

r and user.

### File Structure

A File Structure should be according to a required format that the operating system can understand.

A file has a certain defined structure according to its type.

A text file is a sequence of characters organized into lines.

A source file is a sequence of procedures and functions.

An object file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks that are understandable by the machine.

When operating system defines different file structures, it also contains the code to support these file structure. Unix, MS-DOS support minimum number of file structure.

### File Type

File type refers to the ability of the operating system to distinguish different types of file such as text files source files and binary files etc. Many operating systems support many types of files. Operating system like MS-DOS and UNIX have the following types of files –

#### Ordinary files

These are the files that contain user information.

These may have text, databases or executable program.

The user can apply various operations on such files like add, modify, delete or even remove the entire file.

#### Directory files

These files contain list of file names and other information related to these files.

#### Special files

These files are also known as device files.

These files represent physical device li