

Linux File System

Linux file system is used for organizing and storing files on storage devices such as hard drives, solid-state drives (SSDs), and other storage media.

The Linux file system provides a hierarchical structure that organizes files into directories and sub-directories

bin : stands for binaries (basic functions are stored here)

sbin :stands for system binaries, used by system administrator and standard user don't have access to use.

boot : it contains everything that operating system needs to boot.

dev: this contain all the devices folder.

etc: all the configurations are stored here.

lib,lib32,lib64: these are where the libraries are stored.

media and mnt(mount): these are used for accessing external storage of the connected device.

opt (optional folder): manually stored software are stored in this folder.

proc: where all sudo files are stored, that contain system processes and resources.

root: root folder for root users. root permissions are used for access.

run: its a tempfs file system (it runs in RAM). everything in this folder will be gone if the system is rebooted.

snap: snap packages are stored

srv: this is a service directory, where service data is stored. this allows better security.

sys: system folder, its a way to interact with the the kernel

tmp: temporary directory, this is where files are stored temporarily by the applications. This folder gets empty when you reboot the system.

usr: this is user application space where applications are installed and documents which used by the user.

var: variable directory, it contains variable data files.

example var crash holds in information about the processes that are crashed.

home: folder where you store your personal files and directories.