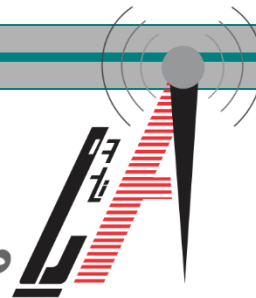


آریا تدبیر

طراحان شبکة



دپارتمان آموزش

آموزش لینوکس

GNU/Linux Filesystem

Mohammad Reza Gerami

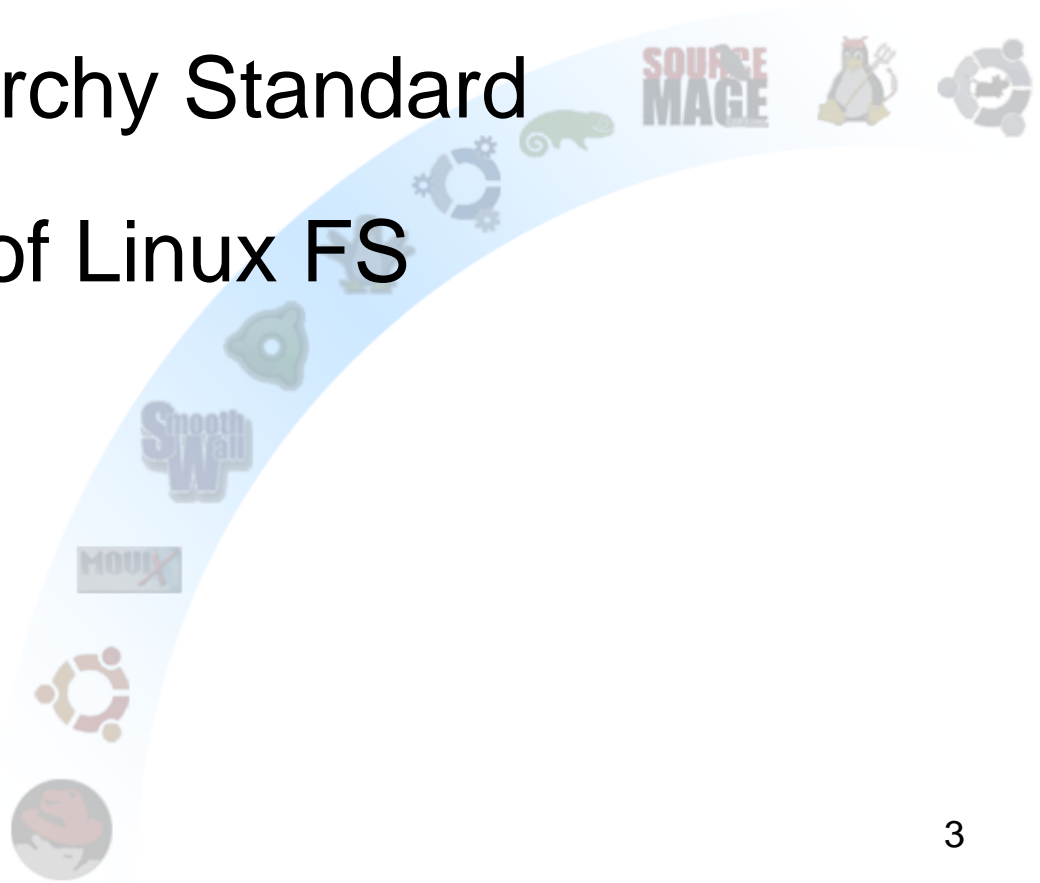
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What We Will Learn

- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
- ☐ Directory layout of Linux FS
- ☐ Help
- ☐ Mounting





Introduction

□ Filesystem

- How are data stored in storage?
- How do users access the data?
 - Data organization, files and directories

□ Filesystem types

- Disk FS: ext2, ext3, FAT, FAT32 & NTFS
- Network FS: Samba & NFS
- Flash FS: JFFS2
- Special FS: proc FS





Introduction (cont'd)

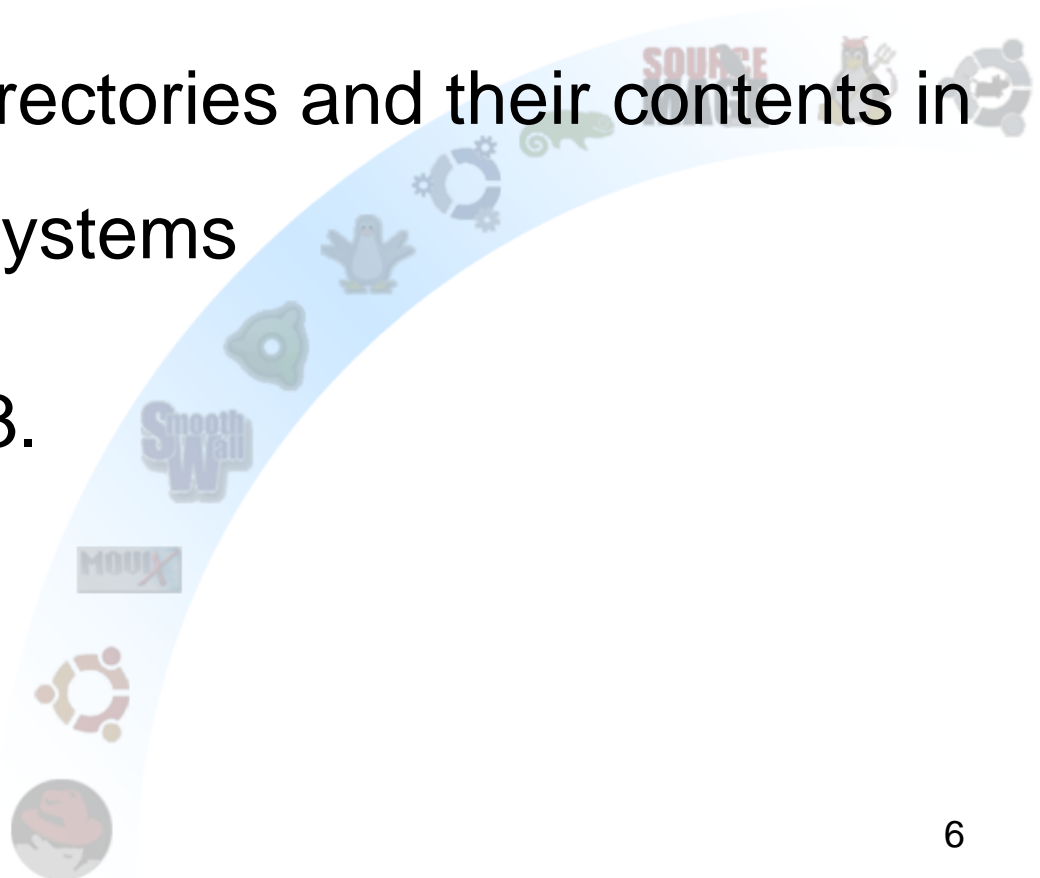
- ❑ You should understand Linux FS
 - ❑ Why?
- ❑ Everything in Linux **is file**, if it is NOT process
 - ❑ Easy to use
 - Open file, read/write and close the file
- ❑ Unlike Windows, Linux FS is standard FS
 - ❑ Everyone should learn standards





Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

- ❑ Started by Dennis Ritchie, 1993
- ❑ Defines the main directories and their contents in most Linux-based systems
- ❑ Current Version: 2.3.





FHS

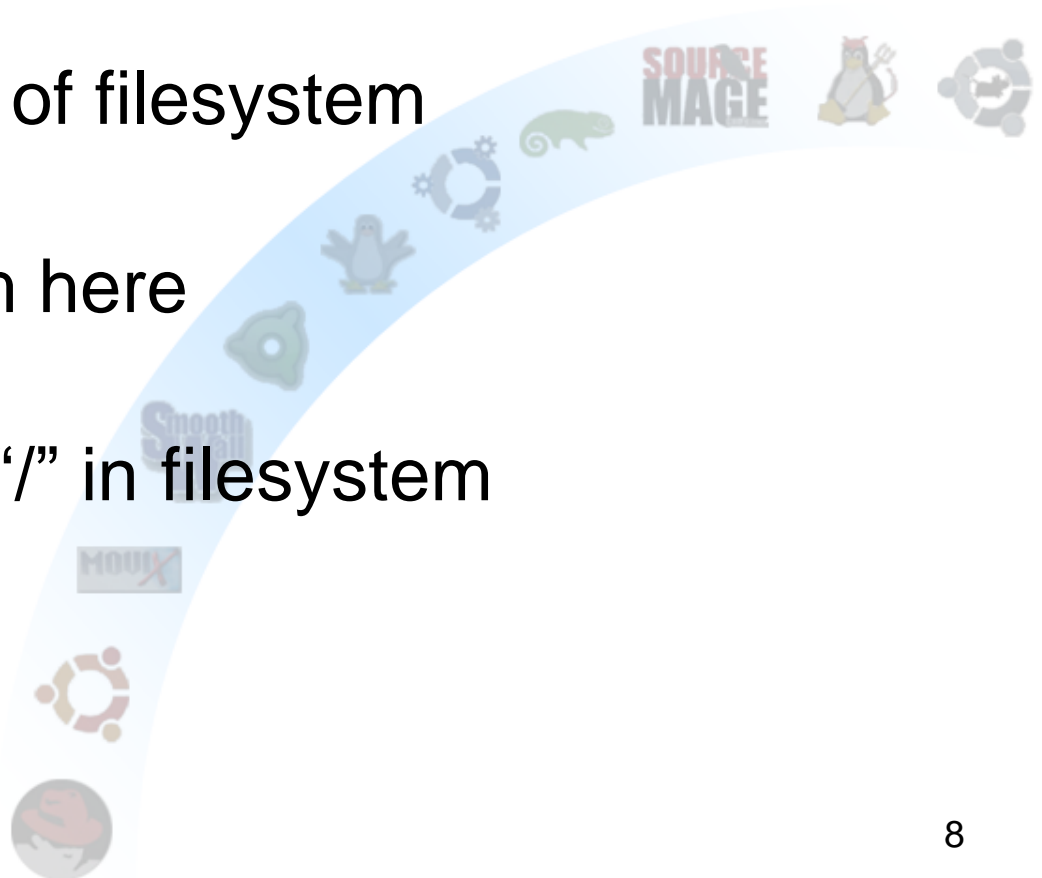
- ❑ There is not any drive C:, D:, ...
- ❑ All directories are under “/”
 - ❑ “/” is the root directory
- ❑ It is possible
 - ❑ to have multiple partitions
 - ❑ to multiple filesystems





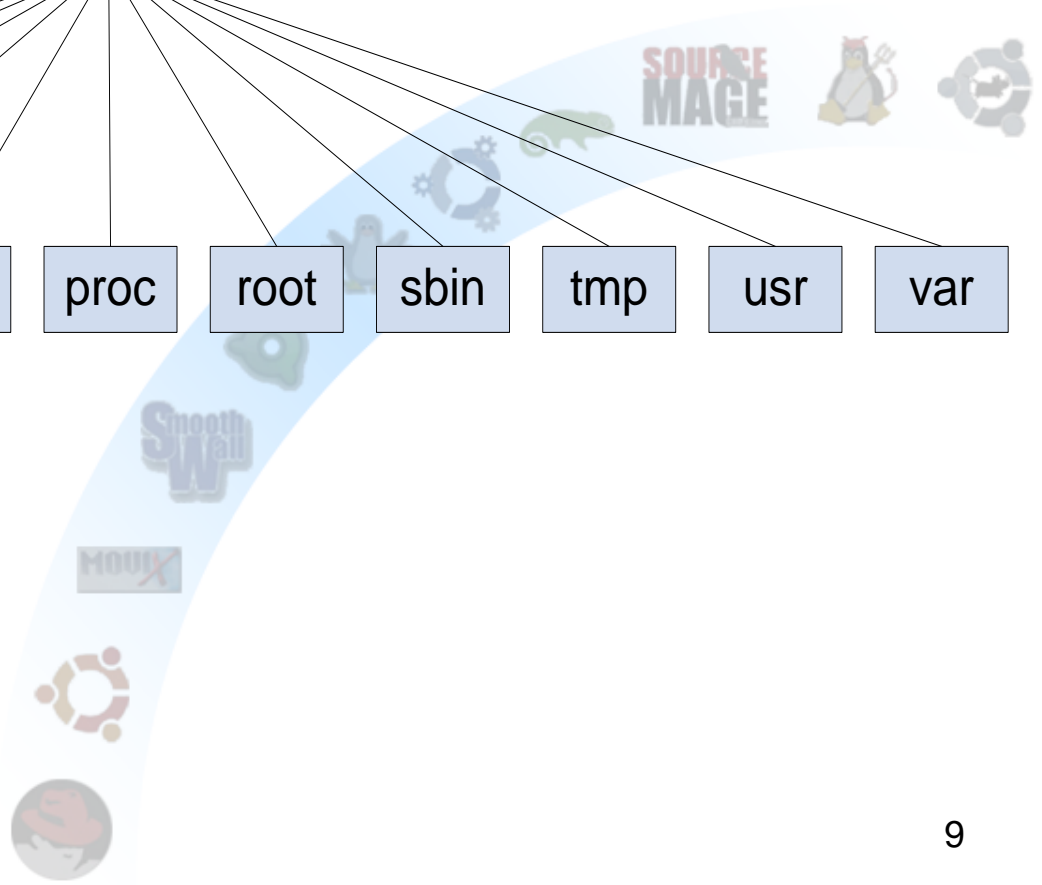
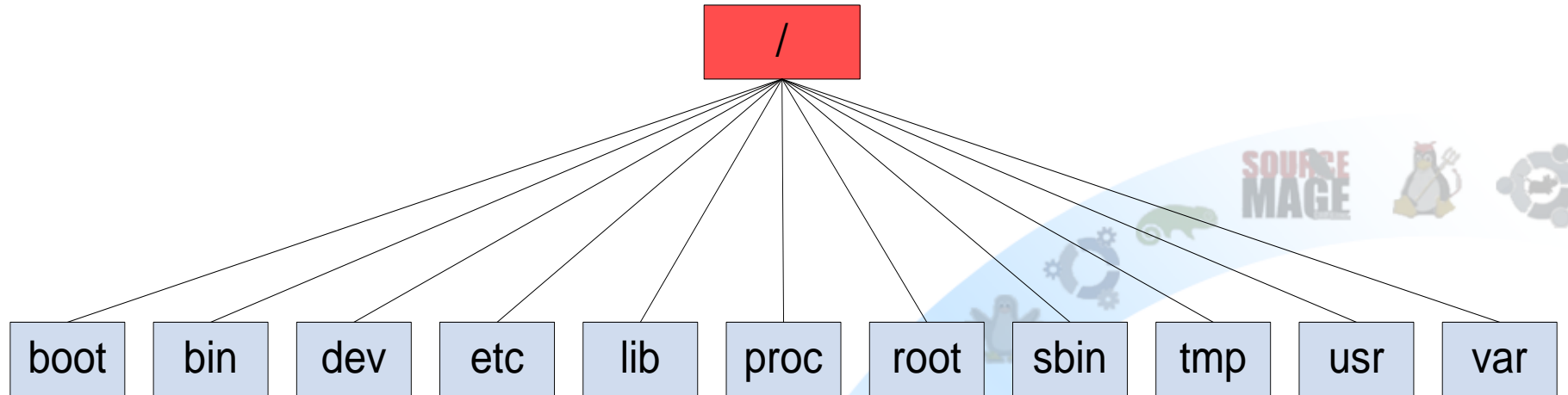
The “/”

- The primary hierarchy in FSH
 - The root of tree of filesystem
- All paths start form here
- There is only one “/” in filesystem





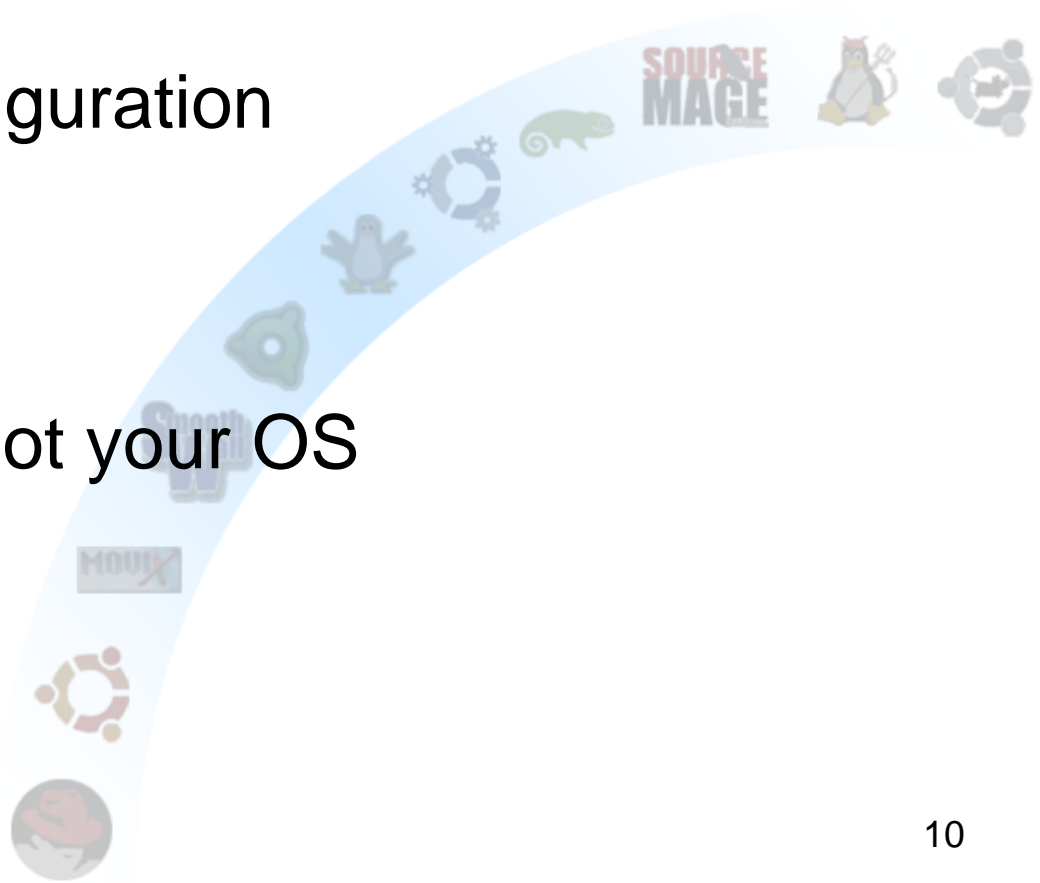
The “/”





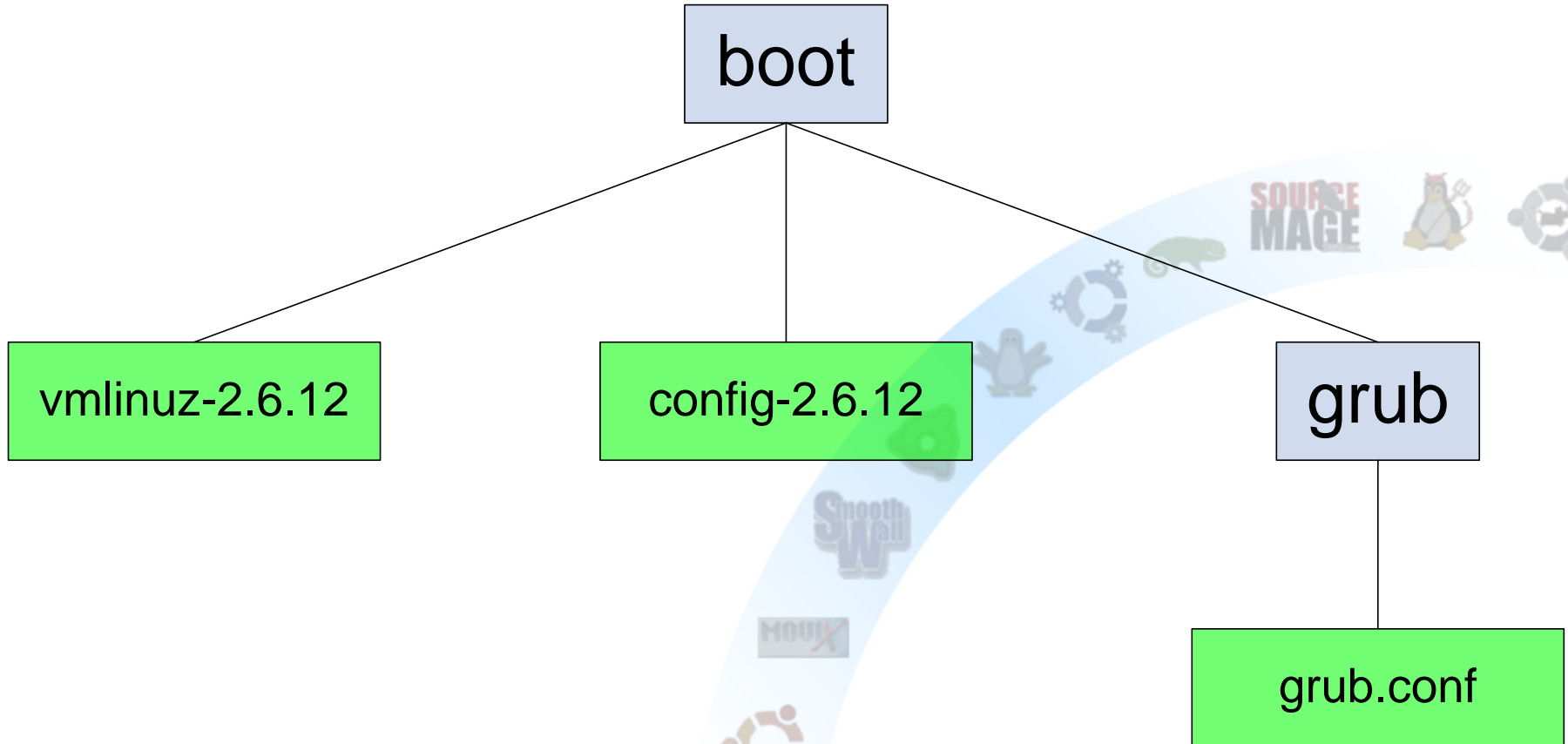
boot

- ☐ Linux kernel
- ☐ Boot loader configuration
- ☐ If you lost **boot**
 - ☐ You cannot boot your OS





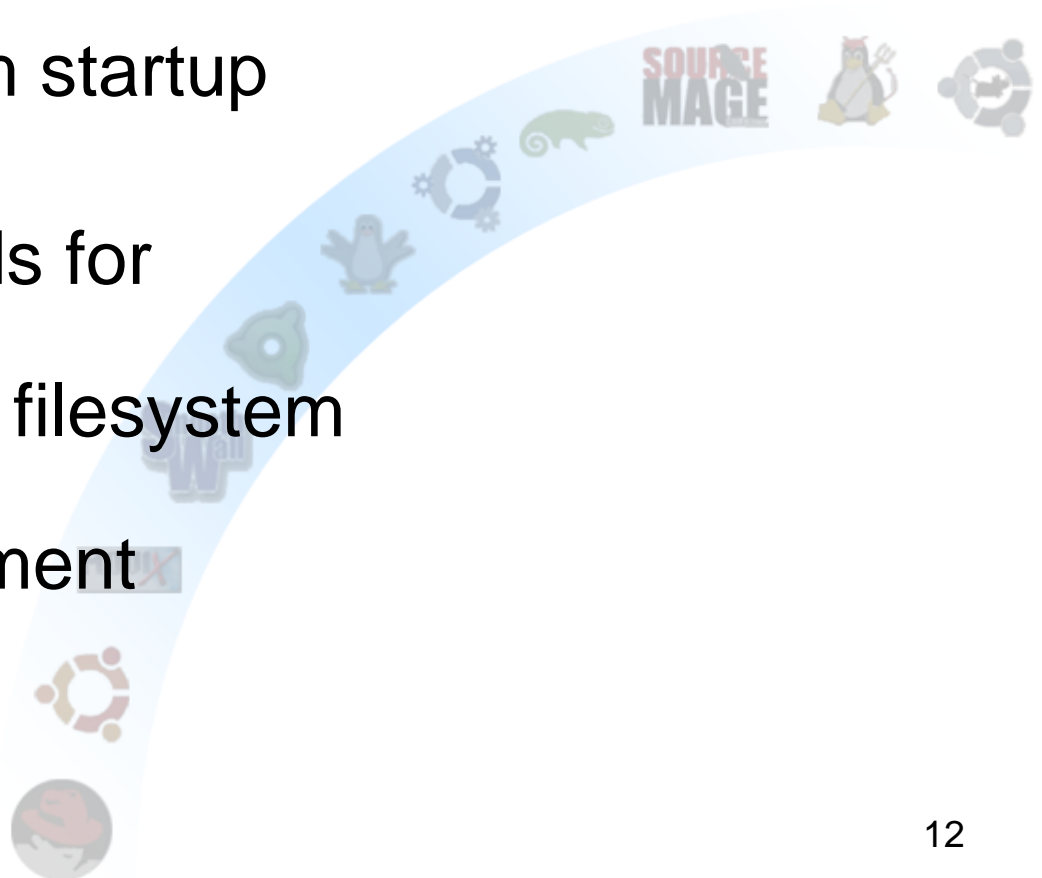
boot





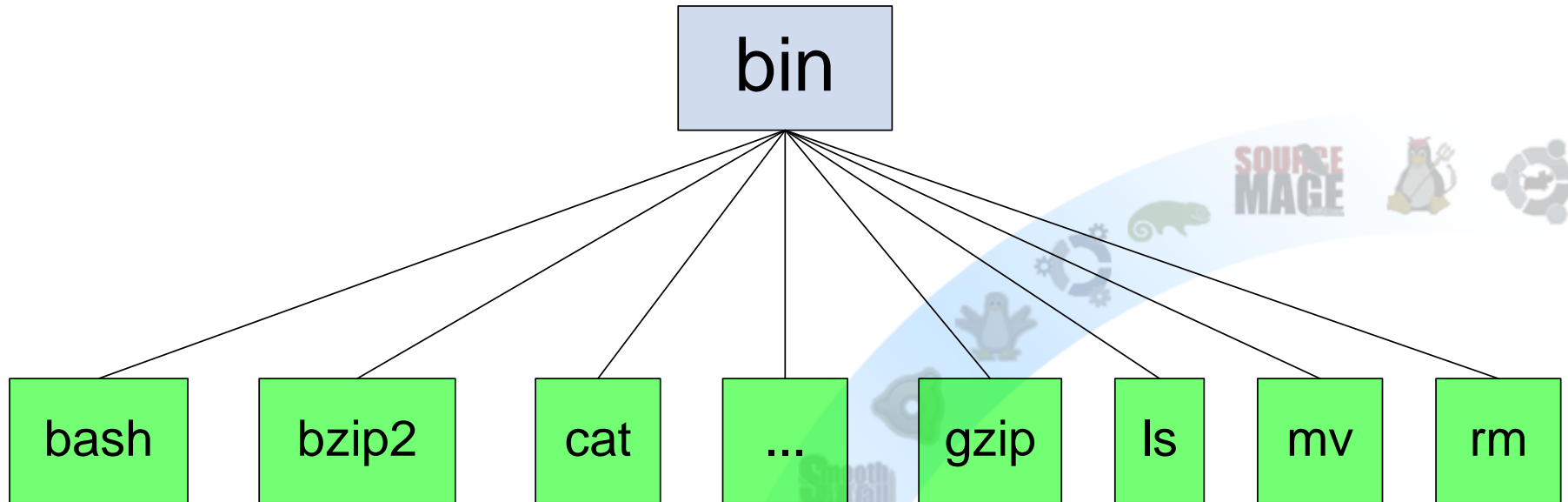
bin

- ❑ Essential programs
- ❑ Need for system startup
- ❑ Basic commands for
 - ❑ Navigating in filesystem
 - ❑ File management





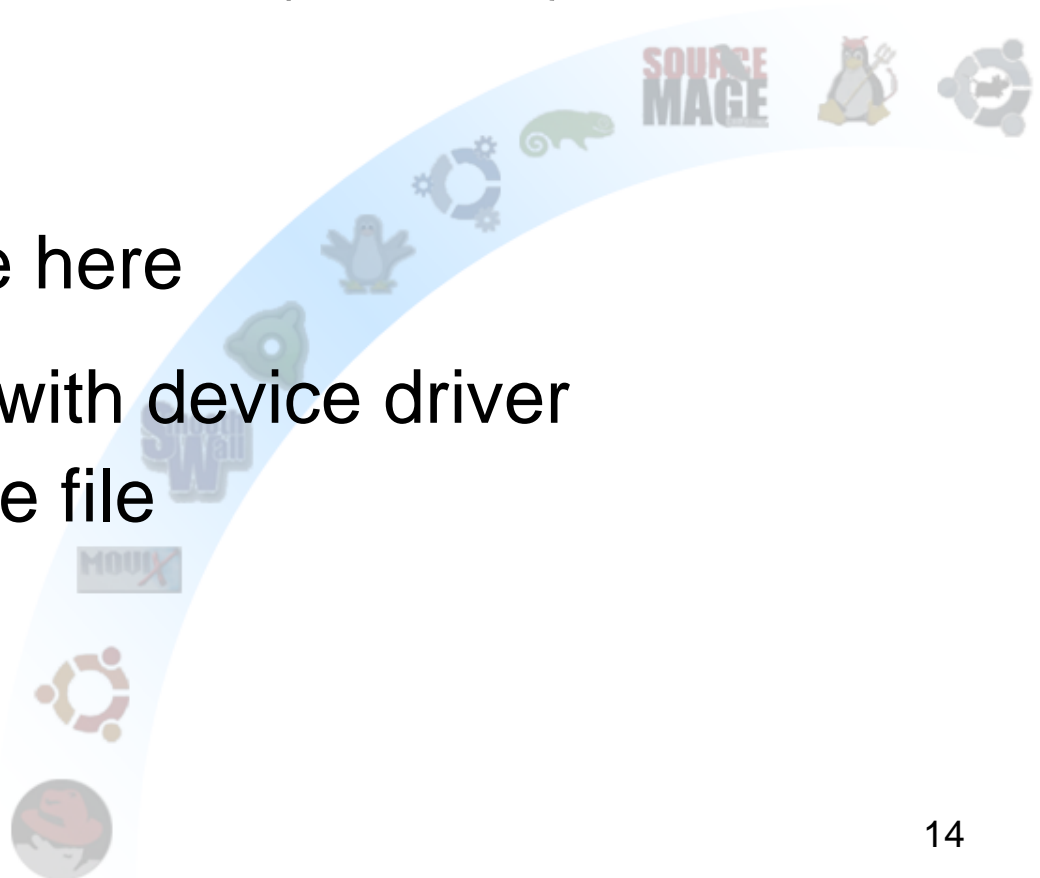
bin





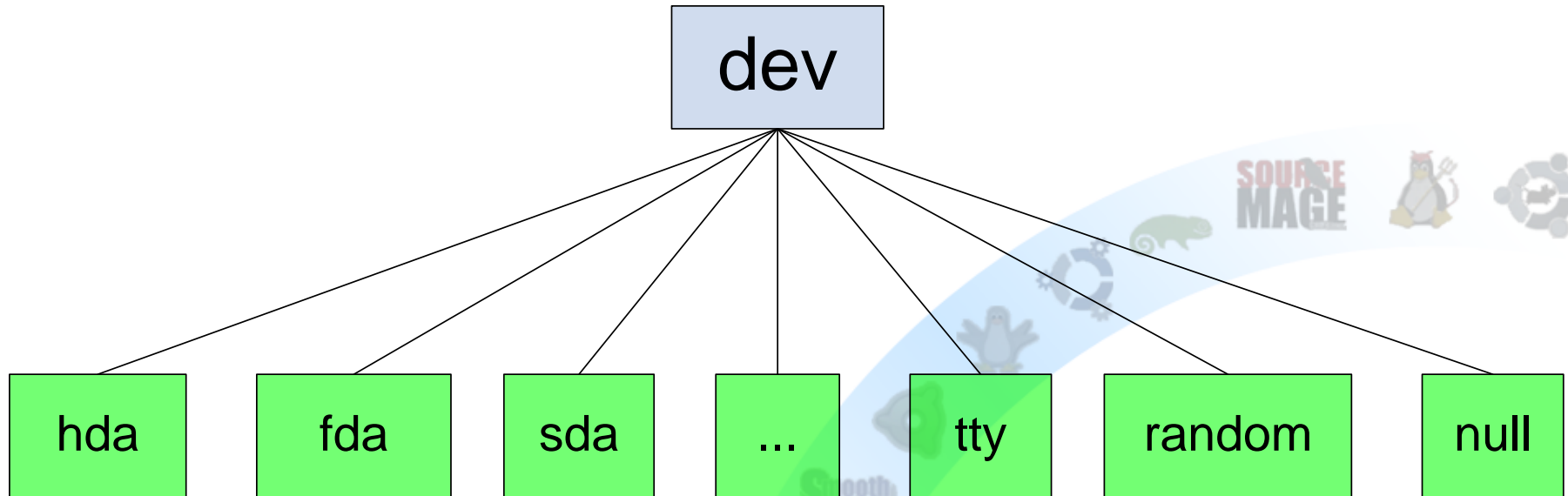
dev

- ❑ Everything is file
 - ❑ Hardware components (devices) are file
 - Hard disk
 - Key board
- ❑ All device files are here
- ❑ Direct interaction with device driver
 - ❑ Open the device file
 - ❑ Read & Write





dev





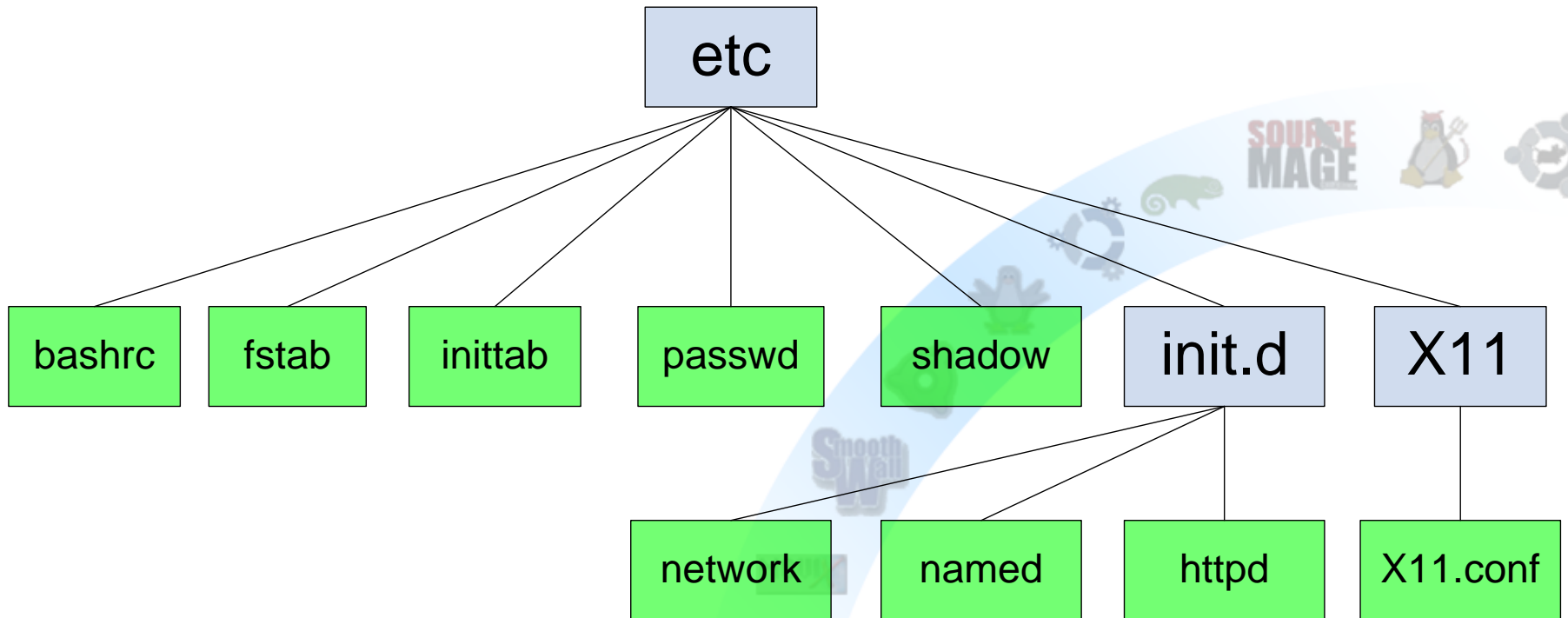
etc

- ❑ System configuration directory
 - ❑ What is done by the registry in Windows
- ❑ All configuration file are text files
 - ❑ You can view and edit it manually





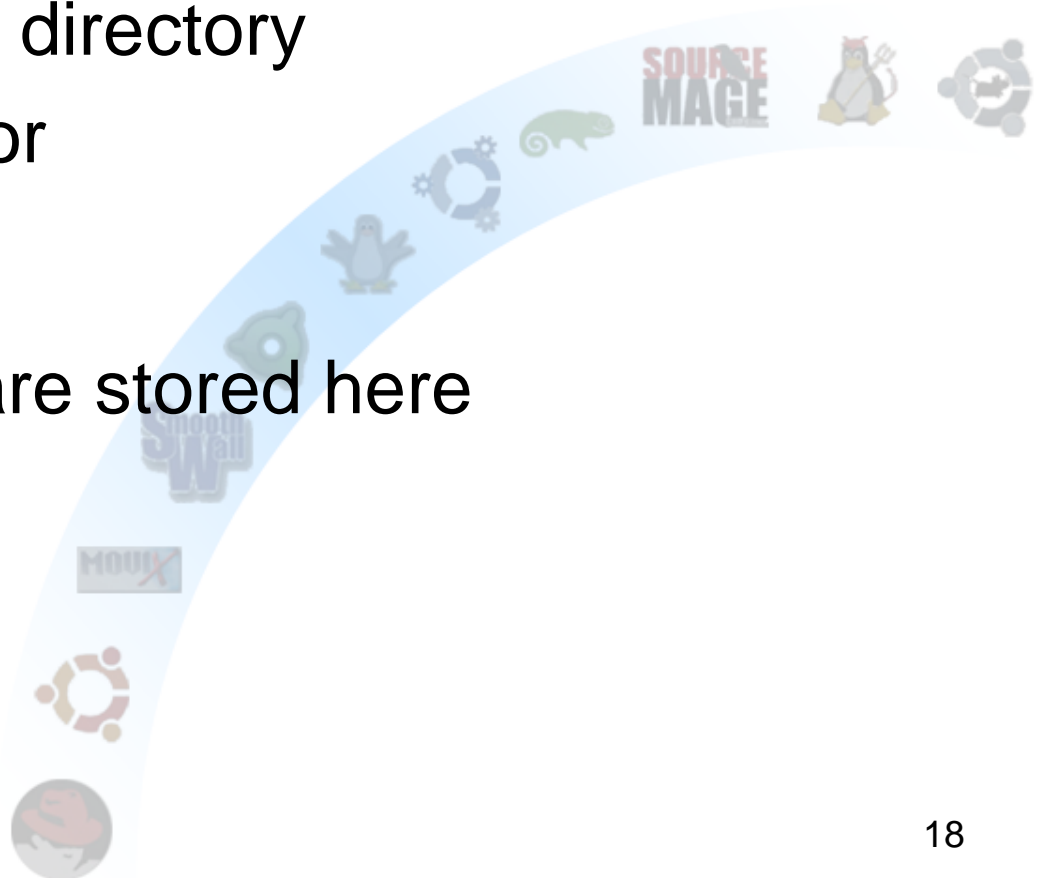
etc





home

- ❑ Home directory of user
- ❑ Each user has a directory
 - ❑ /home/bahador
 - ❑ /home/hamed
- ❑ All files of user are stored here





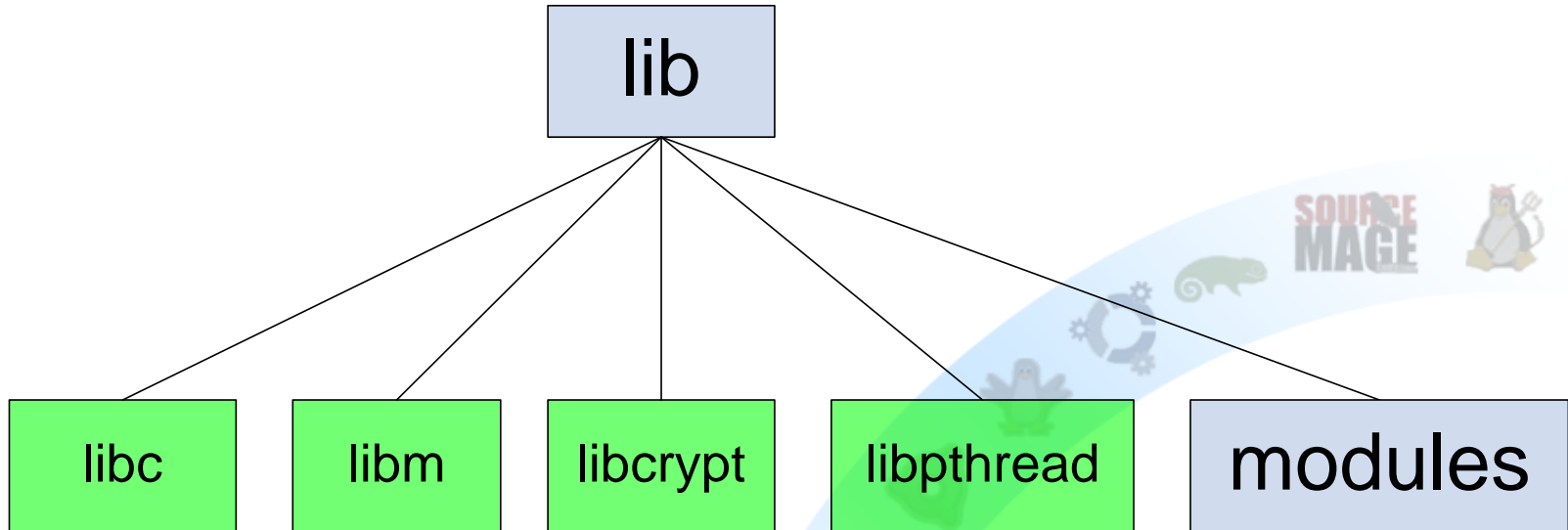
lib

- ❑ Programs need libraries
 - ❑ Dynamically linked libraries
- ❑ Programmers need libraries
- ❑ All essential libraries are here
 - ❑ Needed for system startup





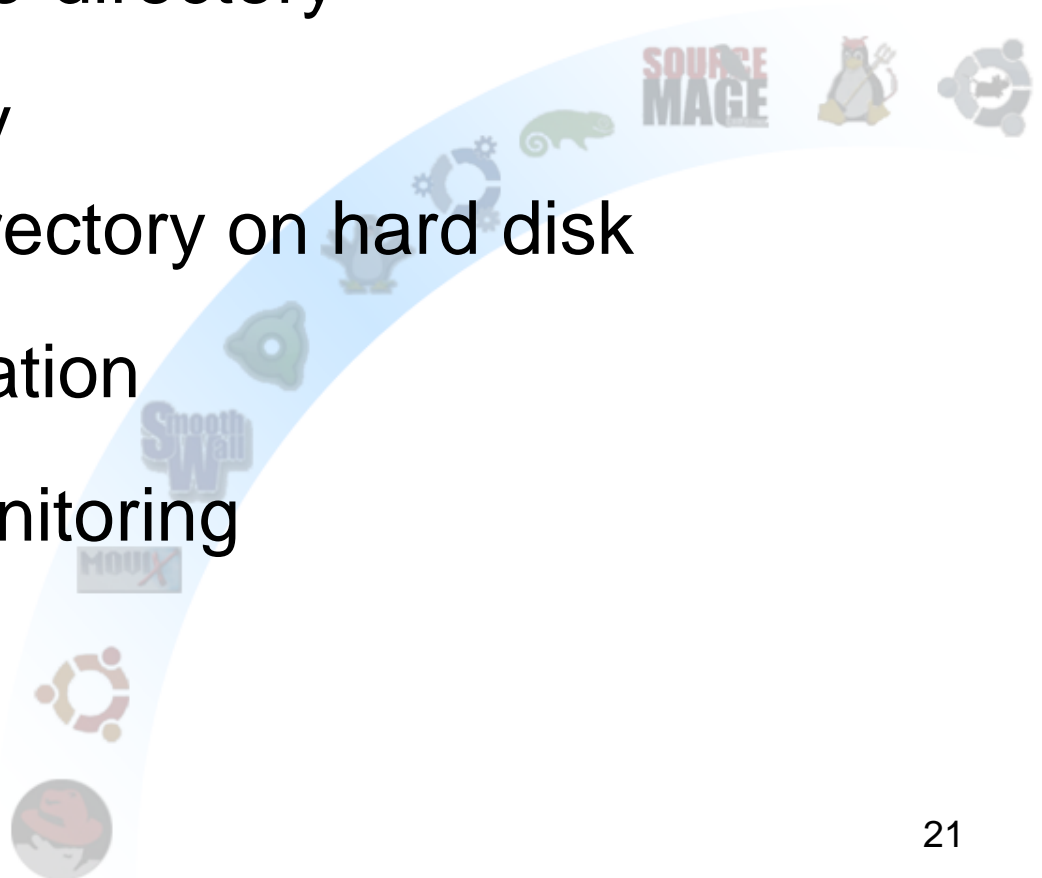
lib





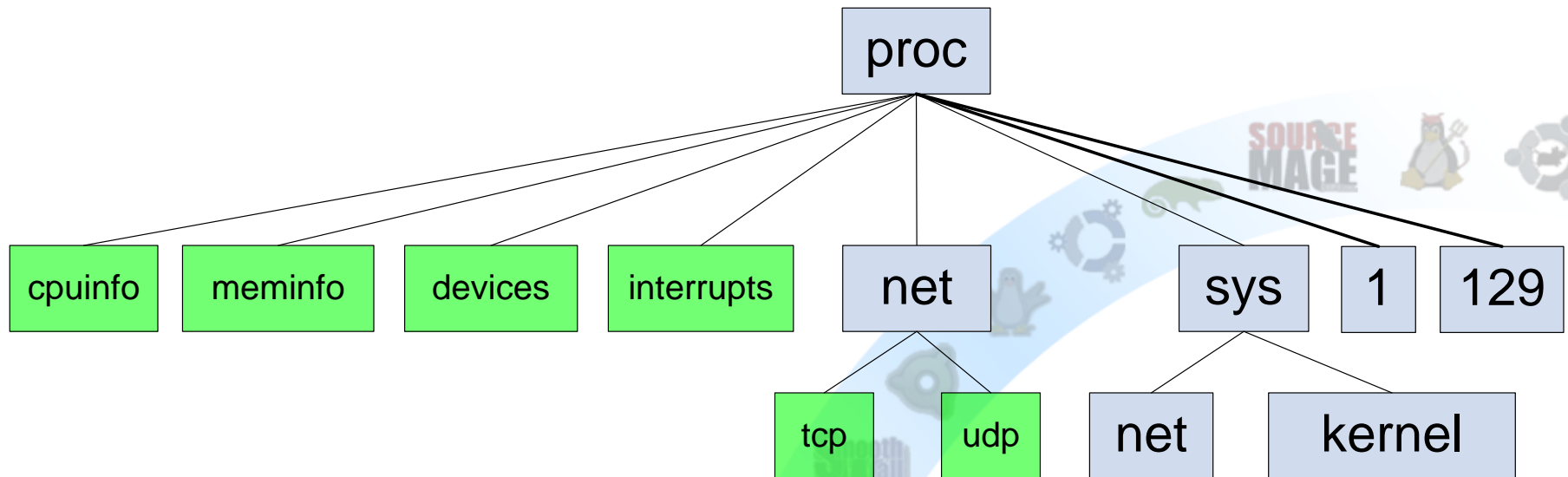
proc

- ❑ Kernel's interface
 - ❑ Kernel pseudo-directory
- ❑ Special directory
 - ❑ It is **NOT** a directory on hard disk
- ❑ Kernel Configuration
- ❑ Kernel State monitoring





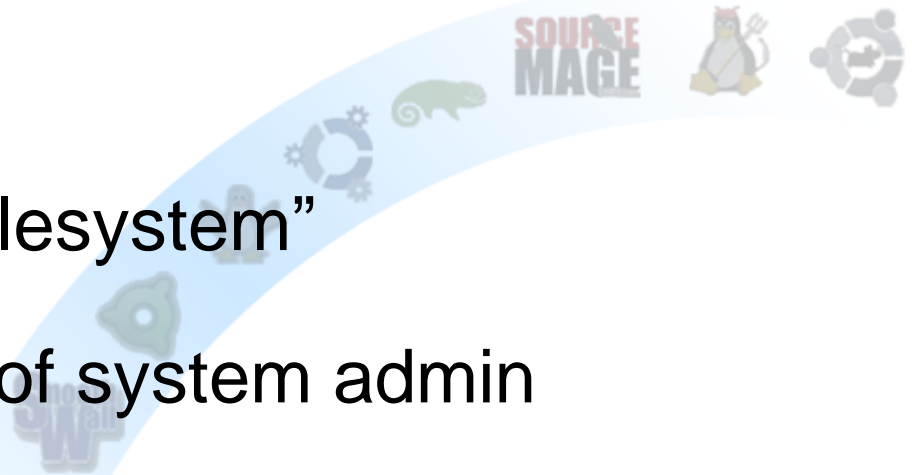
proc





root

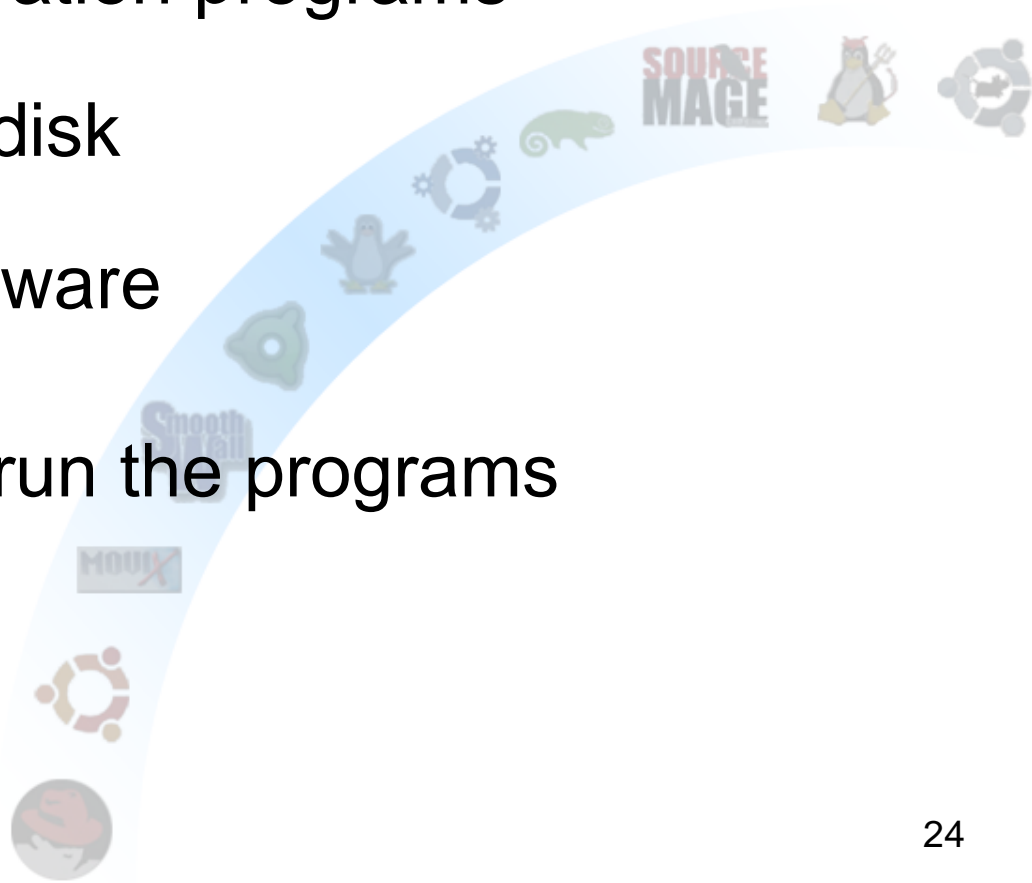
- ❑ Home directory of root
- ❑ Don't confuse
 - ❑ / is the “root of Filesystem”
 - ❑ root is the name of system admin
 - ❑ /root is the admin





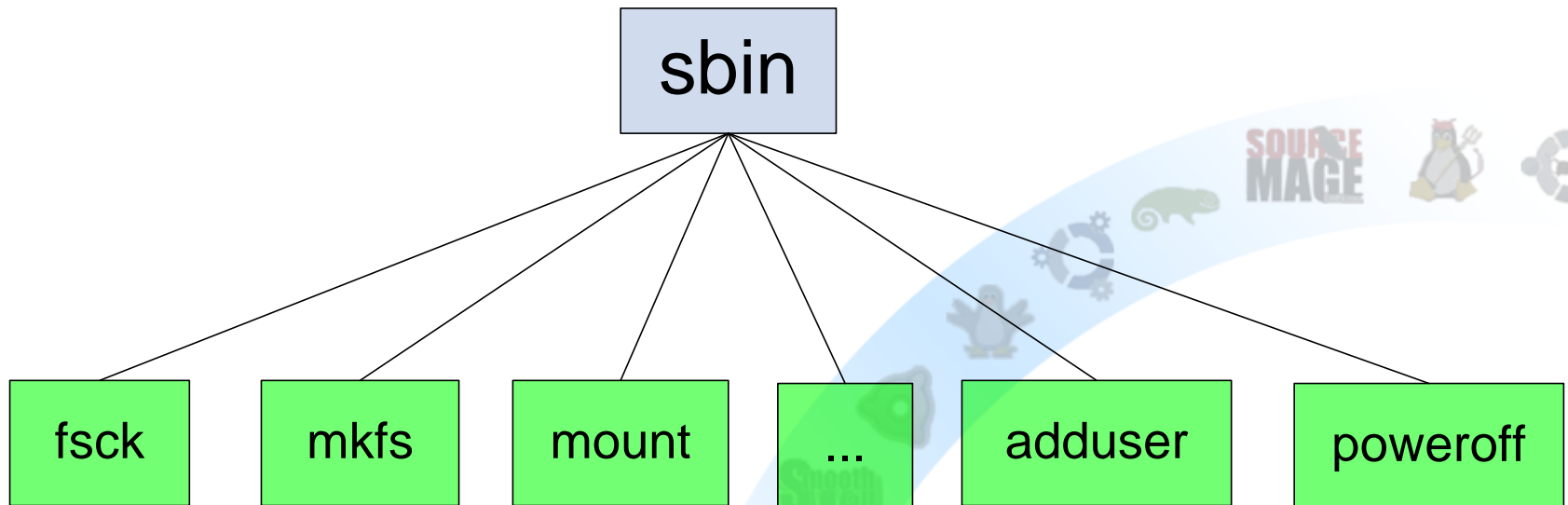
sbin

- ❑ System configuration programs
 - ❑ Format hard disk
 - ❑ Manage hardware
- ❑ Only “root” can run the programs





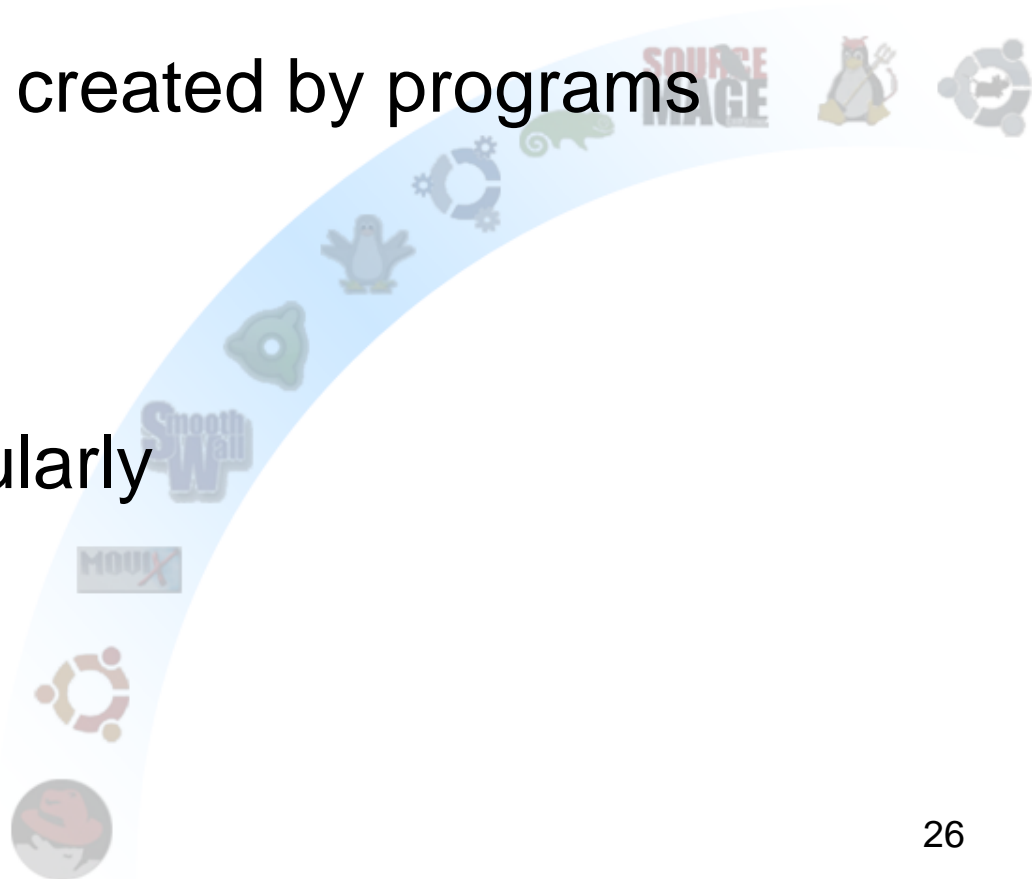
sbin





tmp

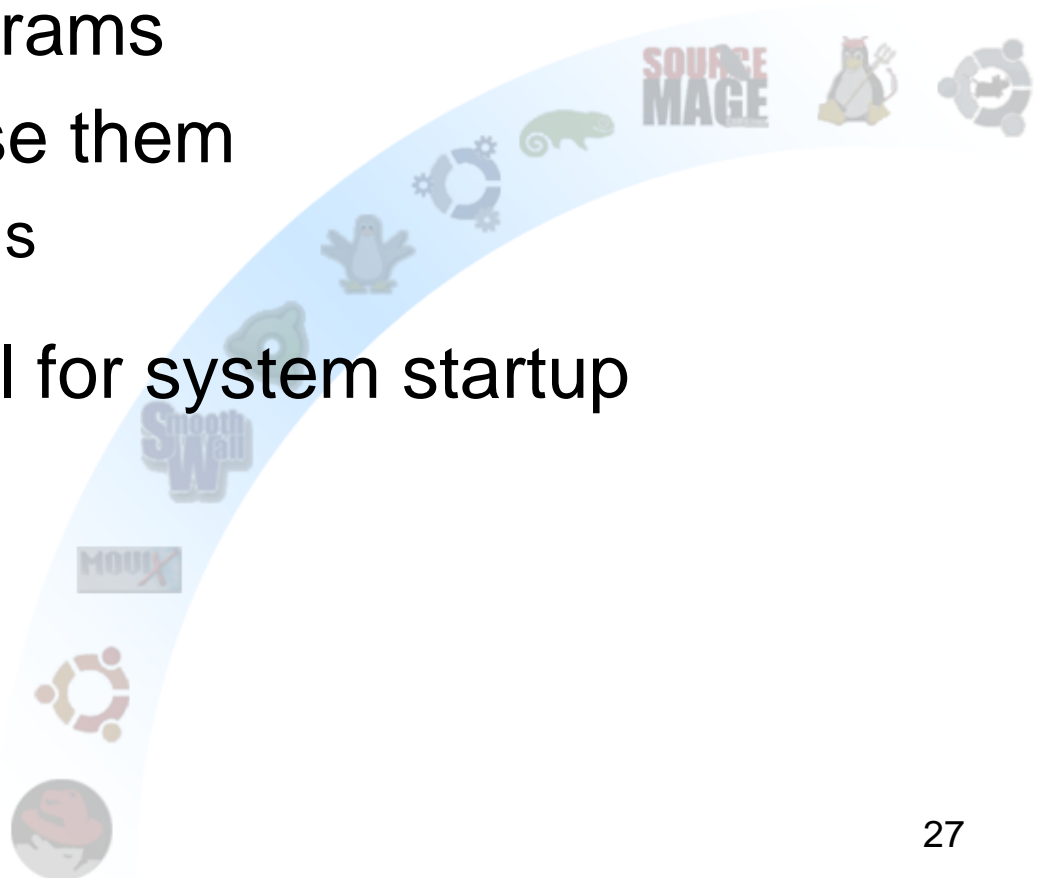
- ❑ Temporary directory
- ❑ All temp files are created by programs
- ❑ Your temp files
- ❑ It is emptied regularly





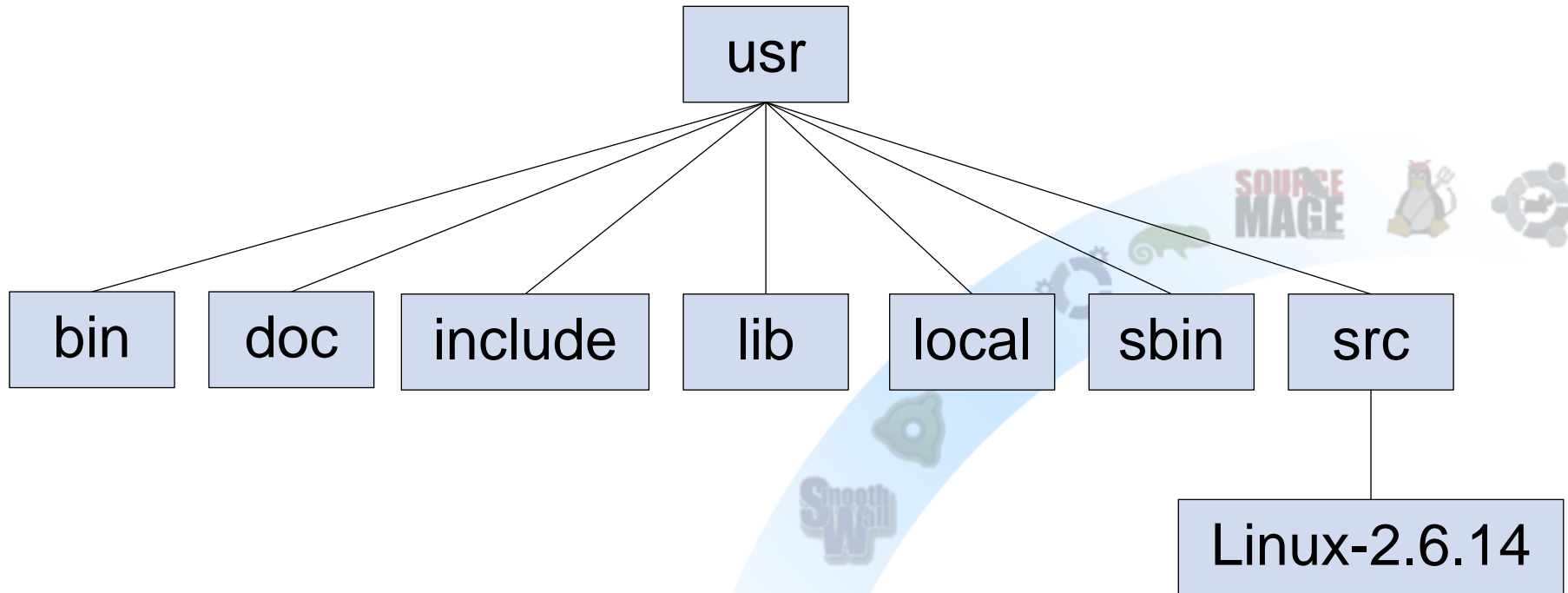
usr

- ❑ Secondary hierarchy
- ❑ Very useful programs
 - ❑ We usually use them
 - compiler, tools
- ❑ Are not essential for system startup





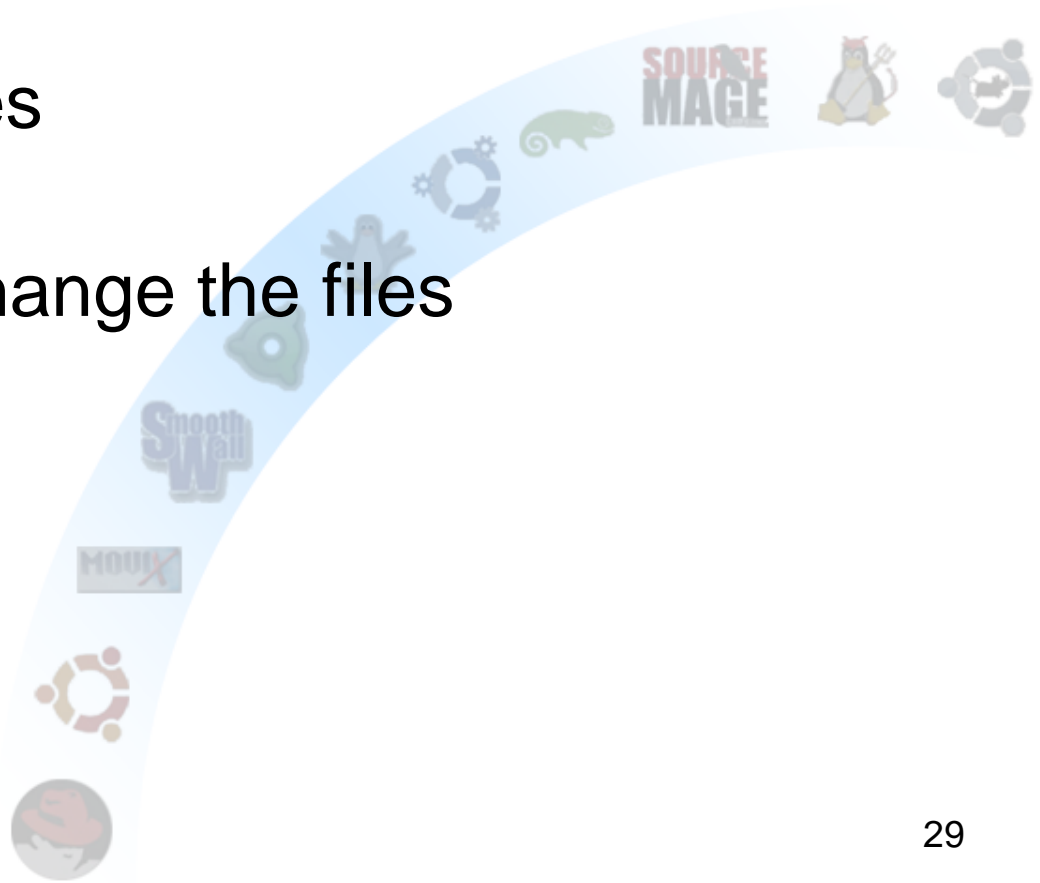
usr





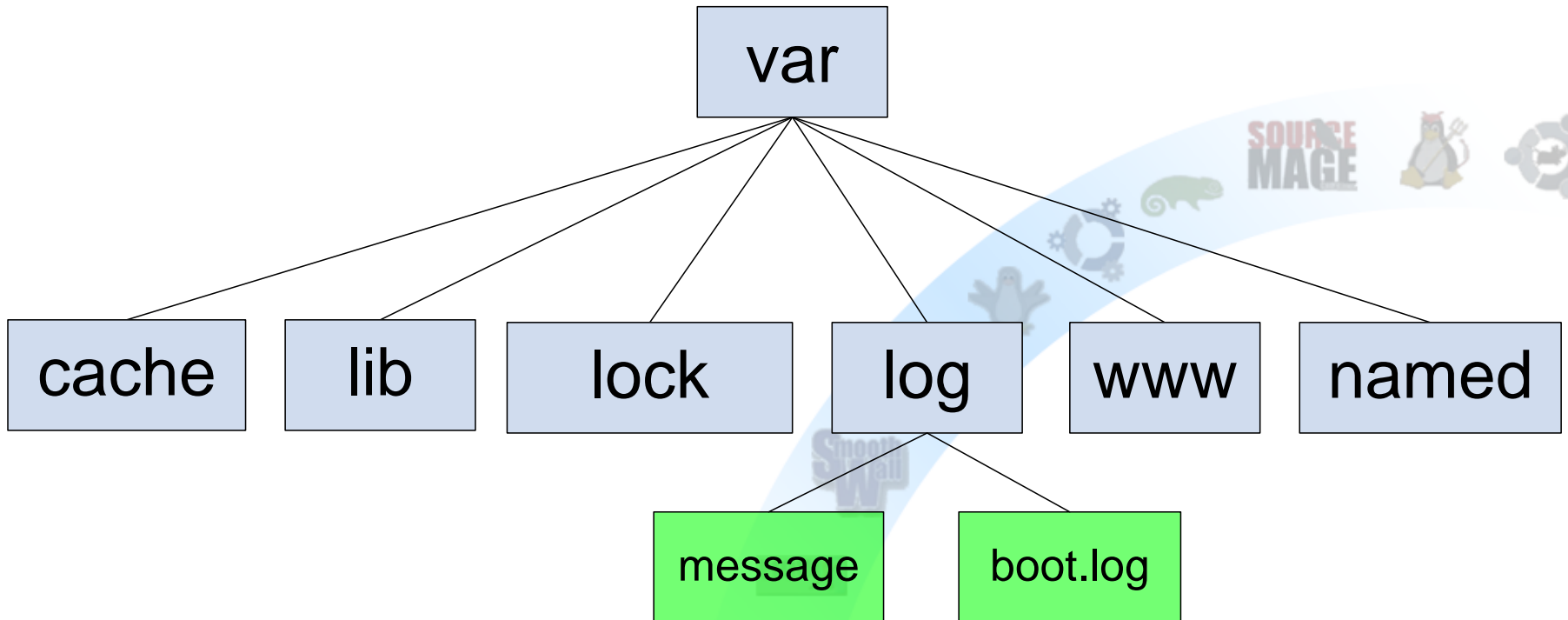
var

- ❑ The variable directory
- ❑ All dynamic files
- ❑ User cannot change the files





var





Helps

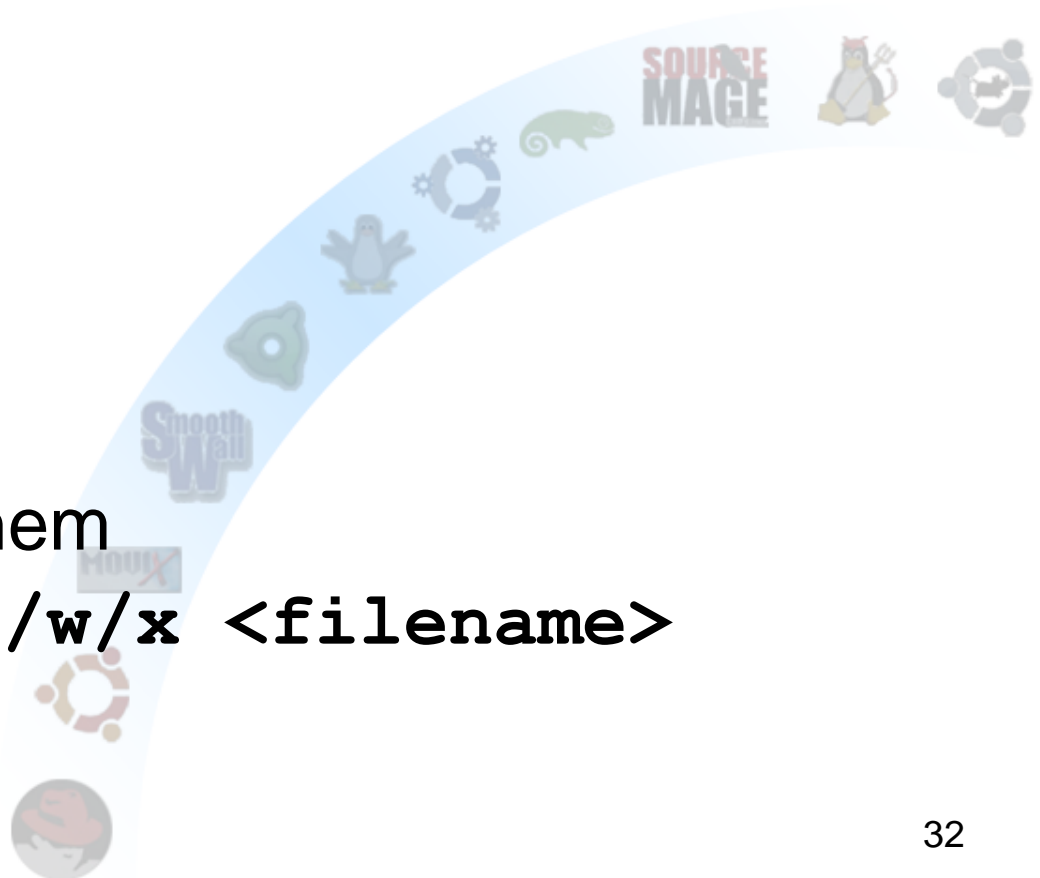
- ❑ Some documents are in /usr/share/doc
- ❑ Info pages are not complete help
 - ❑ **info** <command name>
- ❑ Man pages
 - ❑ /usr/share/man
 - ❑ man1: user commands, man8: System administration
 - ❑ **man** <command name>





Permissions

- ❑ There are 3 basic permissions
 - ❑ Read (r)
 - ❑ Write (w)
 - ❑ Execute (x)
- ❑ How to find them
 - ❑ `ls -l`
- ❑ How to change them
 - ❑ `chmod +/- r/w/x <filename>`





Mounting

□ Mount

- To add a filesystem to other filesystem
 - Add you cool-disk FS to you laptop FS

□ How?

- `mount <options> <device> <mount point>`
- `mount -t vfat /dev/sdb1 /mnt/flash`

□ Don't forget the umount

- `umount <mount point>`
- `umount /mnt/flash`

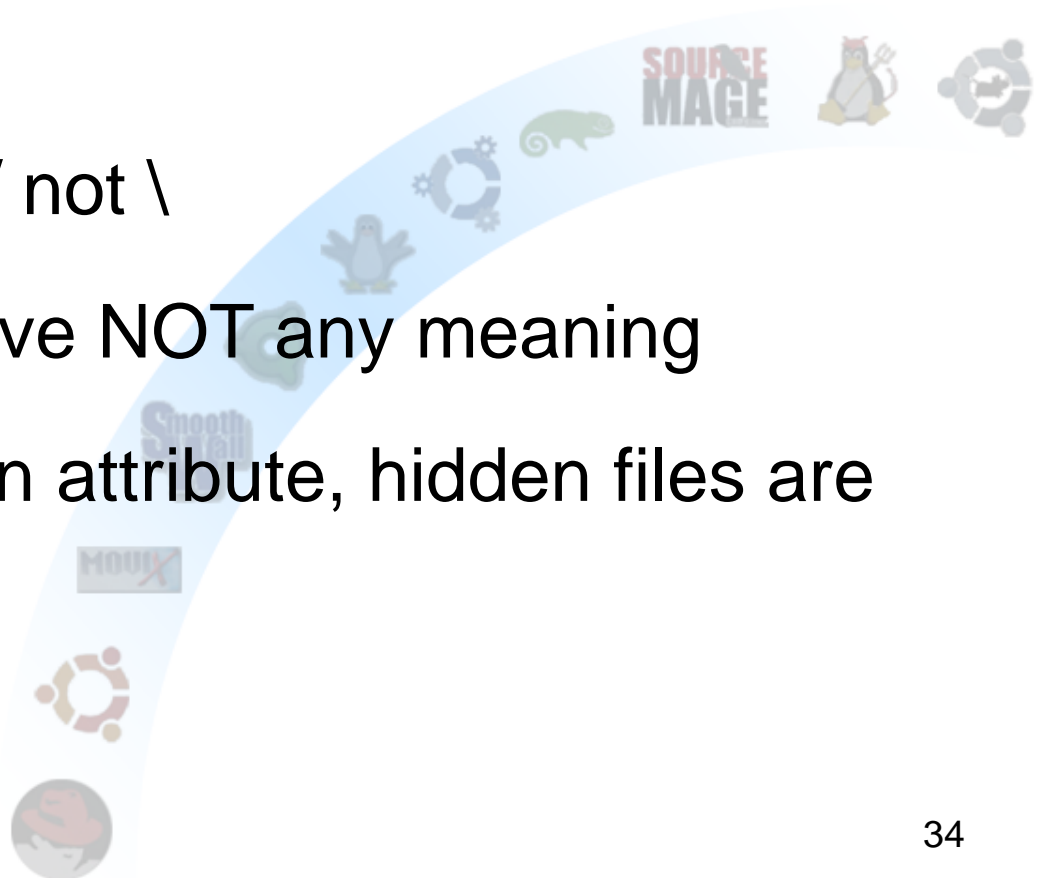




Linux FS vs. Windows FS



- ❑ There is not drive C:, D:
- ❑ Top hierarchy is /
- ❑ Path separator is / not \
- ❑ File extensions have NOT any meaning
- ❑ There is not hidden attribute, hidden files are started by .





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