

Linux File System

Linux file system provides a hierarchical structure that organises files into directories and sub directories.

/usr/bin: binaries

/usr/sbin: System binaries of the root directories

/boot : Having files used by boot leader (ex: grub)

/dev: System devices files(ex: speakers,keyboard)

/etc:have configuration file

/opt: installation of optional add on application

/proc : running process

/usr/lib: C program library files needed by commands and apps

/tmp : having temporary files

/home : Directories of users

/root : home directory of root user

/var : systemlogs

/mnt : to mount external file system