

- ❖ **The root directory** is the highest-level directory in Linux, and it's always represented with a forward slash (/). All subdirectories branch off the root directory.
- ❖ **Standard FHS directories:**
 - **/home**: Each user in the system gets their own home directory.
 - **/bin**: This directory stands for “binary” and contains binary files and other executables.
 - **/etc**: This directory stores the system's configuration files.
 - **/tmp**: This directory stores many temporary files.
 - **/mnt**: This directory stands for “mount” and stores media, such as USB drives and hard drives.
- ❖ **The absolute file path** is the full file path
- ❖ **The relative file path** is the file path that starts from a user's current directory.
 - Uses a dot (.) to represent the current directory
 - Uses two dots (..) to represent the parent of the current directory.
- ❖ **Piping “|”** sends the output of one command as input to another command for further processing.
- ❖ **An asterisk (*)** is used as a wildcard to represent zero or more unknown characters.
- ❖ **Authentication**: The process of verifying who someone is
- ❖ **Authorization**: The concept of granting access to specific resources in a system
- ❖ **Options**: Input that modifies the behavior of a command
- ❖ **Root user (superuser)**: A user with elevated privileges to modify the system
- ❖ **nano**: A command-line file editor that is available by default in many Linux distributions