



5. Linux Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)



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Linux Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)

Filesystem hierarchy standard describes directory structure and its content in Unix and Unix like operating system. It explains where files and directories should be located and what it should contain.

The Root Directory

All the directories in the Linux system comes under the root directory which is represented by a **forward slash (/)**. Everything in your system can be found under this root directory even if they are stored in different virtual or physical devices.

```
root@ip-172-31-4-17:~# ls /
bin  dev  home  lib32  libx32  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  usr
```

Linux Directories

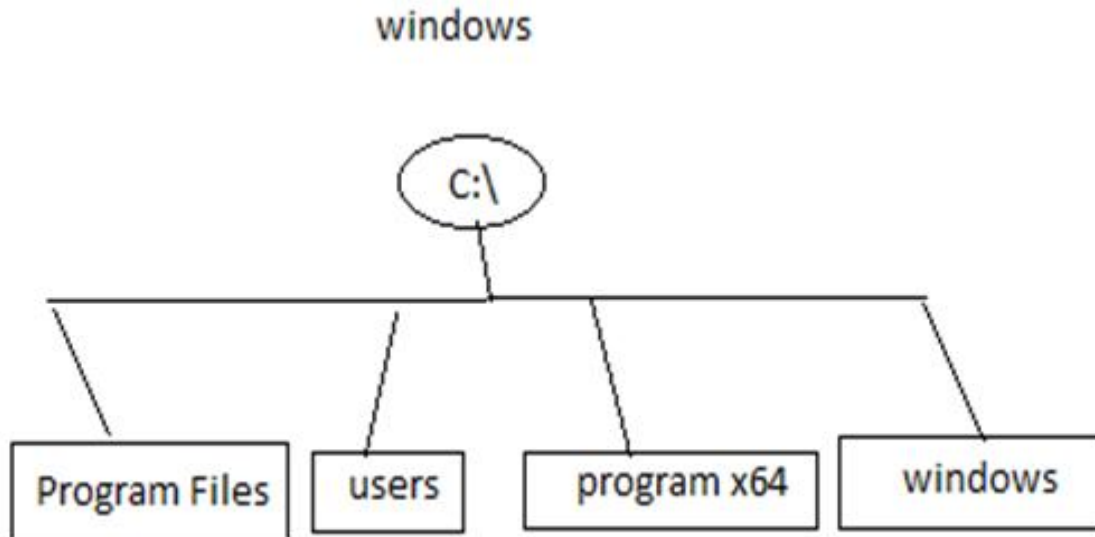
Directory type	Types of files stored
Binary directories	Contains binary or compiled source code files, eg, /bin, /sbin, etc.
Configuration directories	Contains configuration files of the system, eg, /etc, /boot.
Data directories	Stores data files, eg, /home, /root, etc.
Memory directories	Stores device files which doesn't take up actual hard disk space, eg, /dev, /proc, /sys.
Unix System Resources	Contains sharable, read only data, eg, /usr/bin, /usr/lib, etc.
Variable directories	Contains larger size data, eg, /var/log, /var/cache, etc.
Non-standard directories	Directories which do not come under standard FHS, eg, lost+found, /run, etc.

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We have categorized the directories according to the type of file as given below:

WINDOWS –



Linux –

