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File System

A file is a named collection of data that is stored in a computer system. Files can contain various types of information, such as text, images, audio, video, and program code. Files are typically organized in a hierarchical file system that allows users to create, delete, move, and access files.

Files are identified by a filename and a file extension that indicate the type of file. For example, a file named "document.txt" is a text file with the ".txt" extension. The file extension helps the operating system and applications to determine how to handle the file.

Files can be stored on different types of storage media, such as hard drives, solid-state drives, USB drives, CDs, and DVDs. Files can also be transferred between computers using networks, email, or other file transfer protocols.

There are different types of files, such as system files, application files, user data files, and configuration files. System files are essential files that are required by the operating system, while application files are used by software applications. User data files are created by users and contain personal information, while configuration files store settings and preferences for applications and the operating system.

Types of file

There are many types of files, and they can be categorized based on different criteria. Here are some common types of files:

1. Text files: These files contain plain text and can be created and edited using a text editor. Examples include .txt, .csv, and .xml files.
2. Image files: These files contain digital images and can be created and edited using an image editor. Examples include .jpg, .png, and .gif files.
3. Audio files: These files contain digital audio and can be played using an audio player. Examples include .mp3, .wav, and .flac files.
4. Video files: These files contain digital video and can be played using a video player. Examples include .mp4, .avi, and .mov files.
5. Program files: These files contain executable code that can be run by a computer. Examples include .exe, .dll, and .jar files.
6. System files: These files are essential files required by the operating system, such as device drivers and configuration files.
7. Archive files: These files contain one or more other files that have been compressed into a single file. Examples include .zip, .rar, and .tar files.



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8. Database files: These files contain structured data that can be accessed and manipulated using a database management system. Examples include .mdb, .sql, and .db files.
9. Configuration files: These files contain settings and preferences for an application or the operating system. Examples include .ini, .cfg, and .xml files.
10. Backup files: These files are copies of other files that have been created as a precaution against data loss. Examples include .bak, .old, and .temp files.



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