

## filesystem Layout, Partitions, Paths, and Links

**Video:** Introduction to Filesystems

1 min

**Reading:** Filesystem Layout

10 min

**Reading:** Partitions

15 min

**Video:** Using fdisk (Demo)

5 min

**Video:** Partitioning Considerations

2 min

**Reading:** Paths

10 min

**Reading:** Hard and Soft

## Partitioning Considerations

### Partitioning Scheme

The exact partitioning scheme you use depends on your needs, and is quite flexible. For the most basic commonly used scheme you would have three partitions:

- **/boot** is relatively small, typically 100-200 MB, and holds kernels and other boot-related materials; these files are vital and rarely change, and it is safer to keep them on a separate partition
- **/** contains everything else and is as large as you need; depending on your distribution, system files and applications and basic programs and development tools will probably chew up 3-8 GB of space
- The **swap** partition should be at least as big as the amount of memory on your system; you can use swap files instead of partitions, but this is a weaker method due to both efficiency and stability considerations