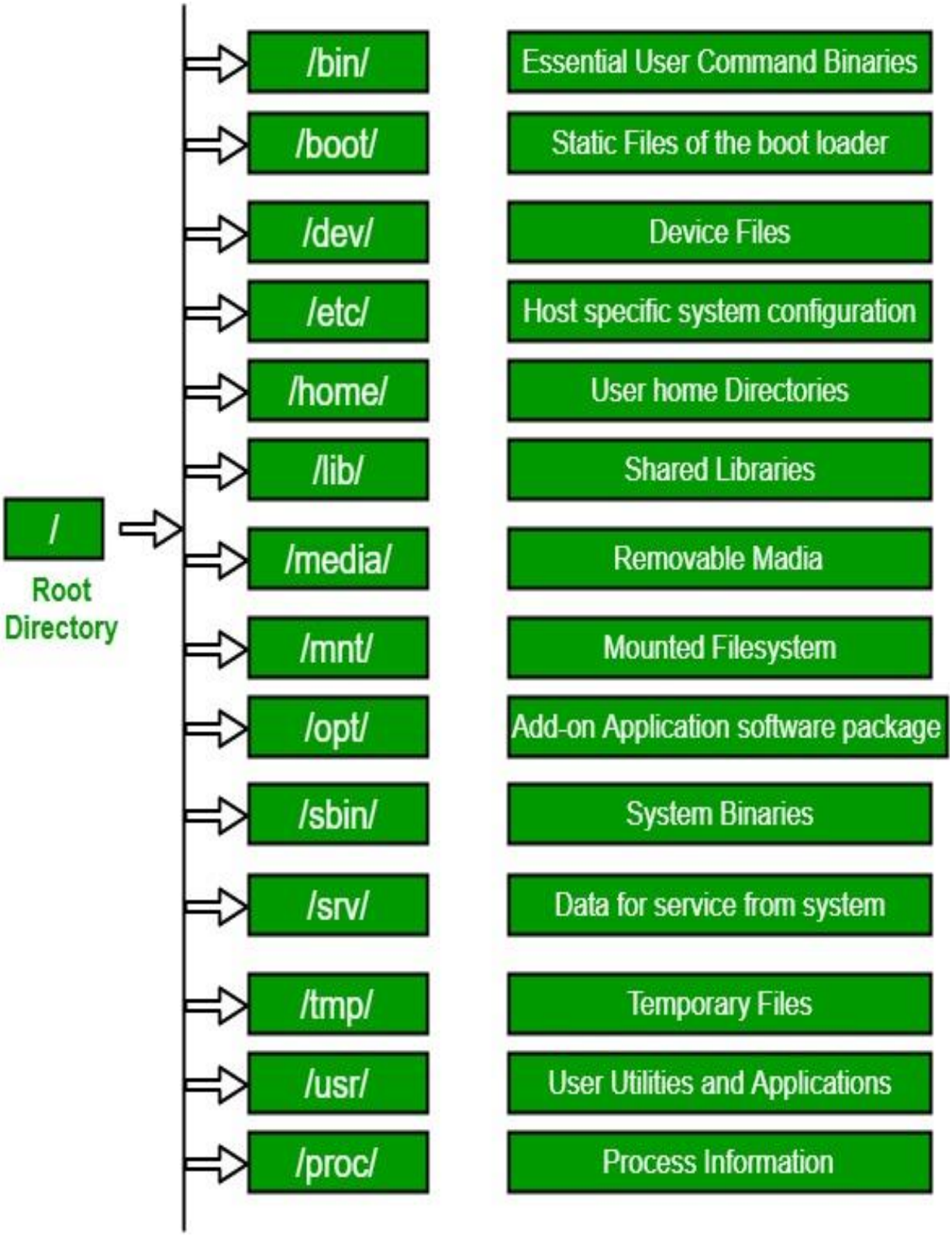
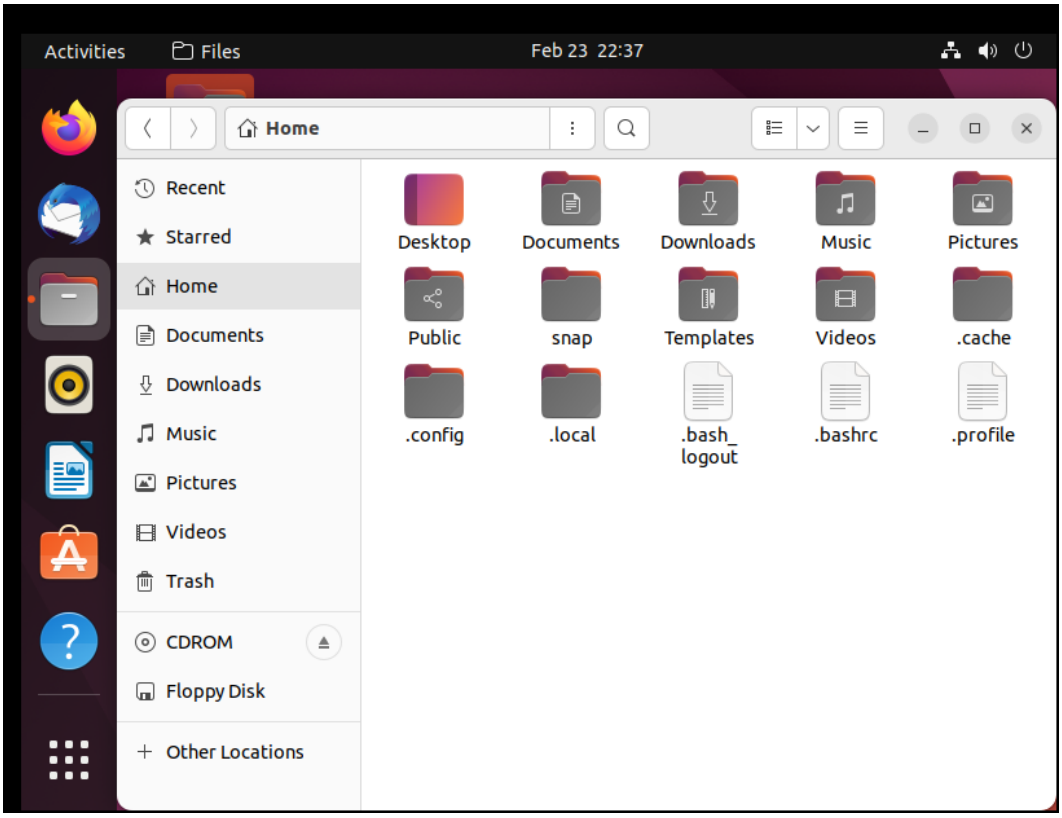
Linux Partitions or Linux Folder structure.

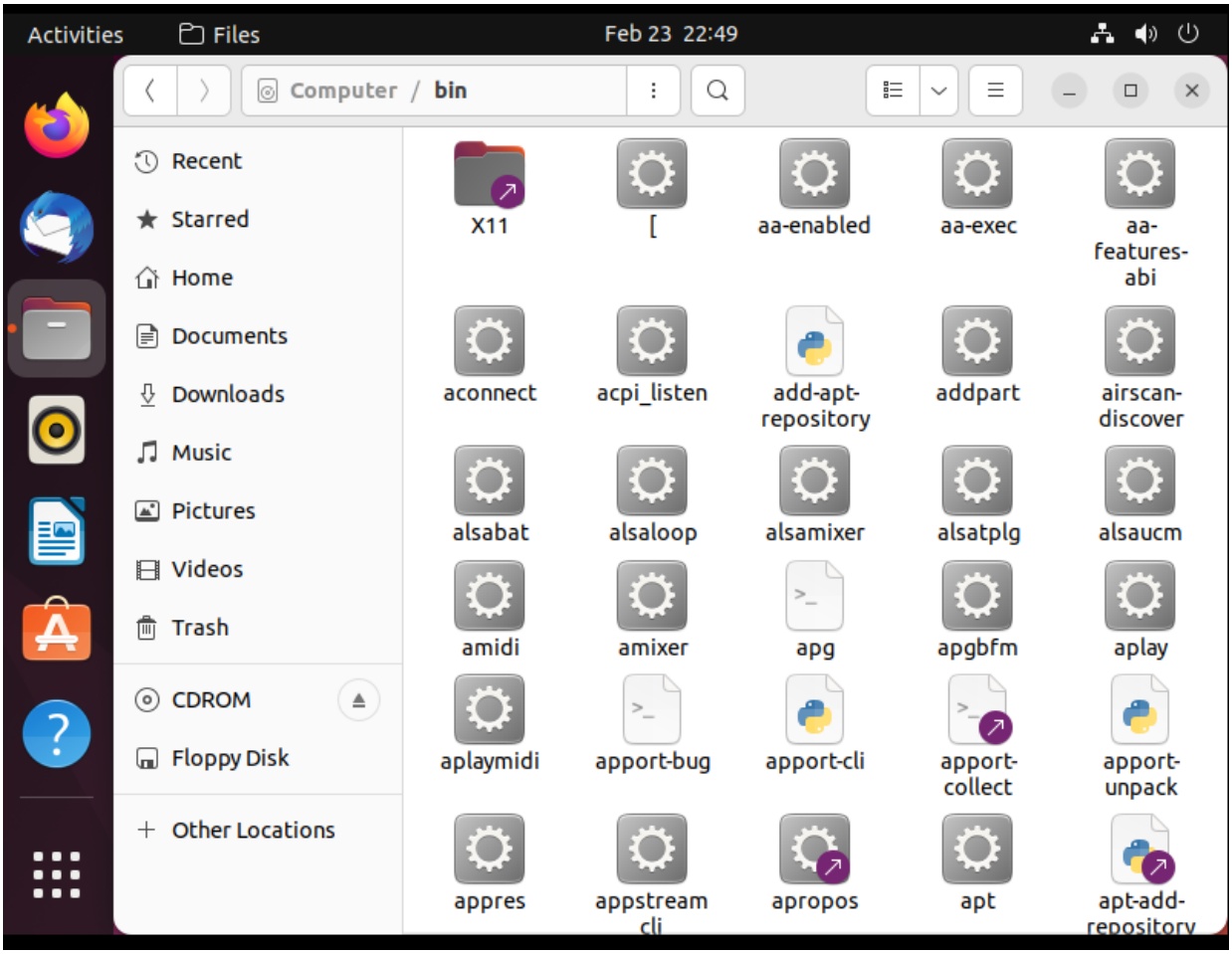


1./ (Root):

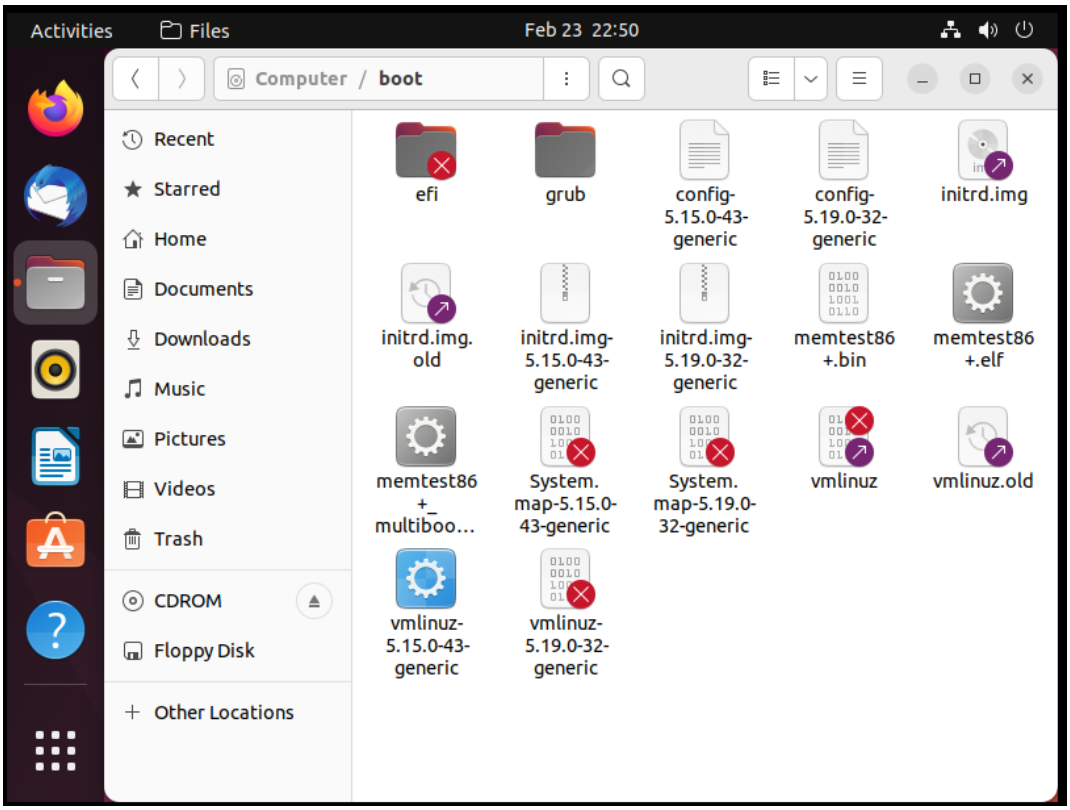
This is the root directory of the Linux file system.
Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy.
Every single file and directory starts from the root directory
The only root user has the right to write under this directory
/root is the root user's home directory, which is not the same as /



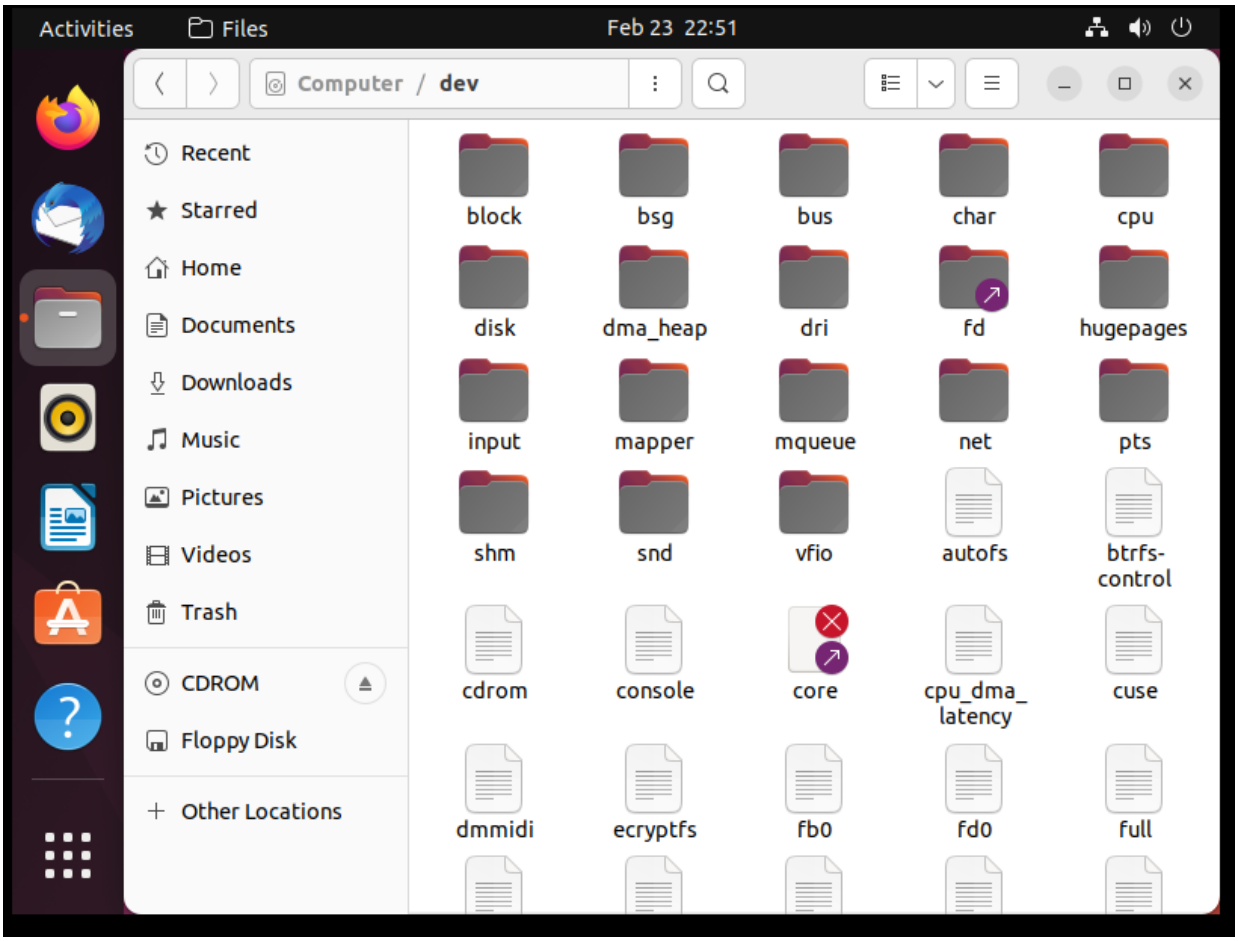
2./bin: This directory contains essential system binaries that are used by all users.
Essential command binaries that need to be available in single-user mode; for all users, e.g., cat, ls, cp.
Contains binary executables
Common linux commands you need to use in single-user modes are located under this directory.
Commands used by all the users of the system are located here e.g. ps, ls, ping, grep, cp



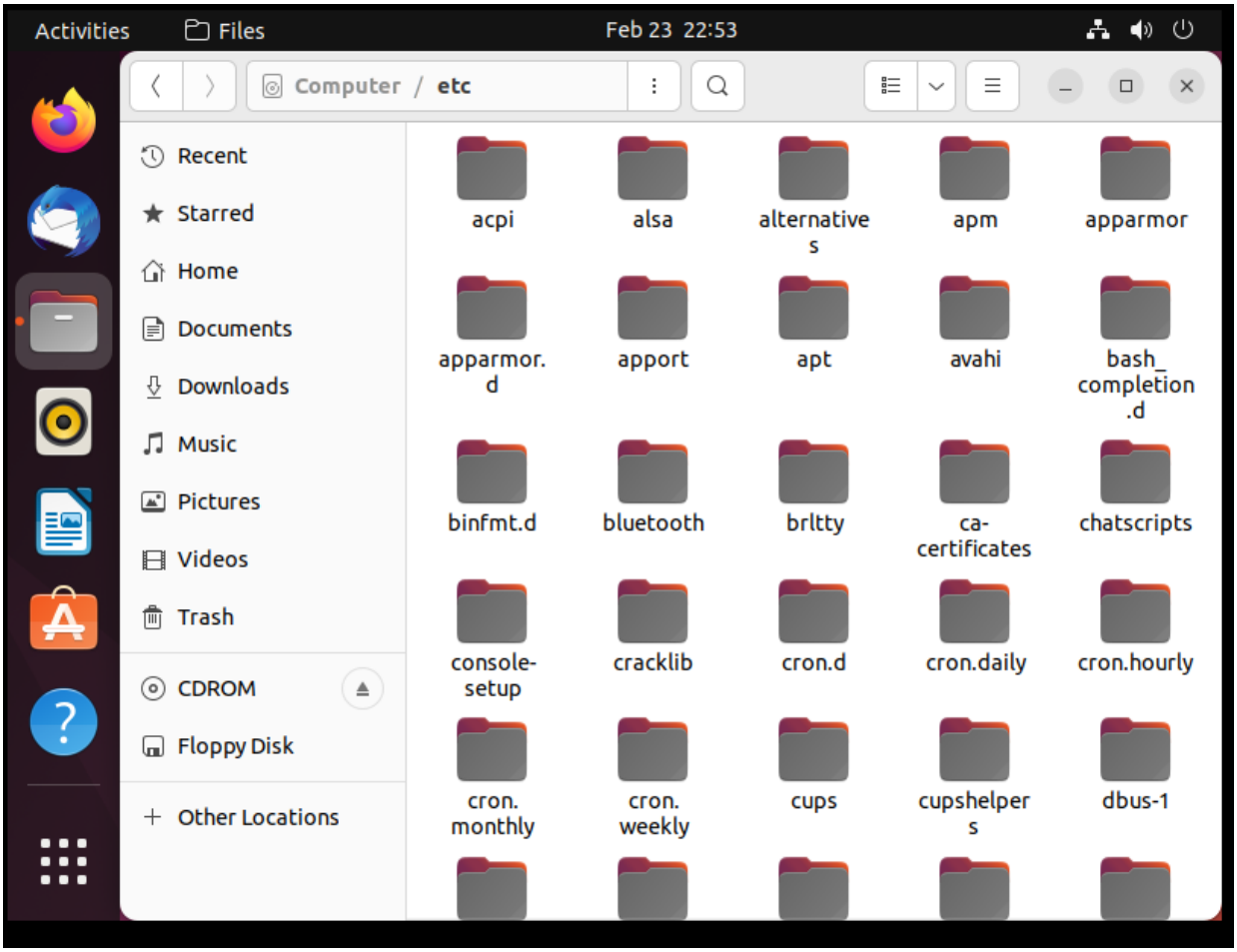
3./boot: This directory contains files needed for booting the system, such as the Linux kernel. Boot loader files, e.g., kernels, initrd.
Kernel initrd, vmlinux, grub files are located under /boot
Example: initrd.img-2.6.32–24-generic, vmlinuz-2.6.32–24-generic



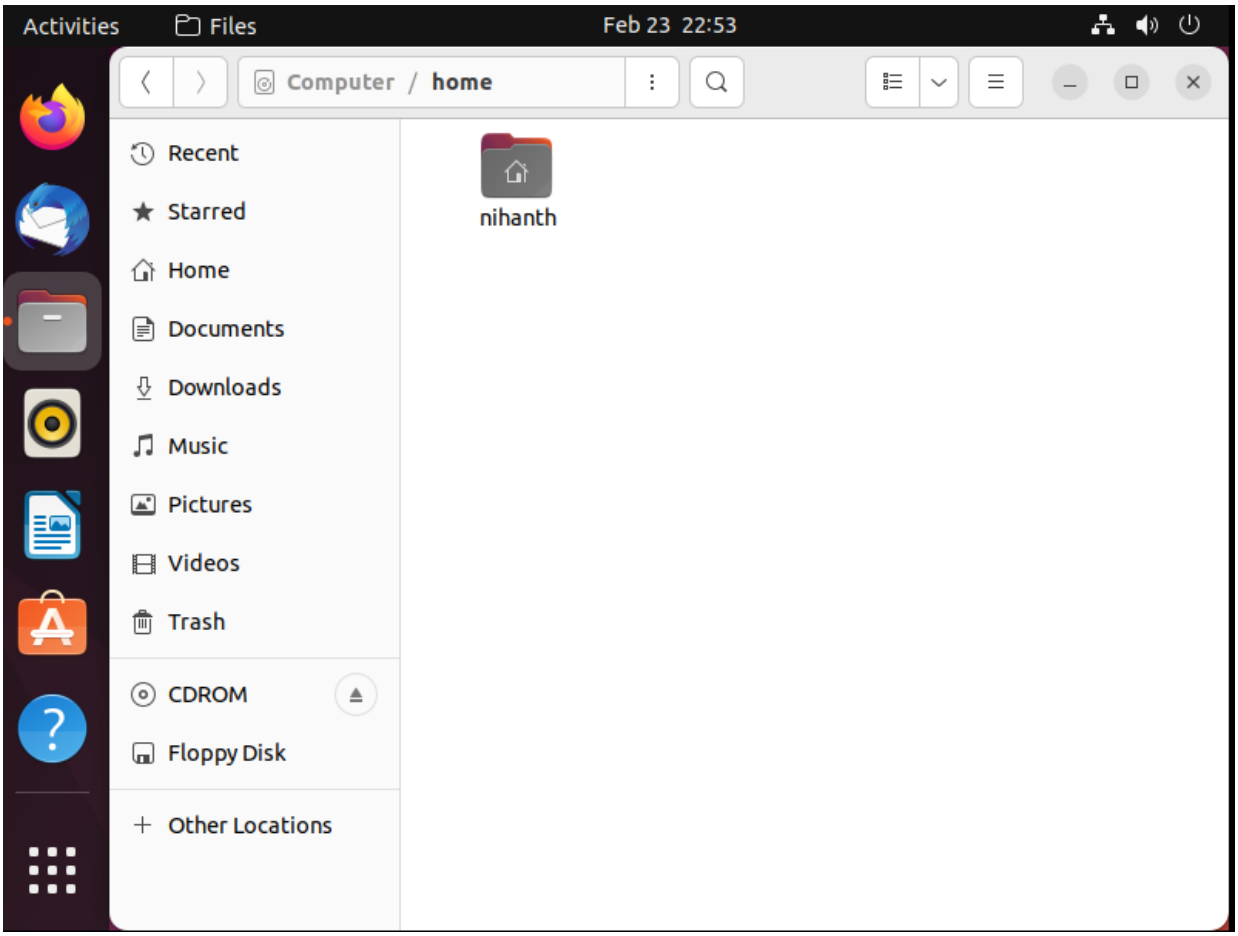
4./dev: This directory contains device files that represent hardware devices on the system.
Essential device files, e.g., /dev/null.
These include terminal devices, USB, or any device attached to the system.
Example: /dev/tty1, /dev/usbmon0



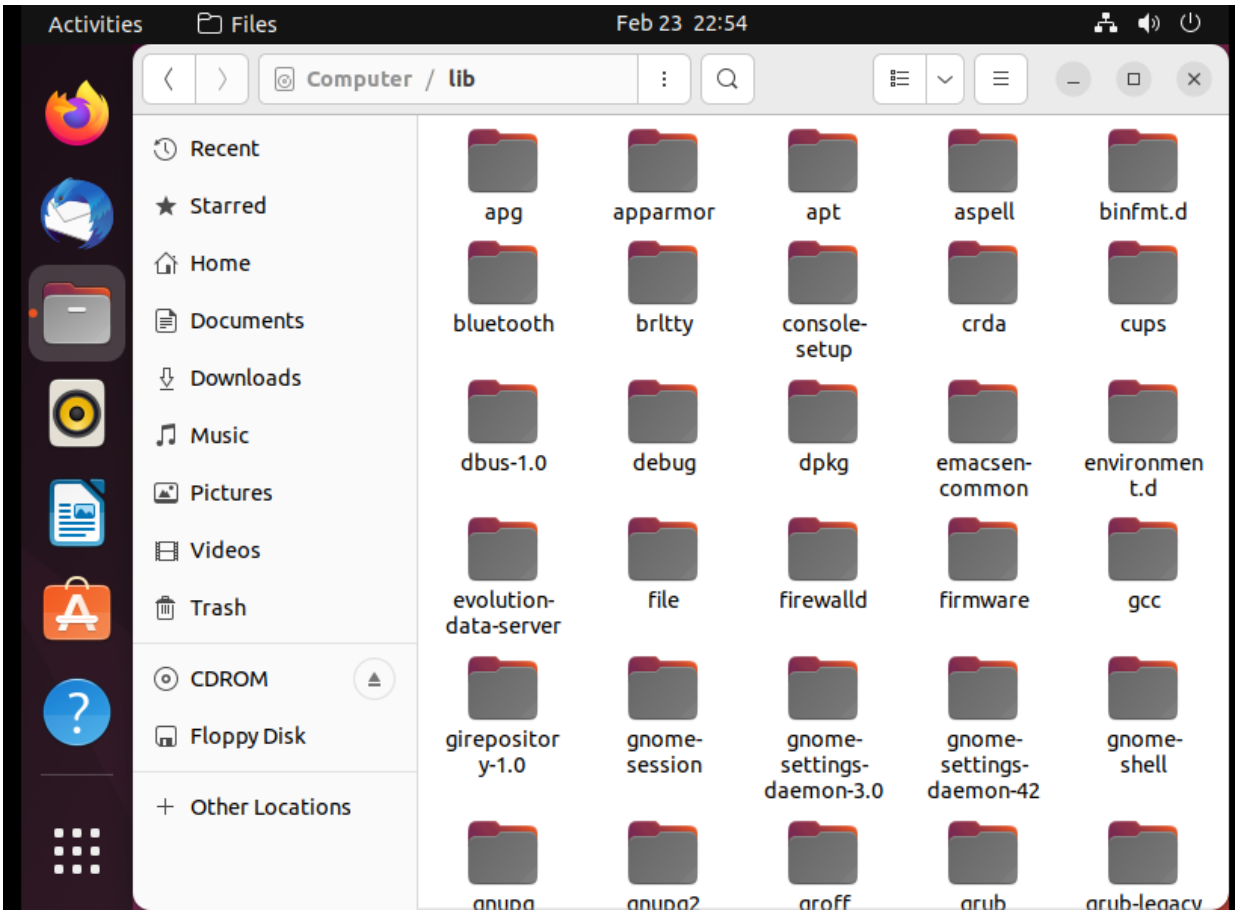
5./etc: This directory contains system configuration files that are used by various applications.
Host-specific system-wide configuration files.
Contains configuration files required by all programs.
This also contains startup and shutdown shell scripts used to start/stop individual programs.
Example: /etc/resolv.conf, /etc/logrotate.conf.



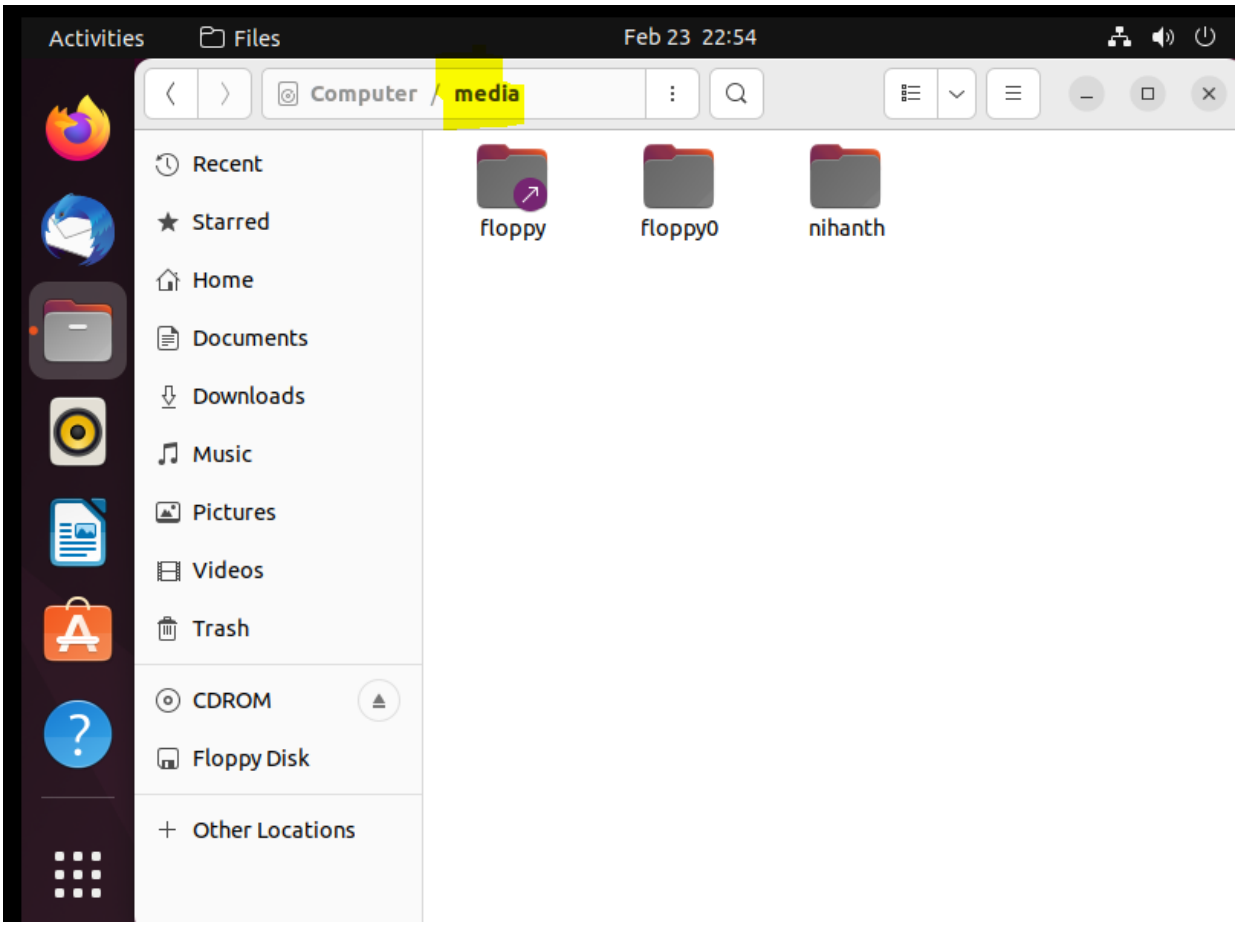
6./home: This directory contains home directories for regular users.
Users' home directories contain saved files, personal settings, etc.
Home directories for all users to store their personal files.
example: /home/kishlay, /home/kv



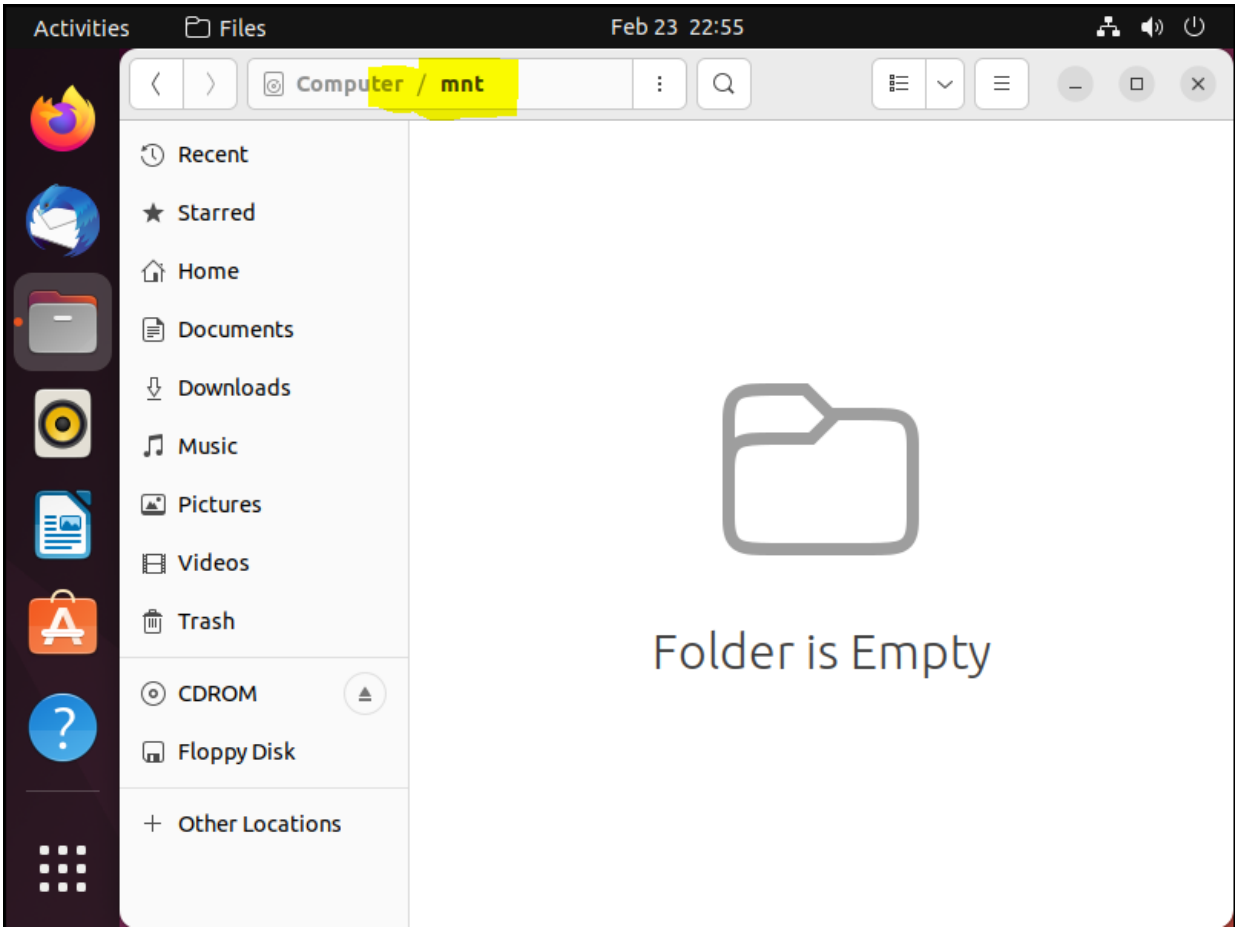
7./lib: This directory contains shared libraries that are used by system programs.
Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin/ and /sbin/.
Library filenames are either ld* or lib*.so.*
Example: ld-2.11.1.so, libncurses.so.5.7



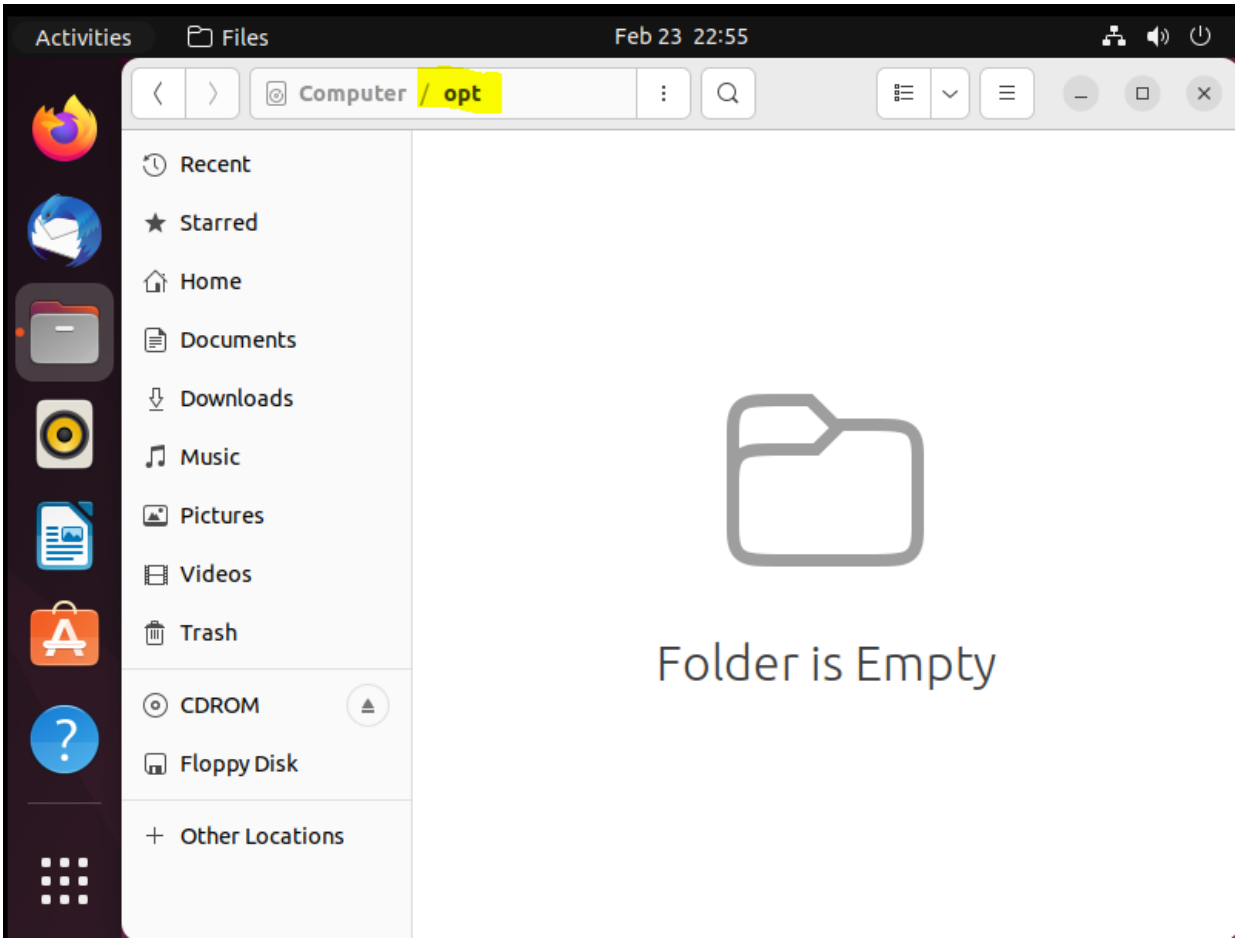
8./media: This directory contains mount points for removable media devices such as USB drives.
Mount points for removable media such as CD-ROMs
Temporary mount directory for removable devices.
Examples, /media/cdrom for CD-ROM; /media/floppy for floppy drives; /media/cdrecorder for CD writer



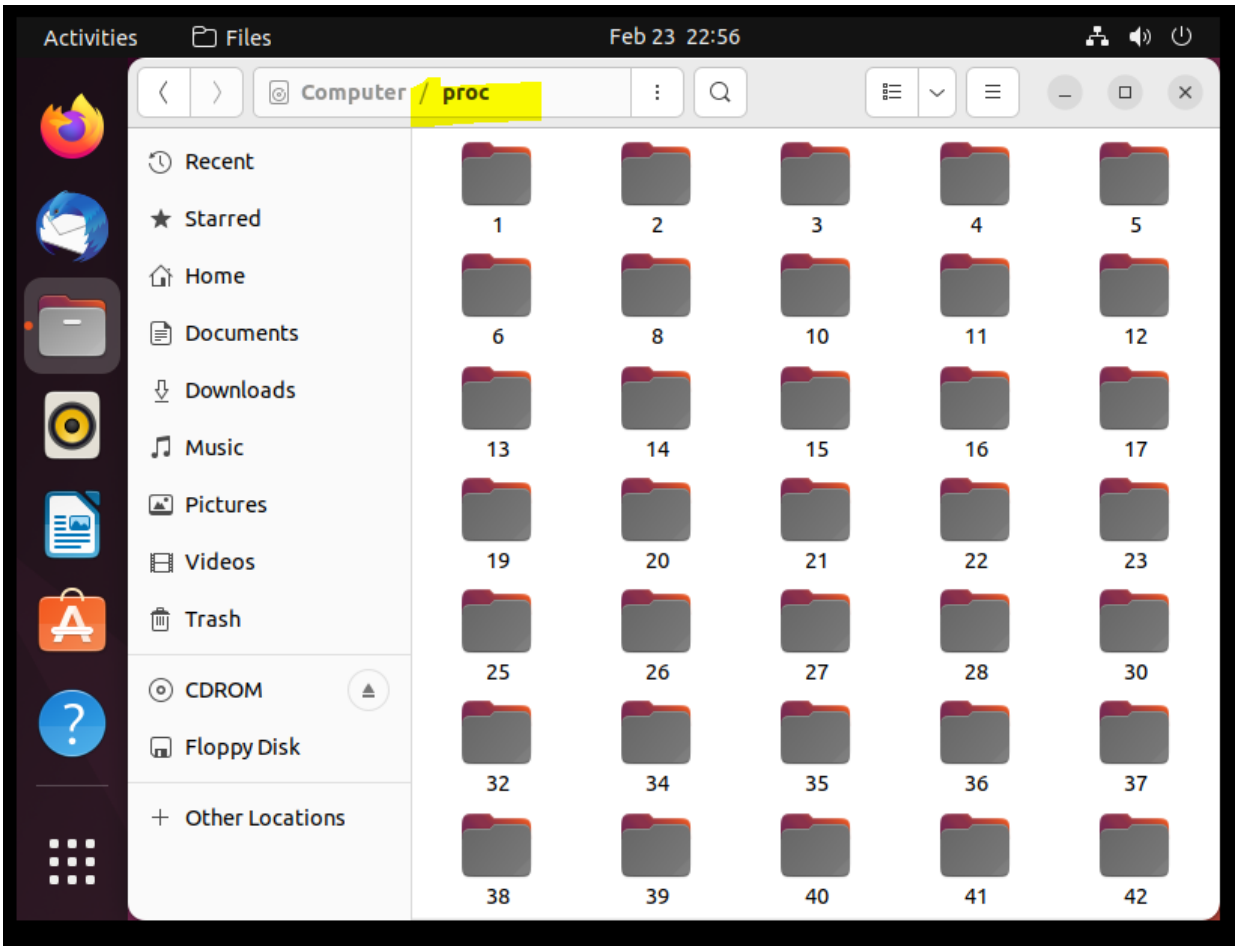
9./mnt: This directory is used as a temporary mount point for file systems.
Temporarily mounted filesystems.
Temporary mount directory where sysadmins can mount filesystems.



10/opt: This directory contains add-on software packages that are not part of the default installation.
Optional application software packages.
Contains add-on applications from individual vendors.
Add-on applications should be installed under either /opt/ or /opt/ sub-directory.



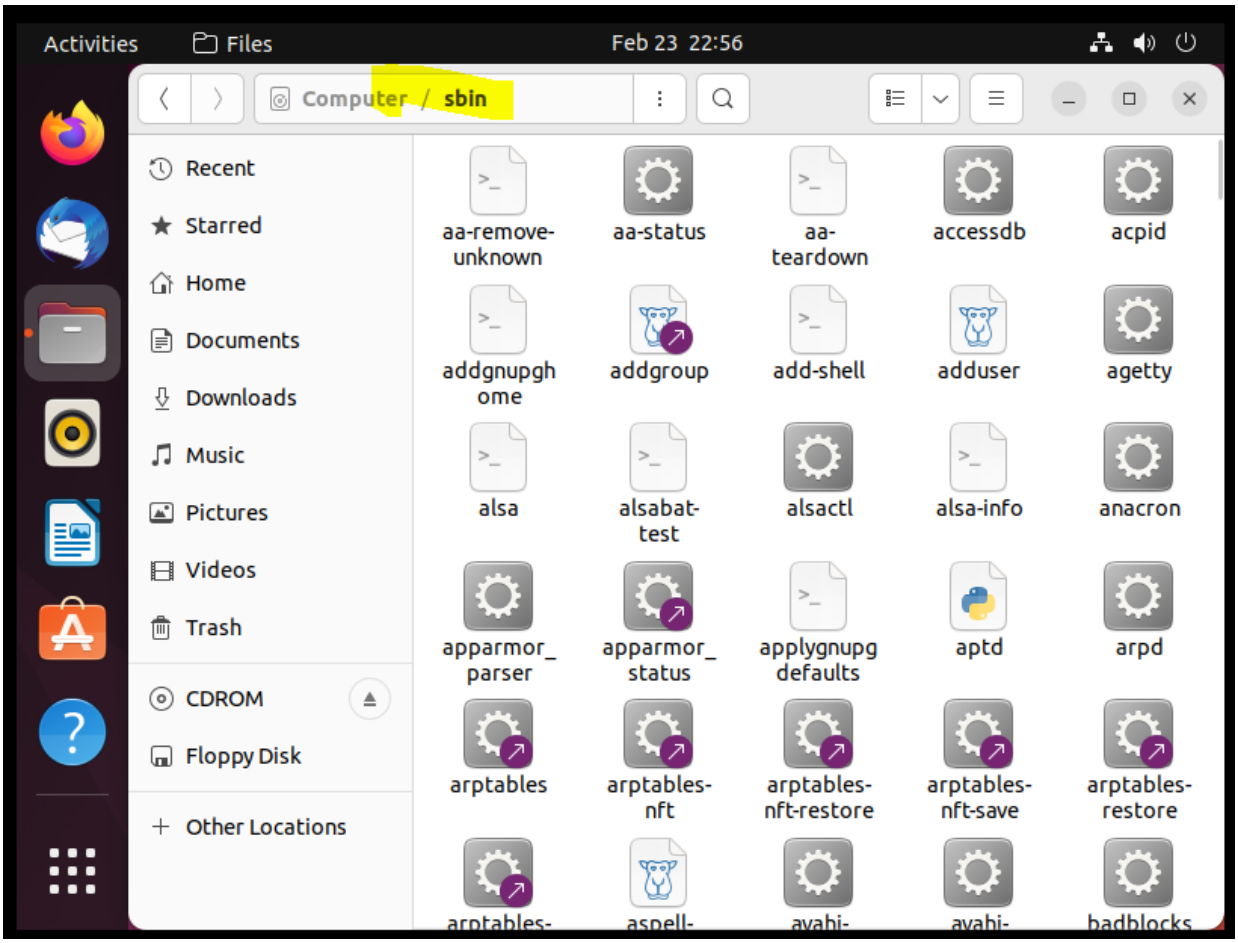
11./proc: This directory contains system information that is dynamically generated by the kernel.
Virtual filesystem providing process and kernel information as files. In Linux, corresponds to a procs mount. Generally automatically generated and populated by the system, on the fly. Contains information about the system process.
This is a pseudo filesystem containing information about the running processes. For example, the/proc/{pid} directory contains information about the process with that particular pid.
This is a virtual filesystem with text information about system resources. For example: /proc/uptime



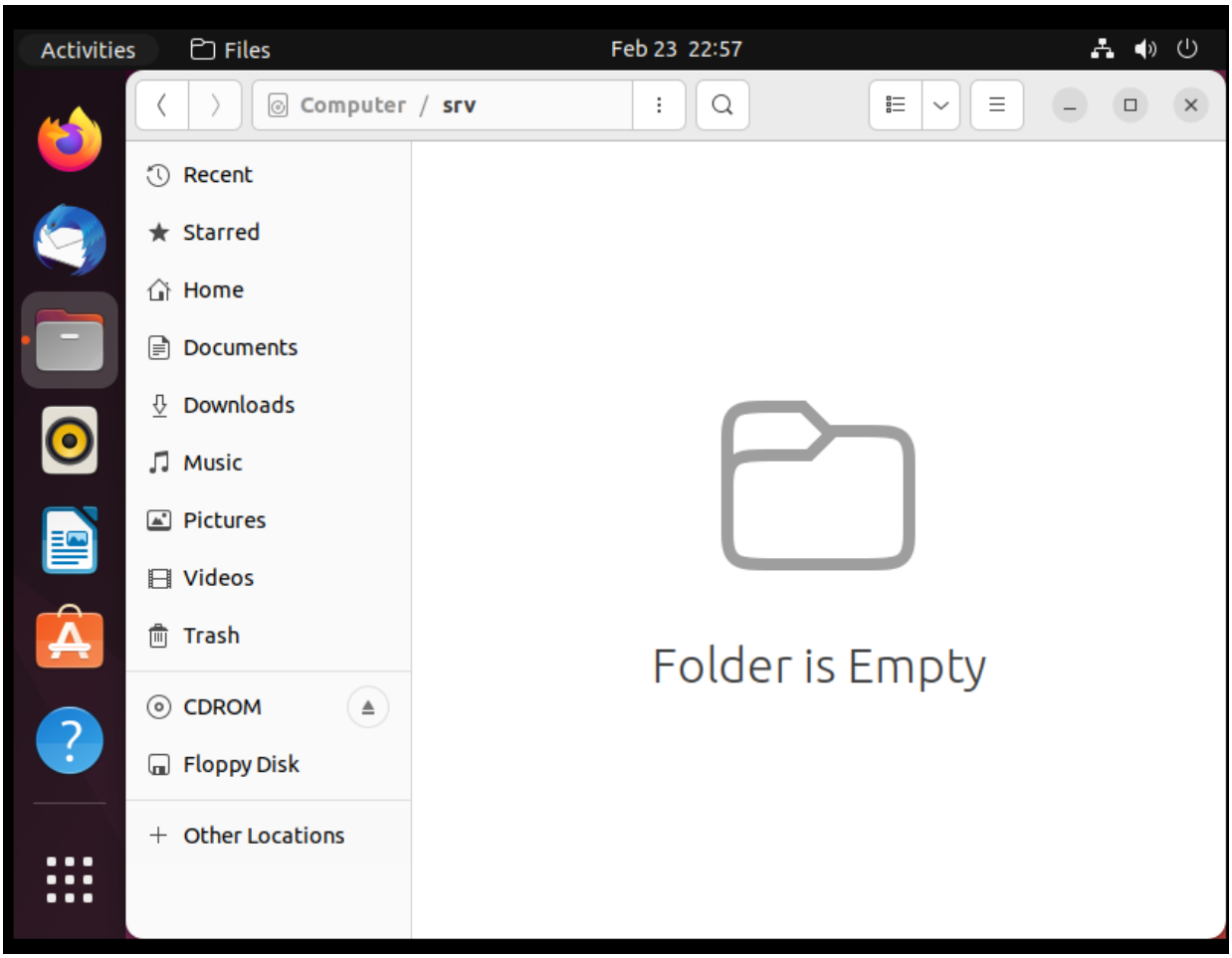
12./root: This is the home directory for the root user.

13./run: This directory contains runtime files that are used by system services.

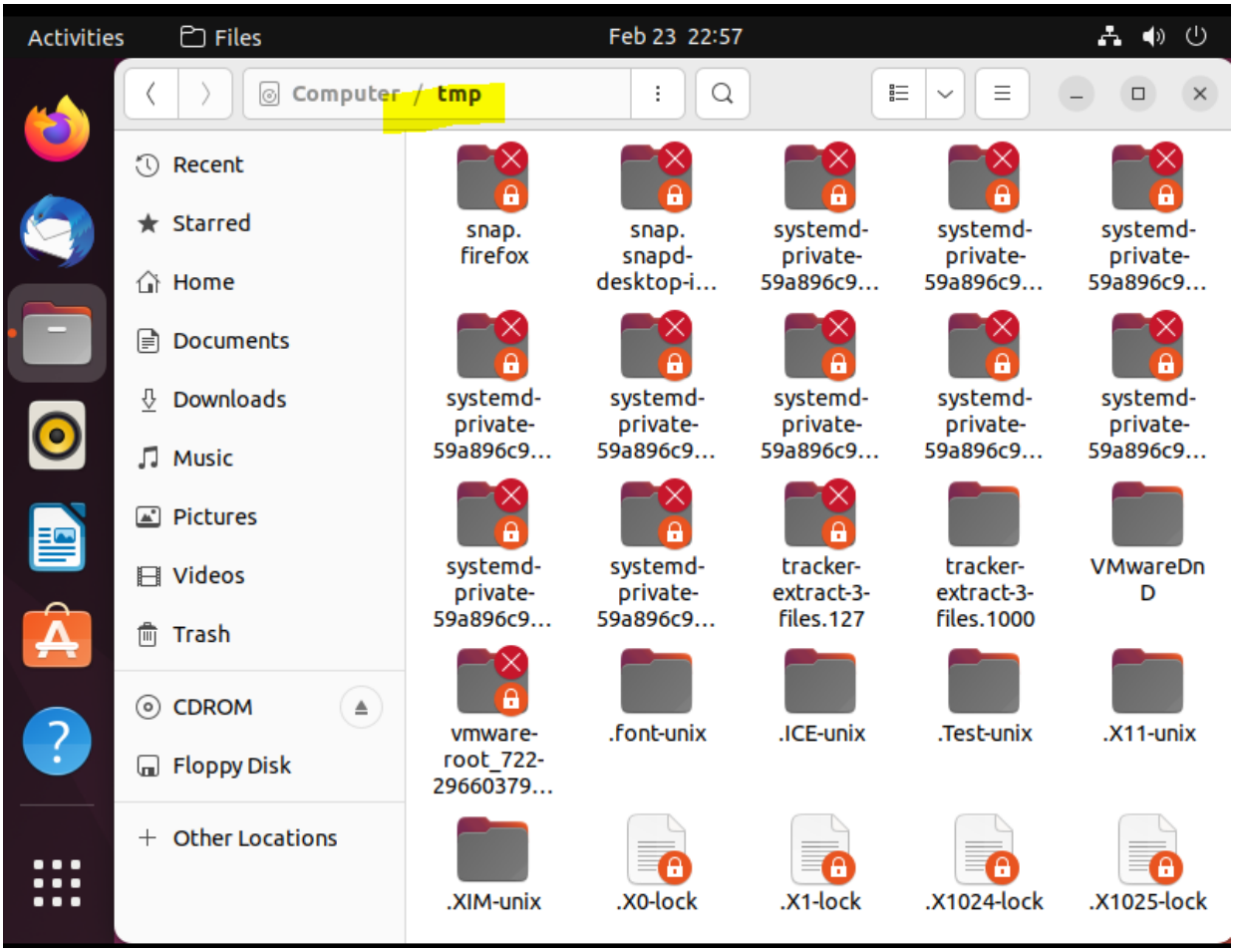
14./sbin: This directory contains system binaries that are used for system administration tasks.
Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin/ and /sbin/.
Library filenames are either ld* or lib*.so.*
Example: ld-2.11.1.so, libncurses.so.5.7



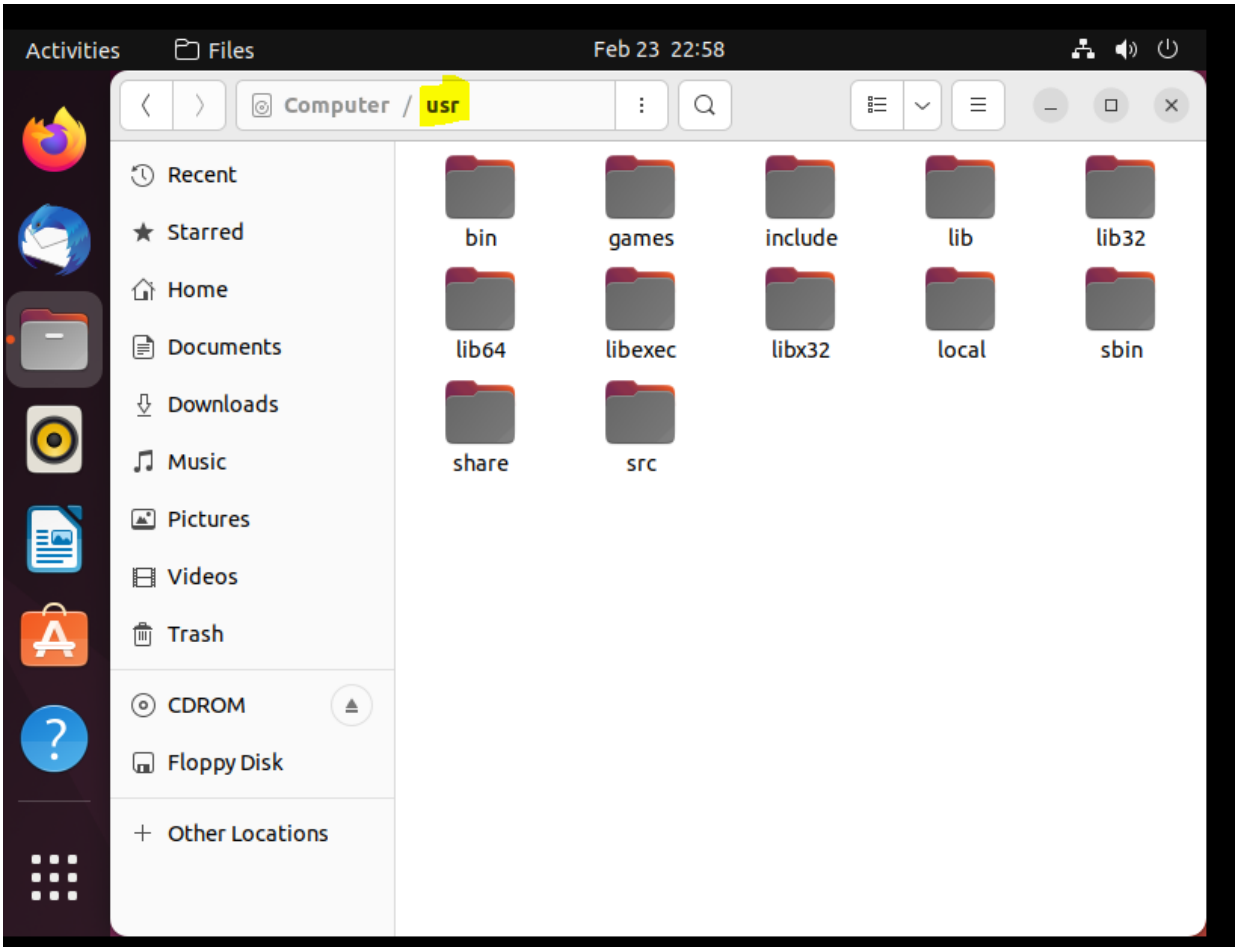
15./srv: This directory contains data for services provided by the system.
Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web servers, data offered by FTP servers, and repositories for version control systems.
srv stands for service.
Contains server-specific services-related data.
For example, /srv/cvs contains CVS-related data.



16./tmp: This directory is used for temporary files.
Temporary files. Often not preserved between system reboots, and may be severely size restricted.
The directory that contains temporary files created by the system and users.
Files under this directory are deleted when the system is rebooted.



17./usr: This directory contains user programs, libraries, and documentation.
Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)user utilities and applications.
Contains binaries, libraries, documentation, and source code for second-level programs.
/usr/bin contains binary files for user programs. If you can't find a user binary under /bin, look under /usr/bin. For example: at, awk, cc, less, scp
/usr/sbin contains binary files for system administrators. If you can't find a system binary under /bin, look under /usr/sbin. For example atd, cron, sshd, useradd, userdel
/usr/lib contains libraries for /usr/bin and /usr/sbin
/usr/local contains users programs that you install from the source. For example, when you install apache from the source, it goes under /usr/local/apache2
/usr/src holds the Linux kernel sources, header files, and documentation
/var: This directory contains variable data such as logs, spool files, and temporary files.



Source: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/linux-file-hierarchy-structure/