* Go the root directory by typing the command ‘cd /’ and type ‘ls’ to see the directory structure
* Bin contains system binary files such as cp, ls, and bash
* The dev directory is for devices
* Lost+found is where Linux file checker places recovered corrupt files
* Opt is for software you install, similar to ‘Program Files’ in Windows
* Sbin is similar to bin except it contains binaries that are reserved for root users, such as mke2fs, ifconfig, and fdisk
* Tmp is a temporary storage folder
* Boot contains the files that are absolutely necessary to get a basic Linux system working, such as Grub information and the Linux kernel
* Etc is the folder that contains configuration files for your entire operating system
* Media is used to store mounts for removable devices
* Proc contains process information and runtime system information
* Srv holds site specific data to be served by the system for protocols such as ftp, rsync. Www,
* Usr contains binaries, documentation, libraries, and header files for user applications. It is one of the largest folders in the Linux directory
* Cdrom is used for mounting CD-roms, but is not in the official Linux system hierarchy. CD-Roms should be mounted under /media
* Home is where user specific documents and settings are stored
* Lib contains system library binaries that are required to run the system
* Mnt exists so the system administrator can temporarily mount a filesystem
* Root is the home directory for root
* Sys is similar to /proc but is for plug and play configuration
* Var is short for variable and is used to store all files that vary as the system runs, sucg as log files, backups, mail, cache, etc
* FHS stands for Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
* The FHS defines the directory structure and directory contents of Linux distributions and is maintained by the Linux Foundation
* Distros can voluntarily conform to the FHS
* In the FHS, everything is located under the root directory /, even files and directories stored on different drives
* Most Linux distributions follow the FHS and maintain FHS compliance
* Some distros generally follow the standard, but deviate from it in some areas