

# Glossary terms from module 2

## C

**Application:** A program that performs a specific task

**Bash:** The default shell in most Linux distributions

**CentOS:** An open-source distribution that is closely related to Red Hat

**Central Processing Unit (CPU):** A computer's main processor, which is used to perform general computing tasks on a computer

**Command:** An instruction telling the computer to do something

**Digital forensics:** The practice of collecting and analyzing data to determine what has happened after an attack

**Directory:** A file that organizes where other files are stored

**Distributions:** The different versions of Linux

**File path:** The location of a file or directory

**Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS):** The component of the Linux OS that organizes data

**Graphical user interface (GUI):** A user interface that uses icons on the screen to manage different tasks on the computer

**Hard drive:** A hardware component used for long-term memory

**Hardware:** The physical components of a computer

**Internal hardware:** The components required to run the computer

**Kali Linux <sup>TM</sup>:** An open-source distribution of Linux that is widely used in the security industry

**Kernel:** The component of the Linux OS that manages processes and memory

**Linux:** An open source operating system

**Package:** A piece of software that can be combined with other packages to form an application

**Package manager:** A tool that helps users install, manage, and remove packages or applications

**Parrot:** An open-source distribution that is commonly used for security

**Penetration test (pen test):** A simulated attack that helps identify vulnerabilities in systems, networks, websites, applications, and processes

**Peripheral devices:** Hardware components that are attached and controlled by the computer system

**Random Access Memory (RAM):** A hardware component used for short-term memory

**Red Hat® Enterprise Linux®** (also referred to simply as Red Hat in this course): A subscription-based distribution of Linux built for enterprise use

**Shell:** The command-line interpreter

**Standard error:** An error message returned by the OS through the shell

**Standard input:** Information received by the OS via the command line

**Standard output:** Information returned by the OS through the shell

**String data:** Data consisting of an ordered sequence of characters

**Ubuntu:** An open-source, user-friendly distribution that is widely used in security and other industries

**User:** The person interacting with a computer