# Chapter 11

## File

### A name collection of related data, used for organizing secondary memory

## File system

### Collection of files using directories/folders

## Text file

### File that contains character from the ASCII or Unicode character sets

## Binary file

### File that contains data in a specific format, requiring special interpretation of its bits

### All information is stored as binary digits

## An ASCII file is defined as a file that consists of ASCII characters. It’s usually created by using a text editor like emacs, pcio, vi, notepad.

## ASCII file is a binary file that stores ASCII codes. Since the minimum workable size is 1 bye, those 7 bits are the low 7 bits of any byte. A full general binary file has no such restrictions.

## Some text editors throw in characters you may not expect. Some editors insist on a newline character.

## Unix requires that files have an new line marker.

## CR LF is a Microsoft only thing.

## File type

### Kind of information contained in a document

## File extension

### Part of a file name that indicates the type

## File operations

### Read

### Write

### Open

### Delete

### Save

### Create

### Print

### Rename

### Close

### Copy

### Move

### attach

### append

### compress

## sequential access

### technique in which data in a file is accessed in a linear fashion; to get the last record, you must read all of the records

## direct access

### technique in which data in a file is conceptually divided into numbered logical records and accessed directly by specifying logical record numbers

## file protection

### process of limited file access

## parent directory

## subdirectory

## directory tree

## root directory