Day 2 - Phase 2: File & Directory Management + Search

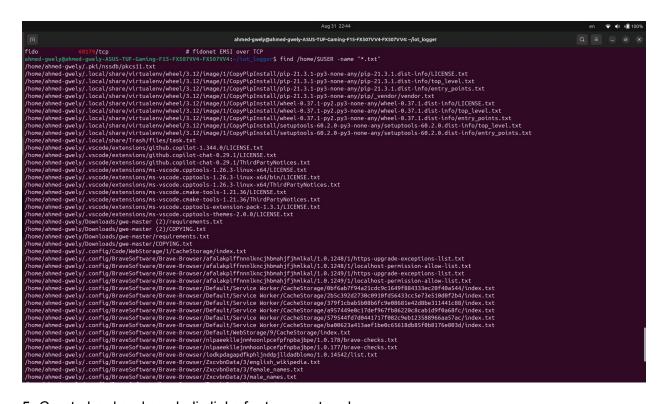
- 1- Inside iot_logger, create logs/temperature.log and scripts/sensor_script.py:
- 2- Copy /etc/services into data and search for patterns like ssh or http.
- 3- Use regex to find lines starting with t or containing numbers.

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4- Locate .txt files in /home/<username> and remove temporary ones if needed.



- 5- Create hard and symbolic links for temperature.log.
- 6- Display directory structure to confirm organization.

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/home/ahmed-gwely/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/venv/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pip-21.3.1.dist-info/entry_points.txt
/home/ahmed-gwely/cache/tracker3/files/fits-index.txt
/home/ahmed-gwely/.cache/tracker3/files/fits-index.txt
/home/ahmed-gwely/.cache/tracker3/files/fits-index.txt
/home/ahmed-gwely/sakt_linux.txt
/home/ahmed-g
```

Open-Ended Questions

File Types in Linux and How to Check Them

• Regular file (-): Normal files such as text, images, or programs.

ls -l /etc/passwd

• Directory (d): A folder that contains other files or directories.

Is -Id /etc

Symbolic link (I): A shortcut that points to another file or directory.

In -s /etc/passwd mylink

ls -l mylink

- Device files: Special files used to interact with hardware.
- Character device (c): Handles data character by character (e.g., /dev/tty).

Is -I /dev/tty

• Block device (b): Handles data in blocks (e.g., /dev/sda).

ls -l /dev/sda

• Pipe (p): A channel for transferring data between processes.

mkfifo mypipe

Is -I mypipe

Socket (s): Used for communication between processes, often over a network.

ls -l /var/run/docker.sock

To check file types, you can use:

- Is -I → shows the type by the first character.
- file <filename> → describes the file type.
- stat <filename> → detailed file info (including inode, type, etc.).

What's the difference between a hard link and a symbolic link? Give real examples of when to use each?

Hard Link

- Points directly to the **same inode** (the actual data on disk).
- The file and the hard link are **indistinguishable** both are equal references.
- If the original file is deleted, the data is still accessible through the hard link.
- **Limitation**: Cannot span across different filesystems or partitions.

Example use case:

Imagine you have a big log file in /var/log/app.log. You want another name for it in /home/user/app.log without duplicating the file size. A hard link is perfect because both names refer to the same data.

Symbolic Link (Symlink)

- Works like a **shortcut** or pointer to another file's **path**.
- If the original file is deleted, the symlink becomes **broken** (dangling).
- Can span across different filesystems or partitions.

Example use case:

You have a config file /etc/myapp/config.yaml but want to access it easily from your home directory. You can create a symlink:

s rmdir the same as rm -r?

rmdir <dir>

- Removes a directory only if it's empty.
- Safe to use when you just want to delete an unused folder.
- Example:

rmdir empty folder

rm -r <dir>

- Recursively removes a directory **and everything inside it** (files + subdirectories).
- Powerful but dangerous if used carelessly.
- Example:

rm -r project_folder

deletes the folder and all its contents.