

Linux Directory

/	- The root directory
/bin	- Essential user binary (programs); files within bin ensures the system will have important utilities
/boot	- contains files needed to boot the system
/dev	- Device files; e.g. /dev/random produces random numbers. /dev/null is a special device that produce no output
/etc	- System wide configuration files; can be edited by text editor;
/home	- it's the freakin' home folder. Duh!
/lib	- Essential shared libraries
/lost+found	- Recovered files
/media	- this is where the removable media (such as CD/ USB) will be available
/opt	- optional packages; contains directory for optional software packages
/root	- home directory of root user; different from '/', which is a system root directory
/run	- Application state files; e.g. files with socket and process IDs
/sbin	- System binary; consists of binaries that are intended to be run by root user
/tmp	- Temporary files; temp files that will eventually be deleted by applications or system

/usr

- User binaries and Read only data; contains all applications and files used by users;
 - /usr/bin → non-essential applications
 - /usr/sbin → non-essential system administration binaries
 - /usr/lib → libraries for each application

/var

- Variable data files; writeable counterpart for /usr; e.g. log files written to /usr are written to /var.