Linux Inodes Number :

An Inode Number is a uniquely existing number for all the files in Linux & all unix type systems. When a file is created on the system , file name & inode number is assigned to it.

To access a file , user uses the file name but internally file name is first mapped with respective inode number stored in the table

Inode contents :

Following contents are stored in the inode from a file

User ID of file
Group Id of file
Device ID
File Size
Date of creation
Permission

Owner of the file
File Protection flag
Any hard link

Command to view the Inode :

**** Ls -li filename/dir**

Hard Link :

Command :(ln) : Link

Syntax :

ln filename hardlink

**** Soft link ****

Symbolic Links are also called soft link.
It doesn’t link to inode but create a name to mapping . It creates its own inode number

Command :(ln) :

Option (-s)

Syntax : “ ln -s filename/dir softlinkname “

****** Linux Special Files *** (ls -l) : first char tell us about the type of the file**

- : normal file
d : Directory
l : Symbolic Link
p : named pipe
b : Blocked device
c : character Device
s : socket

***** Linux Aliase *****

Linux aliase command replace one

string from the shell with another string . It converts a complicated command into a simpler command or it creates a shortcut for the command

Syntax : alias newname=commands

alias ll='ls -l' : example for ls -l

alias ind=pwd : single command with no option doesn't need to be defined in (' ')

**** Remove the alias with the command " unalias "**

Syntax : unalias createdAlias

Ssh , nfs , lvm , corncobs , apache , part , virtual hosting