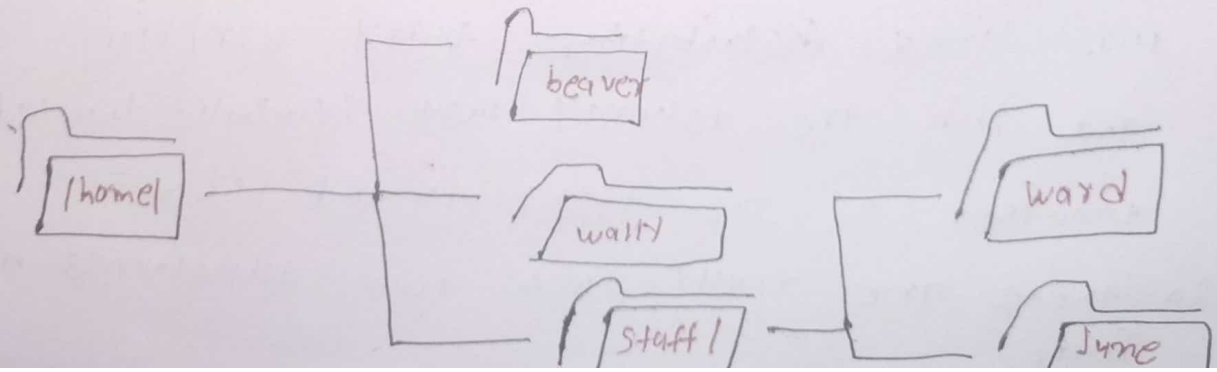
* overview of user Home directories

→ Each user has home directory, usually placed under /home. The /root ("slash-root") directory on morden Linux is no more than the home directory of the root user (or superuser or system administrator account).

→ on multi user system, the /home directory infrastructure may be mounted as a separate file system on its own partition or even exported remotely on a network through NFS.

→ Sometimes, you may group user based on their department or function, you can create subdirectories for each of this groups. For example a school may organize /home with something like the following

/home/faculty/
/home/staff/
/home/students/



* The /bin and /sbin Directories

—> The /bin directory contains executable binaries, essential command used to boot the system or in single user mode and essential commands require by all system users, such as cat, cp, ls, mv, ps and rm.

—> Like wise, the /sbin directory is intended for essential binaries related to system administration, such as fsck and ip. To view a list of the Program types

```
$ ls /bin /sbin
```

—> commands that are not essential for the system to boot or operate in single-user mode are placed in the /usr/bin and usr/sbin.

—> most Linux distributions today usr/bin and /bin are actually just symbolic linked together, as are /usr/sbin and /sbin

-) So there are really just two directories not four.

* The /proc file system

→ certain file system, like the one mounted as /proc are called pseudo-file systems because they have no actual permanent presence anywhere on the disk.

→ The /proc file system contains virtual files that permit viewing constantly changing kernel data.

→ /proc contains files and directories that mimic kernel structures and configuration information.

→ It does not contain real file, but runtime system information.

→ some important entries in /proc are

/proc/cpuinfo
/proc/interrupts
/proc/meminfo
/proc/mounts
/proc/partitions
/proc/versions

→ /proc has subdirectories as well

/proc/<process-ID>
/proc/sys.