FILE SYSTEM HIERARCHY

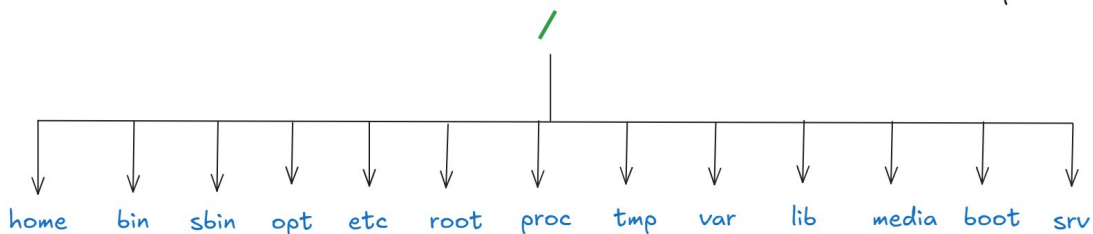/ $\longrightarrow$ **TOP- MOST DIRECTORY**

>> Linux stores each & every data in hierarchy of directories & folders, and it is called as 'Linux File System Hierarchy'.

>> It starts with '/' from where all other directories & files branch out.

>> Every data in Linux system is stored under '/'.

cd ../..
pwd

/

home   bin   sbin   opt   etc   root   proc   tmp   var   lib   media   boot   srv

1. home: contains all the users along with their home directories & also the user-specific files & directories.
   eg: /home/user1 , /home/vikas,etc.

2. bin (binaries): stores all the essential executable commands/core system commands which are used for system operations.
   eg: cd, ls, mkdir, pwd, touch, cp, mv, rm, nano, vi, cat, whoami, etc.

3. sbin (system binaries): stores all the admin-only commands used for system administration.
   eg: adduser, userdel, groupadd, groupdel, mount, reboot, docker, configs, etc.

4. opt (optional): used for storing files(config files) for third-party application.
   eg: docker, kubernetes, spotify,etc.

5. etc (everything to configure): contains all the system-related configuration files required for each & every services like user setting, group setting, network setting.
   eg: /etc/passwd , /etc/group , /etc/host

6. root: personal home directory for the root user.

7. proc: stores all the live system information like CPU usage, memory usage, etc.

8. tmp (temporary files): contains temporary files used by the system & these files are deleted after restart.

9. var (variables): stores all the files that changes frequently like logs, cache, jobs,etc.

10. lib: stores essential libraries needed to run programs & commands.

11. media: stores files from external devices.

12. boot: contains files which is required for rebooting the system.

13. srv(service): contains data served by the system's service