Here’s the **comprehensive sentence-by-sentence breakdown** of your document in professional bullet-point format, ready for pasting into Word, with no unnecessary spacing and with numbering for proper alignment. All critical details are retained and expanded where needed for clarity.

**Disabling Unused Services – Detailed Study Notes**

1. **Purpose of Disabling Unused Services**
   * Administrators must control not only which applications are installed but also which **services** are allowed to run.
   * **Services**: Background applications that perform specific functions (e.g., print spooler).
   * Unneeded services should be **disabled** within the OS to reduce attack surface and conserve resources.
2. **Windows Service Management**
   * Access services management: Press Windows key → type services.msc → Enter.
   * Services interface displays:
     + Service name (left column).
     + Description of function.
     + Status (running/not running).
     + Startup type: **Manual**, **Automatic**, or **Disabled**.
     + Logon account used.
   * Example: **Windows Update Service**
     + Provides OS and software updates.
     + In large enterprises, updates are delivered via **patch management systems** rather than directly from Microsoft.
     + To disable:
       1. Locate service in the list.
       2. Double-click → click **Stop** (halts running service).
       3. Change Startup type from **Automatic** to **Disabled** → Apply (prevents restart after reboot).
     + Result: Windows Update will no longer run in the background.
3. **Security Benefit**
   * Disabling unnecessary services reduces potential exploitation points.
   * Malware often installs itself as a service; locating and disabling it aids in removal.
4. **Command-Line Methods in Windows**
   * **Using sc command**:
     + Syntax: sc stop <service\_name>
     + Example: sc stop wuauserv (Windows Update).
   * **Using net command**:
     + Syntax: net stop <service\_name>
     + Example: net stop wuauserv.
   * Both methods can stop unwanted or malicious services without using the GUI.
5. **MacOS Service and Process Management**
   * Demonstration: Create a process to terminate (e.g., open TextEdit).
   * Open **Activity Monitor**: Applications → Utilities → Activity Monitor.
   * Sort by process name; locate the target process.
   * View process details:
     + Memory usage.
     + Open files and ports.
     + Configuration and logging details.
   * To stop: Click **Quit** → choose **Quit** (graceful close) or **Force Quit** (immediate termination).
   * Malware or suspicious processes should be **force quit** to prevent further activity.
6. **Linux Service and Process Management**
   * MacOS and Linux share many commands because both are Unix-based.
   * To identify processes:
     + Open **Terminal**.
     + Run top to display all running processes (processes = services).
     + Identify target process and note its **PID** (Process ID).
   * To terminate:
     + Syntax: kill <PID>
     + Example: kill 2513 (terminates TextEdit).
   * This method works for any unwanted or malicious process on Unix/Linux systems.
7. **Key Takeaways**
   * Only essential services should run to minimize security risks and optimize performance.
   * Administrators should be proficient in disabling services across multiple OS platforms (Windows, MacOS, Linux).
   * Both GUI tools (Services, Activity Monitor) and command-line utilities (sc, net, kill, top) are essential for efficient process management.