

FILES IN LINUX

1. Ordinary/Regular files: These are files data contain text, data or program instructions and they are the most common type of files you can expect to find on a Linux system
 - i. Readable files
 - ii. Binary files
 - iii. Image files
 - iv. Compressed files

2. Special files: Special files include -

- i. Block files: They provide a method of communication with device drivers through the file system and can transfer a large block of data and information at a given time

Example: brw-rw----

- ii. Character files: These are also device files that provide unbuffered serial access to system hardware components. They work by providing a way of communication with devices by transferring data one character at a time.

Example: crw-rw-rw-

- iii. Symbolic link files: A symbolic link is a reference to another file on the system. Therefore, symbolic link files are files that point to other files, and they can either be directories or regular files

Example - lrwxrwxrwx

iv. Pipes or Named pipes: These are files that allow inter-process communication by connecting the output of one process to the input of another.

Example: prw-rw-r--

v. Socket files: These are files that provide a means of inter-process communication, but they can transfer data and information between process running on different environments

Example: srw-rw-rw-

3. Directories: These are special files that store both ordinary and other special files and they are organized on the Linux file system in a hierarchy starting from the root (/) directory.

Example: drwxr-xr-x

Cd commands in Linux:

“cd” - This command in linux is known as change directory command. It is used to change the current working directory

“cd.”- Single dot stands for current directory

“cd..”- Parent directory. It refers to the directory immediately above the current directory, its parent directory

“cd~” - Stands for home directory, used to change the directory to the home directory. These shortcuts come in very handy because you don't have to type in complete path of any file you want to access in a particular directory

“cd-” - Returns to the previous directory you were in

DIRECTORIES

1. **mkdir**: Stands for make directory. Allows users to create directories
2. **mkdir dir-{a..z}** : Creates directories up to z
3. **mkdir -p a/b/c/d** : Create directories and if required parent directories and creates folder under folder
4. **rmdir** : Used to remove empty directories from the filesystem
5. **rmdir dir-{a..z}**: Remove all the directories up to z
6. **rm -r dir1**: Will recursively delete a directory(dir1) and all its contents

ls commands:

ls	Display list of the files/folders
ls -r	Display list of the files/folders in reverse order
ls more	Display list of files/folders line by line
ls -l	Lists the content in a long format
ls -a	Enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files
ls -A	Enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files except '.' and '..'

