Linux file system hierarchy continue ……

```
7) tmp Directory

  ->  tmp means temporary

  -> If any file or directory is required to create for temporary purpose
     then those files or directory are created inside tmp directory

 ->  Files or directory available inside tmp directory be deleted
     automatically at the time of system shutdown
-----------------------------------------------------------
8) mnt directory

  -> mnt means mounting

  -> Attaching external device to already existing file is mounting

  -> In old operating system mounting is done manually

  -> in newer operating system mounting happens automatically

  ->  mnt directory contains files which are available just because of
      manual mounting
```

```
9) media directory

  -> files of automatic mounting will be placed in media directory

  -> Note: Bydefault media directory does not contains any audio,vidoe or images
           file.

Q. What is difference between mnt directory and media directory?
Ans: mnt -> contains manual mounting files
     media -> contains automatic mounting files
-----------------------------------------------------------
10) opt directory
    -> opt means optional

    -> All third party installation files are available in opt directory

    --> If we install google chrome browser then all installation files
        will be place inside  opt directory
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

11) var directory

-> var means variable data

-> The data which is keep on changing such type of variable data will be stored inside var directory

-> Example log file

---

12) usr directory

-> usr means user

-> this directory contains all user related softwares

-> Example : All venoder realted softwares

--> Here Vendor means a person or organization providing software on non-profitable form.

Example Mysql

--> If user install vendor specific softwares then installed software goes inside usr directory

13) home directory

-> For every user a seperate directory is created to hold or to maitain user specific data

-> All these user directories will be stored inside home directory

-> Example 1: Suppose I have created user named as RRD, Ravi and Melisa

/home/RRD --> This is RRD home directory

/home/Ravi --> This is Ravi home Directory

/home/Melisa --> This is Melisa home directory

14) root directory

-> /root is home directory of root user or super user

--> If we want to switch to root user/super user type below command

sudo -i

Here sudo means Super User can Do

--> If you want to know current logged user name then type below command

whoami

o/p : root

--> If you type a command pwd

then out put is /root

Q. What is diffence between / directory and root directory?
Ans: / acts as top most directory or Parent directory in Linux file system.
or
/ acts as parent for all directories

root is sub-directory of / and which acts as home directory for root user/super user.

15) proc directory
-> proc means process
-> Process means program under execution
-> Every Process has different status

R- > Running Process
S -> Sleep Process
Z- > Zombie Process.(The process whose execution has completed but its process ID is in use)

-> in Linux multiple process are running simutaneously

-> For each process a unique id is generated which is called PID(Process ID)

-> For every process a seperate directory is created to hold that proces related information.

If we want to know all running process then ps command is used

ps -ef

here e means every process
f means full stack

Linux Commands

1) pwd command

-> pwd stands for print working directory path

2) date command

-> date command is used to know today's date and current time

3) cal command

cal stands for Calendor

This command is used to know current month calendar

4) clear command

This command is used to clear the terminal

5) man command

If we want to know more about any command

then we can take help of man command

here man means manual pages

Syntax of man

man command_name

Example : Suppose I want to know more about date command

man date

File System Navigation commands

Note: For Every directory there are two hidden directory

. -> represent current directory

.. -> represent parent directory

-> Navigation means to jump from one directory to another directory

-> If we want to navigate from one Directory to another directory then cd command is used

-> here cd stands for Change Directory

Syntax of cd command

cd Directory_name

or

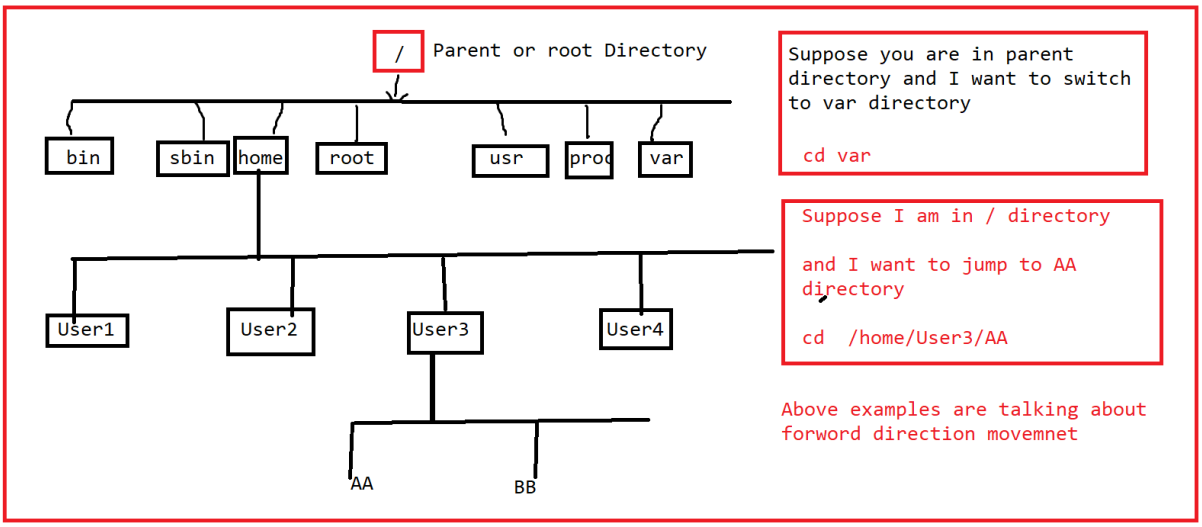
cd Directory_path

Example

cd Dir1 -> Move to Dir1

cd Dir2 -> Move to Dir2

cd /home/rrd/User1 --> move to User1 directory



If we want to move backword direction then

1) cd .. -> One step backword

2) cd ../.. --> Two step back

3) cd ../../.. -> Three step back

4) cd /.. --> Jump to top most directory

5) cd . -> current directory(same location)

6) cd ... --> invalid, three dots are not allowed

7)if we type cd command without any argument, then you will move to user home directory

```
cd
```

8) cd -

If we type cd command with hipen(-) then you will move previous working directory

9) cd ~

If we type cd command with tild (~) then you will move user home directory

File Edit Format View Help

Summary of cd command

1) cd Dir1 -> move to Dir1

2) cd .   -> current directory

3) cd ..   -> One step back

4) cd ../.. --> two step back

5) cd /..   --> Move to top most directory .i.e move to /

6) cd without any argument : Move to user's home directory

7) cd -   => Move to previous working directory

8) cd ~   => Move to user's home directory