In a typical Laravel project, the folders serve different purposes and organize various components of the application. Here's a description of each of the folders:

**1. app:** The `app` folder contains the core application code. It includes the models, controllers, and other PHP classes that define the business logic and behavior of your application.

**2. bootstrap:** The `bootstrap` folder contains the necessary files for bootstrapping and initializing the Laravel framework. It includes the `app.php` file, which sets up the application environment and loads the necessary service providers.

**3. config:** The `config` folder holds all the configuration files for your Laravel application. It includes files for various settings such as database connections, application settings, cache configuration, and more. You can modify these files to configure your application according to your needs.

**4. database:** The `database` folder contains files related to database migrations and seeders. The `migrations` subfolder is used to create and modify database tables using code. The `seeders` subfolder is used to populate the database with test or dummy data.

**5. public:** The `public` folder is the web server's document root or the entry point of your application. It contains the `index.php` file, which serves as the front controller for all HTTP requests. This folder also includes publicly accessible assets like CSS, JavaScript, and image files.

**6. resources:** The `resources` folder stores the non-PHP resources used in your application, such as views, language files, and asset files like CSS, JavaScript, and images. The `views` subfolder contains the Blade templates that define the HTML structure and presentation of your application's user interfaces.

**7. routes:** The `routes` folder contains all the route definitions for your application. It includes the `web.php` file, which defines routes for web-based interactions, and the `api.php` file, which defines routes for API endpoints. You can also create additional route files for specific purposes.

**8. storage:** The `storage` folder is used to store various files generated by your application. It includes subfolders for logs, cached views, uploaded files, and other temporary or persistent storage needs. It's important to ensure that the storage folder is writable by the web server.

**9. tests:** The `tests` folder is where you can write automated tests for your Laravel application. It includes subfolders for unit tests, feature tests, and browser tests. You can use testing frameworks like PHPUnit and Laravel Dusk to write and execute tests to ensure the correctness of your application.

**10. Vendor:** The `vendor` folder contains all the dependencies installed via Composer, Laravel's package manager. It includes all the third-party libraries and packages used by your application. This folder is automatically generated and managed by Composer, so you generally don't need to modify its contents.

These folders provide a structured way to organize different aspects of a Laravel project, making it easier to develop, maintain, and scale the application.