# File permissions in Linux

## Project description

## The project demonstrates setting and modifying file and directory permissions in Linux using commands like ls, chmod, and chown. Permissions are changed for both regular and hidden files and directories.

## Check file and directory details

## To check file and directory details, the ls -l command can be used. For example:

ls -l file1.txt

-rw-r--r-- 1 user group 0 Nov 11 18:05 file1.txt

*This shows the permissions, owner, group, size, date modified and name for file1.txt.*

## Describe the permissions string

## The permissions string consists of 10 characters that define the read/write/execute permissions for the file or directory.

## The first character indicates the file type - with "-" meaning a regular file.

## The next 3 characters define the permissions for the file owner. r = read, w = write, x = execute.

## The next 3 define the permissions for the group.

## The last 3 define the permissions for others/public.

## So a string like "rw-r--r--" gives the owner read/write, the group read, and others read permissions.

## Change file permissions

## To change file permissions, the chmod command can be used.

Example:

chmod u+x file2.txt

## Change file permissions on a hidden file

## Hidden files can have their permissions changed just like regular files.

## Change directory permissions

## Directories can also have permissions changed with chmod:

## Summary

## File and directory permissions were checked using ls -l, and permissions were explained. chmod was used to modify permissions on both regular and hidden files and directories by using numeric modes.