












Users and Groups

Permissions

-  **Video:** Windows: File Permissions
5 min
-  **Reading:** Supplemental Reading for Windows ACL
10 min
-  **Video:** Linux: File Permissions
2 min
-  **Video:** Windows: Modifying Permissions
6 min
-  **Video:** Linux: Modifying Permissions
4 min
-  **Video:** Windows: Special Permissions
4 min
-  **Reading:** Supplemental Reading for Special Permissions in Windows
10 min
-  **Video:** Linux: SetUID, SetGID, Sticky Bit
4 min
-  **Discussion Prompt:** Your File & Folder Permissions
10 min
-  **Reading:** Module 2 Glossary
10 min
-  **Practice Quiz:** Permissions
5 questions

Graded Assessments

Module 2 Glossary

New terms and their definitions: Course 3 Week 2

- ACL:** Access Control Lists
- Administrator:** A user that has complete control over a machine
- Biometric data:** A way of protecting your accounts and information using biometric data such as facial recognition and fingerprint
- Computer management:** A tool that lets you manage a local or remote computer
- DACL:** Directory Control Lists
- File permissions:** A process for setting permissions for who has access to certain files
- Full control:** A user or group with full control that can do anything they want to files
- Inherit only:** A permission group that means that a DACL will be inherited, but not applied to a container
- List folder contents:** A command that will execute and list folder contents and is an alias for Read and Execute
- Mobile device management:** A system used to apply and enforce rules about how the device has to be configured and used
- Modify:** An umbrella permission that includes read and execute and write
- Primary account:** The initial account you made during setup
- Read and execute permission:** Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists and execute it if its runnable
- Read permission:** Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists
- Root user:** It is the first user that gets automatically created when we install a Linux OS and has all the privileges on the OS. Also called the super user. There's technically only one superuser or root account, but anyone that's granted access to use their powers can be called a superuser too
- SACL's:** System Access Control List
- Simple permissions:** Special or specific permissions
- Single sign on (SSO):** An account that grants you access to multiple accounts without require constant entry of a password or username
- Standard user:** A user who is given access to the machine but has restricted access to do thing like install software or change certain setting
- Windows domain:** A network of computers and users that are added to a central database
- Write permission:** A permission that allows you to make changes to a file

Terms and their definitions from previous weeks

- A
 - Absolute path:** It is one that starts from the main directory
 - Alias:** A nickname for common commands
 - Appending flags:** A way to add the data of the file without erasing existing data
- B
 - Bash:** The language used to interact with the shell
- C
 - CLI:** Command line interpreter
 - Command line:** A text interface program for a computer that inputs text commands and translates them to the operating system
- E
 - Escape characters:** A concept that means that the next character after the back tick should be treated literally
 - .exe:** A file extension found in Windows for an executable file
- G
 - Groups:** A collection of users
 - GUI:** A graphical user interface
- H
 - Hidden files:** A set of files that are not visible either to avoid alteration or simply because you don't want someone to see them
 - Hot key:** A keyboard shortcut that does a particular task
- I
 - I/O Streams:** An input stream handles data flowing into and out of a program
- P
 - Parameter:** A value that is associated with a command
 - Parent directory & child directories:** A parent directory is a directory that houses all subsequent child directories
 - Paths:** A main directory that branches off and holds other directories and files
 - Prompt:** A prompt shows you which directory you're currently in
- R
 - Regular expression:** A pattern matching language that describes words, phrases, or more complicated patterns; regular expressions are used to help you do advanced pattern based selection
 - Relative path:** It is a path from your current directory
 - Root directory:** A parent directory for all other directories in a file system
- S
 - Shell:** A shell is a command line interpreter for Linux
 - Standard error (stderr):** A data stream that redirect the output of error messages in a different output stream. It works both in Linux and Windows
 - Standard In (stdin):** A data stream in which the input that you provide through the keyboard goes to the standard in stream of the process that you're interacting with. It works both in Linux and Windows
 - Standard out (stdout):** A data stream that **when a process creates output, it adds data to the standard out stream, which flows out of the process.** It works both in Linux and Windows
 - Stdin, stdout, stderr:** Three data streams created when you launch a Linux command
 - Subdirectories:** A directory below or at a deeper level in the directory hierarchy
- T
 - Tab completion:** A way to auto-complete a command or file names and directories
- W
 - Wildcard:** A character that is used to help select files based on a certain pattern
 - Windows Search service:** A service that indexes files on your computer by looking through them on a schedule

Mark as completed