

Software Distribution

Package Managers

What's happening in the background?

Device Software Management

- Video: Windows: Devices and Drivers 3 min
- Reading: Supplemental Reading: Windows Devices and Drivers 10 min
- Video: Linux: Devices and Drivers 3 min
- Reading: Supplemental reading for Linux Devices and Drivers 10 min
- Video: Windows: Operating System Updates 3 min
- Reading: Supplemental Reading for Windows Update 10 min
- Video: Linux: Operating System Updates 2 min
- Reading: Supplemental Reading for Linux Update 10 min
- Discussion Prompt: What would you do? 10 min
- Reading: Module 3 Glossary 10 min
- Practice Quiz: Device Software Management 5 questions

Graded Assessments

Module 3 Glossary

New terms and their definitions: Course 3 Week 3

App Store apps: A Package Manager that acts as a repository

App store repository: A app store service that also acts as a repository

App stores: A central managed marketplace for app developers to publish and sell mobile apps

APPX: An APPX is another way to package contents of a file to act like a unit of distribution

Archive: An archive is comprised of one or more files that are compressed into a single file* for verb agreement

Block devices: A system that acts like USB drives and hard drive by transmitting data

Cache: The assigned stored location for recently or frequently accessed data; on a mobile app it is where anything that was changed or created with that app is stored

Character devices: A way to transmit data character by character like a keyboard and mouse

Chocolatey: A third party package manager for Windows

Closed source packages: A source code that does not allow public access

Debian(.deb): A Debian package is packaged as a .deb file

Device manager: A console management system for your device

Driver: Used to help our hardware devices interact with our Operating System

Dynamic-link libraries: Programs that want to use functionality that the code provides can tap into it if they need to (shared libraries)

Enterprise app management: A management system that allows an organization to distribute custom mobile apps

Executable file: A file containing instructions for a computer to execute when they're run

Hardware ID: A special string of characters assigned to hardware

Having dependencies: A process of counting on other pieces of software to make an application work since one bit of code depends on another in order to work

Installing from source: A process of installing from a source

Kernel module: It extends the kernel's functionality so developers don't have to actually touch the Linux kernel

Library: A way to package a bunch of useful code that someone else wrote

Manifest: A library used if an application needs to use a shared library

Microsoft Install Package(.msi) and MSI files: Microsoft Install Package is a file extension used to guide a program called Windows Installer in the installation, maintenance, and removal of programs of the windows operating systems. MSI files are a combination of of databases that contain installation instructions in different tables along with all the files

Mobile applications: Software that is distributed on mobile OS devices

Packaged archives: The core or source software files that are compressed into one file

Packaged managers: An application that makes package installation and removal easier

Personal package archives: A software repository for uploading source packages to be built and published

Portable Executable (PE) format: Windows unique version of .exe

Process monitoring: A way of monitoring what processes are happening during installation

Repository: A server that acts like a central storage location for packages

SD devices: Mass storage devices like hard drives

Security patch: A piece of software that is meant to fix up a security hole

Side-by-side assemblies: A system that manages most shared libraries and resources on Windows and supports access to multiple versions of the same shared library automatically

Side-loading: A process of installing mobile apps directly without using an app store

Sysinternals package: A set of tools released by Microsoft that can help you troubleshoot

Windows store: A Windows store is an application repository or warehouse where you can download and install universal Windows platform apps

Windows update client service: System that runs in the background on your computer to download and install updates and patches for your operating system

Terms and their definitions from previous weeks

A

Absolute path: It is one that starts from the main directory

ACL: Access Control Lists

Administrator: A user that has complete control over a machine

Alias: A nickname for common commands

Appending flags: A way to add the data of the file without erasing existing data

B

Bash: The language used to interact with the shell

Biometric data: A way of protecting your accounts and information using biometric data such as facial recognition and fingerprint

C

CLI: Command line interpreter

Command line: A text interface program for a computer that inputs text commands and translates them to the operating system

Computer management: A tool that lets you manage a local or remote computer

D

DACL: Directory Control Lists

E

Escape characters: A concept that means that the next character after the back tick should be treated literally

.exe: A file extension found in Windows for an executable file

F

File permissions: A process for setting permissions for who has access to certain files

Full control: A user or group with full control that can do anything they want to files

G

Groups: A collection of users

GUI: A graphical user interface

H

Hidden files: A set of files that are not visible either to avoid alteration or simply because you don't want someone to see them

Hot key: A keyboard shortcut that does a particular task

I

Inherit only: A permission group that means that a DACL will be inherited, but not applied to a container

I/O Streams: An input stream handles data flowing into and out of a program

L

List folder contents: A command that will execute and list folder contents and is an alias for Read and Execute

M

Mobile device management: A system used to apply and enforce rules about how the device has to be configured and used

Modify: An umbrella permission that includes read and execute and write

P

Parameter: A value that is associated with a command

Parent directory & child directories: A parent directory is a directory that houses all subsequent child directories

Paths: A main directory that branches off and holds other directories and files

Primary account: The initial account you made during setup

Prompt: A prompt shows you which directory you're currently in

R

Read and execute permission: Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists and execute it if its runnable

Read permission: Permissions that grant you access to read the file that exists

Regular expression: A pattern matching language that describes words, phrases, or more complicated patterns; regular expressions are used to help you do advanced pattern based selection

Relative path: It is a path from your current directory

Root directory: A parent directory for all other directories in a file system

Root user: It is the first user that gets automatically created when we install a Linux OS and has all the privileges on the OS. Also called the super user. There's technically only one superuser or root account, but anyone that's granted access to use their powers can be called a superuser too

S

SACL's: System Access Control List

Shell: A shell is a command line interpreter for Linux

Simple permissions: Special or specific permissions

Single sign on (SSO): An account that grants you access to multiple accounts without require constant entry of a password or username

Standard error (stderr): A data stream that redirect the output of error messages in a different output stream. It works both in Linux and Windows

Standard in (stdin): A data stream in which the input that you provide through the keyboard goes to the standard in stream of the process that you're interacting with. It works both in Linux and Windows

Standard out (stdout): A data stream that when a process creates output, it adds data to the standard out stream, which flows out of the process. It works both in Linux and Windows

Standard user: A user who is given access to the machine but has restricted access to do thing like install software or change certain setting

Stdin, stdout, stderr: Three data streams created when you launch a Linux command

Subdirectories: A directory below or at a deeper level in the directory hierarchy

T

Tab completion: A way to auto-complete a command or file names and directories

W

Wildcard: A character that is used to help select files based on a certain pattern

Windows domain: A network of computers and users that are added to a central database

Windows Search service: A service that indexes files on your computer by looking through them on a schedule

Write permission: A permission that allows you to make changes to a file

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