**Directory**

1. **Root Directory:** The top-level directory in the Linux file system hierarchy.
2. **Bin:** Executable to run any command.
3. **Boot:** Contains files required to bot the system.
4. **Dev:** Contains device that represents the hardware devices on system.
5. **Home:** The default directory for user home directories. Each user has a subdirectory here (e.g., /home/user1, /home/user2).
6. **Lib:** Contains shared libraries that are needed by system binaries in /bin and /sbin.
7. **Lib64**: Similar to /lib, but specifically for 64-bit libraries. Some systems use this directory for 64-bit shared libraries.
8. **Media**: A mount point for removable media, such as USB drives, CD/DVD drives, and external hard drives. Typically, you’ll find devices mounted here automatically when they’re inserted into the system.
9. **Opt:** Used for optional or third-party software packages. Applications and packages installed here are often larger or self-contained (e.g., software like Google Chrome or Virtual Box).
10. **Proc:** A virtual file system that contains information about running processes.
11. **Sys:** Firmware related applications.
12. **Tmp:** Temporary folder to have storage.
13. **Usr:** User specific install.
14. **Var:** Contains variable data that is expected to change frequently, such as logs, caches, and databases (Customizable configuration of an external applications).
15. **Mnt:** Mount point for external devices.(Temporary file system or devices).