

/ directory, commonly referred to as the root. All files and directories in a Linux system originate from this root.

/bin contains essential binary executables that are required for the system to function

/boot holds all files necessary for booting the system, including the Linux kernel and bootloader

/dev is a special directory that contains device files

/etc houses all the global configuration files and startup scripts for the system and installed applications.

/home is the personal space allocated to each user. Each user gets their own subdirectory under /home

/var holds variable data like system logs, mail, print spool files, and caches. The content here is expected to grow in size over time.

/tmp is used to store temporary files created by system and user processes. These files are typically deleted on reboot.

/lost+found It stores recovered files that were orphaned due to improper shutdown or file system corruption.