

GNU/Linux - An Introduction

Part 2

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RECALL!!!

- History of GNU/Linux (hence a motivation)
- HELP!!! on GNU/Linux
- GNU/Linux Shell
- Regular Files on GNU/Linux Filesystem

1 Different Types of Linux Files

Different Types of Linux Files

1. Regular File
2. Directory
3. Special File (Device File)
4. Link File
5. FIFO, Socket Files

1.1 A Directory

A Directory

- Holds information of other or loosely, contains files.
- ‘/’ is called the root (or the main) directory.
- Relative path and absolute path.

Operations on a Directory

Operation	Command
Create	mkdir
Move	mv
Copy	cp
View	ls, dir
Remove	rm, rmdir
Set CWD	cd
See CWD	pwd

1.2 Device File

Device File

- A Device File. All devices are accessible in some form as devices files located in the directory ‘/dev’.
- E.g.: /dev/null, /dev/zero, /dev/random.
- Types -
 - Character Device
 - Block Device
- Identification by MAJOR number and MINOR number.

Operations on a Device File

Operation	Command
Create	mknod
Move	—
Copy	—
Read/Write	(redirection), cp, dd, cat
Remove	rm

2 Summary

Summary

- Directories
- Device Files

References

References

- [1] The Linux Documentation Project. <http://www.tldp.org>