

1.1 GNU / Linux Directories

DIRECTORIES	CONTENTS	EXAMPLES
/bin	Executables are stored at user level	
/sbin	Same as the bin but it is for the Super user	
/usr	For files that are system-wide compatible	
/usr/bin	Contains the binaries of development package unpacked	
/usr/sbin	Link to sbin	
/usr/src		
/etc	Store files of setting	
/etc/skel	Template to create users	
/root	User personal folder root	
/home	Standard user folder	
/lib	Contains all helpful library files used by the system.	
/media	Contains subdirectories which is CDROM, USB a mount point	
/tmp	Save temporary files	
/lots+found	Store directories deleted by dsck	
/proc	Contains INFORMATION about the processes that are running but you find in ram memory	
/dev	Definitions of all devices we have in the system	
/dev/null	It get rid of standard out, standard error, or both.	

2.1 Directories a Windows:

1. Windows is installed: C:
2. System Folder: C:/Windows/System32
3. Program Files Folder: C:/Program Files
4. Shared Program Data: C:/Program Files/ Common Files
5. Folder where the Sources are installed: C:/Windows/Fonts
6. Programs that start with Windows:
C:/ProgramData/Microsoft/Windows/StartMenu/Programs/StartUp
7. User Profile Folder: C:/Users/Usuario