1. **/ (Root) :** Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy. Every single file and directory starts from the root directory.
2. **/bin :** Essential command binaries that need to be available in single user mode.
3. **/boot :** Boot loader files.
4. **/dev :** Essential device files.
5. **/etc :** Host-specific system-wide configuration files.
6. **/home :** Users’ home directories, containing saved files. Home directories for all users to store their personal files
7. **/lib :** Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin/ and /sbin/
8. **/mnt :** Temporarily mounted filesystems.
9. **/opt :** Optional application software packages.
10. **/proc :** Contains information about system process.
11. **/sbin :** Essential system binaries, e.g., fsck, init, route.
12. **/srv :** Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web servers, data offered by FTP servers, and repositories for version control systems. srv stands for service.
13. **/tmp :** Temporary files. Often not preserved between system reboots, and may be severely size restricted.
14. **/usr :** Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)user utilities and applications.