Hello friends! In this video, you will learn about the Android file system to understand the mobile OS properly.

Under the Android file system, there are usually six main partitions found on every device, as shown in the figure. Some devices may come with a couple of additional partitions, which differ from model to model. The six main partitions include /boot, /system, /recovery, /data, /cache, and /misc. Additionally, for external devices connected to Android smartphones, there are two file system partitions – /sdcard and /sd-ext.

If you root your Android device, you can access these primary partitions, namely boot, system, recovery, Data, cache, and misc. **Rooting** is the process of allowing users of the Android mobile operating system to attain privileged control (known as root access) over various Android subsystems. Let's understand these partitions one by one. Boot partition contains the kernel, ram, disk, and bootloader, which are needed while switching your device on. system partition houses the operating system files (also known as the ROM), including the Android UI and pre-installed applications. recovery, an alternative to booting into the OS, can allow the user to back up and restore other partitions. Data partition saves user data ranging from contacts and messages to apps and music. This sector gets wiped when you perform a factory reset. Cache stores frequently used data and app components. misc. partition contains other important system setting information, such

as a USB configuration, carrier ID, and other hardware settings.

Android creates a handful of other folders on your internal storage. For example, some of the folders — like, Bluetooth, Alarms, and **Downloads** — are pretty self-explanatory **DCIM:** Images and videos captured from your device's camera application are saved here.

We will learn more about Android devices in upcoming videos. Thank you.