# Types Of Files In Linux | Mprashant

* - means a simple file
* d means folder or directory
* l means link, like hard or soft link
* c means character device file – can be created using mknod command. These files are present in the /dev folder. File that reads/writes data in character by character. Example - /dev/input/mouse2
* s means socket which is a special file to enable communication between to processes
* you can find socket files under /run folder, you can find all the socket files using find / -type s
* p means FIFO or named pipe- This means sends data from one process to another so that the receiving process reads the data first in and first out manner. Can be created using mkfifo command
* b means block device file – a file that refers to a device. Find it under /dev. Eg- /dev/sda1