

Wrap-up; Glossary terms from week 1

We did it!

What a great section of learning!

The best thing is that we did this together and covered some very useful topics.

Let's recap this section's lessons.

As a security analyst, it's important that you understand the systems that you're working with.

Understanding computer basics will help you do your job more effectively and efficiently.

In this section, we covered common operating systems.

We also discussed the main functions of an operating system.

Importantly, you learned about the relationship between operating systems, applications, and hardware.

It was nice to learn how they flow together like an orchestra.

In addition, you learned about the differences between the graphical user interface and the command-line interface.

Understanding the command-line interface will be very important for your work.

I enjoyed exploring the world of operating systems with you.

Knowing how operating systems work is an important step in preparing for a position as a security analyst.

You're doing great!

Let's keep moving forward with this program.

In the next section, we'll focus specifically on the Linux operating system.

Terms and definitions from Course 4, Week 1

Application: A program that performs a specific task

Basic Input/Output System (BIOS): A microchip that contains loading instructions for the computer and is prevalent in older systems

Bootloader: A software program that boots the operating system

Command-line interface (CLI): A text-based user interface that uses commands to interact with the computer

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

Hardware: The physical components of a computer

Legacy operating system: An operating system that is outdated but still being used

Operating system (OS): The interface between computer hardware and the user

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

Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI): A microchip that contains loading instructions for the computer and replaces BIOS on more modern systems

User interface: A program that allows the user to control the functions of the operating system

Virtual machine (VM): A virtual version of a physical computer

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