

Linux file system hierarchy continue

3) etc directory

- > This directory contains all system configuration related files
- > These configuration files are used operating system itself.
- > All user related information is available inside /etc/passwd file
- > All group related information is available inside /etc/group file

File Edit Format View Help

Note --> if we want to display content of file on terminal then cat command is used

```
cat -n file_name
```

Or

```
cat -n file_path
```

Here -n is used to print line number

Example : suppose I want to display passwd file content on terminal then

```
cat -n passwd --> If your inside etc directory
```

```
cat -n /etc/passwd --> If your are out side etc directory
```

Example : suppose I want to display group file content on terminal then

```
cat -n group --> If you are inside etc directory
```

```
cat -n /etc/group -> If you are out side etc directory
```

4) dev directory

- > dev means device
- > in Linux everything is treated as a file
- > Every device in Linux is treated as a file
- > All device related files will be available inside dev directory
- > By using device files we can communicate with devices

Examples

- 1) tty --> tty stands for terminal type.
terminal related files
- 2) fd --> floppy drive related files
- 3) hd -> hard disk related files
- 4) stdin -> Standard input device files (keyboard)
- 5) stdout --> Standard output device files (terminal)

5) boot directory

- > Files which are required to boot or to start Linux operating system are available inside boot directory
- > All these files are internally used by operating system

6) lib directory

- > lib stands for library
- > These library files are required by our commands or application