WEEK 3

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING COMPUTER FILES

Criteria for classifying computer files are:

- By nature   of content: it refers to the nature of file content.
- By organization method: it refers to the ,way files are arranged e.g. Serial, sequential, random etc.
- By Storage   medium: it refers to storage devices in which a file's could only be stored such as magnetic or optical disk And magnetic tape etc

Operations of Computer Files

Create: Creating a file with a given name.

Delete: Deleting a file that are unwanted.

Retrieve: Retrieving a stored file or lose file.

Copy: Copying a created file to either an external or in-built storage device.

View: Viewing a created file or granting privilege of viewing.

Open: Opening a file to use its contents.

Update: Reading or updating the contents.

Close: Closing the file, thereby losing access until it is opened again

Describe File insecurity

Computer file insecurity refers to the concept that a computer system is vulnerable to attack, and that this fact creates a constant battle between those looking to improve security, and those looking to circumvent security.

Effect of insecurity of Files

Data loss refers to **the** unforeseen loss of data or information. An occurrence of data loss can be called a **Data Loss Event** and there are several possible root causes. Backup and recovery schemes are developed to restore lost data.

Overwriting is a process of writing a binary set of data on a memory. Overwriting generally occurs when unused file system clusters are written upon with new data. In general it writes over the previous data.