**PROGRAM :4**

**Linux File Hierarchy Structure**

1./( Root):

Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy. Every single file and directory starts from the root directory and the only root user has the right to write under this directory.

2. /bin :

Essential command binaries that need to be available in single-user mode; for all users, e.g., cat, ls, cp,ping.

3. /boot :

Boot loader files, e.g., kernels, initrd.

4. /dev :

Essential device files which include terminal devices, usb, or any device attached to the system.

5. /etc :

Host-specific system-wide configuration files which contains configuration files required by all programs.This also contains startup and shutdown shell scripts used to start/stop individual programs.

6. /home :

Users’ home directories, containing saved files, personal settings, etc. Home directories for all users to store their personal files.

7. /lib :

Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin/ and /sbin/. Library filenames are either ld\* or lib\*.so.\*

8. /media :

Mount points for removable media such as CD-ROMs . Temporary mount directory for removable devices.

9. /mnt :

Temporarily mounted filesystems. Temporary mount directory where sysadmins can mount filesystems.

10. /opt :

Optional application software packages. It contains add-on applications from individual vendors.Add-on applications should be installed under either /opt/ or /opt/ sub-directory.

11. /sbin :

Essential system binaries, e.g., fsck, init, route. Just like /bin, /sbin also contains binary executables.The linux commands located under this directory are used typically by system administrator, for system maintenance purpose.

Eg: reboot, fdisk, ifconfig.

12. /srv :

Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web servers, data offered by FTP servers, and repositories for version control systems. srv stands for service.Contains server specific services related data.

13. /tmp :

Temporary filesare often not preserved between system reboots, and may be severely size restricted. Directory that contains temporary files created by system and users and are deleted when system is rebooted.

14. /usr :

Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)user utilities and applications. Contains binaries, libraries, documentation, and source-code for second level programs. /usr/bin contains binary files for user programs. /usr/sbin contains binary files for system administrators. /usr/lib contains libraries for /usr/bin and /usr/sbin.

15. /proc :

Virtual filesystem providing process and kernel information as files. In Linux, corresponds to a procfs mount. Generally automatically generated and populated by the system, on the fly. It contains information about system process.