Operators	Description	Example
-d file	This is used to determine if file is a directory, if it is then the condition will become true	[-d $file] is not true.
-b file	This file is used to check if a file is a block special file; if it is , then the condition becomes true.	[-b $file] is false
-g	-g as a file operator, checks if file has its set group ID (SGID) bit set, if yes, then the condition will become true.	[-g $file] is false
-r file	Checks if file is readable; if yes, then the condition becomes true.	[-r $file] is true.
-u file	This is used to determine if file has its Set User ID (SUID) bit set; if its true, then the condition becomes true.	[-u $file] is false.
-e file	Checks if the file exists; if a file is a directory , and also exits, it becomes true.	[-e $file] is true.
-w file	Its used to check if a file is writable; if it is writeable, then the condition will become true.	[-w $file] is true.
-p file	This helps to check if a file is a named pipe; it is true if the file is a named pipe.	[-p $file] is false.
-f file	Checks if file is an ordinary file as opposed to a directory or special file; If yes, then the condition becomes true	[-f $file] is true
-k file	-k file is a file used to access if file has its sticky bit set, if it has, then the condition is true.	[-k $file] is false
-t file	Determines if file descriptor is open and associated with a terminal; the condition becomes true if file	[-t $file] is false

	descriptor is open and associated with a terminal.	
-c file	Checks if file is a character special file, if yes, then the condition becomes true.	[-c $file] is false
-x file	You use an -x file to find out If a file is executable; if yes, then the condition becomes true.	[-x $file] is true.
-s file	Checks if file has size greater than 0; if yes, then condition becomes true.	[-s $file] is true
-l file	This is ia file used to check if a file is a symbolic link.	[-l $file] is true
-n file	Checks if a file is modified since it was last read.	[-n $file] is true