LINUX FILE DIRECTORY SYSTEM

bin - directory contains user executable files.

boot - Contains the static boot loader and kernel executable and configuration files required to boot a Linux computer.

dev : Contains device files, which represent hardware devices in the system.

etc : Contains configuration files for the system and applications.

home : Home directory storage for user files. Each user has a subdirectory in /home.

lib : Contains shared library files that are required to boot the system.

media : A place to mount external removable media devices such as USB thumb drives that may be connected to the host.

mnt : A temporary mount point for regular filesystems (as in not removable media) that can be used while the administrator is repairing or working on a filesystem

opt : Optional files

root : It is the home directory for the root user.

sbin : System binary files. These are executables used for system administration.

tmp : Temporary directory. Used by the operating system and many programs to store temporary files

usr : Contains user applications and files, such as libraries, documentation, and executables.

var : Variable data files are stored here. This can include things like log files, MySQL, and other database files, web server data files, email inboxes, and much more.