

Module 6 Glossary

New terms and their definitions: Course 6 Week 6

Centralized logging: Putting logs in one central location
Link to disk cloning: A type of cloning that happens when you connect an external hard drive to the machine you want to clone
Event Viewer: A place where all events that have been logged are stored
Factory reset: Restoring a device to the settings it came with from the factory
Logging: The act of creating log events
Log rotation: A way for the OS to clear out log files to make room for new ones
Logs: The record system events on a computer
OTA update: A type of update that is installed by the mobile device itself
Re-flash: A way to preserve and order data on a device that you plan on restoring
Remote connection: The ability to connect an authorized person to a computer or network remotely, allows us to manage multiple machines from anywhere in the world
Secure copy: A command you can use in Linux to copy files between computers on a network
Shared folders: A way to share files between computers on the same network on Windows
SMB (Secure Shell): A protocol implemented by other programs to securely access one computer from another
SMB authentication key: A secure authentication method for accessing a computer from other devices
Time specific: In the context of security, use midnight on January first, 2019. It's a 24hr hour for time based computers to anchor their concept of time
Variable: Files that constantly change
Virtual instance: A single virtual machine
VPN (Virtual private network): A secure method of connecting a device to a private network over the internet

Terms and their definitions from previous weeks

A
Absolute path: It is one that starts from the root directory
ACL: Access Control Lists
Administrator: A user that has complete control over a machine
Block: Indivisible for compression
Appending flag: A way to add the data of the file without erasing existing data
App Store app: A Package Manager that acts as a repository
App Store repository: A app store service that also acts as a repository
App Store: A central managed marketplace for app developers to publish and sell mobile apps
APFS: A newer way to package contents of a file to act like a unit of distribution
Archive: An archive is composed of one or more files that are compressed into a single file "for safe keeping"
B
Background process/daemon process: Processes that run or take place in the background
Bash: The language used to interact with the shell
Biometric data: A way of protecting your accounts and information using biometric data such as facial recognition and fingerprint
Block devices: A system that acts like USB drives and hard drive by transmitting data
C
Cable: The assigned stored location for recently or frequently accessed data on a mobile app it is where anything that was changed or moved with that app is stored
Character devices: A way to transmit data character by character like a keyboard and mouse
Checkdisk: A third party package manager for Windows
CMD: Command line interpreter
Client-server system architecture: System that handles sending Windows OS and Command line
Cloud secure packages: A source code that does not allow public access
Command line: A text interface program for a computer that inputs text commands and translates them to the operating system
Command line mode: When you are able to run commands while still in your current shell
Computer management: A tool that lets you manage a local or remote computer
D
DACL: Directory Control Lists
Data: Actual content of a file
Data buffer: A region of RAM that is used to temporarily store data while it's being moved around
Defragmentation: A process of taking all the files stored on a given disk and reorganizing them into neighboring locations
Defragmentation: A defragment package is packaged as a .def file
Device manager: A remote management system for your device
Disk management utility: A utility tool for Windows that helps with managing disk space
Driver: Used to help our hardware devices interact with our Operating System
Dynamic-link libraries: Programs that want to use functionality that the code provides can tap into it if they need to (shared libraries)
E
Enterprise app management: A management system that allows an organization to distribute custom mobile apps
Environment: Whatever settings or variables a child process inherits from the parent's process
Escape characters: A concept that means that the next character after the back tick should be treated literally
Executable file: A file containing instructions for a computer to execute when they're run
exe: A file extension found in Windows for an executable file
F
File permissions: A process for setting permissions for who has access to certain files
File record number: The index of the file entry in the MFT
File system: Used to keep track of files and file storage on a disk
Full control: A user or group with full control that can do anything they want to files
G
Group: A collection of users
GUI: A graphical user interface
H
Hard link: When created in NTFS, an entry is added to the MFT that points to the linked file record number, not the name of the file. This means that the name of the target can change and the hard link will still point to it
Hardware ID: A special string of characters assigned to hardware
Having dependencies: A process of counting on other pieces of software to make an application work since one bit of code depends on another to do its work
Hidden files: A set of files that are not visible either to avoid attention or simply because you don't want someone to see them
Hotkey: A keyboard shortcut that does a particular task
IsAdminOnly: A permission group that means that a DACL will be inherited, but not applied to a container
Index: A file structure for metadata and files
Installing from source: A process of installing from a source
Interactive mode: When the parted tool launches you into a separate program
IO streams: An input stream handles data flowing into and out of a program
I
Kernel module: It extends the kernel's functionality so developers don't have to actually touch the Linux kernel
L
Library: A way to package a bunch of useful code that someone else wrote
List folder contents: A command that will execute and list folder contents and is an alias for ls and lsrecurse
M
Masterkey: A library used if an application needs to use a shared library
Master boot record (MBR): A traditional partition table within a storage disk that lets you have volume sizes of 2 terabytes or less and is mostly used in the Windows OS
Master file table (MFT): An NTFS drive and represents the files you're working with on your operating system
Memory manager: A Windows OS program that helps manage virtual memory
Metadata: Tells us everything we need to know about a file, including who created it, when it was last modified, who has access to it, and what type of file it is
Microsoft Build Platform and MSIX: Microsoft made the AppX file extension used to guide a program called Windows Installer in the installation, maintenance, and removal of programs of the windows operating system, the files are a combination of a database that contain installation instructions in different tables along with all the files
Mobile applications: Software that is distributed on mobile OS devices
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
Mounting: Linking a file or hard disk accessible to the computer
Multiplatform user interface: Interface that offers and support different languages
N
Package archives: The code or source software files that are compressed into one file
Package managers: An application that makes package installation and removal easier
Parameter: A value that is associated with a command
Parent directory & child directory: A parent directory is a directory that houses all subsequent child directories
Partition table: How the disk is partitioned as an OS
Paths: main directory that houses all sub folders other directories and files
Personal package archives: A software repository for uploading source packages to be built and published
Portable Executable (PE) format: Windows unique version of .exe
Primary account: The initial account you made during setup
Processes: Help the computer run programs
Process Explorer: A utility Microsoft created to let IT support specialists and system administrators look at running processes
Process ID: Unique identifier for processes on your computer
Process monitoring: A way of monitoring what processes are happening during installation
Programs: The applications that can be run
Prompt: A prompt shows you which directory you're currently in
R
Read and execute permissions: Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists and execute it if its executable
Read permissions: Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists
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
Recovery path: It is path from your current directory
Repository: A server that acts like a central storage location for packages
Resource monitoring: The most common way to quickly take a peak at how system resources are doing
Root directory: A parent directory for all other directories in a file system
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 super or root account, but anyone that's granted access to use their powers can be called a superuser too
S
SMB: System-based Control Lists
SD devices: Mass storage devices like hard drives
Security path: A piece of software that is meant to keep a security hole
Session manager subsystems: Process that is in charge of setting some stuff up to work for the OS
Shell: A shell is a command line interpreter for Linux
Shell: An entry in the MFT that has a reference to some distribution, so that when you open it up, you get taken to that distribution
Side by side installation: A system that manages root shared libraries and resources on Windows and supports access to multiple versions of the same shared library simultaneously
Side loading: A process of installing mobile apps directly without using an app store
Signal: A way to tell a process that something has just happened
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
Symlinks: A shortcut in Linux, that allows us to link to another file using a file name
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 where 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
Standard user: A user who is given access to the machine but has restricted access to do things like install software or change some settings
Std:, stderr, stdout: Three data streams created when you launch a Linux command
Subdirectories: A directory below or at a deeper level in the directory hierarchy
Suspended apps: A command that will tell the OS to suspend background mobile apps
Swap space: The allocated space where the virtual memory is stored on the hard drive where the amount of physical memory space is used up or full
Symbolic links: Works similarly to shortcuts, but at the file system level. The key difference is that the operating system treats them like subdirectories so the files they're linked to do almost every meaningful way
Systeminfo package: A set of tools released by Microsoft that can help you troubleshoot
System properties: A control panel applet that allows you to edit the size and number and location of paging files
T
Tab completion: A way to auto-complete a command or file names and directories
Task manager: A Windows utility that allows you to gain information about what tasks you have running in the background
Termination signal: A kill command that will stop whatever process you told it to
Time: A command to delete unused data blocks in the space can be used for the computer's storage needs
U
UEFI: A new standard for BIOS
UUID: Universally Unique ID
V
Virtual memory: A combination of hard drive space and RAM that acts like memory which our processes can use
Volume: A format for a filesystem on a partition
W
Wildcard: A character that is used to help select files based on a certain pattern
Windows desktops: A network of computers and users that are added to a central database
Windows Search service: A service that indexes files on your computer by looking through them on a schedule
Windows store: A Windows store is an application repository or marketplace where you can download and install various Windows platform apps
Windows update client service: System that runs in the background on your computer to download and install updates and patches for your operating system
Write permission: A permission that allows you to make changes to a file

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