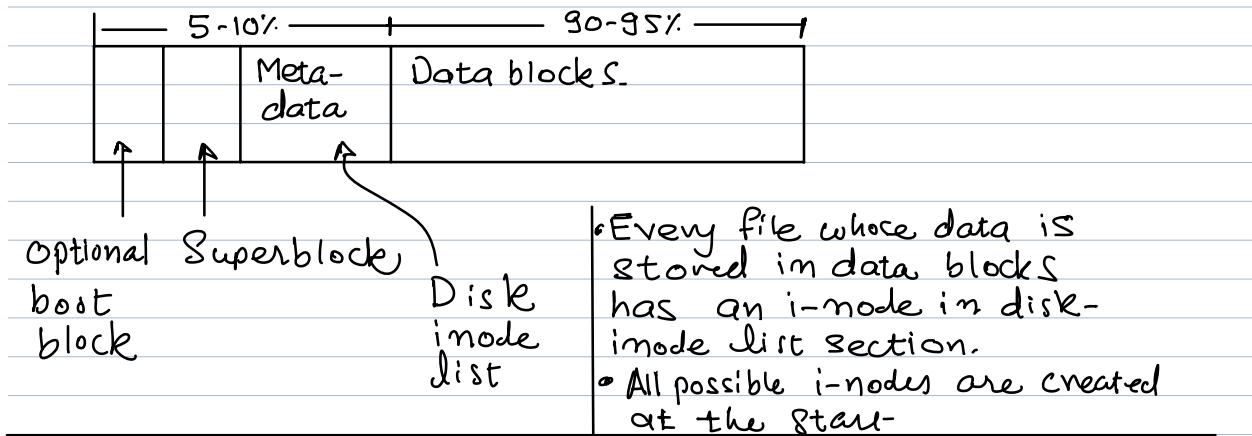
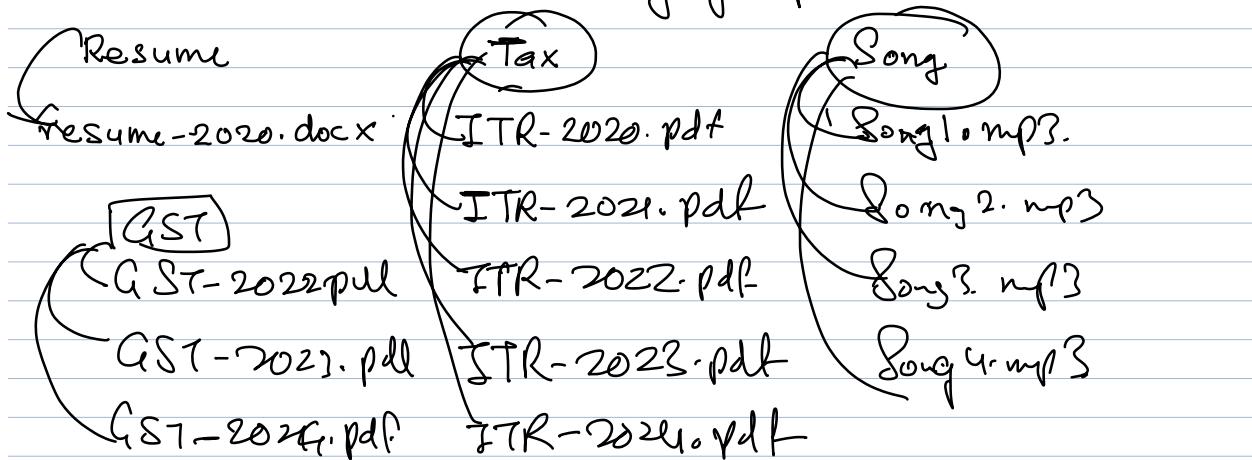


Format of a typical partition:



Directory file :

Related data → Conceptually group → file unit.



Windows : Folder

Linux : Directory.

Conceptually ?

- A folder can be empty.
- A folder should be able to hold another folder
- A folder should be able to hold files.

1) From an OS perspective a file is identified by its i-node. Every i-node in a partition has a unique number associated with it, known as the i-node number.

2) End-user / Application programmer :
file → Name

1) Folder/directory is also implemented as a file.

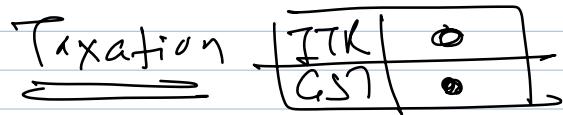
Regular file → Data = Content choice.

Folder/directory ?

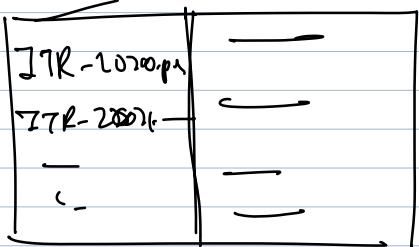
Data: table.

txt-f.ls

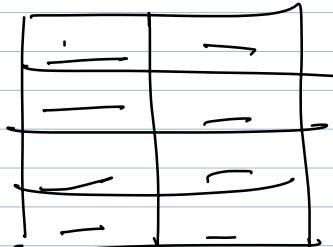
abc.txt	150
pqr.txt	490
lmn.txt	537



ITR - inode.



(GST) inode



C: D:

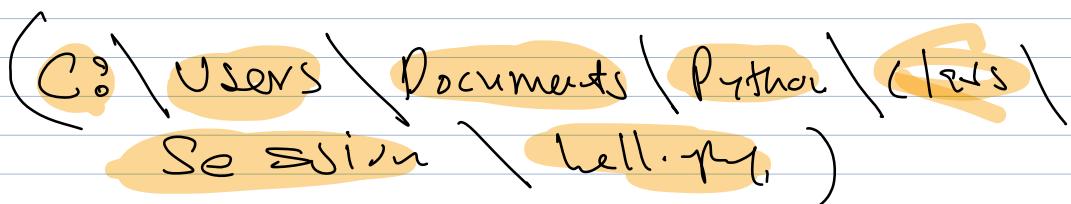


/Python/class/session/hello.py

Documents

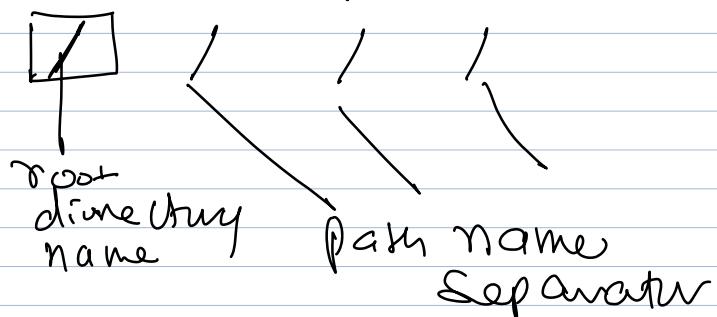
Users

C:



Windows: Volume Letter | Drive Name.

Linux:



C:\Users\CPA\Documents\Class\session-1\hello.py

Dirname of absolute path

Base Name
of
abs.
path.

Absolute Path Name = DirName + BaseName

Relative Path

file name

path name which does not start
from start or end letter.

abcatxt

hello.py

tKinter-demo.py

python\GUI\button-demo.py

src\c++\hello.cpp

relative path

example ↗

C: - \py - \g - \n - \l - \y

1usr\src\c++\hello.cpp

① Software-Source build

How To

② C / C++ | Compiler | Assembler | Linker
Commands

③ Simple Makefile.
multiple .
