



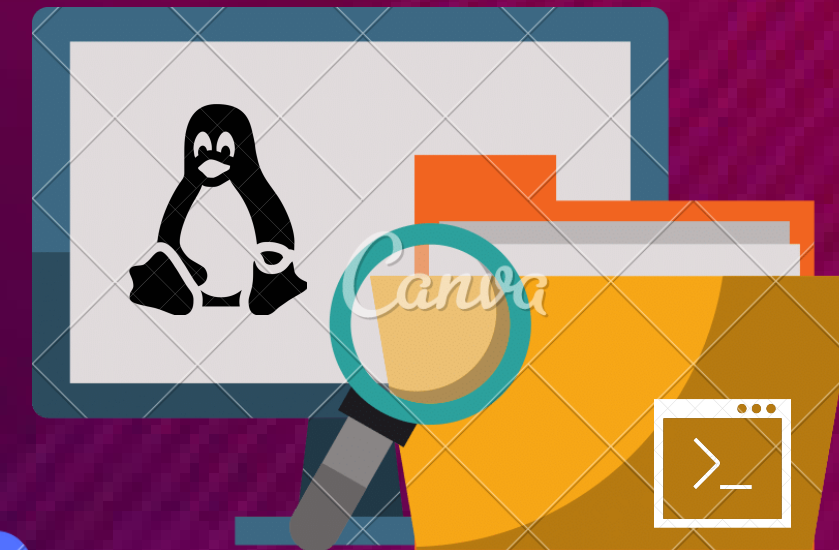
# WALCHAND LINUX USERS' GROUP

## PRESENTS CLUB SERVICE ON

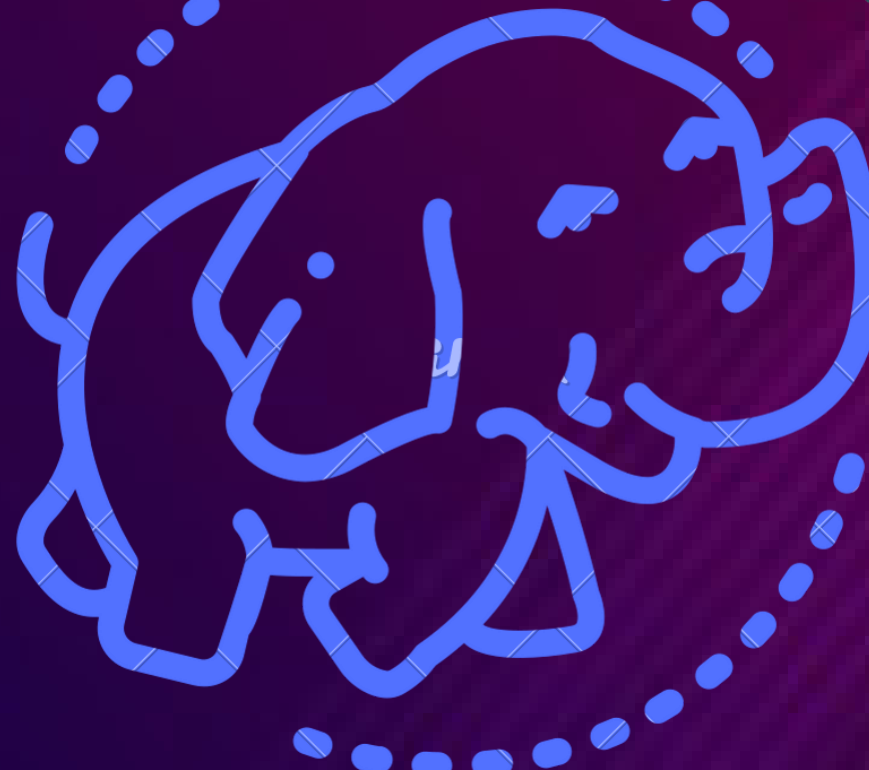
# LINUX FILE MANAGEMENT



- Introduction to File Management
- Types of Files and Structures
- Need for File Management in Linux
- Operations on Files



**LIVE DEMO**



Connect Us



[www.wcewlug.org](http://www.wcewlug.org)



**15 July**  
**6:00 PM**

# Linux File Management System

**Today we will discuss about :**

- Introduction to Linux File System
- Types of files
- Linux file system types
- Linux directory structure
- Features of Linux File System
- Various Operations on files and directories

# What is Linux?



# LINUX

- Linux is a kernel.
- It was invented by Linus Torvalds.
- It is Open Source, lightweight, fast and efficient.
- It is a multiuser, multitasking kernel.
- It is written in C language.



# File Management of Linux



# Files

- It is the basic unit of file management system.
- On Linux, Everything is a FILE.
- It can be manipulated.
- It can be stored with extensions.

# Partition

- It is the segment of memory and contains specific data.
- Filesystem uses partitions to make access of data at ease.
- Every partition has its filesystem.

# TYPES OF FILES

- Regular Files(-)
- Directory Files (d)
- Special Files



# Linux File System

- 1) A structured collection of files on a disk drive or partition.
- 2) It is used to handle data management of storage.
- 3) Linux uses variety of filesystems.
- 4) Linux filesystem management
  - file name
  - file size
  - modification date
  - file type
  - software for file modification

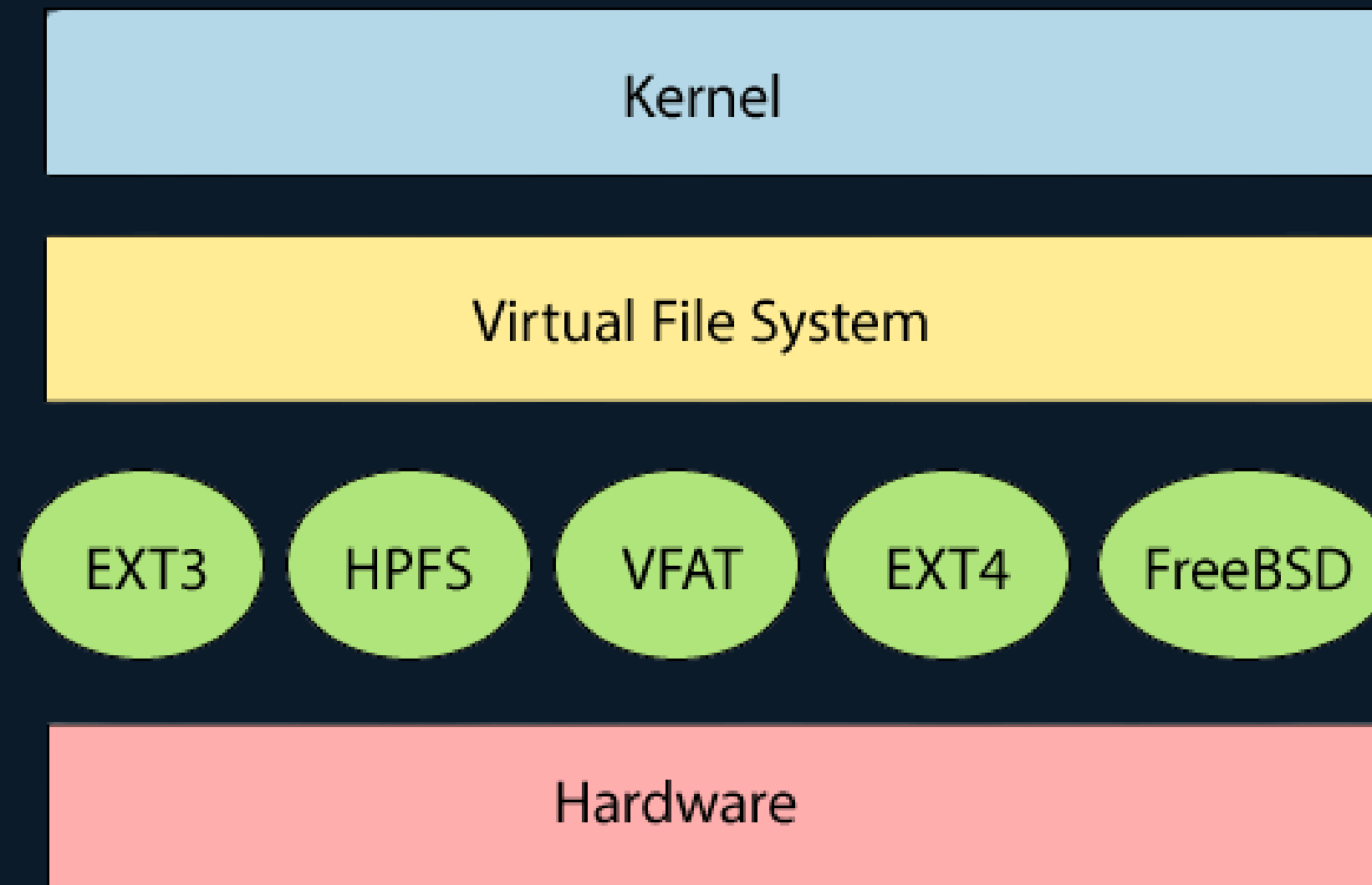


# Linux File System:

5 Commonly used filesystem

- ext\* family
  - ext
  - ext2
  - ext3
  - ext4

# Architecture of File system



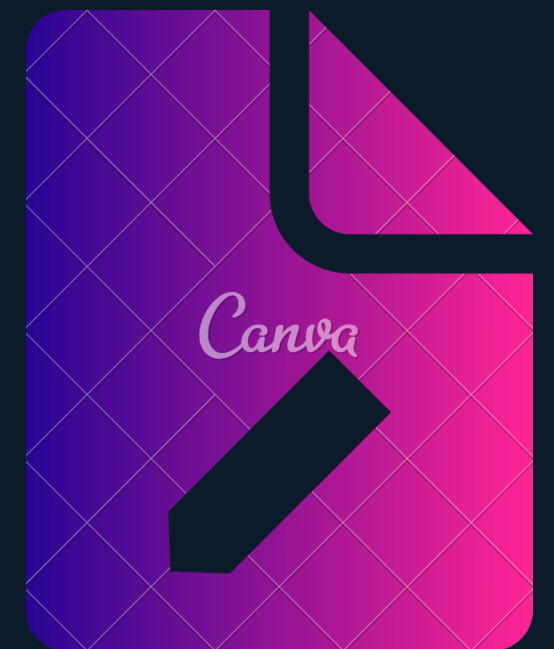
# Architecture of File System

- It is hierarchical in nature.
- It contains root directory and subdirectory.
- Linux provides virtual filesystem containing kernel, API, hardware, filesystem.
- Kernel gives access to user for file handling using API called Linux virtual file machine.

# Types of File System

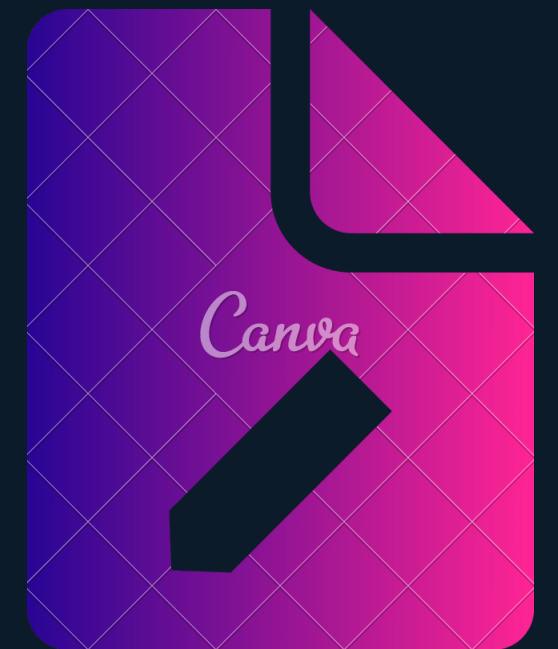
# ext File System

- Released in 1992.
- filename size – upto 255 characters
- file size – upto 2GB
- Overcomed the size limitations of MINIX.
- Had significant problems so quickly superseded by ext 2.



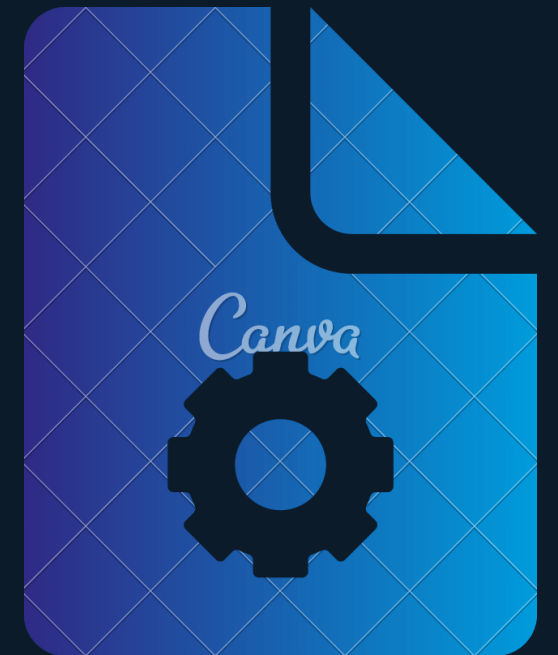
# ext 2 File System

- Overcome the limitation of the legacy ext file system.
- Maximum file size is 16 GB – 2 TB.
- It did not support journaling.
- Still had two major issues: 1) File corruption  
2) Performance loss



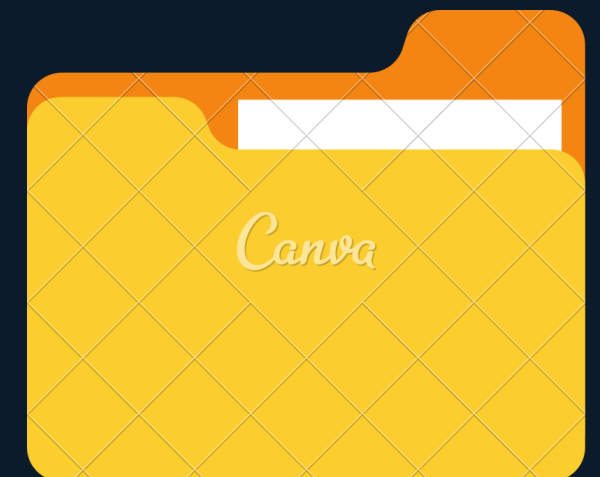
# ext 3 File System

- Improved version of ext2 file system
- Max file size upto 2 TB
- It supports journaling
- Issue of file corruption in ext2 has overcome by the journaling feature



# ext 4 File System

- High-anticipated ext3 successor
- Max file size 16 GB to 16 TB.
- Faster file system among all the ext file systems
- Very compatible option for the SSD
- Default file system of the current Linux kernel

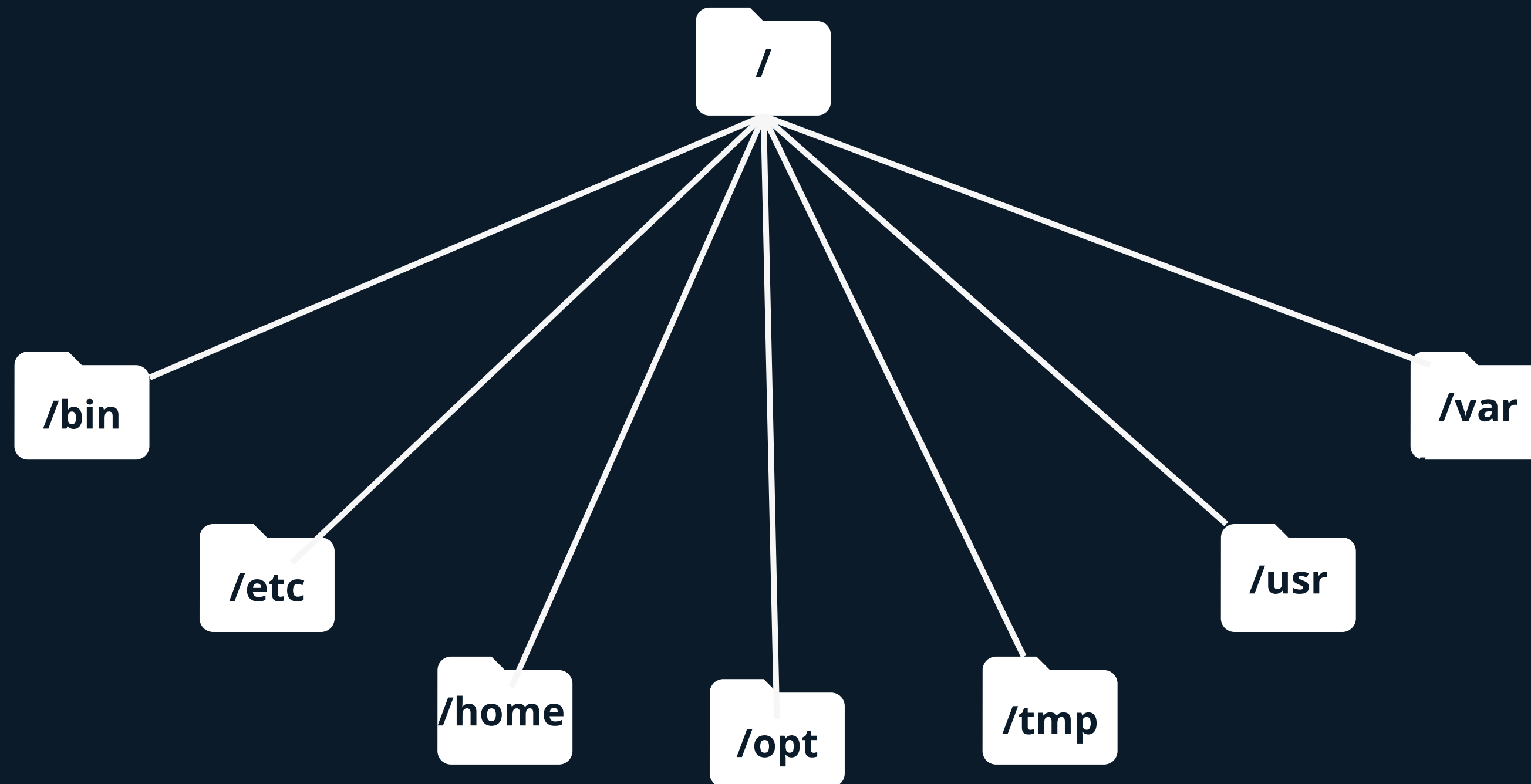




# Difference

	<b>ext2</b>	<b>ext3</b>	<b>ext4</b>
Introduced	in 1993	in 2001	in 2008
Max file size	16GB~2TB	16GB~2TB	16GB~16TB
Max file system size	2TB~32TB	2TB~32TB	1EB
Features	no journaling	journaling	journaling, checksum ,delayed allocation

# Linux Directory Structure



# Common Directories

## / — The Root Directory

- Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy.
- Every single file and directory starts from the root directory

# Common Directories

## **/bin — Essential User Binaries**

- Contains the essential user binaries (programs)
- Commands used by all the users of the system are located here e.g. ps, ls, ping, grep, cp

# Common Directories

## **/home — Home Folders**

- The /home directory contains a home folder for each user.
- Users' home directories, containing saved files, personal settings, etc.

# Common Directories

## **/tmp — Temporary Files**

- Stores temporary files in the /tmp directory.
- In this directory, files are deleted when your system restarts.

# Common Directories

## **/opt — Optional Packages**

- Contains subdirectories for optional software packages.
- Add-on applications should be installed under either `/opt/` or `/opt/` sub-directory.

# Linux File System Features

**Some key features of Linux file system are as following:**

- Specifying paths
- Case Sensitivity
- Hidden files
- File Extensions



# Operations on a file in Linux

- Creating File
- Adding content in file
- Displaying file content
- Moving the file from one directory to another
- Creating the copy of file
- Renaming the file
- Creating archive file of existing file
- Removing file

# Operations on a Directory in Linux

- Creating Directory
- Switching from one directory to other
- Creating file in Directory
- Rename the Directory
- Removing the Directory

# Demo

# Quiz time!

# Thank you

