

# Week 2 Review

Operation Code Linux Squad

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- Linux loads into the computer memory when the computer powers on and initializes (activates) all the HW
- Linux loads the programs that display the interface
- Linux uses the computer hardware to perform the tasks required by the applications

What **language** are the linux kernel and supporting software written in?

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- C

After writing source code, what is the next step to make the code **executable**?



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- Compiling into machine language

What kind of software is **freely developed**  
and **continuously improved** by a large  
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- Open Source Software

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- GNU General Public License(GPL) - stipulates that source code of any software published under this license be freely available
- Artistic License - ensures that source code of the program is freely available, but allows original developer some control to any modifications
- Apache - allows user to use software for any purpose, to distribute, and modify with a copyright notice and disclaimer

What is **freeware**?



# What is **freeware**?

- Software programs that are free of charge, but source code is unavailable

What is **shareware**?

# What is **shareware**?

- Software programs that are **distributed free of charge**, but after a certain number of uses or to unlock some requirements **payment is required**

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- Bugs often discovered by users who can fix the problem because they have access to the source code
- Customers using closed source software must rely on vendors to fix, which can take time
- Security loopholes can quickly be identified and fixed by users of the software

What does **TCO** stand for?



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- Total Cost of Ownership
- Overall cost of using a particular operating system

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- much easier to write programs
- possible to run a program on several different machines without having to rewrite the code

What **advantage** does **Unix**  
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# What **advantage** does **Unix** have by being **written in C**?

- runs on different hw platforms