**1.Df**

-it displays info related to file system about total and available space.

-if we have not added any file infront of df then it shows from all

Currently mounted file system

-it will not show space available on unmounted system

-by default it show 1 k blocks **the total space available, measured in 1kB units**

(posix standard)portable operating system interface

df –h will show human readable format.

df –a all dummy files will show along with normal

df –si it will show with size 1000 not with 1024

Inode is the data structure store various information about file in linux

Such as acess mode, owner ship, file type, file size.

Df –version show version information

**2. lsof –**

use **lsof** command is when a disk cannot be unmounted as it says the files are being used. With the help of this command we can easily identify the files which are in use.

 displays the columns like **Command**, **PID**, **USER**, **FD**, **TYPE** etc.

**FD** – stands for File descriptor and may seen some of the values as:

1. **cwd** current working directory
2. **rtd** root directory
3. **txt** program text (code and data)
4. **mem** memory-mapped file

also in FD 1u is their so its also file desciptor

r - read

w - write

u - read- write both

**TYPE** – of files and it’s identification.

1. **DIR** – Directory
2. **REG** – Regular file
3. **CHR** – Character special file.
4. **FIFO** – First In First Out

Colours in Linux

Blue – directory

Green – executable data file

Red – archive file