**FILE HIERARCHY**

* /bin - Essential command binaries
* /boot - Static files of boot loader
* /dev - Device files
* /etc - Host specific system configuration
* /home-standard users home directory location
* /lib - Essential shared libraries and kernel modules
* /media - Mount point for removable media
* /lib64-64 bit OS library files
* /mnt - Mount point for mounting a file system temporarily
* /opt - Add-on application software packages
* /proc-processor related information
* /root-root user home directory
* /run- run level details
* /sbin - Essential system binaries
* /srv - Data provided to the services by the system
* /tmp - Temporary files
* /usr - User related information
* /var - Variable data

**/bin**

* Contains binary executables.
* Common Linux commands you need to use in single-user modes are located under this directory.
* Commands used by all the users in the system are located here.
* For example: ps, ls, ping, grep, cp.

**/boot**

* The /boot directory contains static files required to boot the system, such as the Linux kernel.
* These files are essential for the system to boot properly. this contains boot loader files and grub files.

**/dev**

* Contains device files
* The /dev/ directory contains file system entries which represent devices that are attached to the system.
* These files are essential for the system to function properly.

**/etc**

* The /etc/ directory is reserved for configuration files of the local machine.
* ex: user password file and user shell etc.. are located

**/home**

* Home directories for all standard users to store their personal files.
* For example: /home/john, /home/nitika

**/lib**

* Contains library files that supports the binaries located under /bin and /sbin
* Library filenames are either ld\* or lib\*.so.\*

**/media**

* Temporary mount directory for Removable devices or external disks
* ex: pen driver is automatically mounted to media

**/lib64**

* Contains library files that supports the binaries located under /bin and /sbin and 64 bit OS files .

**/mnt**

* The /mnt/ directory is for temporarily mount directory.

**/opt**

* opt stands for optional.
* Contains add-on applications from individual vendors.
* add-on applications should be installed under either /opt/ or /opt/sub-directory.

**/proc**

* Contains information about system process.
* This contains information about running process. For example: /proc/{pid} directory contains information about the process with that particular pid.

**/root**

* only root user has the write privilege under this directory
* Please note that /root is root user’s home directory , which is not same as /.

**/run**

* This is introduced in RHEL7 and it contains details about the run levels.
* Run time environmental files

**/sbin**

* Just like /bin, /sbin also contains binary executables.
* But, the Linux commands located under this directory are used typically by system administrator, for system maintenance.
* For example: iptables, reboot, fdisk, ifconfig, swapon.

**/srv**

* srv stands for service.
* Contains service related data.
* For example, /srv/cvs contains CVS related data.

**/sys**

* The /sys directory utilizes the new sysfs virtual file system specific to 3.10 kernel.
* support for hot pluggable hardware devices provided by 3.10 kernel.

**/tmp**

* Directory that contains temporary files created by system and users.
* Files under this directory are deleted when system is rebooted.

**/usr**

* Contains binaries, libraries, documentation, and source-code for second level programs.

**/var**

* var stands for variable files.
* The files that are expected to grow can be found under this directory.
* This includes system log files (/var/log); packages and database files (/var/lib); emails (/var/mail).