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Assignment 2(pre-work)

Pre-Work Module 2

10 term definitions

Online definition/definitions in my words

1. IT applications: An application program is a program designed to perform a specific function directly for the user or, in some cases, for another application program. Examples of applications include word processors, **database** programs, Web browsers, development tools, drawing, paint, image editing programs, and communication programs.

IT application: programs that can be created to provide tools for others to create documents/images/searches or the creation of any program.

1. Systems integration: **System integration** is defined in [engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engineering) as the process of bringing together the component sub-[systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System) into one system (an aggregation of subsystems cooperating so that the system is able to deliver the overarching functionality) and ensuring that the subsystems function together as a system,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_integration#cite_note-Heat-1) and in [information technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_integration#cite_note-2) as the process of linking together different [computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing) systems and [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) [applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_application) physically or functionally,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_integration#cite_note-SICourse-3) to act as a coordinated whole.

System integration: take separate programs/systems and allow them to combine to meet the demands of the user. Making things easier for the user if it can benefit the companies bottom line to integrate.

1. Open source: denoting software for which the original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.

Open Source: Code available for anyone to view and use freely or make changes too.

1. Service Oriented Architecture: a style of software design where services are provided to the other components by [application components](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_components), through a [communication protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol) over a network. The basic principles of service-oriented architecture are independent of vendors, products and technologies.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture#cite_note-1) A service is a discrete unit of functionality that can be accessed remotely and acted upon and updated independently, such as retrieving a credit card statement online.

SOA: Separate services offered on a website that access other databases.

1. Development lifecycle: a framework defining tasks performed at each step in the software **development** process. SDLC is a structure followed by a **development** team within the software organization. It consists of a detailed plan describing how to **develop**, maintain and replace specific software.

SDLC: A step by step order to developing a website/software

1. Client-facing documents: refers to the manner in which a business service feature is experienced or seen by a **customer**. A key **customer** relationship management (CRM) component, a **customer facing** solution is designed to deliver satisfying user experiences via all **customer** touch points.

Client-facing: The software is viewed and seen by the customer first hand.

1. Test-driven development: software **development** process that relies on the repetition of a very short **development** cycle: requirements are turned into very specific **test** cases, then the software is improved to pass the new **tests**, only.

Test-driven development: development process focused towards passing certain tests and not a complete program.

1. Secure Systems: Computer system protected through the use of special hardware and software, policies and practices against data corruption.
2. Mission critical systems: a **system** that is **essential** to the survival of a business or organization. When a **mission critical system** fails or is interrupted, business operations are significantly impacted.

Mission critical systems: a program so essential to the company that if the system fails it can badly damage the company.

1. XML: a metalanguage which allows users to define their own customized markup languages, especially in order to display documents on the Internet.

XML: a computer language used to convert and read computer code into a readable human coding language.