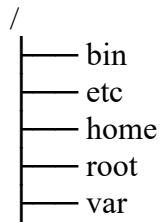


Root directory v/s Home directory

❖ Root Directory (/)

- / is called the root directory
- It is the top-level directory in Linux
- Everything in Linux exists inside /
- You cannot go above / (it is the top of the filesystem hierarchy)

Example:



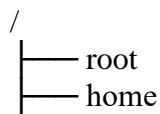
- All file and directory paths start with /
- Linux uses forward slash / for paths

Example path: /home/aaru/Documents/file.txt

❖ Home Directory Types:

What is a Home Directory?

- A personal working space for a user
- Created automatically when a user is created
- Stores:
 - Personal files
 - Downloads
 - Desktop
 - Documents
 - User configurations



We have:

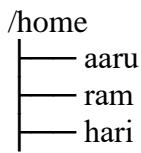
➤ Root User Home Directory (/root)

- This is NOT /
- Inside /, there is a directory called /root
- It is the **home directory of the root user**
- Only root user can access it

➤ Normal User Home Directory (/home/username)

- Inside /, there is a directory called /home
- Inside /home, **each normal user has their own folder**

Example:



Note: Don't get confused between the **root directory** and **home directories**. The **root directory** (/) is the top level of the filesystem where everything exists. Inside the root directory (/), there are many directories, including /home and /root.

❖ Default Terminal Location

When you open the terminal: You are automatically placed in the **home directory of the logged-in user**.

Examples:

- Root user → /root
- Normal user → /home/username

❖ Important Commands

Whoami: Shows current logged-in user

Pwd: Shows current directory location

One-Line Summary

- **/** → Root directory (top of filesystem)
- **/root** → Root user's home directory
- **/home/username** → Normal user's home directory
- **Root user** → Full power
- **Normal user** → Limited power
- **whoami** → Who am I
- **pwd** → Where am I