To create a new Laravel 9 project named "MyFirstApp" and explain the directory structure, follow these steps:

1. Install Laravel Installer globally if you haven't already:

```bash

composer global require laravel/installer

```

2. Create a new Laravel project named "MyFirstApp":

```bash

laravel new MyFirstApp

```

3. Once the project is created, navigate into the project directory:

```bash

cd MyFirstApp

```

Now, let's explain the directory structure:

- \*\*app:\*\* This directory contains the core application code. It includes the Models, Controllers, and other PHP classes specific to your application.

- \*\*bootstrap:\*\* This directory contains files that initialize the Laravel framework and auto-load dependencies.

- \*\*config:\*\* Configuration files for various components of the Laravel application, such as database settings, mail settings, etc.

- \*\*database:\*\* Contains database-related files, including migrations and seeders.

- \*\*public:\*\* This directory is the document root for your application and contains the front controller (index.php) along with assets such as images, CSS, and JavaScript files.

- \*\*resources:\*\* Contains views, language files, and assets like CSS and JavaScript files that are used by your application.

- \*\*routes:\*\* This directory contains route definitions, which map URLs to controller actions or closures.

- \*\*storage:\*\* Contains compiled views, session files, and logs generated by Laravel.

- \*\*tests:\*\* This directory holds your application's test cases.

- \*\*vendor:\*\* This directory contains Composer dependencies and autoloaded files.

- \*\*.env:\*\* This file contains environment-specific settings such as database connection details and application keys.

- \*\*artisan:\*\* A command-line utility for interacting with the Laravel application. It provides commands for generating code, running migrations, and more.

This directory structure organizes your Laravel application into logical components, making it easier to manage and maintain your codebase. Each directory serves a specific purpose in the application's architecture.