Task (5): What is OOD?

Object-oriented design (OOD) is the process of using an object-oriented methodology to design a computing system or application. This technique enables the implementation software solution based on the concepts of objects.

OOD serves as part of the object-oriented programming (OOP) process or lifecycle.

In object-oriented system design and development, OOD helps in designing the system architecture or layout – usually after completion of an object-oriented analysis (OOA). The designed system is later created or programmed using object-oriented based techniques and/or an object-oriented programming language (OOPL).

The OOD process takes the conceptual systems model, use cases, system relational model, user interface (UI) and other analysis data as input from the OOA phase. This is used in OOD to identify, define and design systems classes and objects, as well as their relationship, interface and implementation.

Task (6): What's the operating system core language?

The operating system core language refers to the programming language in which the core components of an operating system are primarily written. The choice of the core language can vary depending on the operating system.

For windows: it's primarily written in C++, with some parts in C and Intel Assembly.

Mac OS X: it's mostly written in Objective-C, with its kernel written in C.

Linux: is mostly written in C, with some parts in assembly.

Task (7): What's java script advantages?

1) Efficient performance
2) Object-Oriented Language
3) Easy to learn & Implement
4) Reduces server load
5) Regularly updated
6) Asynchronous programming
7) Portability
8) Versatile
9) Rich Interface

Task (8): What's fragmentation?

The process of dividing a computer file, such as a data file or an executable program file, into fragments that are stored in different parts of a computer's storage medium, such as its hard disc or RAM, is known as fragmentation in computing. When a file is fragmented, it is stored on the storage medium in non-contiguous blocks, which means that the blocks are not stored next to each other.

This can happen when a file is too large to fit into a single contiguous block of free space on the storage medium, or when the blocks of free space on the medium are insufficient to hold the file. Because the system must search for and retrieve individual fragments from different locations in order to open the file, fragmentation can cause problems when reading or accessing the file.

This can reduce system performance and make it more difficult to access the file. It is generally best to defragment your hard disc on a regular basis to avoid fragmentation, which is a process that rearranges the blocks of data on the disc so that files are stored in contiguous blocks and can be accessed more quickly.