

File System Cheat Sheet

Directory	Purpose
/	The Very Top (Root) of The File Tree. Holds Everything else.
/bin	Stores Common Linux user command bin aries. e.g date, cat, cal commands are in here.
/boot	Bootable linux Kernel and bootloader config files
/dev	Files representing dev ices. tty=terminal, fd=floppydisk, (sd or hd) = harddisks, ram=RAM, cd=CD-ROM
/etc	Administrative Configuration files. The format for many of these configuration can be found in section 5 of the Linux Manual.
/home	Where the home directories for regular users are stored. For example, mine is at /home/ziyad
/media	Unlike /dev, /media is usually where removable media (USB sticks, external hard drives etc.) are mounted.
/lib	Contains shared lib raries needed by applications in /bin and /sbin to boot the system.
/mnt	A place to mount external devices. This can still be used but has been superseded by /media
/misc	A directory used to sometimes automount filesystems on request.
/opt	Directory Structure used to store additional (i.e opt ional) software
/proc	Information about System Resources
/root	The home folder for the root user aka the superuser (similar to the administrator on Windows)
/sbin	Contains administrative commands (bin aries) for the root (s uper) user.
/tmp	Contains temp orary files used by running applications.
/usr	Contains files pertaining to users that in theory don't change after installation.
/var	Contains directories of var iable data that could be used by various applications. System log files are usually found here.