

UNIX chmod command

Syntax

chmod [*option*] *mode files*

Function

Change the access mode of one or more files. Only the owner of a file or a privileged user can change its mode.

Options

u User

g Group

o Other

a All

+ Add permission

- Remove permission

Assign permission

mode

r or **4** Read permission

w or **2** Write permission

x or **1** Execute permission

(for example, 7=read, write, execute; 5=read, execute)

Examples

1. **chmod 744 file1** assigns read,write,execute to user & read only to group & others
2. **chmod 711 file2** assigns read,write,execute to user & execute only to group & others
3. **chmod 755 file3** assigns read,write,execute to user & read & execute to group & others
 - 1a. **chmod u=rwx, g=r, o=r**
 - 2a. **chmod u=rwx, g=x, o=x**
 - 3a. **chmod u=rwx, g=rx, o=rx**

Listing information (showing access mode section)

```
% ls -all
```

```
total 94
```

```
drwxr-xr-x
```

```
drwxr-xr-x
```

```
-rwxr--r-- (represented by 744 in chmod command)
```

```
-rwx--x--x (represented by 711 in chmod command)
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x (represented by 755 in chmod command)
```

(Note: **d** indicates a directory)