Linux basics Wrap-up; Glossary terms from week 2

We've made it to the end of this section.
Great work!
Let's recap what you've just completed.

In this section, you learned about the Linux operating system.
We examined the architecture of Linux.
In our exploration of the different distributions of Linux, we discussed some of the most widely used distros in security.
You were introduced to KALI LINUX™, Ubuntu, Parrot, Red Hat, and CentOS distributions.
Finally, you learned about the shell and its role as an interpreter between the user and operating system.

Congratulations! You're doing great, and we have more useful topics to come.
In the next part of the program, you'll learn specific commands to use within the shell while working as a security analyst.
Let's continue on.

Terms and definitions from Course 4, Week 2

Application: A program that performs a specific task

Bash: The default shell in most Linux distributions

CentOS: An open-source distribution that is closely related to Red Hat

Central Processing Unit (CPU): A computer’s main processor, which is used to perform general computing tasks on a computer

Command: An instruction telling the computer to do something

Digital forensics: The practice of collecting and analyzing data to determine what has happened after an attack

Directory: A file that organizes where other files are stored

Distributions: The different versions of Linux

File path: The location of a file or directory

Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS): The component of the Linux OS that organizes data

Graphical user interface (GUI): A user interface that uses icons on the screen to manage different tasks on the computer

Hard drive: A hardware component used for long-term memory

Hardware: The physical components of a computer

Internal hardware: The components required to run the computer

Kali Linux ™: An open-source distribution of Linux that is widely used in the security industry

Kernel: The component of the Linux OS that manages processes and memory

Linux: An open source operating system

Package: A piece of software that can be combined with other packages to form an application

Package manager: A tool that helps users install, manage, and remove packages or applications

Parrot: An open-source distribution that is commonly used for security

Penetration test (pen test): A simulated attack that helps identify vulnerabilities in systems, networks, websites, applications, and processes

Peripheral devices: Hardware components that are attached and controlled by the computer system

Random Access Memory (RAM): A hardware component used for short-term memory

Red Hat® Enterprise Linux® (also referred to simply as Red Hat in this course)**:** A subscription-based distribution of Linux built for enterprise use

Shell: The command-line interpreter

Standard error: An error message returned by the OS through the shell

Standard input: Information received by the OS via the command line

Standard output: Information returned by the OS through the shell

String data: Data consisting of an ordered sequence of characters

Ubuntu: An open-source, user-friendly distribution that is widely used in security and other industries

User: The person interacting with a computer

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