

Ubuntu

/bin/	Binaries (basic shell commands, like <code>ls</code> , <code>cat</code> , <code>grep</code> , etc.)
/sbin/	System Binaries (binaries that a system admin would use. A standard user typically needs permissions to access these. Both <code>bin</code> and <code>sbin</code> are needed to be accessed in single mode, a special mode that boots you as root user to do repairs and upgrades)
/boot/	Boot Loaders
/dev/	Devices (hardware, including webcams and keyboards; hard drive "a" would be <code>/dev/sda</code> and the first partition on that hard drive would be <code>/dev/sda1</code>)
/etc/	Et Cetera (where all system-wide configurations are stored*)
/home/	Home (all your personal files, documents, and downloads; user settings are also stored here in hidden files (those beginning with a "."), namely the <code>.bashrc</code> or <code>.local</code> for individual application or desktop settings.)
/lib/, /lib32/, /lib64/	Libraries (files that binaries need to run certain application settings)
/media/	Flash Drives (removable drives and devices; Linux automatically installs these)
/mnt/	Mounted Drives (permanent storage)
/opt/	Optional (manually installed software from vendors and some repositories)
/proc/	System Processes and Resources (processes being run in your system/task manager)
/root/	Root User's Home Folder
/run/	Run (tempfs file system; everything in it runs in RAM, so files are created as startup and deleted at shutdown; Used for processes that start early in the boot procedure)
/snap/	Snap Packages (mainly used by Ubuntu; completely self-contained packages)
/srv/	Services (where service data is stored; typically a place to store files you want a server to access if you run a server)



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Ubuntu (cont)

/sys/ **System**

(a way to interact with the Linux kernel; everything in here runs in RAM, so files are created at startup and deleted at shutdown)

/usr/ **User Applications**

(where user applications are stored; applications installed here considered non-essential for basic system operation; Installed applications are stored in /usr/bin, /usr/sbin, /usr/local/bin, /usr/local/sbin and their libraries in /usr/lib, /usr/local/lib; Most programs installed from source code are in the local folders and larger programs in /usr/share)

/var/ **Variable**

(used to store files that grow in size, like /var/crash for crashes, /var/log/ for program logs, and things like databases for mail and the printer spool, etc.)



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