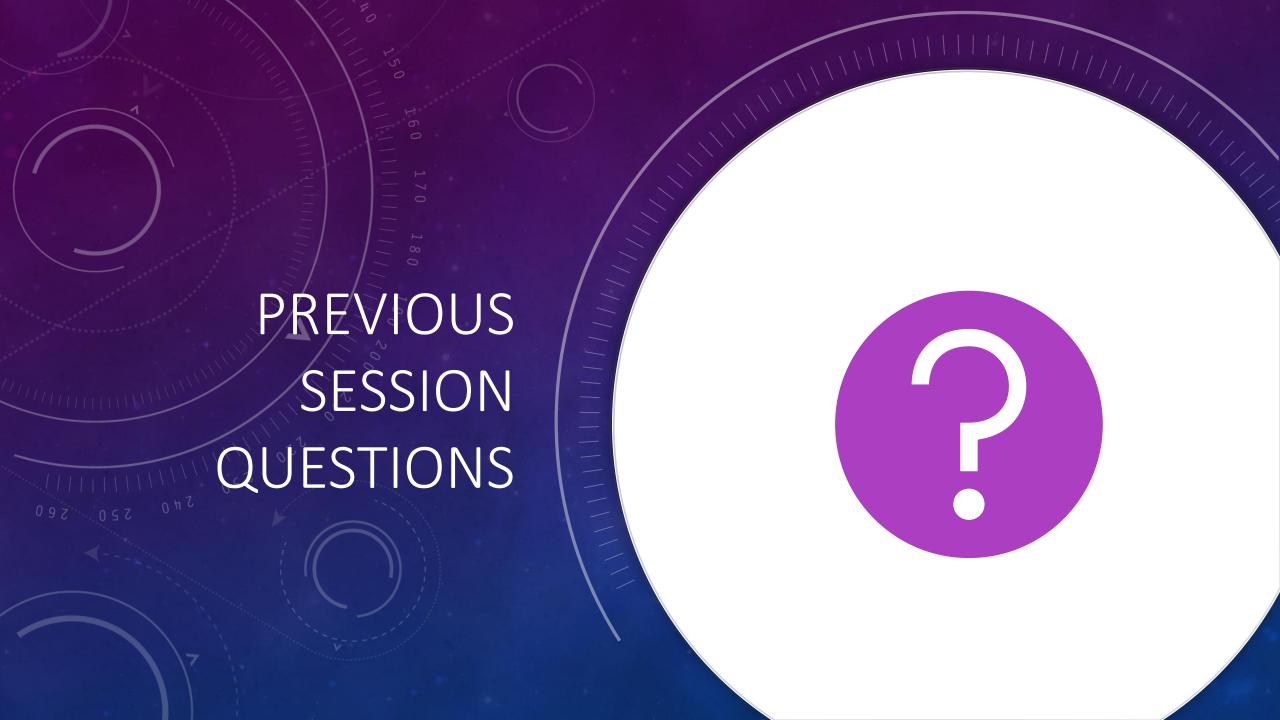
#### Week 2 Day 1

Led by: Emily Crose

for

Oakland University

# INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE BUSINESS PRODUCT MANAGEMENT



#### TERMS TO LISTEN FOR

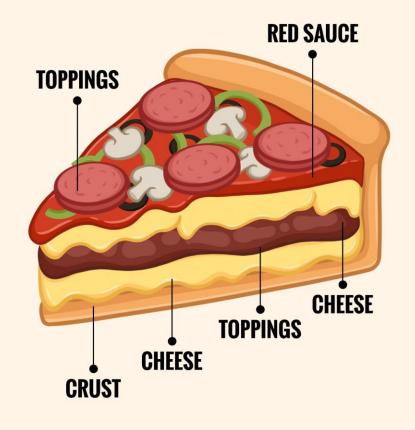
- Cache
  - A small portion of RAM set aside for temporary storage for frequently accessed data
- Process Register
  - A quickly accessible location available to a computer processor
- Heap & Stack
  - Memory management methods



## APPLICATIONS & OPERATING SYSTEMS



#### **DEEP DISH PIZZA**



## Operating System

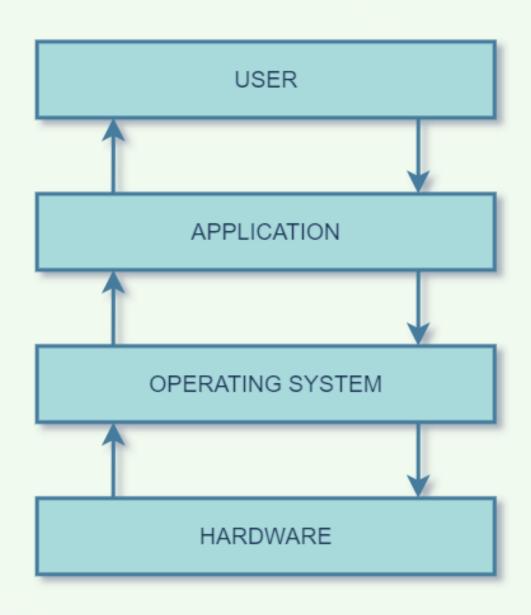


WELL-KNOWN OPERATING SYSTEMS











**Application Software** Spreadsheets Word processors System Software Computer Databases games Utilities Operating Hardware system CPU, motherboard, video adapter, etc.

#### OPERATING SYSTEM VERSUS

#### APPLICATION SOFTWARE

#### **OPERATING SYSTEM**

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

A system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs A software designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks or activities for the benefit of the user

Works as the interface between the user and hardware, performs process management, memory management, task scheduling, hardware device controlling and many more Performs a single specific task

Developed using C, C++, Assembly languages Developed using Java, Visual Basic, C, C++

Boots up when the user switches on the computer and runs till he switches off the machine Runs only when the user requests to run the application

Necessary for the proper functioning of the computer

Cannot be installed without an operating system

Ex: Windows, Unix, Linux, DOS

Ex: Word, Spreadsheet, Presentation, Multimedia tools, Database Management Systems

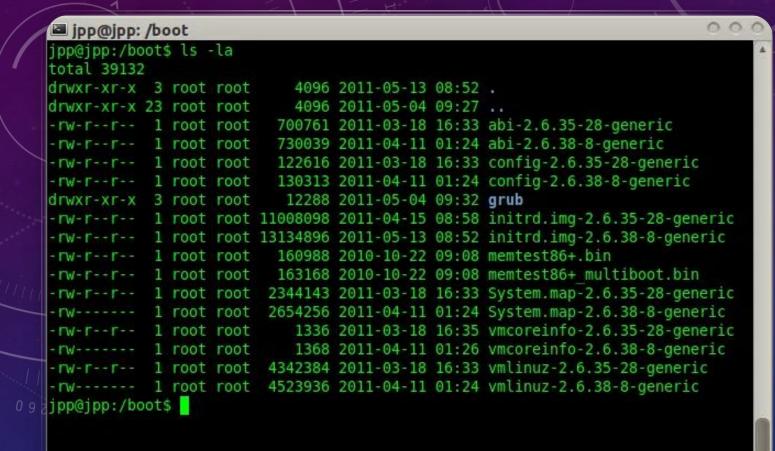
Visit www.PEDIAA.com

#### OS & APP DIFFERENCES



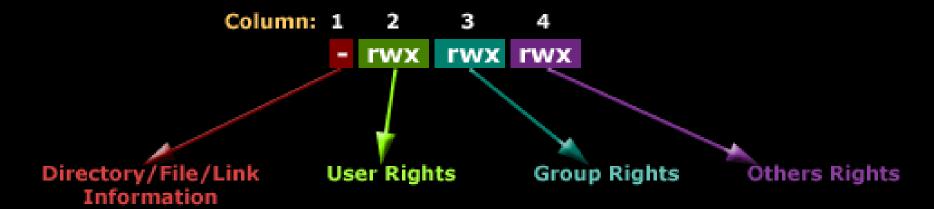
#### WHAT DO PERMISSIONS DO?

- Allow read, write, and execute permissions for files and folders
- Can be changed with those who have rights to change file and folder permissions levels
- Can be customized for users, groups, and "others"



## LINUX PERMISSIONS IN PRACTICE

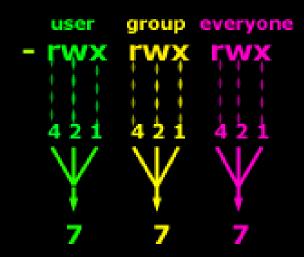
#### **Understanding The Linux File Permissions**



While the first column defines a directory, file or link, the next 3 columns (2, 3, 4) define the permissions for the User, Group and Others (everyone else) groups.

UNDERSTANDING PERMISSIONS

#### **Linux Permissions Made Easy**



Final calculated permissions

This example shows us how the permissions can be calculated using the simple method of addition, where each permission is assigned a number. Adding them will produce the appropriate number for the rights given.

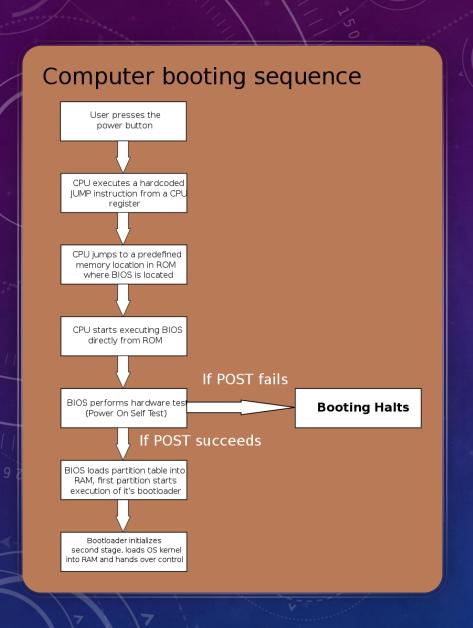
LINUX PERMISSIONS :(

Your PC ran into a problem and needs to restart. We'll restart for you.



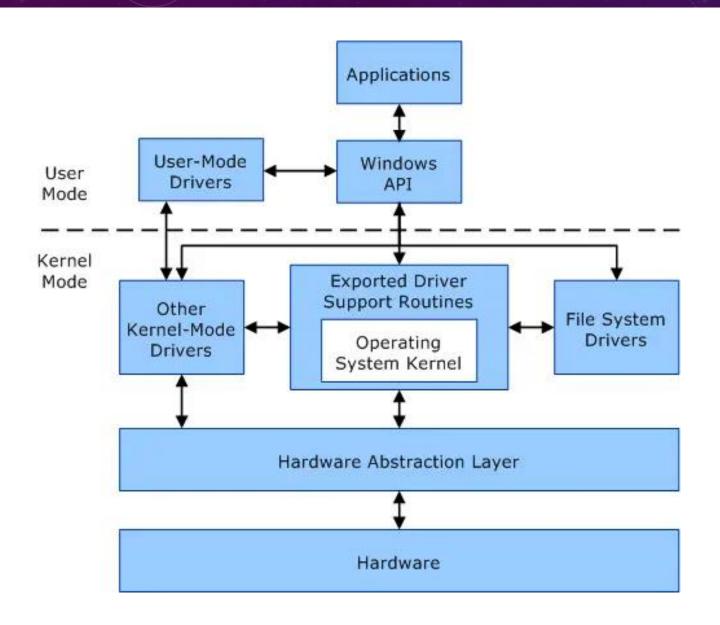
For more information about this issue and possible fixes, visit https://www.windows.com/stopcode

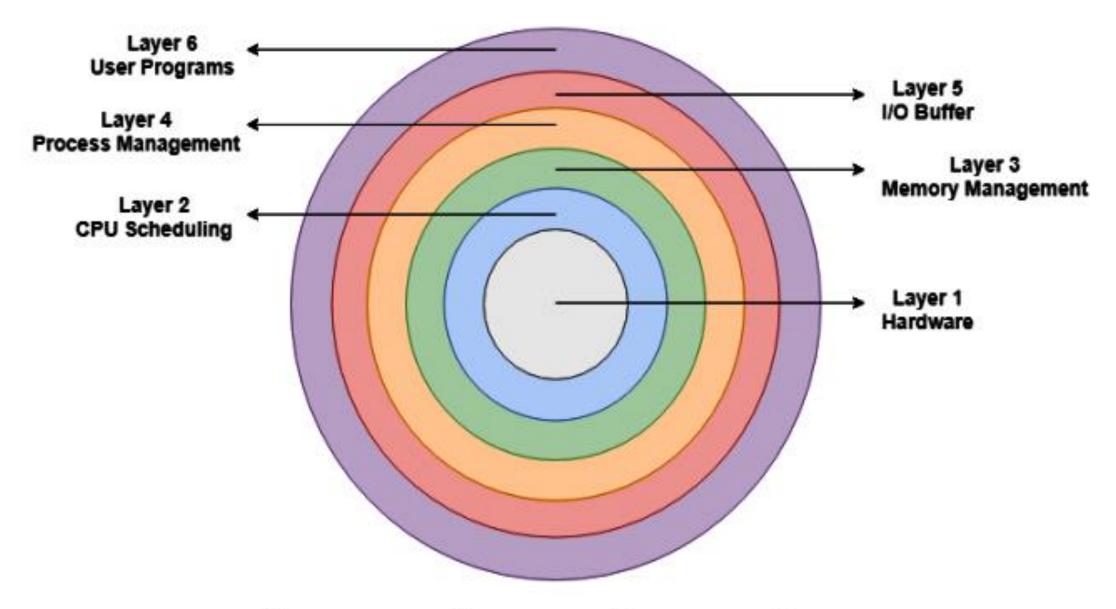
If you call a support person, give them this info: Stop code: KERNEL SECURITY CHECK FAILURE



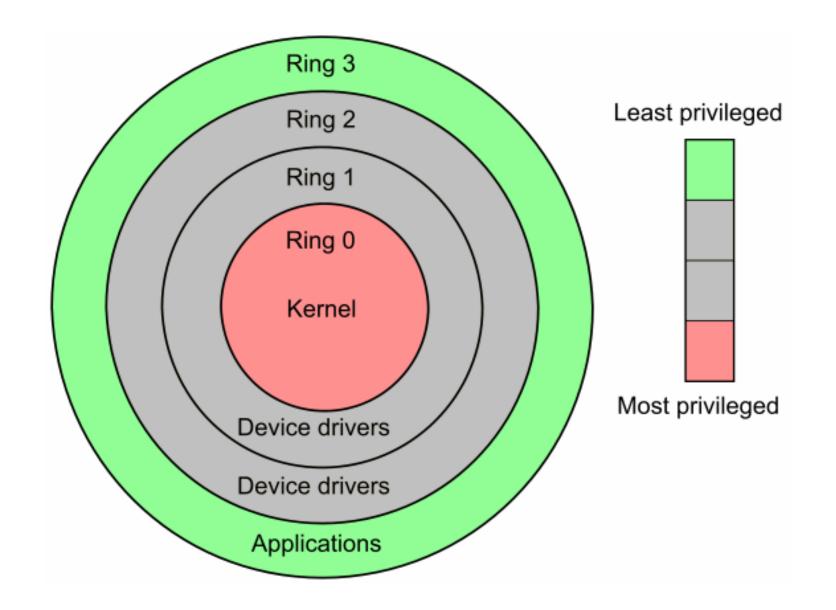
### POWER-ON SELF-TEST (POST)

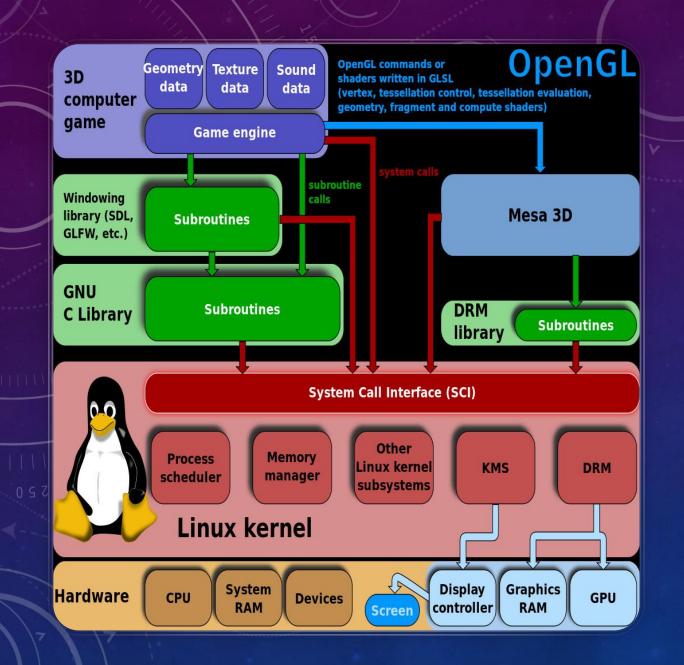




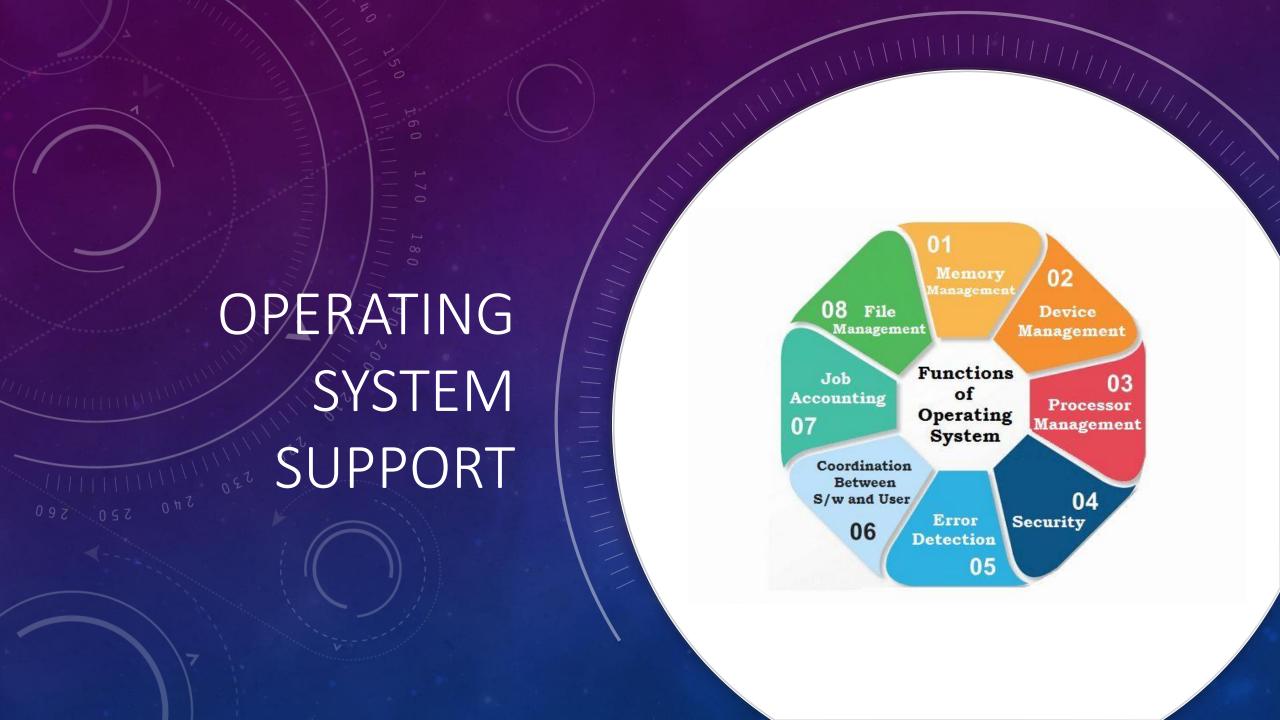


Layers of operating system





#### KERNEL OPERATION







#### TYPES OF APPLICATIONS



Mobile applications



Desktop applications

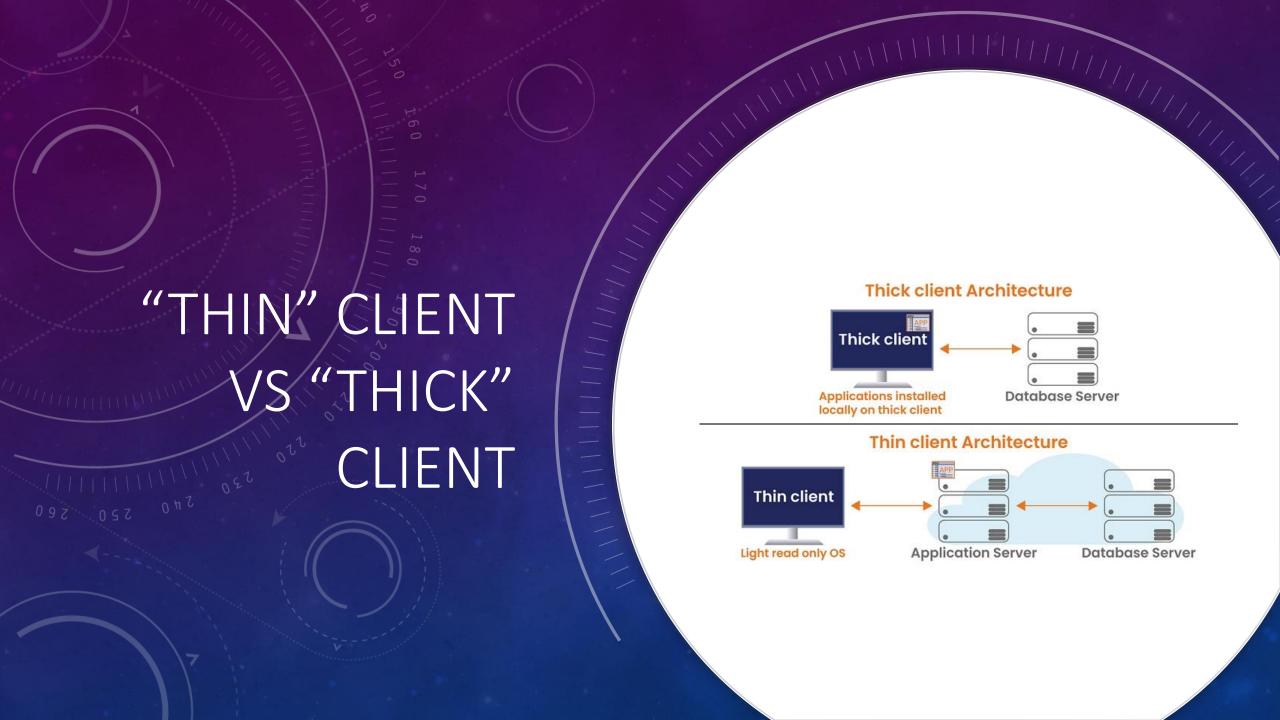


Embedded applications



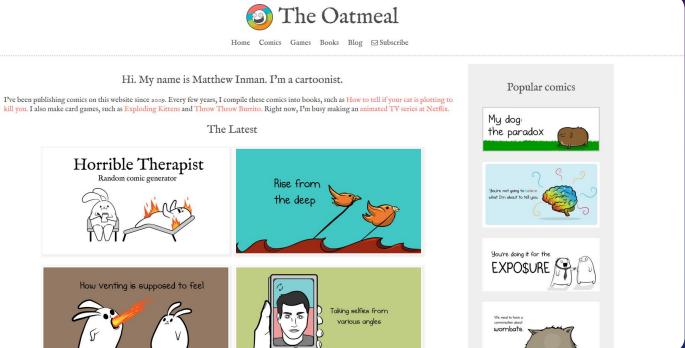
Web applications







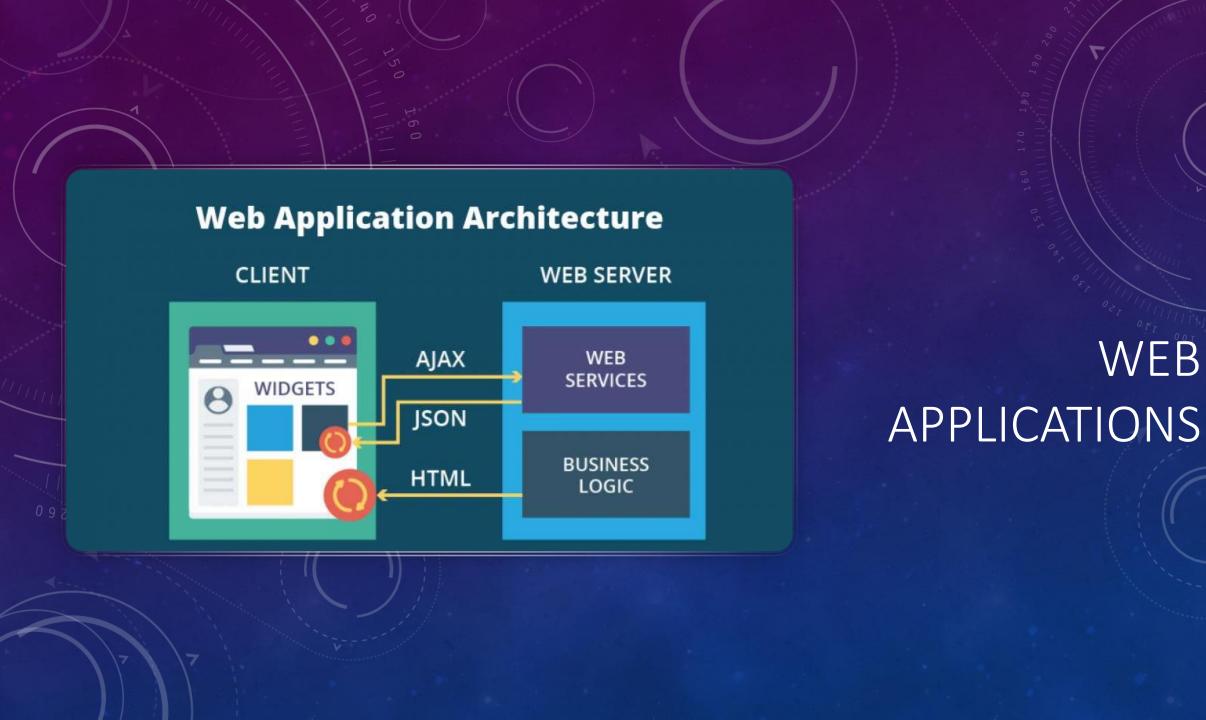
#### MOBILE APPLICATIONS



Horrible Therapist
Random comic generator

How venting is supposed to feel

#### WEBSITE













Industrial Robots

**GPS Receivers** 

Digital Cameras

**DVD Players** 



**Embedded Systems** 



Wireless Routers





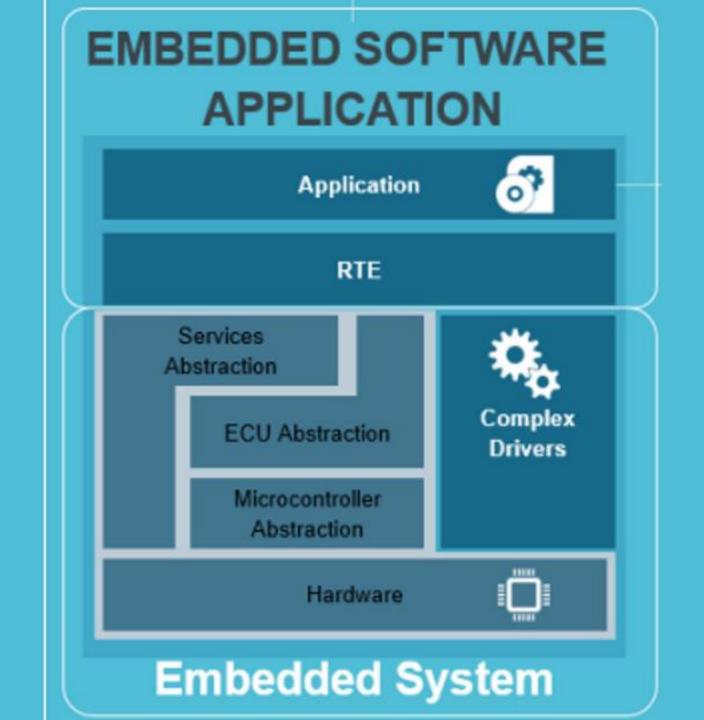


Set top Boxes

Gaming Consoles

**Photocopiers** 

Microwave Ovens



#### WHERE DOES IOT FIT?

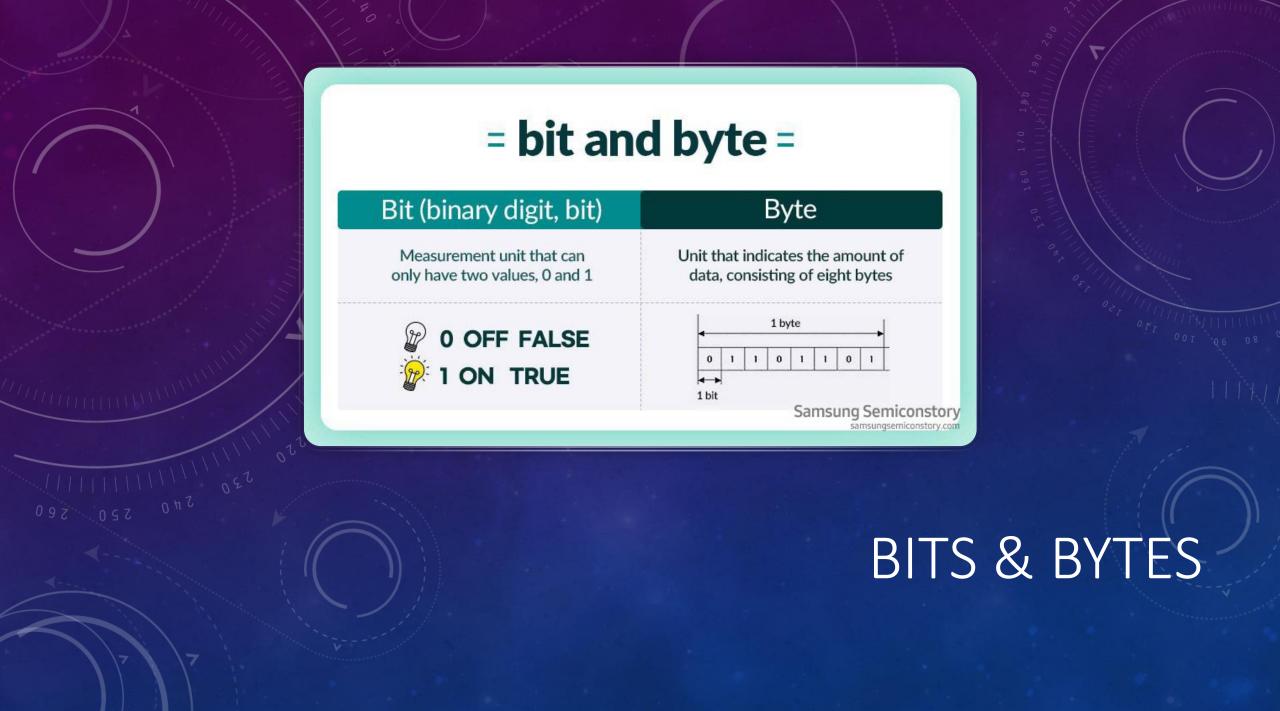
- What do we know about IoT?
  - Inside of consumer electronics
    - Embedded applications?
- Can IoT be more than one category?

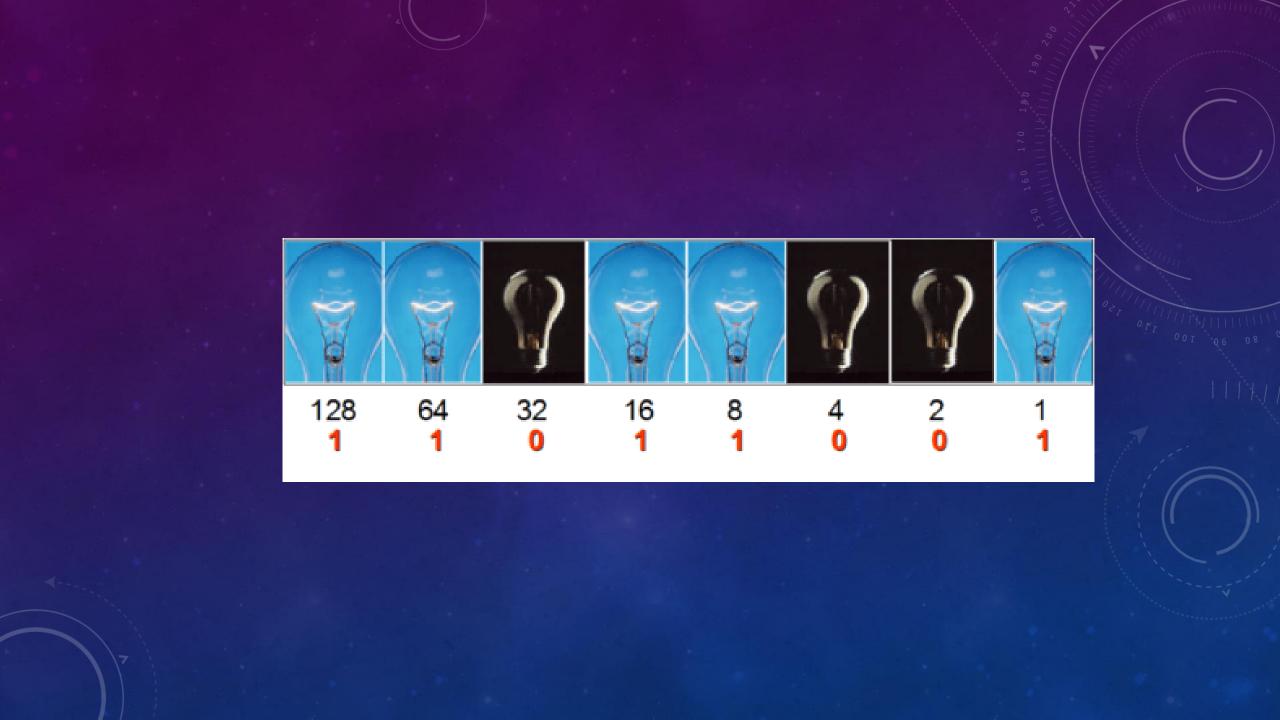




J •--- S ••• A •— K —•— B —••• T — U ••— L •—••  $C \longrightarrow \bullet$  $M -- V \cdot \cdot \cdot -$ D —•• **E** • w •—— N —• F ••—•  $\circ$  ---  $\times$   $-\cdots$  $P \bullet - - \bullet Y - \bullet - -$ G ——• Q ——•— Z ——•• H ••••



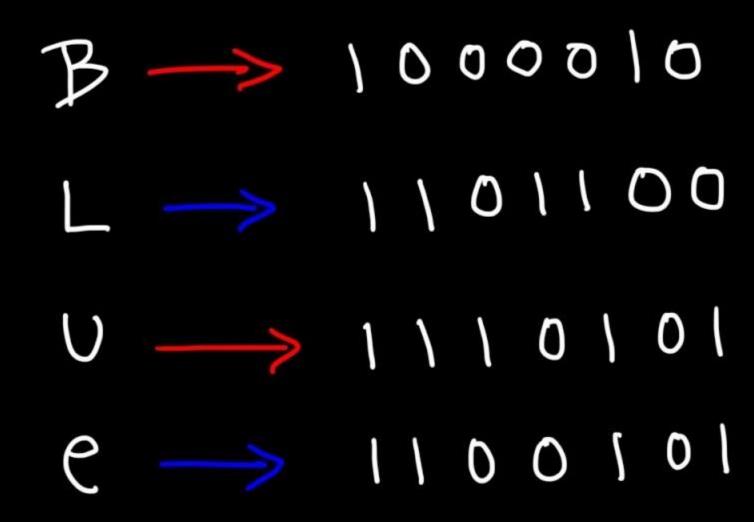




LETTER	ASCII	LETTER		ASCII	BINARY
	VALUES	VALUES		VALUES	VALUES
A	65	01000001	A	97	01100001
C	67	01000011	C	99	01100011
D	68	01000100	D	100	01100100
E	69	01000101	E	101	01100101
F	70	01000110	F	102	01100110
G	71	01000111	G	103	01100111
H	72	01001000	H	104	01101000
I	73	01001001	I	105	01101001
J	74	01001010	J	106	01101010
K	75	01001011	K	107	01101011
L	76	01001100	L	108	01101100
M	77	01001101	M	109	01101101
N	78	01001110	N	110	01101110
O	79	01001111	O	111	01101111
P	80	01010000	P	112	01110000
Q	81	01010001	Q	113	01110001
R	82	01010010	R	114	01110010
S	83	01010011	S	115	01110011
T	84	01010100	T	116	01110100
U	85	01010101	U	117	01110101
V	86	01010110	V	118	01110110
W	87	01010111	W	119	01110111
X	88	01011000	X	120	01111000
Y	89	01011001	Y	121	01111001
Z	90	01011010	Z	122	01111010

# ASCII Code

Char.	ASCII	Char.	ASCII	Char.	ASCII
@	64	U	85	j	106
A	65	V	86	k	107
В	66	W	87	1	108
C	67	×	88	m	109
D	68	У	89	n	110
Ε	69	Z	90	0	111
F	70	1	91	P	112
G	71	1	92	9	113
H	72	]	93	r	114
I	73	^	94	s	115
J	74		95	Ť	116
K	75	•	96	u	117
L	76	а	97	V	118
M	77	ь	98	w	119
N	78	С	99	×	120
0	79	d	100	У	121
P	80	e	101	z	122
Q	81	f	102	{	123
R	82	g	103	1	124
5	83	h	104	}	125
Т	84	i	105	~	126

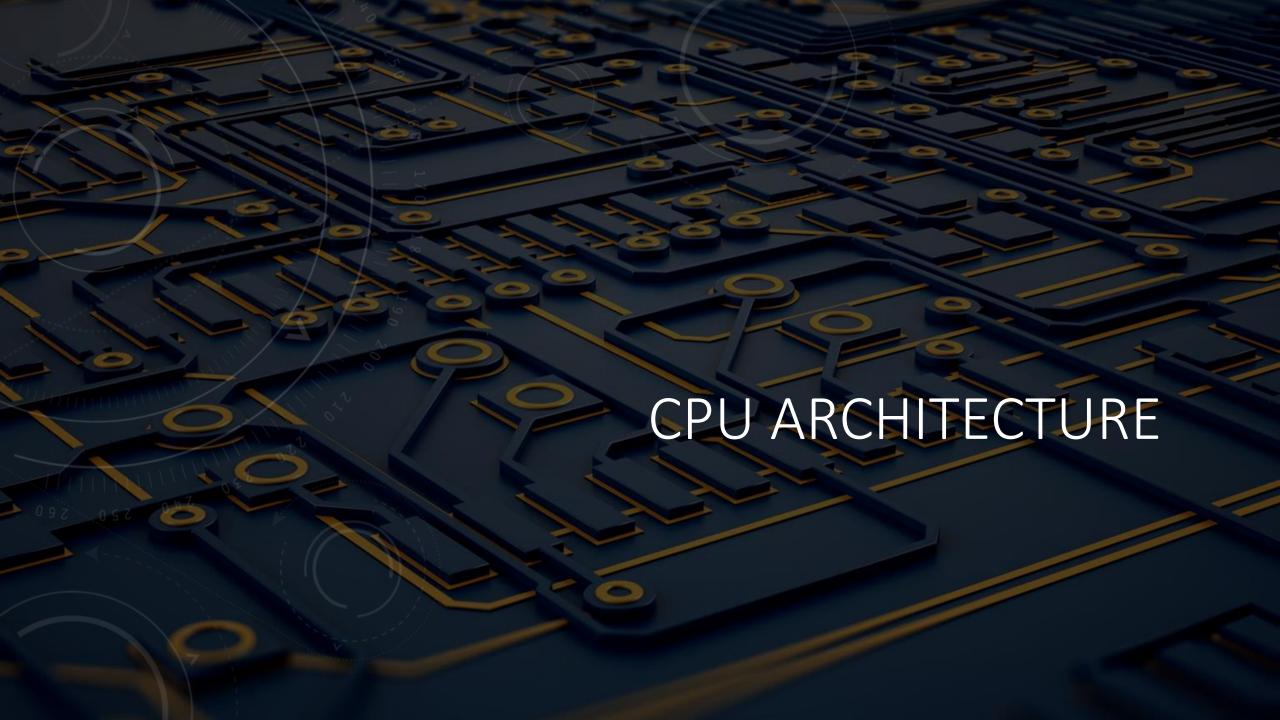


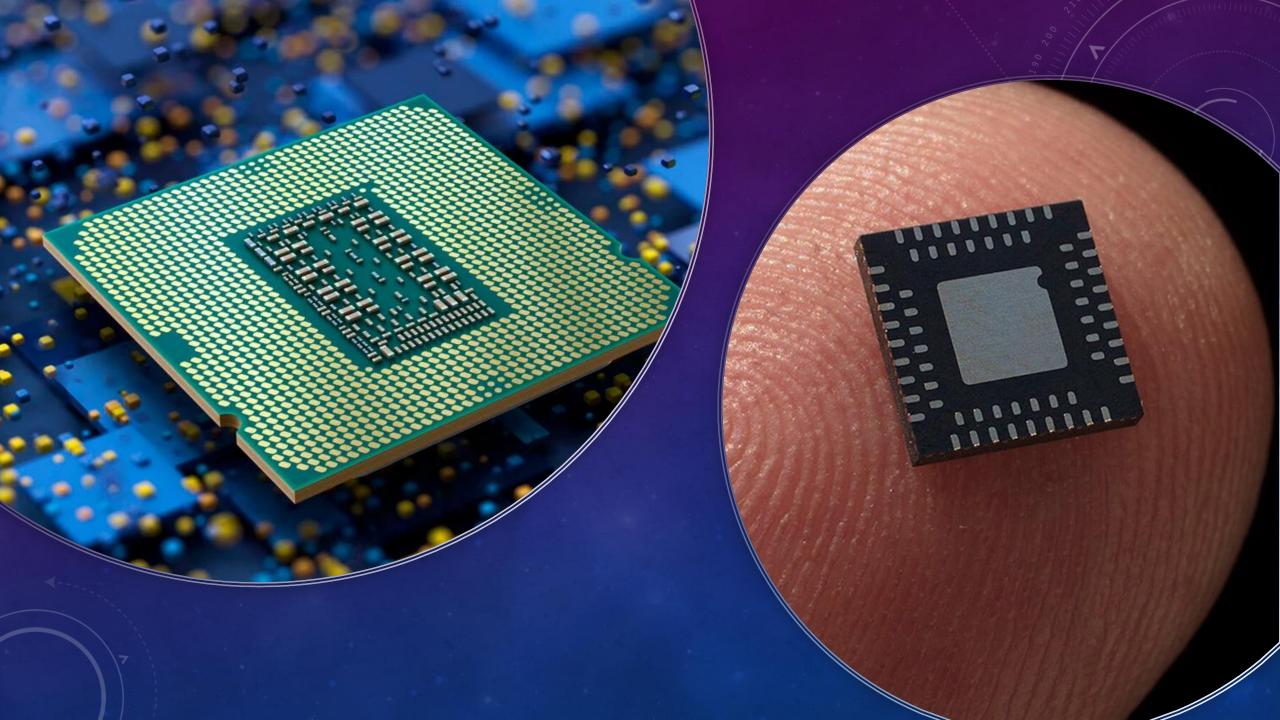
#### OTHER BASE FORMATS

- Binary Base 2 numbering (1, 0)
- Decimal base 10 communication (0-9)
- Hexadecimal base 16 (0-9, A-F)

## FUN WITH TRANSLATIONS!

https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/



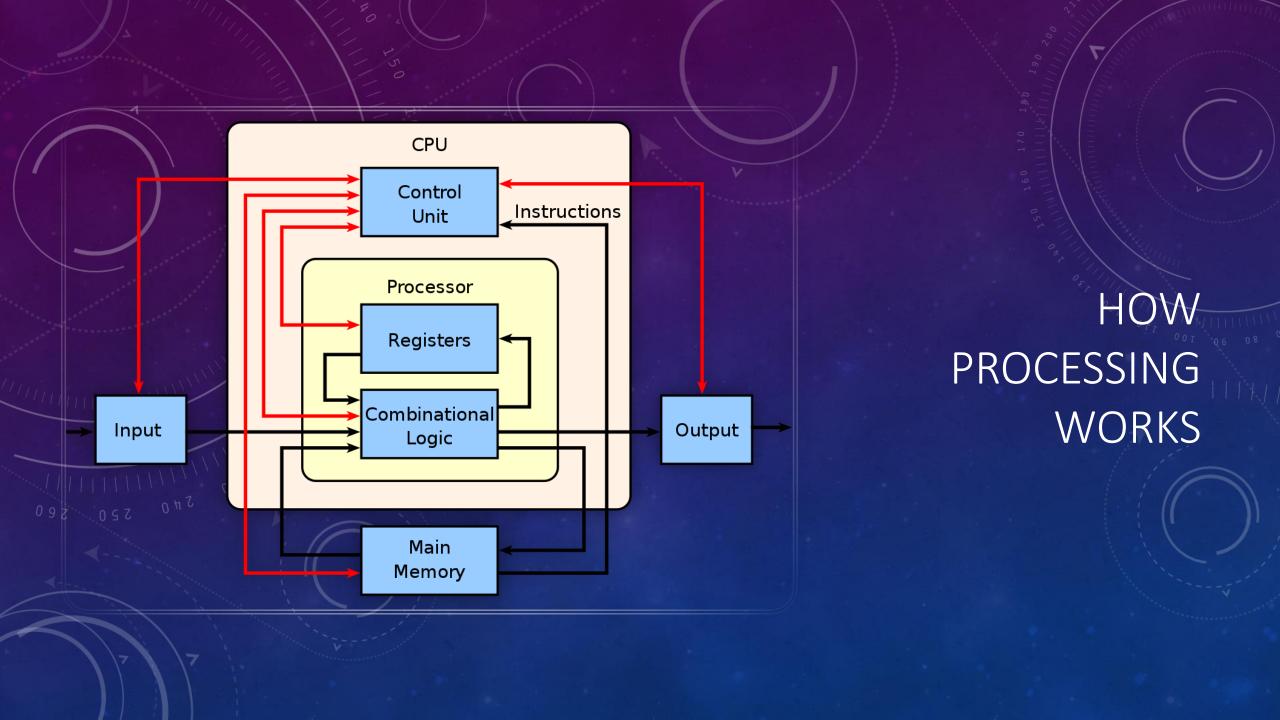


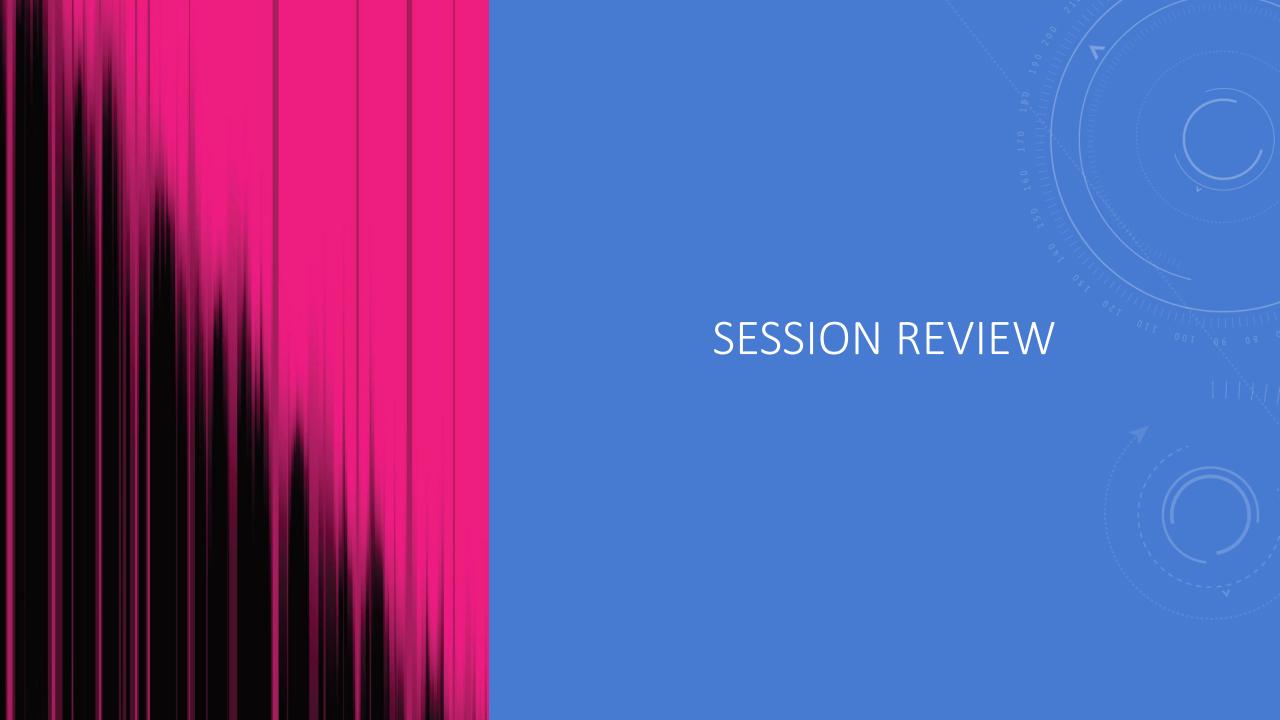
#### PROCESSOR CLASSIFICATIONS

- Architecture
- Processed bits
- Design
- Registers

#### COMMON CPU ARCHITECTURES

- X86
  - Desktop PCs
  - Most Intel chips are built on this
    - More cores
- Arm/A32
  - Small consumer electronic devices
- Arm/A64
  - New Macbook Pro M1 & M2
- RISC-V





QUESTION OR CLARIFICATIONS?



### PREVIEW NEXT SESSION

# SEE YOU NEXT TIME!