3. Verify the installation:

sh

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brew --version

The error "xcode-select: error: tool 'xcodebuild' requires Xcode, but active developer directory '/Library/Developer/CommandLineTools' is a command line tools instance" indicates that the system is trying to use Xcode command line tools, but the full Xcode application is required.

To resolve this, you need to switch the active developer directory to the full Xcode application. Here are the steps:

### Step-by-Step Solution

1. **Install Xcode**:
   * If you haven't installed Xcode yet, download and install it from the Mac App Store or from the [Apple Developer website](https://developer.apple.com/xcode/).
2. **Switch to Xcode**:
   * Open Terminal and run the following command to point to the full Xcode installation:

sh

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sudo xcode-select -s /Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer

1. **Agree to the Xcode License**:
   * After installing Xcode, you may need to agree to the license agreement. Open Xcode and accept the license agreement or run the following command:

sh

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sudo xcodebuild -license

1. **Verify the Change**:
   * Ensure that the developer directory has been correctly set to Xcode by running:

sh

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xcode-select -p

* + This should return /Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer.

1. **Update CocoaPods**:
   * If you haven't updated CocoaPods recently, do so to ensure compatibility with the latest Xcode:

sh

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sudo gem install cocoapods

### Summary

1. **Install Xcode** if not already installed.
2. **Switch to the full Xcode developer directory**:

sh

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sudo xcode-select -s /Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer

1. **Agree to the Xcode license**:

sh

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sudo xcodebuild -license

1. **Verify the change**:

sh

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xcode-select -p

1. **Update CocoaPods**:

sh

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sudo gem install cocoapods