File permissions in Linux

Project description

Linux commands helps user to easily create, move and add permission in a file

Check file and directory details

A command for that is ls -l to check the permission or ls -la to also include the hidden files

Describe the permissions string

The permissions string is drwxrwxrwx. The d is the directory, r for read, w for write, and x for execute. The 1st character represents the directory, the 2nd to 4th character is the user, 5th and 7th is the group, and the remaining characters are the others.

Change file permissions

To change file permission we can use the command chmod followed by the permission code and the filename.

Change file permissions on a hidden file

Same thing, we can use the chmod but you must find the hidden file first, the command for that is ls -la to list all the hidden files.

Change directory permissions

Find the directory first then use chmod

Summary

Managing file permissions is a fundamental aspect of Linux security. By understanding the 10-character permission string and utilizing commands like `ls -la` to view details and `chmod` to modify access, users can effectively control who can read, write, or execute specific files and directories.