TASK 4

a. Task: Explore and document the Linux file system structure - Use the ls command to explore the key directories in the Linux file system. Document the purpose of each directory and its common contents.

Linux file systems are organized in a hierarchical structure that starts with the root directory denoted by a forward slash /. Within this file system, various directories and files are organized to serve different purposes. Is command list of directory contents. Here are some common directories and their associated functions:

1. / (Root Directory): The root directory is the top-level directory in the Linux file system. Everything in Linux is organized under this directory.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /

bin cdrom etc lib lib64 lost+found mnt proc run snap swapfile tmp var

boot dev home lib32 libx32 media opt root sbin srv sys usr

jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ■
```

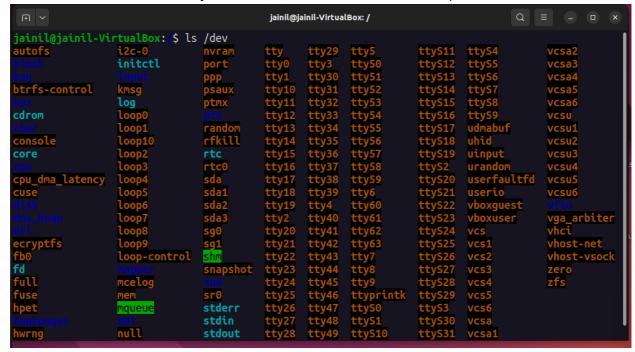
2. **/bin (Binary)**: This directory contains essential binary executables (commands) required for system boot and repair. These executables are available to all users and are necessary for system operation.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /bin
'[' mousetweaks
aa-enabled mscompress
aa-features-abi mt
aconnect mt-gnu
acpi_listen mtr
add-apt-repository mtr-packet
addpart mv
airscan-discover namei
alsabat nano
alsaloop nautilus
alsamixer nautilus-autorun-software
alsatplg nautilus-sendto
alsaucm nawk
amidi nc
amixer nc.openbsd
apg neqn
apgbfm netcat
aplay networkctl
apport-cli ngettext
apport-collect nice
```

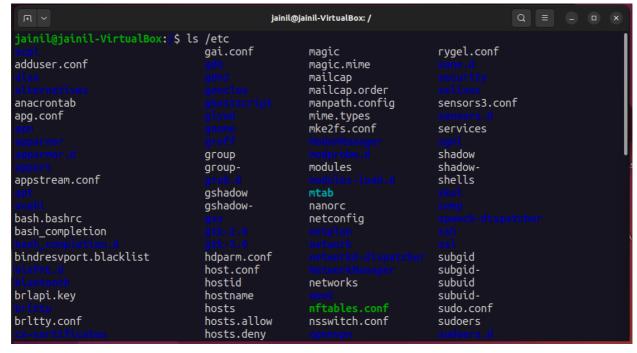
3. **/boot**: This directory contains the bootloader configuration and the Linux kernel. It's crucial for the initial stages of the boot process.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox: /
iainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /boot
config-6.2.0-26-generic
                                initrd.img-6.2.0-39-generic System.map-6.2.0-39-generic
config-6.2.0-39-generic
                                initrd.img.old
                                                                 vmlinuz
                                                                 vmlinuz-6.2.0-26-generic
                                memtest86+.bin
                                                                 vmlinuz-6.2.0-39-generic
                                memtest86+.elf
initrd.img
                                memtest86+_multiboot.bin
                                                                 vmlinuz.old
initrd.img-6.2.0-26-generic
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$
                                System.map-6.2.0-26-generic
```

4. /dev (Device): This directory contains special device files that represent hardware devices connected to the system, such as disks, terminals, or printers.



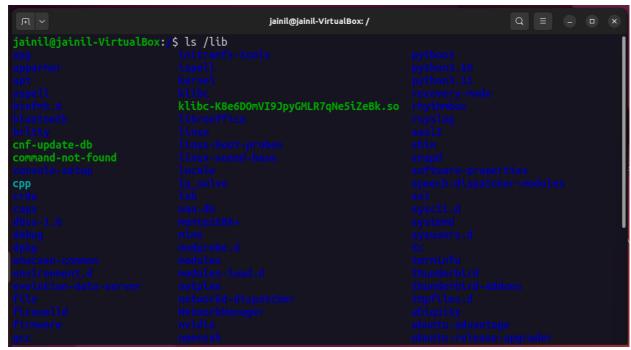
5. **/etc (Etcetera)**: This directory contains system-wide configuration files and scripts. It's where you'll find files for system settings, network configuration, and more.



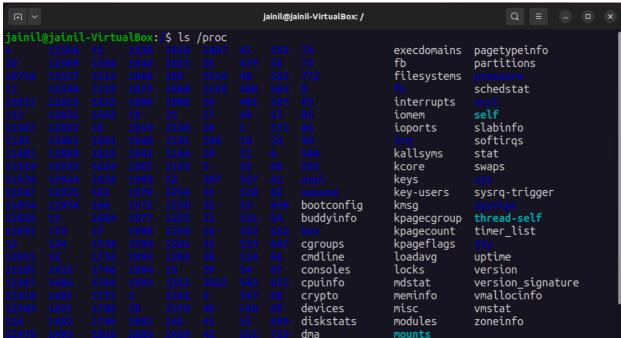
6. /home: This is the location of user home directories. Each user has a subdirectory here, and they typically store their personal files and settings.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /home
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ [
```

7. /lib (Library): Essential shared libraries needed by the system and applications are stored here.



- 8. /media: Removable media, such as USB drives or optical discs, are typically mounted in subdirectories under /media when they're inserted.
- 9. /mnt (Mount): Historically used as a temporary mount point for mounting file systems, though /media is commonly used for this purpose today.
- 10. **/opt (Optional)**: This directory is often used for optional, third-party software packages. Some applications install in subdirectories under /opt.
- 11. **/proc (Process)**: This is a virtual file system that provides information about currently running processes and system status.



12. **/root**: This is the home directory for the superuser (root). The root user is the administrative user with the highest privileges.

13. **/run**: This directory holds system runtime data, such as process IDs and socket files. It is often a tmpfs file system that is cleared at boot.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /run
acpid.pid crond.pid initctl
acpid.socket crond.reboot initramfs openvpn snapd-snap.socket udev
alsa cups irgbalance openvpn-client snapd.socket udisks2
avahi-daemon dbus lock openvpn-server speech-dispatcher user
blkid fsck log plymouth spice-vdagentd utmp
console-setup gdm3 mount sendsigs.omit.d sudo
credentials gdm3.pid netns shm systemd

jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$
```

14. **/bin (System Binary)**: Similar to /bin, but it contains binary executables that are typically used for system maintenance and repair.

- 15. /srv (Service): This directory can be used for data and service-specific files. For example, web server data might be located under /srv.
- 16. **/sys (System)**: A virtual file system that exposes kernel information and configuration settings.

17. **/tmp (Temporary)**: A directory for temporary files that are not intended to be preserved across reboots. It's often used for storing temporary data by applications.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /tmp
snap-private-tmp
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-colord.service-msotkx
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-power-profiles-daemon.service-MeMalY
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-switcheroo-control.service-Ovt010
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-systemd-logind.service-bdZbGK
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-systemd-oomd.service-OfHkBr
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-systemd-resolved.service-EhUigC
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-systemd-timesyncd.service-LAE1Ba
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-ubuntu-advantage-desktop-daemon.service-ZyFluH
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-ubuntu-advantage-desktop-daemon.service-ZyFluH
systemd-private-5ab7ee91af57413da98774aa3c6e30d0-upower.service-oNYaHG
tracker-extract-3-files.128
VMwareDnD
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$
```

18. **/usr (User System Resources)**: This directory contains user data and program files. It's subdivided into /usr/bin, /usr/lib, /usr/share, etc.

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ls /usr
bin games include lib lib32 lib64 libexec libx32 local sbin share src
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/$ ■
```

19. **/var (Variable)**: This directory contains variable data, including log files, spool directories, and temporary files generated by system and applications.