Wrap-up; Glossary terms from week 3

Congratulations! You completed another section in this course.
Take a minute to think about what you've achieved.
You learned a lot in this section. Let's recap what we covered.

In this section, you utilized the command line to communicate with the OS.
Part of this was using commands for navigating and managing the file system.
And you used other commands for authenticating and authorizing users.
These are all tasks that a security analyst is likely to encounter.

Finally, you learned about accessing resources that support
learning new Linux commands.
With this knowledge, you'll be able to continue learning more and
more about using the command line.

We did it! we learned how to communicate with Linux.
That's a great accomplishment, and
one that will be very useful to you in your career as a security analyst.
You should be proud of the work that you've done so far.

Terms and definitions from Course 4, Week 3

Absolute file path: The full file path, which starts from the root

Argument (Linux): Specific information needed by a command

Authentication: The process of verifying who someone is

Authorization: The concept of granting access to specific resources in a system

Bash: The default shell in most Linux distributions

Command: An instruction telling the computer to do something

File path: The location of a file or directory

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

Filtering: Selecting data that match a certain condition

nano: A command-line file editor that is available by default in many Linux distributions

Options: Input that modifies the behavior of a command

Permissions: The type of access granted for a file or directory

Principle of least privilege: The concept of granting only the minimal access and authorization required to complete a task or function

Relative file path: A file path that starts from the user's current directory

Root directory: The highest-level directory in Linux

Root user (or superuser): A user with elevated privileges to modify the system

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

Standard output: Information returned by the OS through the shell

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