* 1. Milestone One: File System

1. Describe the file structure of the operating system.

In a Microsoft XP file system, it organizes data like the way one might file into their organization cabinet. A file is stored into a folder, each folder contains important articles that need to be filed. The Windows file system works into a similar fashion. Windows uses a local drive like C: where you can store personal information and store system data. There is also the D: drive which contains files used to do computer recovery. The E: drive which gives us access to DVD Players and things like digital cameras when plugged in. Folders are also used by default with Windows. These folders contain pictures, documents, files, and other digital content. Next Microsoft XP uses files to store those important items like documents, photos, etc. This allows for an easy organization that can be access by the appropriate users. Lastly, there is the recycle bin where data that is unwanted or not to be used is stored. You can delete folders and files which then are stored in you recycle bin until emptied.

1. Describe the file type used in the operating system.

Within a Microsoft XP operation system there are two file types we can identify. The first is a public file. A public file is typically defined by standard bodies. They are often exchanged between computers and they need to be supported on many platforms. The second type of file is a private file. A private file is not understood by other platforms usually which makes then not prone to conflicts between applications.

1. Describe the file access mechanisms used in the operating system including program threats, system threats, user authentication, user permissions, and virus protection.

On a Microsoft xp operation system user permission are granted by the admin. There are local storages on each individual user account and can also be shared content as assigned by each user. Some of the program threats include malware being attached to programs a user might download. Malware can also be sent via email that then in turn causes system threats. To combat system threat, one might use Windows defender or even install a program like Norton Anti-Virus to detect threats and alleviate them before they can do harm.

3-3 Milestone Two: Program Development Considerations

I would develop my program on NetBeans IDE. NetBeans works with many different languages like PHP, HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript. It also allows for remote tracking. I find it easy to push commits and fetch from the remote repositories as well. The advanced integration to BitBucket would enable me to store files and access those same files. Secondly, if developing a program, it might require a team, and this will enable us to see each other’s edits and collaboratively work on the project as a whole. If operating on a single OS I would use JavaScript. It would be the most descriptive language to use to build a specific program to operate stand alone on one OS. It’s also object oriented so when making API calls to gather data it’s easily accessed from external forms.

A key consideration when determining the size of the program and amount of system resources is adoptability. We must analyze the amount of traffic we expect to us our program at a single time. By researching other like programs usage, we can generate a business assumption that enables use to understand how much server space we need and how complex we should make our code. Another key consideration is scalability. If we underestimate our usage, it could be detrimental to our program if we don’t have the speeds or the storage. A slow operating program makes people frustrated and could harm adoptability.