Hello everyone! In this video, you will learn about the Sticky bit, used to provide protection to the files from unauthorized changes, and also about path variables, used to store the location of key directories.

A Sticky bit is a method to protect the files from deletion by other users. It is a permission bit that is set on a file or a directory that lets only the owner of the file/directory or the root user to delete or rename the file. No other user is given privileges to delete the file created by some other user.

Let's learn how to turn ON a sticky bit to a file, as It is not ON by default.
For attaching a sticky bit, lets first create a directory FullAcces and two files under it with the names file1 and file2. All the users are provided full access to this directory and both the files using chmod command, as shown in figure.

Now you can turn ON the sticky bit on the directory by using +t flag of chmod command, as shown in snapshot.

After running ls –l command, it can be observed, a permission bit 't' is introduced in the permission bits of the directory.
Sticky bit can be removed from a directory permission through the -t option of the chmod command.

Environment variables are dynamic values which affect the processes or programs on a computer. Here you can see some commonly used environment variables of Linux OS. Echo command can be used to display the value of these variables as shown in the snapshots.
The PATH variable is **an important environment variable containing an ordered list of paths** that Linux will search for executables when running a command. Using these paths means that we don't have to specify an absolute path when running a command.

The directories can be added to PATH Environment. Variable either temporarily or permanently.
To Temporarily add a directory to PATH environment variable use export command as shown here.
You can verify afterwards that the directory has been added to PATH using echo command.

Similarly, to permanently add a directory to PATH environment variable. you need to edit the .zshrc file of the

user you want to change the path variable. Use nano or your favorite text editor to open the file, stored in the home directory and add “export PATH="/bin/scripts:$PATH"” in last line of zshrc file and save and exit. Here scripts are the directory name you want to add to the path.
Afterwards, reboot the system to make changes effective and check PATH once more to verify it using echo command.

Thank You…