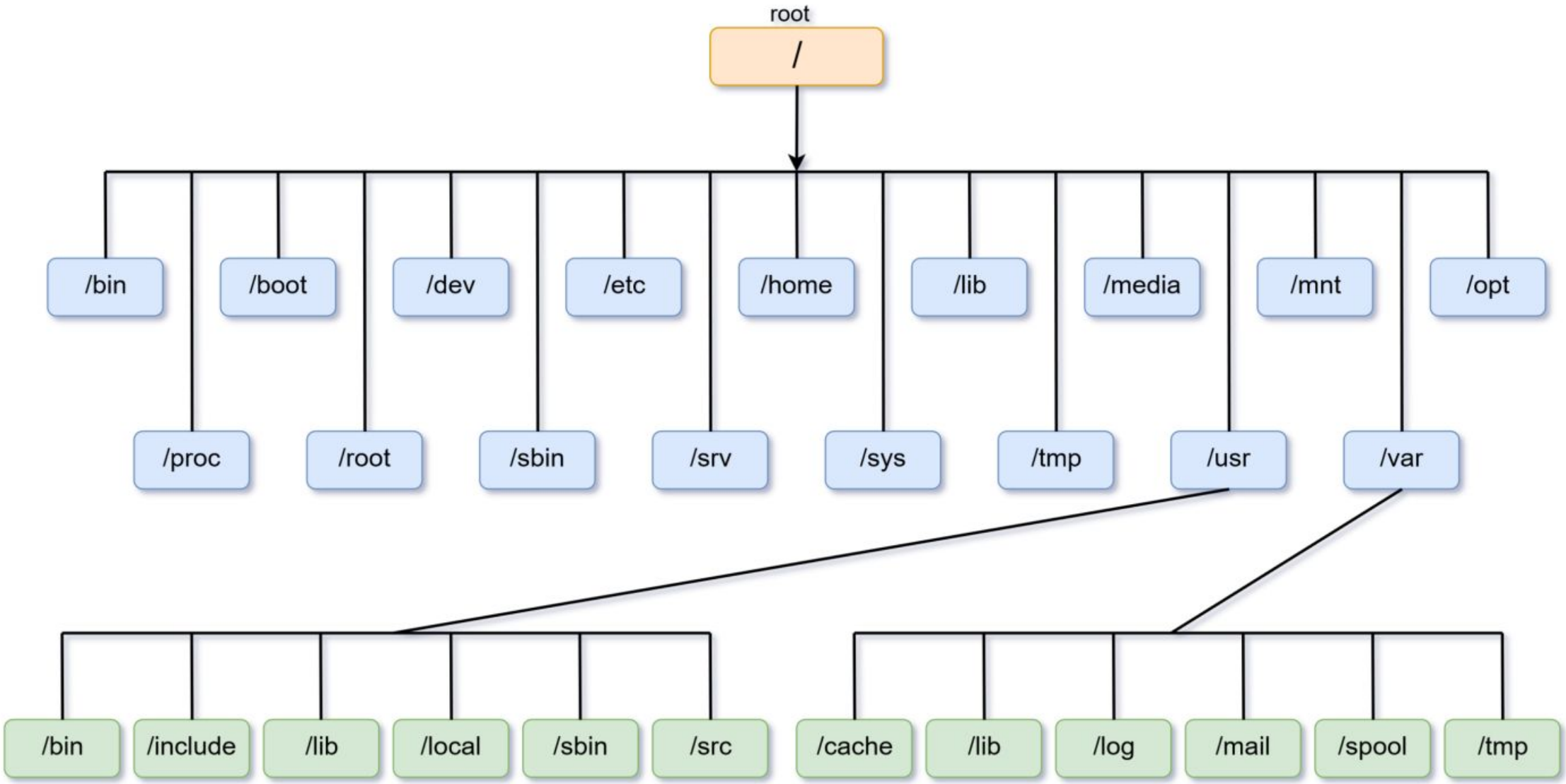

By Andrei Dumitrescu

The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard - 1

- /bin contains binaries or user executable files which are available to all users.
- /sbin contains applications that only the superuser (hence the initial s) will need.
- /boot contains files required for starting your system.
- /home is where you will find your users' home directories. Under this directory there is another directory for each user, if that particular user has a home directory.

  root has its home directory separated from the rest of the users' home directories and is **/root**
- /dev contains device files.
- /etc contains most, if not all system-wide configuration files.
- /lib contains shared library files used by different applications.
- /media is used for external storage will be automatically mounted.
- /mnt is like /media but it's not very often used these days.

The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard - 2

- /tmp contains temporary files, usually saved there by applications that are running. Non-privileged users may also store files here temporarily.
- /proc is a virtual directory. It contains information about your computer hardware, such as information about your CPU, RAM memory or Kernel. The files and directories are generated when your computer starts, or on the fly, as your system is running and things change.
- /sys contains information about devices, drivers, and some kernel features.
- /srv contains data for servers.
- /run is a temporary file system which runs in RAM.
- /usr contains many other subdirectories binaries files, shared libraries and so on. On some distributions like CentOS many commands are saved in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin instead of /bin and /sbin.
- /var typically contains variable-length files such as logs which are files that register events that happen on the system.