FILE & I/O

File

What is File

File is a sequence of bytes.

File Roles

Linux follows "everything is a file" philosophy.

Almost all input/output resouces such as documents, directories, hard-drives, mordems, keyboards, printers and some interprocess, network communication are represented by a file.

File Category

To show file category, we use command: Is -I

The first column represents file category and permission. We call the first character of the column is prefix.

Linux has three basic types of files:

- Regular File

Contains data, text or program instructions. Prefix: -

- Directory

Contains a list of other files.

Prefix: d

- Device File

Used to interact with external devices.

Prefix: b,c,p,s

invistd@server:~/share\$ ls -l total 9 -rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8168 Nov 19 11:10 demo -rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 51 Nov 19 04:43 <u>demo.</u>c

```
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Nov 19 11:10 Share
invistd@server:~$
```

13,

13,

13,

70 Nov

63

Nov

Nov

Nov

Nov

19

03:44

03:44

input 13,

input

input

input

input

1 root

root

root

root

root

Device File

What is Device File

All I/O devices, such as networks, disks, terminals are mapped and modeled as files. That is called device file.

crw-rw-r--

crw-rw-r--

onii-nii----

Where is Device File

Device files are located in folder /dev.

Device File Category

If the first character is **b**, **c**, **p**, or **s**, file represents a device.

The meaning of characters:

- Character device (c)

Driver communicates with hardware by sending and receiving characters (bytes, octets).

- Block device (b)

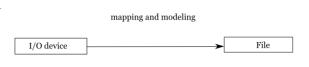
Driver communicates with hardware by sending and receiving entire blocks of data.

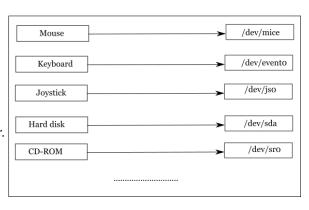
- Pipe device (p)

Like character device, pipe message is character. But, its endpoint is an I/O stream instead of a kernal driver.

- Socket device (s)

Speical interfaces that are used for interprocess communication.





//continue: file descriptor, v-table, i-node