

Linux File Management System

In Linux, files are well-managed using a file management system. The Linux File Management System manages files in a hierarchical structure, where “/” (slash) is the main directory or root directory (root node in the hierarchy). All other directories come beneath the “/” directory.

In RHEL 7.0, there are nineteen default directories created by the system itself. These nineteen directories are present just under the “/” directory. Below is the list of all 19 directories, and their uses,

Directory	Description
/root	Home directory of root user. In this directory, root user can store its personal files.
/home	It stores home directories of local users. Home directories are assigned to each user separately and no other user can access home directories of other users (Except root user).
/etc	It stores all configuration files of system and services.
/var	It stores variable data such as mails, logs, messages, etc.
/mnt	Standard directory to mount storage device temporary. In mnt, temporary files available up to 30 days.
/media	All removable devices.
/run	Current Running Devices

/lib	Library files information. This directory is actually a soft link of /usr/lib directory.
/lib64	Same as that of lib directory and stores 64 architecture library file information. It is link of /usr/lib64.
/bin	It stores binary executable files. These binary executable files are nothing but the commands. It is a link of /usr/bin directory. (this directory contains commands that can be used by local users)
/sbin	It stores system binary executable files. It is same as bin directory except that only super user has permission to execute commands from sbin. It is also a link of /usr/sbin directory. (This directory contains commands that only root user can use.)
/usr	User related files. Such as documentary files, manual pages, etc. This directory also contain lib, lib64, bin, and sbin directory whose links are available in main directory i.e. in “/” directory.

/opt	This directory is use for optional add-on service. Sometime path selection for environment variable also done from this directory.
/tmp	It stores temporary files. It stores temporary data for 10 days.
/srv	Service information or data.

/sys	System information.
/proc	Processes information. This directory also stores RAM and CPU related information.
/boot	It stores boot loader program and all other boot related files.
/dev	/dev directory stores device information and their block files.