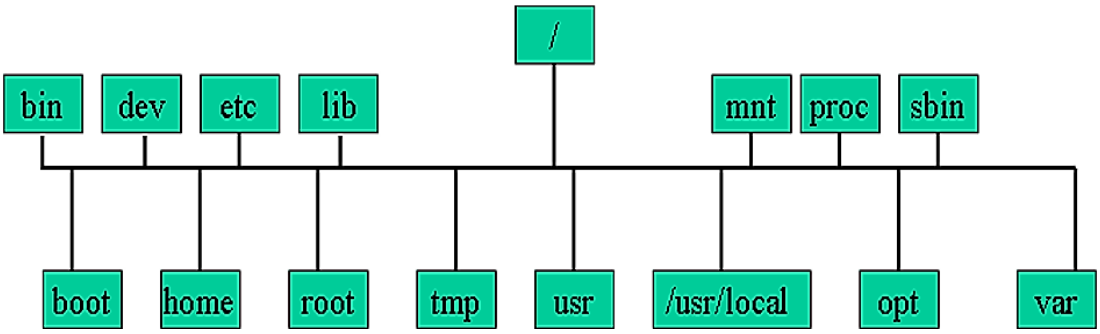
# GETTING STARTED

# WITH

# FILE SYSTEM STRUCTURE

## ➢ FILESYSTEM HIERARCHY STANDARD (FHS):

- Linux uses the FHS structure, which defines the names, locations, and permissions for file types & directories.




- **/ROOT** : Files belonging to the superuser (root). Login prompt is **"#"**.
- **/HOME** : Files belonging to users. The login prompt is **"$"**.
- **/BOOT** : Files needed to boot the system.
  Contains kernel, other files used during system startup.
- **/ETC** : System configuration files.
- **/USR** : Software, Libraries, read-only program data.
- **/BIN** : Used to store binaries (User Commands).
- **/SBIN** : Used to store super binaries (System Commands).
- **/LIB** : Library files for user applications.
- **/VAR** : Variable (Constantly changing) files, such as log files, printer spool. Etc.
- **/TMP** : Temporary files for users and programs. It allows all users to read and write.
- **/DEV** : Device files for system hardware and I/O.
- **/MNT** : Contains the mount points for file systems mounted after the system booted.
- **/OPT** : Optional directory for files and programs.
- **/PROC** : It means virtual file system. These are zero bytes in size, not used for storage. Its main purpose is to provide a file-based interface to hardware, memory, running processes, and other system components.
  /proc/devices, /proc/filesystems, /proc/mounts, /proc/partitions