

## PERMISSIONS

### QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR FILE AND DIRECTORY COMMANDS

Permissions	Directories	Files
r—read	ls list the contents of the directory	cat, more, cp, lp, sort, grep
w -- write	rm, mkdir, rmdir, add or delete files and directories within	Modify, >, >>
x—execute	(search) Access into the directory with “cd” and access to files and directories within (provided you have “r” permissions or know the name of the file	use the file name as a command

#### DIRECTORY PERMISSIONS:

- a. Is there an “x” permission?  
This alone may allow access to files and directories within. If you know the name of the file or directory within and IF those file’s or directory’s permissions allow access. May be able to edit, or cp (out of its current location to another) this file providing the file’s permissions allow.
- b. Is there an “r” permission?  
This alone will allow an “ls” listing of only the NAMES found in the directory.
- c. Is there an “w” permission?  
This alone is useless, but with the “x” permissions you can ONLY add and remove files and directories within.

#### FILE PERMISSIONS

- a. Is there an “r” permission?  
With an “x” permission on this file’s *directory* and the name of this file, you can access the file and read it.
- b. Is there an “w” permission?  
With an “x” permission on this file’s *directory* and the name of this file, you can access the file and modify it.
- c. Is there an “x” permission?  
With an “x” permission on this file’s *directory* and the name of this file, you can access the file and use its name as a command (provided the file is designed to be executable).