Ministry of Education, Culture and Research

Moldova State University

Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science

Specialty: Computer Science

FINAL PORTFOLIO

English for Information Technologies

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**Glossary**

**Presentation**

**Brought** **up** – Reared or raised.

**To** **estimate** – Checked ad given an assessment or judged.

**Entrepreneur** – A person who creates and manages a business, typically taking on financial risks in order to do so.

**To** **borrow** – To obtain something from someone with the intention of returning it later (To take for a period of time).

**Resign** – To formally give up one's position or job.

**Unit I**

**Digital Age**

**Digital age** – Is the period of time in which digital technology is the dominant form of technology. It began in the late 20th century and continues to the present day.

**Database** – An organized collection of data.

**Word processor** – Soft, created for editing text documents.

**Cashpoint** – (Synonym is automated teller machine) Cashpoints are devices that allow people to withdraw cash from their bank accounts, deposit money, and check their balances.

**Control Towers** -Structures that are used to control and coordinate different activities such as air traffic.

**The Importance of Computer Literacy**

**Trainable -** Able to be trained or taught.

**Adaptable -** Able to adjust to new conditions or situations.

**Maintenance -** The process of keeping something in a good condition.

**Sprinklers – Devices for spraying water.**

**Indulge -** To give oneself pleasure.

**Social Networking Site**

**Ring a Bell -** To remind something familiar.

**Social Networking -** The use of social media websites to stay connected with friends and family.

**Web 1.0 -** The first generation of the World Wide Web, which was characterized by static and non-interactive content.

**Web 2.0 -** The second generation of the World Wide Web, which is characterized by interactive and user-generated content.

**To browse -** To serf through the internet in search of some content.

**HTML -** The HyperText Markup Language, which is the standard language for creating web pages.

**Blog -** A website or web page that is regularly updated with new content.

**Content -** The information that is contained in a document, website, or other medium.

**To take by storm -** To surprise someone or something.

**Unit II**

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**Webpage -** A single HyperText page on a website. It contains images, text, videos and e.t.c.

**Expert System -** A computer program that is designed to simulate the expertise of a human expert.

**Information Superhighway -** A metaphor for the internet, which is seen as a vast network of information that can be accessed by anyone.

**Multi-purpose -** Having more than one purpose or use.

**Virus -** A computer program creating for damaging data and harming the user.

**Search Engine -** A software for searching information in the internet.

**SpreadSheet -** A computer program that is used to store and manipulate data in a tabular format.

**Website -** A collection of web pages that are related to a particular topic or organization.

**Anti-virus Program -** A computer program that is designed to detect and protect computer from viruses.

**Unit III**

**The different types of computers**

**Supercomputer -** A very powerful computer that is used for scientific research.

**Mainframe -** A large, powerful computer that is typically used by businesses and organizations.

**Minicomputer -** A smaller, less powerful computer than a mainframe that is typically used by small businesses and departments.

**Workstation -** A powerful personal computer that is typically used by professionals who need high performance.

**Personal computers -** Small, portable computers that are typically used by individuals.

**Microcomputers -** Personal computers that are based on a microprocessor.

**Desktop Computer -** A personal computer that is designed to be used on a desk.

**Laptop -** A portable personal computer that is designed to be used on the go.

**Tablet PC -** A portable computer that uses a touch screen instead of a keyboard and mouse.

**Netbook -** A small, lightweight laptop computer that is designed for portability and affordability.

**Smartphones -** Mobile phones that have advanced features, such as internet access and apps.

**Wearable Computers -** Computers that are worn on the body, such as smartwatches and fitness trackers.

**Computer architecture**

**Processor -** The central processing unit (CPU) of a computer, which is responsible for executing instructions and tasks.

**Hardware -** The physical components of a computer, such as the processor, memory, and storage devices.

**Software -** The instructions that tell a computer what to do, such as operating systems and applications.

**RAM -** Random access memory, which is used by computer to store data that it is currently working on.

**ROM -** Read-only memory, which stores data that cannot be changed.

**CPU -** Central processing unit, the brain of the computer that executes instructions.

**Peripherals –** Additional devices that are connected to a computer, such as printers, scanners, and keyboards.

**Input device -** A device that allows a user to input data into a computer, such as a keyboard or mouse.

**Output device -** A device that allows a user to output data from a computer, such as a monitor or printer.

**Storage device -** A device that stores data, such as a hard disk or flash drive.

**Communication device -** A device that allows a computer to communicate with other computers, such as a modem or router.

**Plotters -** Devices that create high-quality output, such as graphs and charts.

**Loudspeakers -** Devices that output sound.

**Magnetic tape -** A type of storage media that uses magnetized material to store data.

**Floppy disk -** A type of magnetic storage media from early computer age.

**Hard disk -** A type of magnetic storage media that can store big amount of information.

**SSD -** A type of storage media that uses solid-state memory to store data.

**CD-ROM –** Compact Disc Read-Only Memory. It is a type of optical disc typically used to store software, music, and video.

**M0 disks** - High-capacity removable storage devices that use magneto-optical technology.

**Bus -** A communication channel that allows data to be transferred between different parts of a computer system. Buses can be internal, connecting components within a computer, or external, connecting computers to peripheral devices.

**Electronic clock – A timing device in a computer that regulates the timing of operations.**

**Cache -** A small, high-speed memory that holds the most frequently used data.

**Expansion card -** A circuit board that can be inserted into a computer to add new features or capabilities. Expansion cards are commonly used to add memory, storage, or graphics processing capabilities to a computer.

**RAID -** Redundant Array of Independent Disks. A storage technology that combines multiple disks into a single logical unit.

**Unit IV**

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**Default level -** The level of something that is set automatically if a user does not make a specific choice.

**Misbehaving Applications -** Applications that are not working properly. Misbehaving applications can cause a variety of problems, such as crashes, freezes, and errors.

**Market Share -** A measure of a company's total sales within a market that a specific product or company holds.

**Brand New –** Completely new.

**Dual Booting -** The ability to boot a computer into two different operating systems.

**Diehard -** refers to software, hardware, or a system that is exceptionally robust, reliable, or resistant to failure.

**Geek -** A person who is highly enthusiastic and knowledgeable about a particular subject, often related to technology or computers.

**Definitely -** Without doubt or hesitation.

**To Master -** To become highly skilled or proficient in a particular subject or activity.

**By Default -** Automatically chosen setting.

**Up and Comin -** Likely to become successful or important in the future.

**To Ship – To release a program or update for program.**

**Power User -** A user of a computer or other device who is very knowledgeable and experienced.

**Notepad -** A simple text editor. Notepads are typically used to take notes or write short documents.

**Convergence -** The integration of different technologies into a single device or platform or system.

**Graphical User Interface Vs Command Line Interface**

**GUI -** Graphical User Interface. A type of user interface that uses graphical elements, such as icons, windows, and menus, to provide a more intuitive way for users to interact with a computer.

**CLI -** Command Line Interface. A type of user interface that uses text commands to provide a more basic way for users to interact with a computer.

**Interface -** A point of interaction between user computer.

**Desktop -** The main screen of a computer, where users can interact with applications and files.

**Icons -** Small pictures that represent objects or actions on a computer screen.

**Menus -** Lists of options and actions for user to select.

**Prompt -** A symbol or message in CLI that indicates user what to do next.

**Essay**

**OPERATING SYSTEM OVERVIEW**

Operating system is the backbone of a computer, providing the necessary interface for users to interact with hardware and software. Linux and Windows 10 are two well-known and popular operating systems, each with its own strengths and weaknesses.

One of the most apparent differences between Linux and Windows 10 lies in their user interfaces.

In the blue corner of the ring is situated Windows 10, developed by Microsoft, and known for its user-friendly and visually appealing interface. The Start menu, taskbar, and desktop icons contribute to an intuitive user experience. Microsoft has put significant effort into creating an OS that caters to a wide range of users, from casual home users to professionals.

On the other side of the ring is Linux, that offers a diverse range of desktop environments, such as GNOME, KDE, and Xfce. The flexibility of Linux allows users to choose an environment that aligns with their preferences. While this diversity offers more customization options, it may also lead to a steeper learning curve for new users who must navigate between different desktop environments.

Windows 10 has a vast library of compatible software, with many popular applications and games developed specifically for the Windows platform. Microsoft has built strong relationships with software developers, ensuring a rich ecosystem for its users. However, the downside is that Windows users often need to deal with licensing fees for certain applications.

While Windows is strictly following the copyright rules, Linux, being an open-source platform, boasts a wide array of free and open-source software. Package managers like APT for Debian-based distributions and YUM for Red Hat-based distributions simplify software installation and updates. The Linux community emphasizes the use of open standards, fostering a collaborative environment that encourages the development of free software alternatives.

Security is a critical aspect of any operating system, and both Linux and Windows 10 have their approaches to safeguarding user data and system integrity. Linux is famous for its security features, partially owing to its Unix-based architecture. The privilege separation model and robust permission system contribute to a more secure environment. Additionally, the open-source nature of Linux allows the community to promptly identify and address security vulnerabilities.

Windows 10, meanwhile, has made significant steps in enhancing security over previous Windows versions. Features like Windows Defender, BitLocker, and regular security updates aim to protect users from malware and other threats. Microsoft has also introduced security features like Windows Hello for biometric authentication and Device Guard for application control.

All in all, the choice between Linux and Windows 10 ultimately depends on the user's preferences, requirements, and technical expertise. Windows 10 stands out for its user-friendly interface, extensive software compatibility, and gaming support. Linux excels in customization, security, and the availability of free and open-source software. Both operating systems have their advantages, and the decision should be based on the user's specific needs and priorities. As technology continues to evolve, the competition between these two giants will likely drive further innovation and improvements in both Linux and Windows 10.

499 Words

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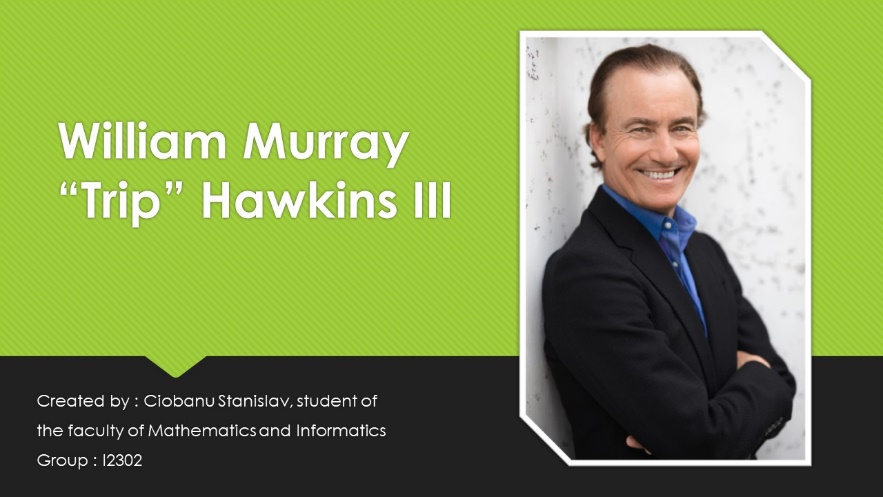
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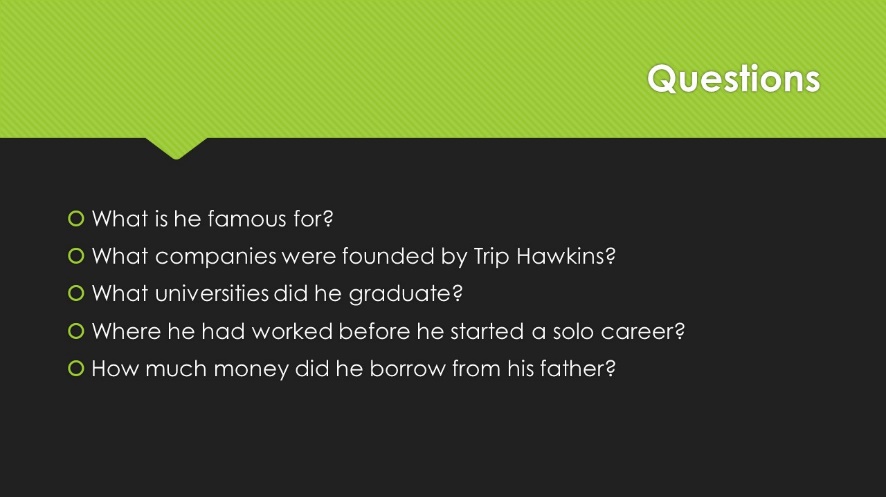
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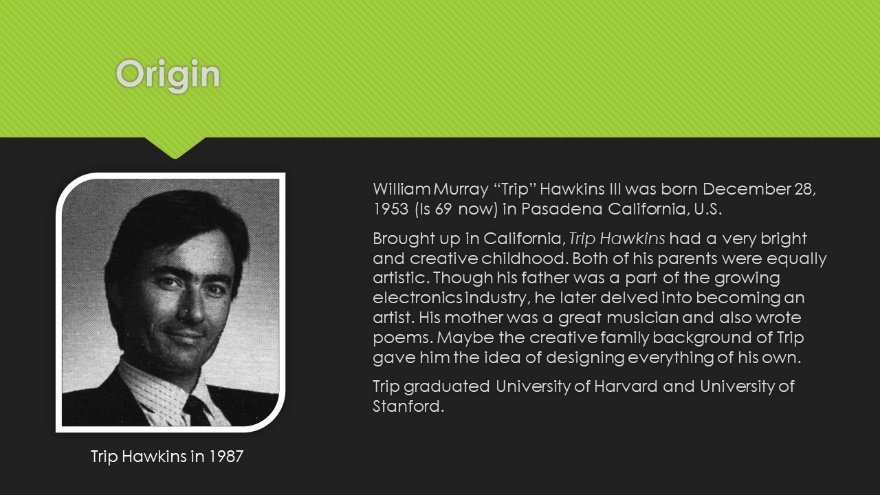
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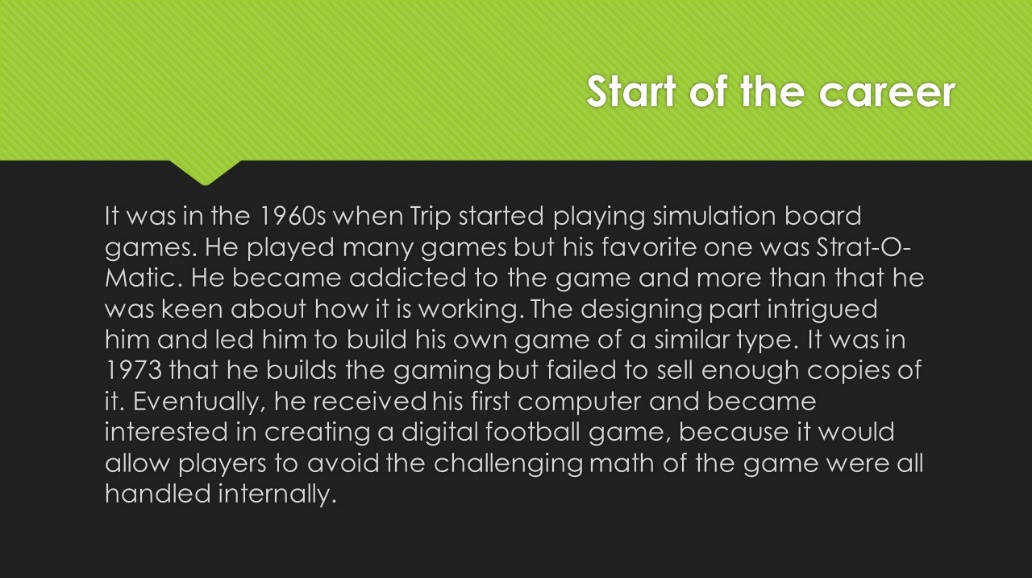
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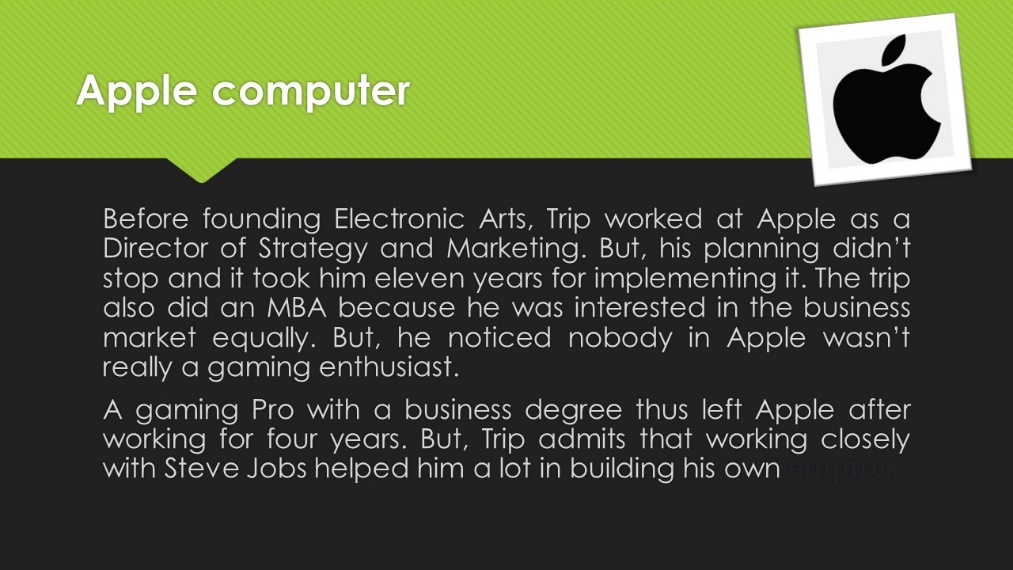
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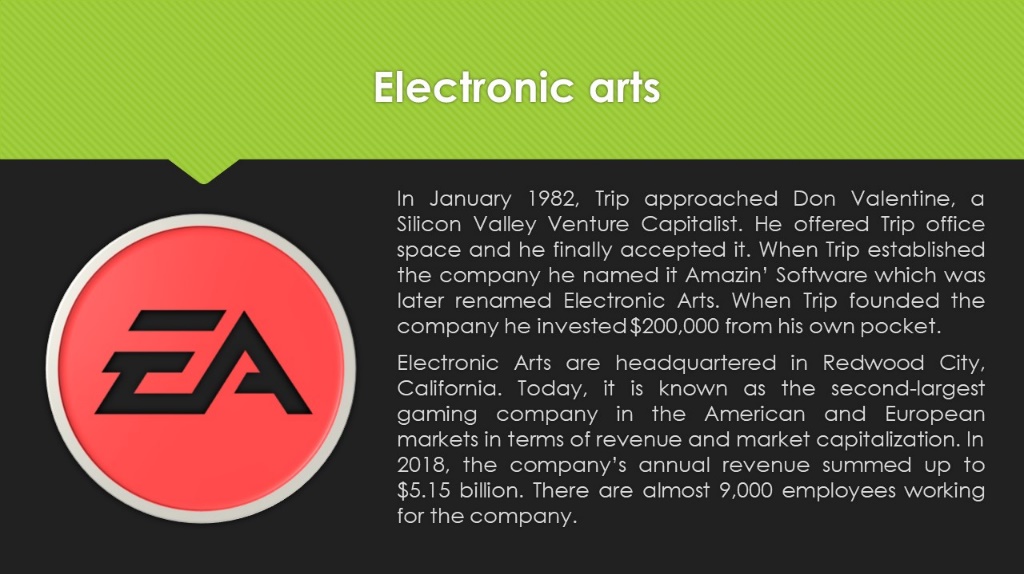
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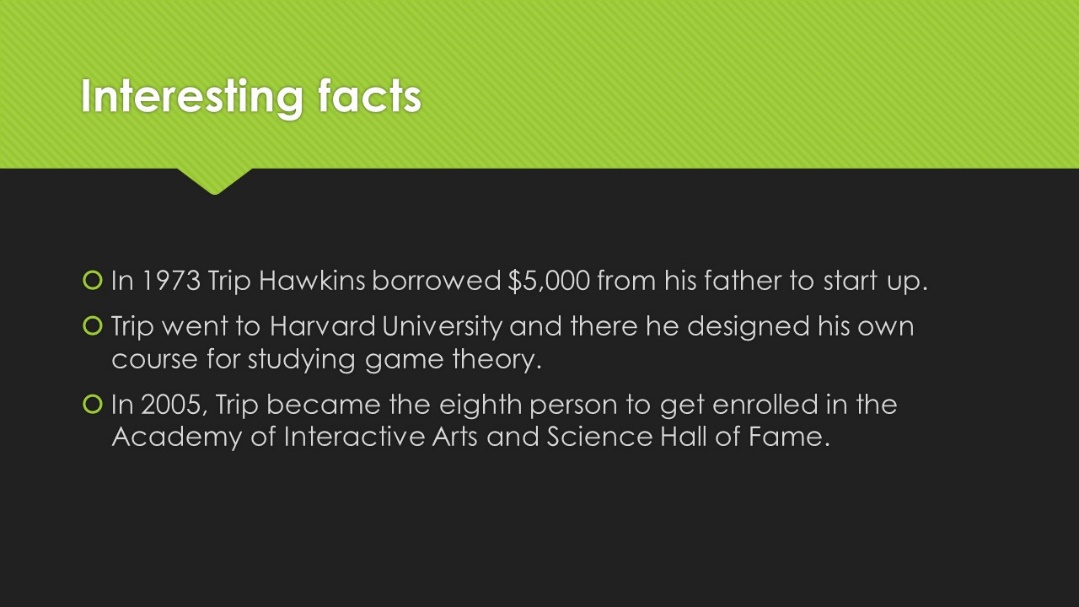
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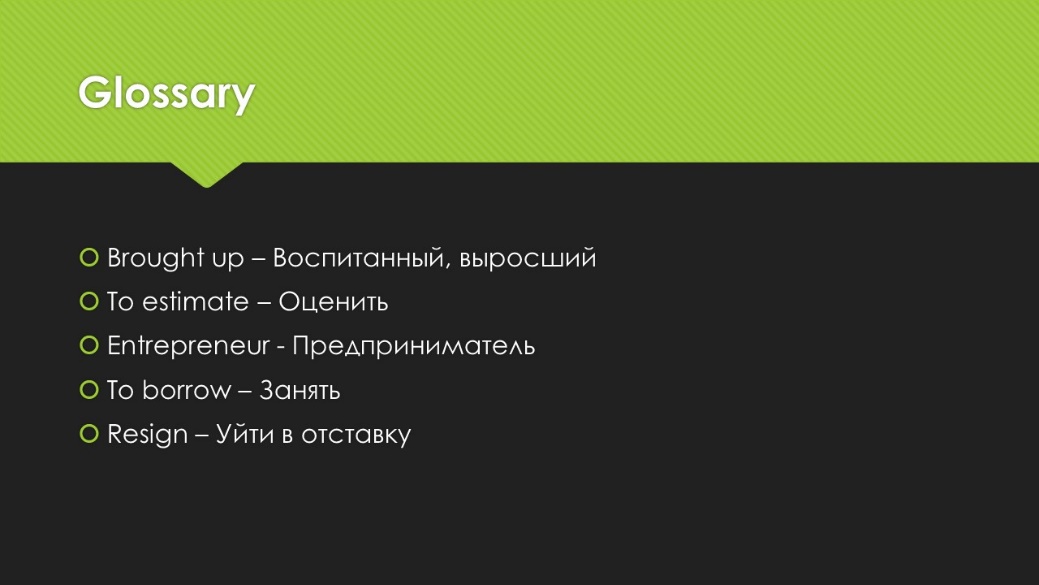
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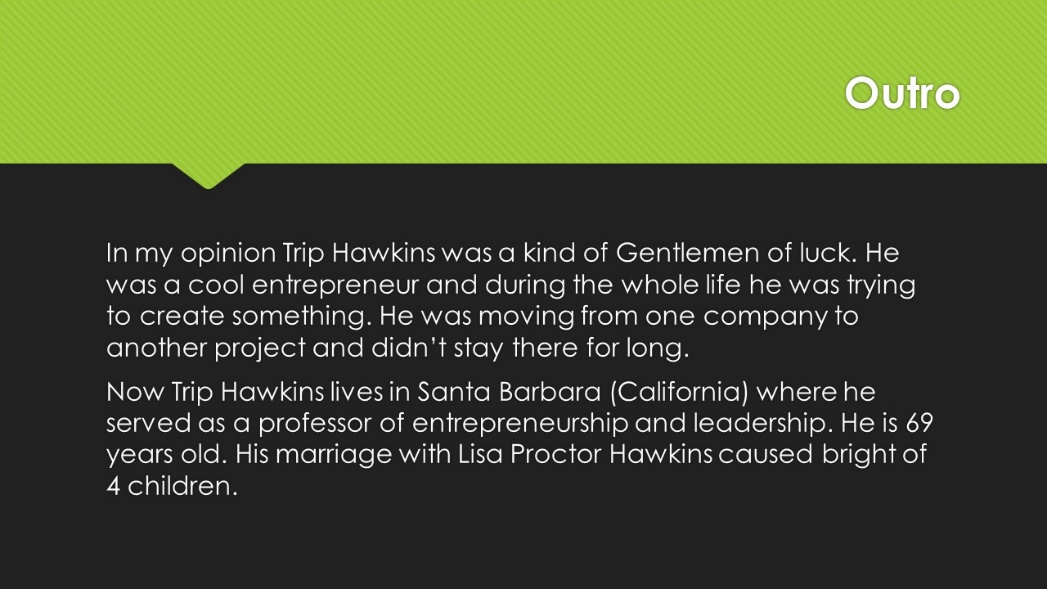
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