* Chap :-9 File operations *

* Introduction
  └→ Learning objectives

- Explore the file system and its hierarchy.
- Explain the file system layout and the purpose of important directories.
- List comman file system types used in Linux.
- understand disk partitions and mounting and checking file systems.
- Use NFS.
- Compare files and identify diffrent file types.
- Back up and compare data.

* File system varieties

-> Linux supports a number of native filesystem type, expressly created by Linux developers such as

- ext3
- ext4
- squashfs
- btrfs

-> It also offers implementations of file systems used on other alien operating system, such as those from.

- windows (ntfs, vfat, exfat)
- SGI (XFS)
- IBM (JFS)
- macOS (hfs, hfs+)

-> many older, legacy filesystem, such as FAT are also supported.

-> The most advanced file system types in common use are the journaling varieties : ext4, xfs, btrfs and jfs.

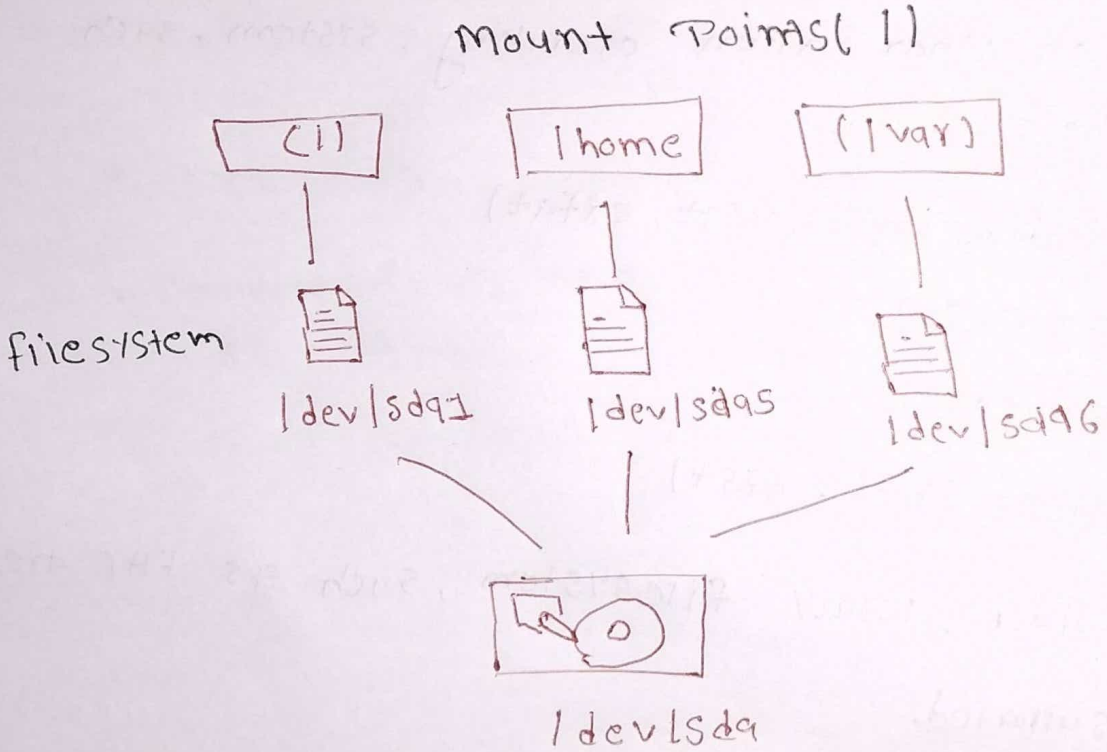
-> Linux also makes use of network filesystems where all or part of the filesystem is on external machines.

* Mount Points

→ Before you can start using a file system you need to mount it on file system tree at a mount point.

→ This is simply a directory where the file system is to be grafted on.

→ Sometimes you may need to create the directory if it does not already exist.



→ If you mount a file system on non-empty directory, the former contents of the directory are covered-up and not accessible until the file system is unmounted.

∴ Thus, mount points are usually empty directories.