

2.Ubuntu file system

2.1 Ubuntu Overview

Ubuntu is a Linux operating system mainly based on desktop applications.

2.2 Ubuntu file system

Ubuntu has only one root directory [/], and all files are under this directory

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|— bin # bin is the abbreviation of Binary. Stores the most commonly used
executable files (binary) in the system.
|— boot # The Linux kernel and system startup files are stored here, including
Grub and lilo launcher programs.
|— dev # dev is the abbreviation of Device. This directory stores Linux external
devices, such as hard disks, partitions, keyboards, mice, USB, etc.
|— etc # This directory is used to store all configuration files and
subdirectories required for system management, such as passwd, hostname, etc.
|— home # The user's home directory. In Linux, each user has his own directory.
Generally, the directory name is named after the user's account.
|   |— yahboom      #user
|       |— Desktop  #Desktop
|       |— Documents #Documents
|       |— Downloads #Download
|       |— Music     #MUSIC
|       |— Pictures  #PICTURES
|       |— Public    #Share
|       |— Templates #Templates
|       |— videos    #Video
|       ...
|   ...
|— lost+found # This directory is usually empty. When the system is shut down
illegally, some scattered files are stored here.
|— lib        # Stores shared library files, including many library files used
by programs in /bin and /sbin.
|— media      # The CD-ROM drive and USB device automatically mounted by the
Ubuntu system store temporarily read files.
|— mnt        # The mount point used as the file system to be mounted.
|— opt        # As a storage directory for optional files and programs, it is
mainly used by third-party developers to easily install and uninstall their
software.
|— proc       # This directory is a virtual directory, which is a mapping of
system memory. All processes marked as files are stored here, and cpufreq stores
data on the current working status of the CPU.
|— root       # This directory is the user home directory of the system
administrator, also known as the super privileged user.
|— sbin       # s means Super User. Here are the system management programs
used by system administrators, such as system management, directory query and
other key command files.
|— srv        # Stores service data provided by the system.
|— sys        # System device and file hierarchy, and provide detailed kernel
data information to user programs.
|— usr        # Stores files and directories related to system users.
|   |— bin     # Standard commands for users and administrators
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|   ├── games      # Stores the mini games that come with XteamLinux
|   ├── include    # Used to store header files needed to develop and compile
applications under Linux, c or c++
|   ├── lib        # Connection libraries for applications and packages
|   ├── local      # Application directory installed by the system administrator
|   ├── sbin       # Stores management programs used by the root super user
|   ├── src        # Linux open source code
|   ├── share      # Store shared data
|   ...
└── var            # Files of variable length, especially logged data such as log
files and printer files.
|   ├── backups
|   ├── cache      # Application cache directory
|   ├── crash      # System error message
|   ├── log        # log file
|   ├── mail       # e-mail
|   ├── tmp        # Temporary file directory
|   ...
└── tmp            # This directory is used to store some temporary files. All
users have read and write permissions to this directory.
...
```