

# Linux – File System Cheat Sheet –



File System	Details
<b>/</b>	root directory, first or top-most directory in a hierarchy.
<b>/boot</b>	Bootloader config files for OS and Linux Kernel.
<b>/bin</b>	Contains user binaries, executable files and common commands that are used by all the users, like cat, cp, cd, ls, etc.
<b>/etc</b>	Contains nearly all of the configuration files for the various programs on a Linux system.
<b>/home</b>	Directory for a particular user of the system and consists of individual files, users like tomcat, apache, etc.
<b>/opt</b>	Reserved for the installation of add-on application software packages.
<b>/lib</b>	Contains those shared library images needed to boot the system and run the commands in the root filesystem, i.e.. by binaries in /bin and /sbin
<b>/sbin</b>	Directory contains binaries that are essential to the working of the system and for root user.
<b>/var</b>	Variable data files which includes spool directories and files, administrative and logging data, and transient and temporary files and system log files.



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<b>/tmp</b>	Contains temporary files used by running applications.
<b>/usr</b>	A directory where the home directories of the users were placed.
<b>/root</b>	Home directory for root user.
<b>/dev</b>	Location of special or device files. Devices like tty=terminal, fd=floppydisk, ram=RAM, cd=CD-ROM, usb=USB devices, hd=harddisk, sd=SCSI devices.
<b>/proc</b>	Numbered directories which represent processes and files contain system information such as memory (meminfo), CPU information (cpuinfo), and available filesystems.
<b>/media</b>	Contains subdirectories where removable media devices (like external HDDs, SSDs, etc.) are mounted.
<b>/mnt</b>	Intended for mount points to removable or temporary files storage. This can still be used but has been superseded by /media
<b>/misc</b>	Automatically mounting directories on removable devices (such as Zip drives) and remote directories (such as NFS shares).

