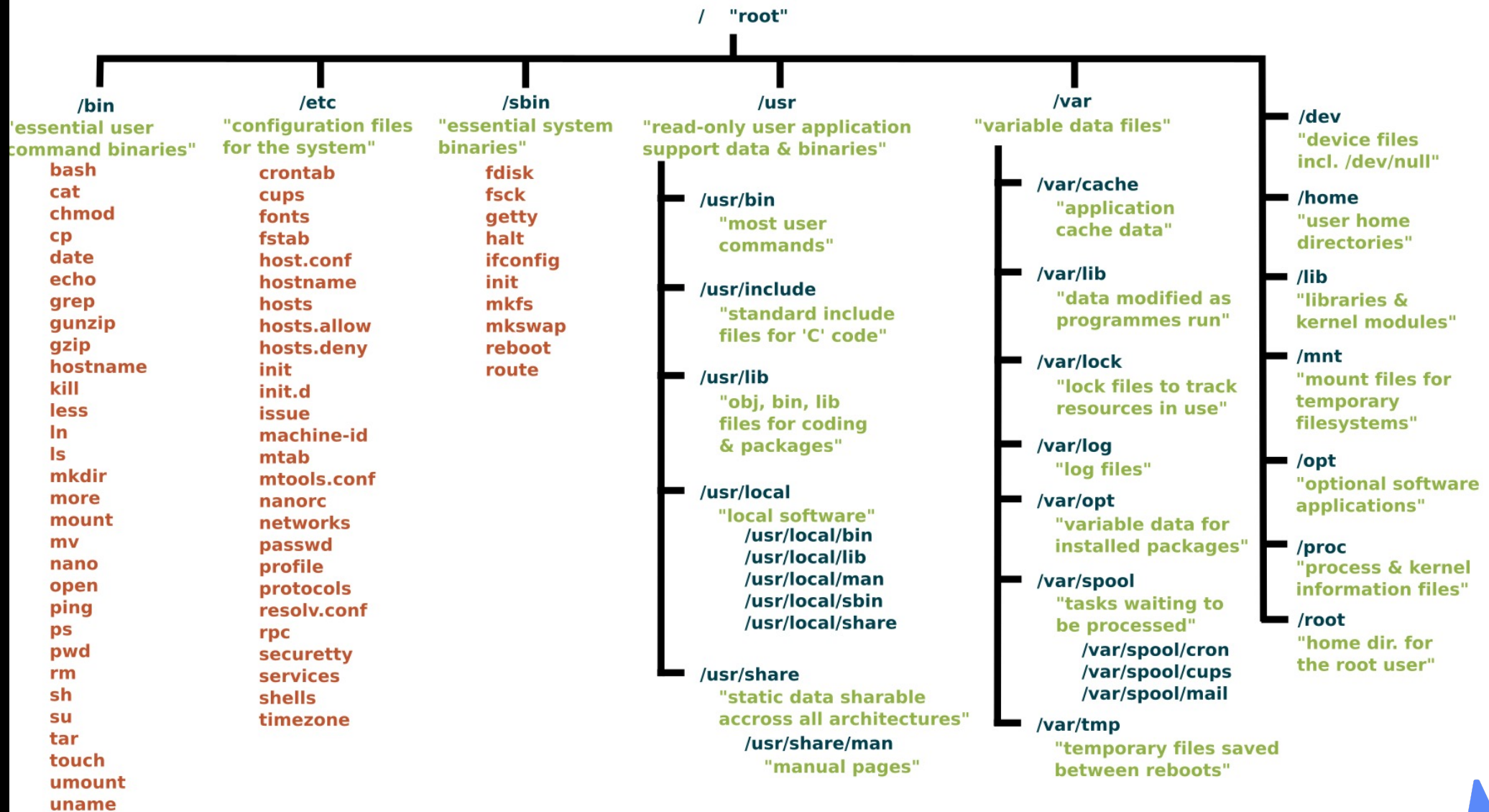


Linux Directory Structure

By: Michael Ilodigwe



The Root Directory (/)

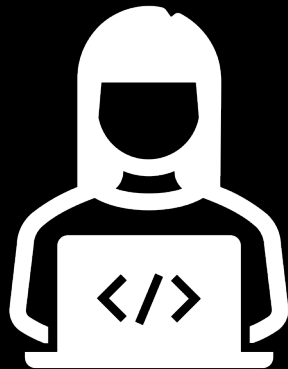


The top-level directory of the Linux filesystem.



Importance: All other directories and files are contained within the root directory.

/bin | Essential User Binaries

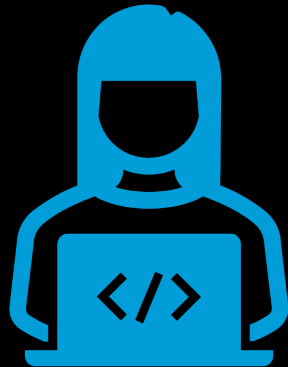


Contents: Essential command binaries (e.g., ls, cp, mv).



Usage: Commands available to all users.

/sbin | System Binaries

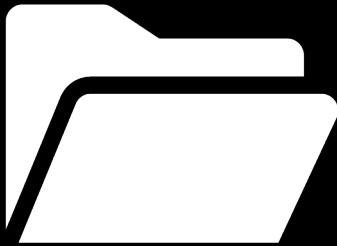


Contents: Essential system binaries (e.g., ifconfig, reboot).



Usage: Commands for system administration and maintenance, typically used by the root user.

/etc | Configuration Files



Contents: System-wide configuration files and shell scripts for bootstrapping.

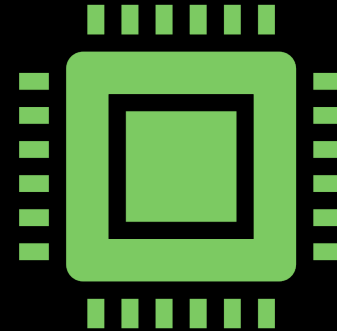


Usage: Configuration settings for the system and applications.

/home | User Home Directories

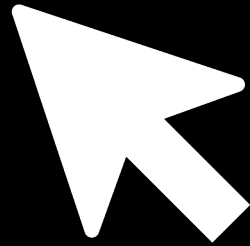


Contents: Personal directories for each user (e.g., /home/user1).

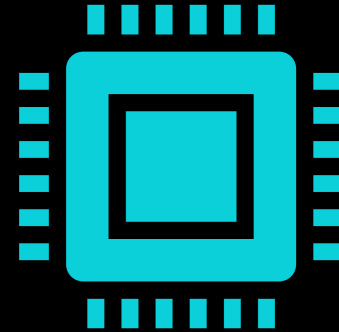


Usage: Stores user data and personal configuration files.

/var | Variable Data Files



Contents: Variable files like logs, mail spools, and temporary files (e.g., /var/log, /var/tmp).

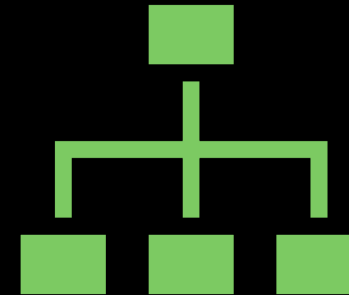


Usage: Data that changes frequently during system operation.

/usr | System Resources



Contents: User utilities and applications (e.g., /usr/bin, /usr/lib).



Usage: Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data and applications.

/lib | Essential Shared Libraries

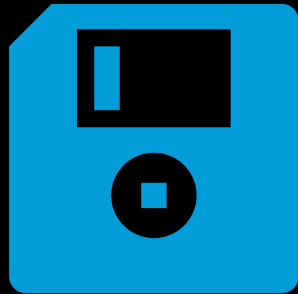


Contents: Essential shared libraries and kernel modules (e.g., /lib/modules).

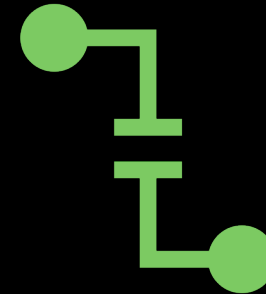


Usage: Libraries needed by binaries in /bin and /sbin

/mnt | Mount Points



Contents: Mount points for temporarily mounted filesystems.



Usage: Standard location for mounting temporary filesystems.

/opt | Optional Application Software



Contents: Add-on application software packages (e.g., /opt/mysoftware).



Usage: Used for the installation of additional software that is not managed by the system's package manager.

/proc | Process Information

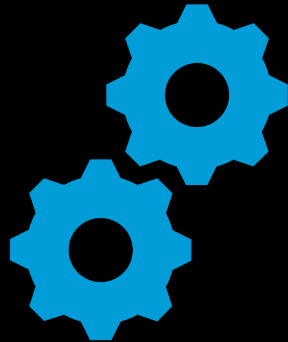


Contents: Virtual filesystem providing information about running processes and system info (e.g., /proc/cpuinfo).

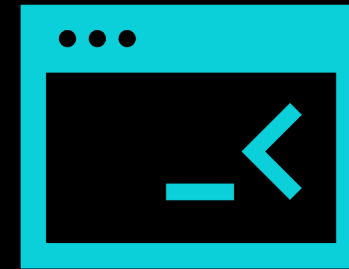


Usage: Interfaces for kernel and process information.

/dev | Device Files



Contents: Device files representing hardware (e.g., /dev/sda, /dev/tty).



Usage: Interfaces for interacting with hardware devices.

/root | Root Users Home Directory



Contents: Home directory for the root user.



Usage: Provides a personal workspace for the root user, separate from regular users.

Demonstrations