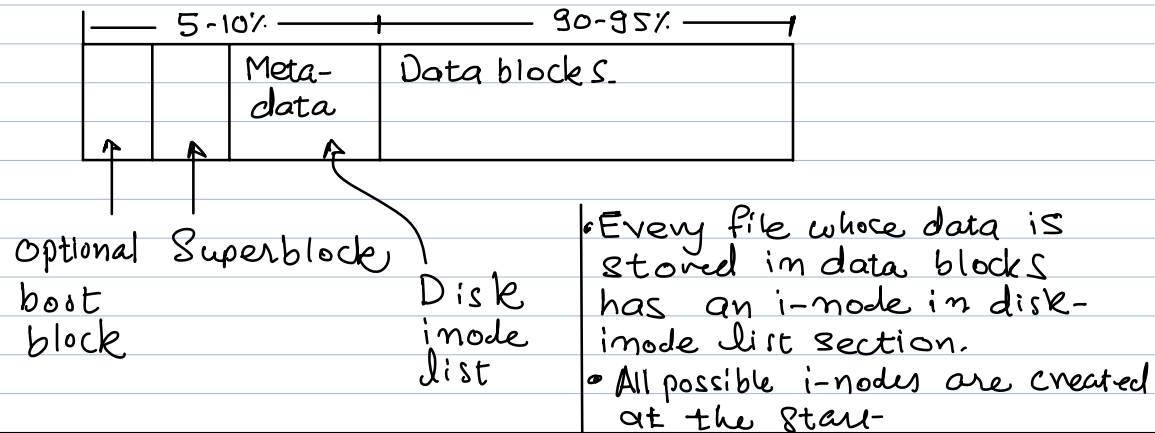
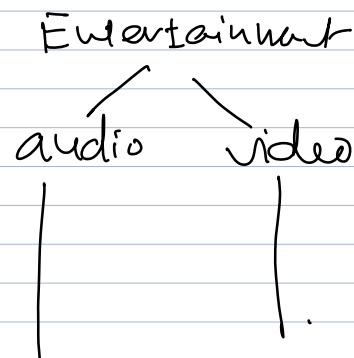
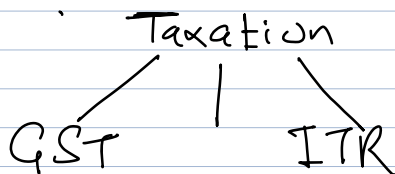
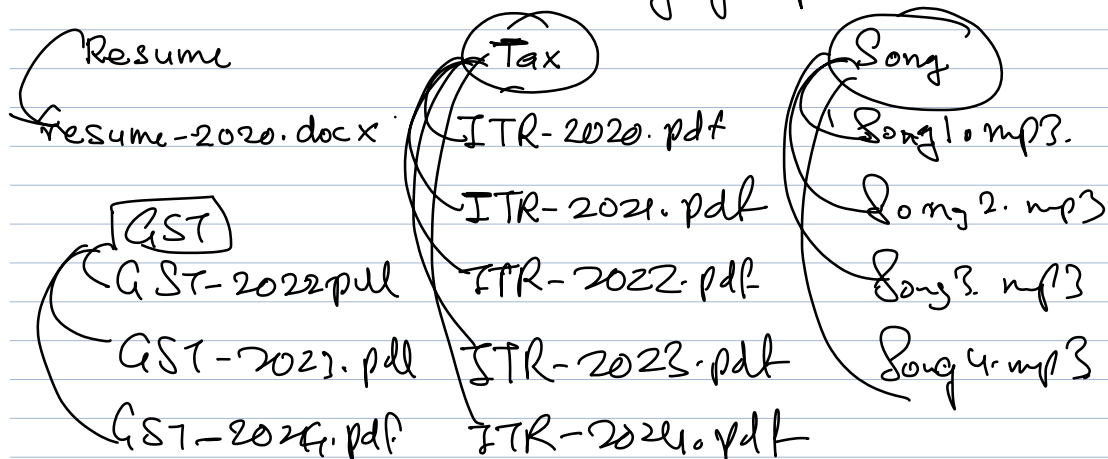


Format of a typical partition:



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 O.S. 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  $\rightarrow$  Name

---

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

Regular file  $\rightarrow$  Data = Summed choice.

folder/directory :

Data: table.

txt\_files

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

Taxation

ITR	0
GST	0

ITR = invoice.

(GST) = invoice

ITR-2020-21	—
ITR-2021-22	—
—	—
—	—

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

C: D:



/Python/class/session/hello.py

Documents

Users

C:

(C:\Users\Documents\Python\class\session\hell.py)

Windows: Volume letter | Drive Name.

Linux:



root  
directory  
name

path name  
Separator

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 root or drive letter.

abc.txt  
hello.py  
tkinter\_demo.py

python\GUI\button-demo.py

src/c++/hello.cpp

relative path  
example ↗

C: -

python - / GUI - / button - / demo.py

/usr/src/c++/hello.cpp

① Software-Source build

How To

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

③ Simple Makefile<sup>multi-file</sup>.

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