```
elsayed@SIC;"$ touch /home/elsayed/iot_logger/logs/temp.log
elsayed@SIC;"$ touch /home/elsayed/iot_logger/scripts/sensor_scripts.py
elsayed@SIC;"$ touch /home/elsayed/iot_logger/data/
elsayed@SIC;"$ grep -i "ssh" /home/elsayed/iot_logger/data/services
ssh 22/tcp # SSH Remote Login Protocol
elsayed@SIC:"$ grep -i "http" /home/elsayed/iot_logger/data/services
# Updated from https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml .
http 80/tcp www # WorldWideWeb HTTP
# bitus 447/tcp # bitus protocol over TLS/SSL
                                                                                     80/tcp
443/tcp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       p protocol over TLS/SSL
P/3
 nttps
http-alt
hkp
                                                                                       443/udp
   https 443/udp # HTTP/3
http-alt 8080/tcp webcache # WWW caching service
hkp 11371/tcp # OpenPGP HTTP Keyserver
elsayed@SIC:"$ grep "^t" /home/elsayed/iot_logger/data/services
tcpmux 1/tcp # TCP port service multip
telnet 23/tcp
time 37/tcp timserver
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             # TCP port service multiplexer
                                                                                       37/udp
49/tcp
         ime
                                                                                                                                                                           timserver
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             # Login Host Protocol (TACACS)
           acacs
                                                                                      49/udp
69/udp
517/udp
          acacs
      tftp
talk
                                                                                       655/tcp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             # tinc control port
       tinc
tine 655/up

telnets 992/tcp # Telnet over SSL

tproxy 8081/tcp # Transparent Proxy

tfido 60177/tcp # fidonet EMSI over telnet

elsayed@SIC:"$ grep "0-9" /home/elsayed/iot_logger/data/services

elsayed@SIC:"$ find /home/elsayed-name "*.text"

elsayed@SIC:"$ find /home/elsayed/tempfile.txt

rm: cannot remove '/home/elsayed/tempfile.txt': No such file or directory

elsayed@SIC:"$ find /home/elsayed/temp.txt': No such file or directory

elsayed@SIC:"$ m /home/elsayed/temp.txt': No such file or directory

elsayed@SIC:"$ find /home/elsayed/iot_logger/logs/temp.log /home/elsayed/iot_logger/logs/temp_hardlink

elsayed@SIC:"$ in -s /home/elsayed/iot_logger/logs/temp.log /home/elsayed/iot_logger/logs/temp_symlink

elsayed@SIC:"$ tree /home/elsayed/iot_logger

Command 'tree' not found, but can be installed with:

sudo snap install tree # version 2.1.3+pkg-5852, or

sudo apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1

See 'snap info tree' for additional versions,

elsayed@SIC:"$ sudo apt install tree

[sudo] password for elsayed:

Parties over telnet

# Telnet over SSL

# Transparent Proxy

# Inansparent Proxy

# Inanspa
                                                                                       655/udp
         inc
   [sudo] password for elsayed:
Reading package lists... Done
 Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Bone
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required;
linux-headers-6.8.0-40-generic linux-hwe-6.8-headers-6.8.0-40 linux-hwe-6.8-tools-6.8.0-40 linux-image-6.8.0-40-generic linux-modules
linux-tools-6.8.0-40-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed;
tree
   Orecompaged, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

Need to get 47,9 kB of archives.

After this operation, 116 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tree amd64 2.0.2-1 [47,9 kB]
```

```
### Control France "Nome/Slauged/News.int': No such file or directory

alsayedSCIC."S find Annew(Slauged France France.

alsayedSCIC."S in Annew(Slauged France France.

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alsayedSCIC."S in Annew(Slauged/Int.) [ogger/logs/temp.log Annew(slauged/Int.) [ogger/logs/temp.symlink

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### Annew Interest I
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1. Types of files in Linux

- Regular file → Normal data (text, binary, code). Example: temperature.log.
- **Directory** → A folder containing files and subfolders. Example: /etc.
- **Symbolic link (symlink)** → A shortcut pointing to another file. Example: temp symlink.
- **Hard link** \rightarrow A duplicate reference to the same data block on disk.
- Device files:
 - o Character device → Data is read/write character by character (e.g., /dev/tty).
 - o **Block device** → Data handled in blocks (e.g., /dev/sda).
- Socket → Special file for inter-process communication (e.g., /var/run/docker.sock).
- Pipe (FIFO) → Used for process-to-process streaming.

2. Hard link vs. Symbolic link

• Hard link:

- o Points directly to the same inode (same physical data).
- o File still exists even if the original is deleted.
- o Limitation: can't link across different filesystems.
- o Example use: Backups, ensuring critical logs aren't lost.

Symbolic link:

- o Acts like a shortcut, storing a path to the target file.
- o If the original is deleted, the symlink becomes broken.
- o Example use: Shortcuts in /usr/bin pointing to real executables.

3. rmdir VS. rm -r

- rmdir → Only removes **empty directories**.
- rm $-r \rightarrow$ Recursively removes a directory and all its contents (files + subdirs).
 - 1 rm -r is dangerous if used carelessly (e.g., rm -rf /).