**File Systems**

**/root:** Root user's home directory.

**/bin:** It contains binary files which are used to execute the command. It will be accessed by all users.

**/sbin:** It contains system binary files which are used to execute the command. It will be executed by super users only.

**/lib:** /bin & /sbin has binaries which uses shared directory which is in this /lib directory. So /lib contains library files.

**/opt:** It is used to install optional software which is not available in distribution repository.

**/boot:** It contains kernel images which are used at the time of booting. So, it contains booting files. grub2: It contains grub.cfg which is used to boot another OS which is installed.

**/etc:** It contains system configuration files. /etc/skel: When a new user account is created, content of this skel file is copied in new user home directory.

**/home:** It contains the home directory of all users.

**/srv:** It is used for servers to keep the temporary data, like NFS server.

**/media:** It is used to support the temporary automatic mounts of removable device like pen drive, cd etc.

**/mnt:** It is used to mount the file systems. Like ISO image, pen drive etc to copy its files if require. We can mount it on temporary or permanent basis.

**/tmp:** It contains users files on temporary basis. It is shared directory for all users. There is letter "t" at last in tmp directory permission which indicates sticky permission i.e no user can remove other user's file.

**/dev:** It contains the details of devices. /dev/null: We can write data in this file, but can't read.

**/proc:** It contains process related information files which are available directly from kernel. Ex- cpuinfo

**/var:** It contains variables like logs.

**/data:** It will show if linux is hosted in cloud service like AWS, Azure etc.