



## **Placement Empowerment Program**

### *Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre*

### **Day 08 – File Organizer by Type**

Automatically sort files in a directory into subfolders based on their file type or extension.

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## **Introduction**

In this Proof of Concept (PoC), I automated the process of organizing files in a directory based on their file types or extensions using a Bash script.

The goal of this PoC was to reduce clutter in folders (like Downloads or project workspaces) by programmatically sorting files into categorized subfolders. Each file is moved into a folder named after its extension (e.g., **.pdf files into a pdf/ folder, .jpg files into a jpg/ folder, etc.**). This automation not only improves productivity and efficiency but also serves as a practical example of how simple Linux scripting can solve everyday problems with minimal effort.

## Overview

This PoC demonstrates the creation of a Bash script that automatically organizes files in a directory by sorting them into subfolders based on their file extensions.

The script scans through all regular files in a given directory, identifies their file types by extension, and moves each file into a corresponding folder (e.g., **pdf/, jpg/, txt/, etc.**). If the folder doesn't exist, it is created dynamically during execution.

This automation significantly improves file organization, especially in cluttered directories like Downloads, shared folders, or code projects. It's a practical example of how Linux shell scripting can be used for efficient system management and everyday automation tasks.

## Key steps in this PoC:

### 1. Create a Working Directory (Optional for Testing)

Set up a test folder with sample files of different types using **mkdir** and **touch**.

### 2. Write the Bash Script

A script (**organize\_by\_type.sh**) was created using **nano**, containing logic to:

- ✓ Loop through files in the target directory
- ✓ Extract file extensions
- ✓ Convert extensions to lowercase for consistency
- ✓ Create a folder for each extension (if not already existing)
- ✓ Move the file into the appropriate folder

### 3. Make the Script Executable

The script was made executable using:

```
bash
CopyEdit chmod +x
organize_by_type.sh
```

### 4. Run the Script

Executed the script with:

```
bash
CopyEdit
./organize_by_type.sh <target-directory>
```

If no directory is passed, it organizes files in the current folder.

### 5. Verify the Output

Checked the directory to confirm that all files were sorted into subfolders like **txt/**, **pdf/**, **jpg/**, etc.

## Objectives :

- ✓ Automate file organization by sorting files into subfolders based on their file extensions.
- ✓ Improve folder cleanliness and navigation, especially in directories like Downloads, project folders, or shared workspaces.
- ✓ Gain hands-on experience with Bash scripting and Linux file-handling commands.
- ✓ Practice conditional logic and string operations in shell scripts (e.g., extracting file extensions, checking file types).
- ✓ Create a reusable tool that can be executed on any directory to instantly organize its contents.
- ✓ Demonstrate real-world use of Linux automation to simplify daily system maintenance tasks.

## Importance:

- ✓ Saves time and effort by eliminating the need to manually organize files in large or cluttered directories like Downloads or project folders.
- ✓ Enhances productivity by maintaining a clean and well-structured workspace, making it easier to locate specific files quickly.
- ✓ Reduces human error, especially in shared environments where improper file placements can lead to confusion or data loss.
- ✓ Demonstrates practical Linux scripting skills, showcasing how automation can solve real-world problems with minimal code.
- ✓ Reusable and customizable, making it a handy utility script for both personal and professional use.
- ✓ Promotes better digital hygiene, encouraging organized file storage and reducing chaos in frequently used folders.

## Step-by-Step Overview

### Step 1: Launch Terminal

Open the terminal on your Linux system to begin scripting and testing.

### Step 2: Create a Test Directory (Optional)

Create a folder to simulate an unorganized environment:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~$ mkdir ~/file-organize  
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~$ cd ~/file-organize
```

### Step 3: Add Sample Files

Create multiple files with different extensions to test the organizer:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ touch file1.txt file2.pdf image1.jpg video1.mp4 doc1.pdf script.sh
```

Use ls to confirm:

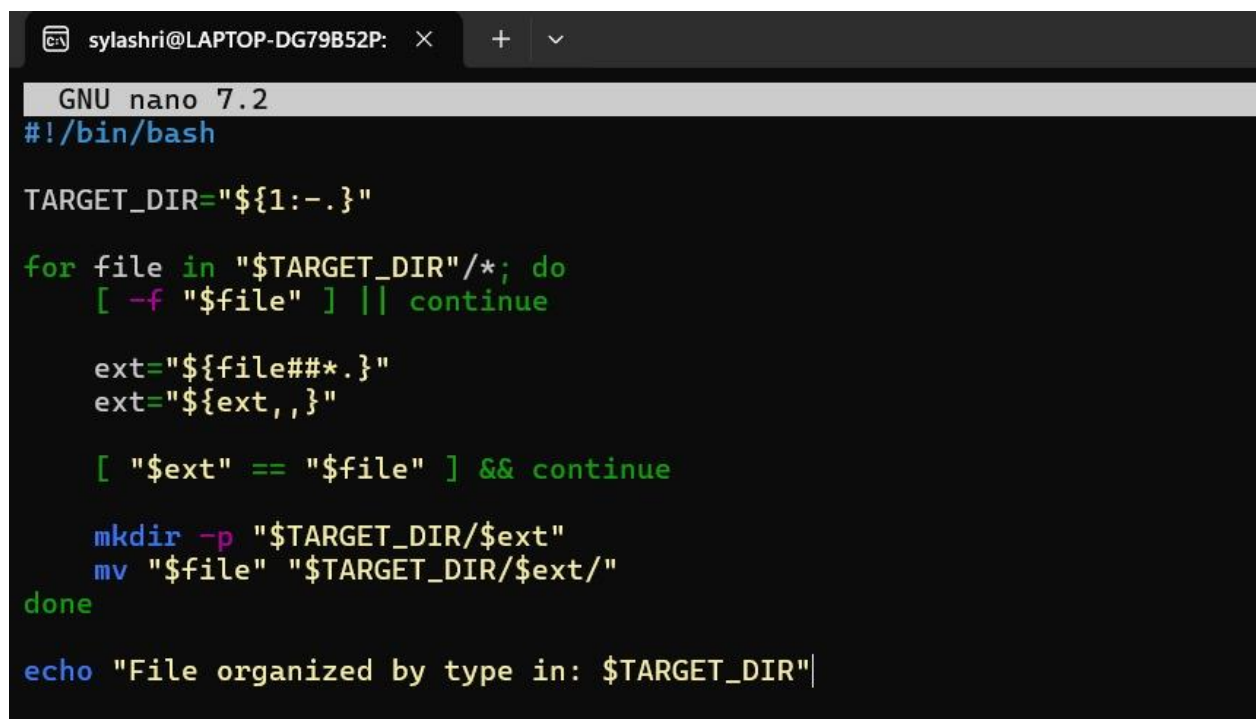
```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ ls
doc1.pdf  file1.txt  file2.pdf  image1.jpg  script.sh  video1.mp4
```

## Step 4: Create the Organizer Script

Open a new Bash Script file:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ nano organize_by_type.sh
```

Paste the following code into the editor:



```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P: x + v
GNU nano 7.2
#!/bin/bash

TARGET_DIR="${1:-.}"

for file in "$TARGET_DIR"/*; do
    [ -f "$file" ] || continue

    ext="${file##*.}"
    ext="${ext,,}"

    [ "$ext" == "$file" ] && continue

    mkdir -p "$TARGET_DIR/$ext"
    mv "$file" "$TARGET_DIR/$ext/"
done

echo "File organized by type in: $TARGET_DIR"
```

✓ Save with Ctrl + O, press Enter

✓ Exit with Ctrl + X

## Step 5: Make the Script Executable

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ chmod +x organize_by_type.sh
```

## Step 6: Run the Script

To organize the current folder:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ ./organize_by_type.sh
```

## Step 7: Check the Output

Use ls to confirm that your files are now in subfolders:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ ls  
jpg  mp4  pdf  sh  txt
```

Check inside one:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ ls txt  
file1.txt
```

## Step 8: Use It Anywhere

You can now use this script on any messy directory by simply pointing to it:

```
sylashri@LAPTOP-DG79B52P:~/file-organize$ ./organize_by_type.sh ~/Downloads
```

## Outcomes:

- ✓ Successfully developed a Bash script to organize files by their extensions.
- ✓ Practiced file handling, string manipulation, and conditional logic in shell scripting.
- ✓ Demonstrated the ability to automate repetitive tasks using simple scripting techniques.
- ✓ Reduced manual file organization effort by programmatically sorting files into subfolders like **pdf/, jpg/, txt/, etc.**
- ✓ Created a reusable and portable tool that can organize files in any directory when executed.
- ✓ Improved productivity and directory cleanliness—especially useful in folders like Downloads, shared workspaces, and project folders.
- ✓ Strengthened understanding of Linux commands such as **mkdir, mv, chmod, nano, and path handling.**