**Glossary terms from module 3**

**Terms and definitions from Course 4, Module 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