

## Path Description

/ The top-level directory is the root filesystem and contains all of the files required to boot the operating system before other filesystems are mounted as well as the files required to boot the other filesystems. After boot, all of the other filesystems are mounted at standard mount points as subdirectories of the root.

/bin Contains essential command binaries.

/boot Consists of the static bootloader, kernel executable, and files required to boot the Linux OS.

/dev Contains device files to facilitate access to every hardware device attached to the system.

/etc Local system configuration files. Configuration files for installed applications may be saved here as well.

/home Each user on the system has a subdirectory here for storage.

/lib Shared library files that are required for system boot.

/media External removable media devices such as USB drives are mounted here.

/mnt Temporary mount point for regular filesystems.

/opt Optional files such as third-party tools can be saved here.

/root The home directory for the root user.

/sbin This directory contains executables used for system administration (binary system files).

/tmp The operating system and many programs use this directory to store temporary files. This directory is generally cleared upon system boot and may be deleted at other times without any warning.

/usr Contains executables, libraries, man files, etc.

/var This directory contains variable data files such as log files, email in-boxes, web application related files, cron files, and more.