File

What is File System

① Methods of organizing files and data.
② All linux system is stored on file system and organized into single inverted tree.

/	This is the root of your file system, where everything begins.
/etc	This directory contains system configuration files.
/home	This is the default home directory for all users (except the root user)
/root	This is home directory for the root user
/dev	This is where your devices such as your hard disks, USB drives, and optical drives reside on your system
/opt	This is where you can install additional 3rd party softwares.
/mnt	It is temporary mount point for the file system and devices.

/bin	This is where essential binaries (Programs) reside on your system.
/sbin	This is where system binaries (programs) that are typically used by the system administrator are stored.
/tmp	This is where temporary files are stored; They are usually deleted after a system reboot (so never store important files here)
/var	This directory contains files that may change in size, such as mail spools and log files.
/boot	All the files required for your system to boot are stored here.
/proc	This is where information about running processes is stored
/usr	This directory contains files & utilities that are shared between users.
/lib	It contains libraries needed by the essential binaries in the /bin and /sbin directories. A library is basically a set of precompiled functions that can be used by a program.

Camlin

* kill -g :- It terminate a process (stop)

it will stop running
process

example :-
↓
kill -g cat

command ↗   ↘ command
name   name

* man hier command to read more about the
linux filesystem hierarchy.

* ldd :- To check library

* ! command no. (from history) :- it repeat that command

~ (tilt) = it show home directory
$ (dollar) = it show normal user
# (Hash) = Super user

* lscpu = list cpu display cpu architecture

* Uname = it display your system's kernel
information
(-a = kernel version):