WORKSHOP 1

FASE 4A

1. Organize the text taking into account the audio.

Introduction to Computer Software

14 **Step 3.** Test the fix and then use a compiler to turn the source code into a binary file. This can take a long time for big programs. Once the source code is compiled then the program should work!

3 Software normally has both features and bugs. Hopefully more of the former than the latter! When software has a bug there are a few things that can happen. The program can crash and terminate with a confusing message. This is not good. End users do not like confusing error messages such as:

4 **Site error:** the file /home7/businfc6/public_html/blog/wordpress/wp-content/plugins/seo-blog/core.php requires the ion Cube PHP Loader ioncube_loader_lin_5.2.so to be installed by the site administrator.

5 Sometimes when software stops responding you are forced to manually abort the program yourself by pressing some strange combination of keys such as ctrl-alt-delete.

13 **Step 2.** Use an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and a debugger to find and fix the bug in the source code. Please note that you will need to know a little C++ to debug applications such as this.

10 The other kind of software is called open source software, which is normally free to use and modify (with some restrictions of course). Examples of this type of software include most popular programming languages, operating systems such as Linux, and thousands of applications such as Mozilla Firefox and Open Office.

1 For as long as there has been computer hardware, there has also been computer software. But what is software? Software is just instructions written by a programmer which tells the computer what to do. Programmers are also known as 'software developers', or just plain 'developers'.

8 Software programs are normally written and compiled for certain hardware platforms. It is very important that the software is compatible with all the components of the computer. For instance, you cannot run software written for a Windows computer on a Macintosh computer or a Linux computer. Actually, you can, but you need to have special emulation software or a virtual machine installed. Even with this special software installed, it is still normally best to run a program on the kind of computer for which it was intended.

11 But what is the real difference between open source and closed source software? Is open source source software just about saving money? Let's investigate. Let's say for instance you find a bug in the latest version of Mozilla Firefox. The bug is causing a major project to fail and you need to fix it right away. This is not very likely to happen, I realize, but it's just an example. You might take the following steps:

17 This is a rather radical example, but I think it illustrates to a large degree why programmers generally prefer open source software to closed source alternatives. Good programmers love code and they want access to it. Hiding the code from a programmer is like hiding the car engine from an auto mechanic. We don't like it!

6 Because of poor usability, documentation, and strange error messages, programming still seems very mysterious to most people. That's too bad, because it can be quite fun and rewarding to write software. To succeed, you just have to take everything in small steps, think very hard, and never give up.

9 There are two basic kinds of software you need to learn about as an IT professional. The first is closed source or proprietary software, which you are not free to modify and improve. An example of this kind of software is Microsoft Windows or Adobe Photoshop. This software model is so popular that some people believe it's the only model there is. But there's a whole other world of software out there.

2 Nothing much is simple about software. Software programs can have millions of lines of code. If one line doesn't work, the whole program could break! Even the process of starting software goes by many different names in English. Perhaps the most correct technical term is 'execute', as in "the man executed the computer program." Be careful, because the term 'execute' also means (in another context) to put someone to death! Some other common verbs used to start a software program you will hear are 'run', 'launch, and even 'boot' (when the software in question is an operating system).

12 **Step 1.** Download and unzip (or uncompress) the source code from Mozilla.

16 Now imagine you find a bug in a proprietary code base such as Microsoft Word. What can you do? Not much, just file a bug report and hope someone fixes it at some point.

18 Now you have learned a little about software. You will learn more about software applications and programming in later units.

7 I think everyone studying Information Technology should learn at least one programming language and write at least one program. Why? Programming forces you to think like a computer. This can be very rewarding when dealing with a wide range of IT-related issues from tech support to setting up PPC (pay-per-click) advertising campaigns for a client's web site. Also, as an IT professional, you will be dealing with programmers on a daily basis. Having some understanding of the work they do will help you get along with them better.

15 **Step 4.** You are almost done. Now send the bug fix back to the Mozilla Firefox team. They may even use your bug fix in the next release!

Taken from: English 4 IT. www.english4it.com

2. Identify the key words from the text. Look for their definition and pronunciation in English:

WORD / EXPRESSION	DEFINITION
abort	to develop incompletely remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state.
bugs	a person who has a great enthusiasm for something;fan or hobbyist:a hi-fi bug.
closed source	to terminate or suspend the operation of to halt the activities
compatible	noting a system of television in which color broadcasts can be received on ordinary sets in black and white.
crash	a breaking or falling to pieces with loud noise
End users	the ultimate destination, such as a program or operator, of information that is being transferred within a system
error	he difference between the observed or approximately determined value and the true value of a quantity.
execute	to perform or accomplish something, as an assigned task
features	to make a feature of give prominence to feature a story or picture in a newspaper.
open source	intellectual property, esp computer source code, that is made freely available to the general public by its creators
programmer	a person who writes computer programs a person who programs a device a computer.
proprietary	of, relating to, or belonging to property or proprietors privately owned and controlled
restrictions	something that restricts; a restrictive measure
terminate	to occur at or form the conclusion of:The countess's soliloquy terminates the play.
usability	capable of being used

3. Discussion :

   - Questions Have you ever written or modified any software? If so, what were the challenges you faced? If not, why not?

     If I modified when I was developing the main page of our system, we had to look at a page recommended by the instructor to make it look much more aesthetic. The challenge was that it worked in our system and saw it according to what was required.

   - Name three pieces of software you use frequently. Why do you use them? What would you change about them?

   - Pretend you are the world's best programmer and can write computer code as fast as you can think. What kind of software would you write?

     Write what the client requests me according to his needs already for my company I would look for in the market market what is the requirement and what can be taken into account.

4. Write T if sentence is true or F if sentence is false:

1. A zipped file has the same functions as an encrypted one (F)
2. A wireless works the same as a wired connection (F)
3. A VLAN allows a network of computers and users to communicate in a imulated environment (T)
4. NPV, ACC, and VPN are the more frequently used protocols (F)
5. WAP stands for Wireless Accept Point (T)
6. Bluetooth is used to transmit fixed and mobile electronic device data (T)
7. Gigahertz refers to data quantity transmission (T)
8. Logical network is also called VLAN (F)
9. An internship is in the USA as a learning agreement (T)
10. A key is to a door as a NIC is to a LAN (F)
11. A free internal access is the lowest cost from internet service providers (F)
12. Cooper networks are actually the most popular connections (F)
13. There are no leased lines providers in Colombia yet (T)
14. A movie is to a screen as a firewall is a network (F)
15. Ring topologies are used as backbones (T)

5. Write the number that corresponds to each definition

DEFINITION		WORD	
An application that controls access to the network	8	Leased	**1**
Any number of computers and devices joined together by a physical communications link.	6	Encryption	**2**
A thing made for a particular purpose, especially a mechanical or electrical one.	15	Mesh	**3**
The range of frequencies that can pass over a given transmission channel	13	Switch	**4**
Capable of moving or being moved readily	12	Embed	**5**
A small metal instrument specially cut to fit into a lock and move its bolt	9	Topology	**6**
Made of wire	11	VLAN	**7**
To incorporate or contain as an essential part or characteristic	5	Firewall	**8**
The study of those properties of geometric forms that remain invariant under certain transformations	10	Ring	**9**
A typically circular band of metal	7	Key	**10**
This topologies contains redundant wiring that provides multiple paths to the same destination	3	Wired	**11**
It is the process of using an algorithm to transform information to make it unreadable for unauthorized users	2	Mobile	**12**
It is a high speed device that receives incoming data packets and redirects them to their destination on a LAN	4	Network	**13**
The cost of this line depends upon the speed	14	Bandwith	**14**
It is also called internal network	1	Device	**15**