**Notes:**

* We use test file operators to check different files and their extensions
* Say   
  echo -e “Enter the name of the file: /c”   
  #(/c forces the cursor to stay on the same file)  
  read file\_name  
  if [ -e “$file\_name”] #-e flag checks if the specified file exists  
  then  
   echo “$file\_name was found”  
  else  
   echo “$file\_name was not found”  
  fi
* Run the file and check existing and non existing files. You can use the touch command to create some files to be checked.
* -e can be replaced by -f which checks if the file is an actual file and if it exists
* -d checks for directories instead
* There are two types of special files: block special file and character special file
* Character special file is a normal script that contains any type of code
* Block special file contains information, therefore they are video files, music files, software files, etc.
* -s checks if a file is empty or not.
* You can chain if else statements like this  
  echo -e “Enter the name of the file: /c”   
  #(/c forces the cursor to stay on the same file)  
  read file\_name  
  if [ -e “$file\_name”] #-e flag checks if the specified file exists  
  then  
   echo “$file\_name was found”  
   if [ -s “$file\_name” ]  
   then  
   echo “$file\_name is not empty.”  
   else  
   echo “$file\_name is empty.”  
   fi  
  else  
   echo “$file\_name was not found”  
  fi
* We can verify if a file is empty by looking at the size by using ls -l
* Adding information is easy by using cat > file\_name.txt
* Flags -w, -r, -x check for permissions, if the file contains them or not