Files

- Filenames are case sensitive just like the commands Linux, The file names file1 and File2 refer to different files.
- Linux has no concept of a “file extension” like Windows operating system or other systems,

  For example

  If you have a pdf file named file1.pdf, you can rename it to file1.mp3 and it will still be a pdf file !

  Or if you have music1.mp3, you can rename it to music1.zip and it will still be a song.

  In fact, you don't even need an extension, so if you have movie.mp4, you can rename it to movie without any extension and it will still play as a video.
- To summarize, while a filename like picture.jpg would normally be expected to contain a JPEG image, it is not required to in Linux
- And so, you may name files any way you like.

The file command

- Because linux filenames are so flexible, it will be useful to check what a file really contains.
- And so, to determine the type of a file, we can use the file command as follows

  file yourfile

- The file command will print a brief description of the file's content and it will also reveal the file type.

  For example,

  file Desktop

  will print that Desktop is a directory.

- Now let's practise this command on our command line :)