



Linux Topic 3 - File System

The system is used to manage files and data in the system. It decided how the data is saved and shared. We organize our data in different section using file system. This data contains the supporting data of operating system and also our personal data.

Whenever there is a new release in file system then there is an improvement in the file system. This updates make the file systems more and more efficient.

This updates helps the operating system it helps it to understand which file and folder to retrieve for specific operation to perform in terms on operating system activities.

In Linux everything starts from “/”.

File system structure and description:

- /boot : This contains files used for boot loader. (grub.config) Operating system looks for this directory when it boots up.
- /root : this is not the similar to “/” directory. This is the root user home directory. When we login to the linux system as root and when we do pwd command then it shows us the “/root” and not just “/”.
- /Dev : All the files of peripheral devices are stored here in /DEV
- /etc : All the configuration files are stored here.
- /bin: Also called as /user. Here we have commands which we use everyday.
- /sbin : this is pointed or linked with /bin or /user.
- /opt: this is used to store files of application which are downloaded afterward which do not come with OS.
- /proc : all the live processes files are stored here. (once system shuts down all the files go away)

- /lib: all the c programming library files. all the commands are having supporting library to get execute.
- /temp: Used for temporary files.
- /home : regular users. if we create a new user then our home directory will be created in /home.
- /var: is for system logs. while troubleshooting we can go and figure out which activity went wrong.
- /prog: use to store process id of ongoing processes.
- /mount: to create or mount external file system to it.
- /media: this is used for media devices such as CDs and all.