Ubuntu		
/bin/	**Binaries** (*basic shell commands, like* `ls`, `cat`, `grep`, *etc.*)	
/sbin/	**System Binaries** (*binaries that a system admin would use. A standard user typically needs permissions to access these. Both* `bin` *and* `sbin` *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* `/dev/sda` *and the first partition on that hard drive would be* `/dev/sda1`)	
/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* `.bashrc` *or* `.local` *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*)	

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/l oca l/bin,usr/lo cal /sbin` *and their libraries in* `/usr/lib,/usr/l oc a l/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.*)