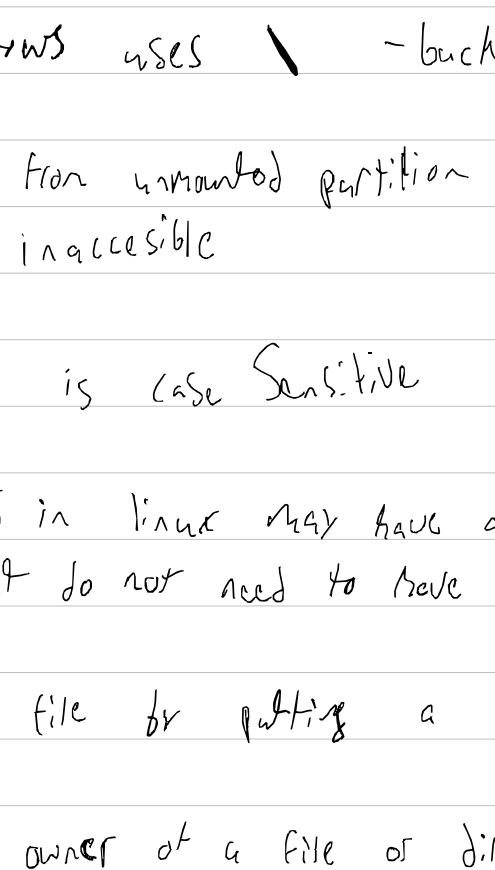Superuser
- access all parts of the system to execute admin tasks

all users on system have separate home directories

Linux Directory Structure
/   - forward slash
|- /bin
|- /sbin
|- /dev
|- /etc
|- /home
|- /root

Windows uses \   - backslash

Data from unmounted partition or device is inaccesible

linux is case sensitive

Files in linux may have a file extension, but do not need to have one

hide file by putting a . in front of name

only owner of a file or directory can grant access -except root user

Access Permissions
- write
- read
- execute

File System Hierarchy Standard (FHS)
- Distinguishes between shareable and unshareable files, and between static and variable files
- Variable files can change

man ls
- get all available options

Empty files can act as "Scratch Files"

cp   - command
     - copy files

mv -
   - moves & renames files
   - similar to cp
   - replaces instead of supplements

Hard link
- duplicate directory entry where both entries point to the same file
- ln origname linkname

Symbolic Link
- file that refers to another file by name
- soft link
- ln -s origname linkname

Wildcard
- symbol or set of symbols that stand in for other characters
- ?
- *
- [ ]
- careless usage of wildcards can lead to undesired consequences

Case Sensitivity is a function of linux filesystem, not the OS

rmdir -p
- delete set of nested directories as long as none hold any non directory files

rmdir can only delete empty directories

rmdir -r   - recursive
- perform on all its contents in directory