#### Week 2 Day 1

Led by: Emily Crose

for

Oakland University

#### INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT



#### TERMS TO LISTEN FOR

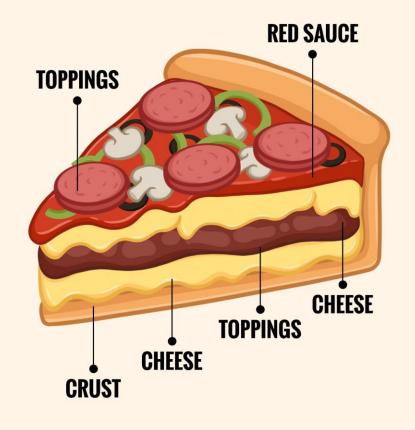
- Cache
  - A small portion of RAM set aside for temporary storage for frequently accessed data
- Process Register
  - A quickly accessible location available to a computer processor
- Heap & Stack
  - Memory management methods



# APPLICATIONS & OPERATING SYSTEMS



#### **DEEP DISH PIZZA**



## Operating System

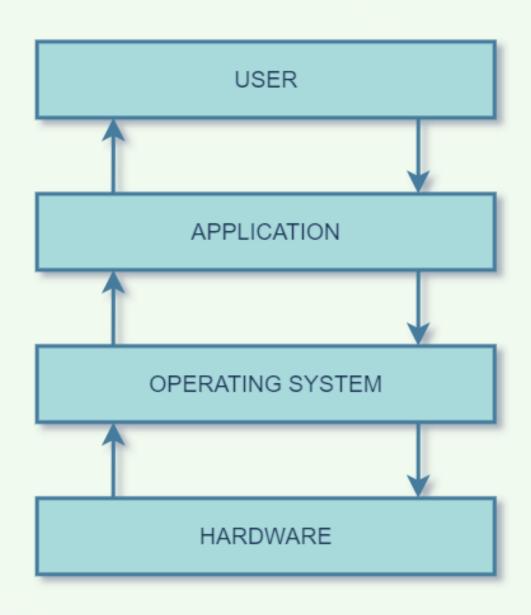


WELL-KNOWN OPERATING SYSTEMS











**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

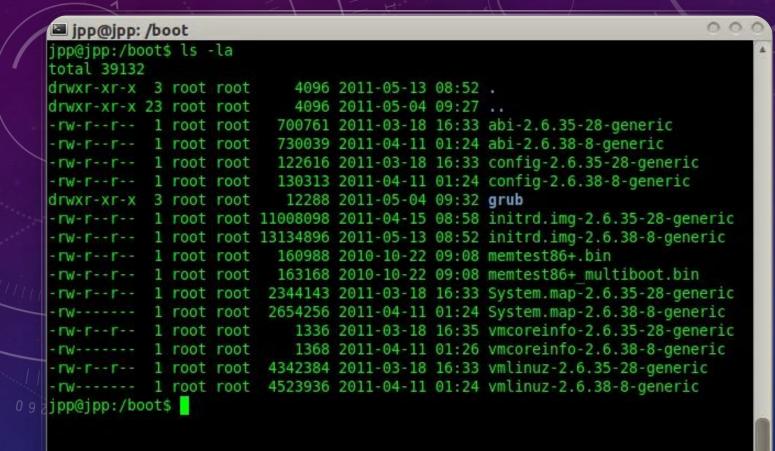
Visit www.PEDIAA.com

#### OS & APP DIFFERENCES



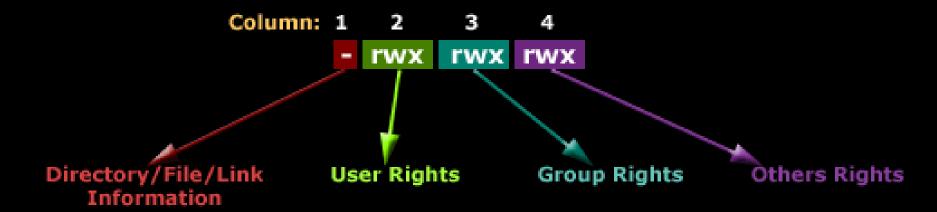
#### WHAT DO PERMISSIONS DO?

- 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

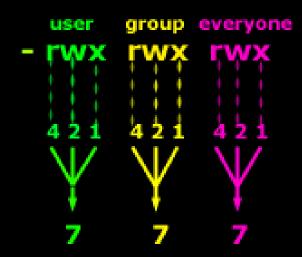
#### **Understanding The Linux File Permissions**



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.

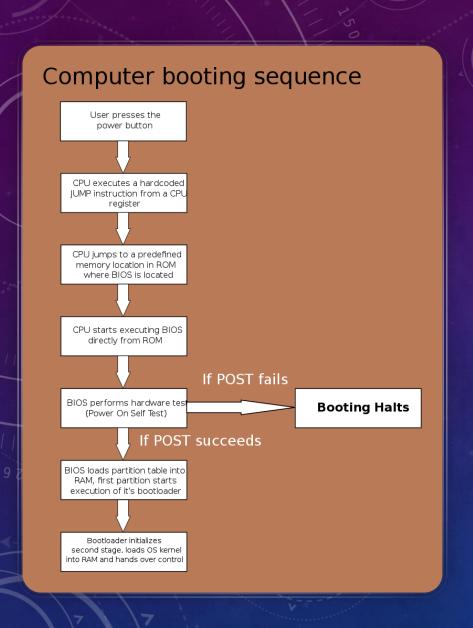
LINUX PERMISSIONS :(

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



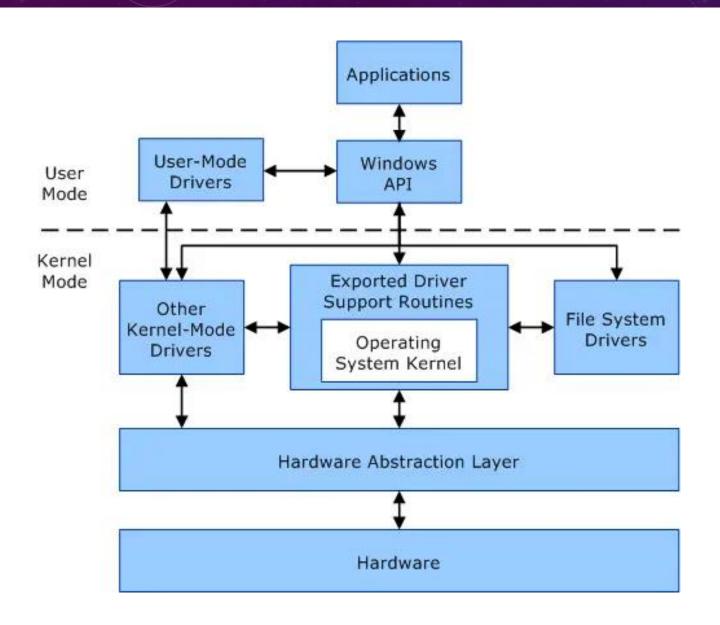
For more information about this issue and possible fixes, visit https://www.windows.com/stopcode

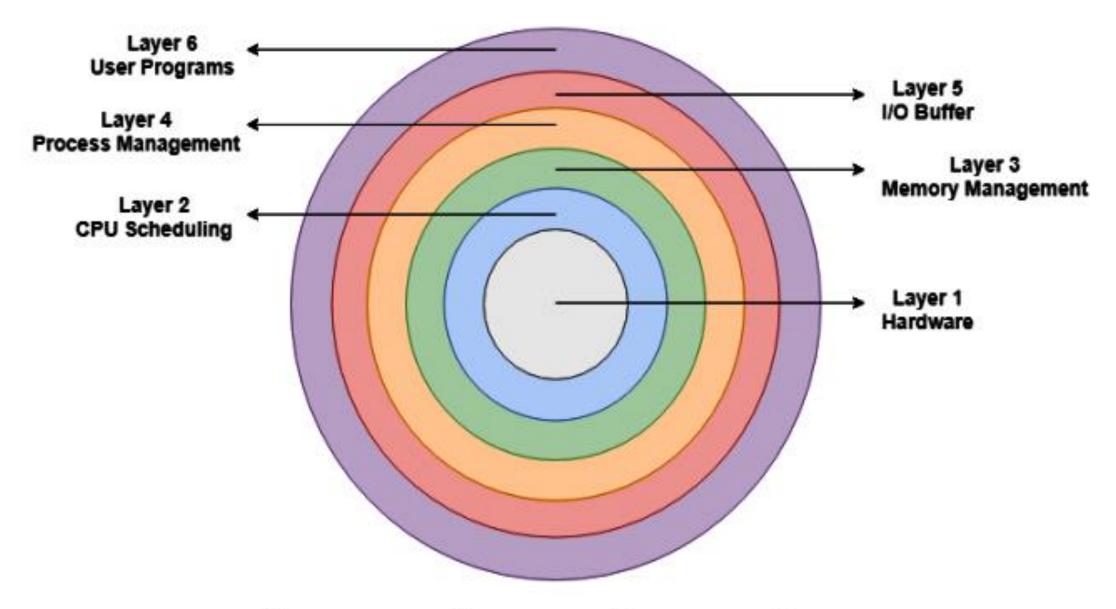
If you call a support person, give them this info: Stop code: KERNEL SECURITY CHECK FAILURE



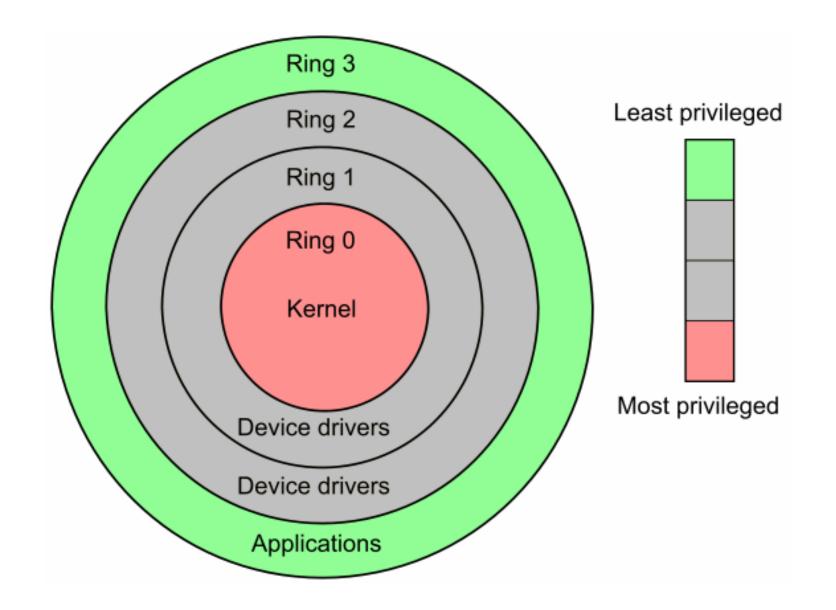
### POWER-ON SELF-TEST (POST)

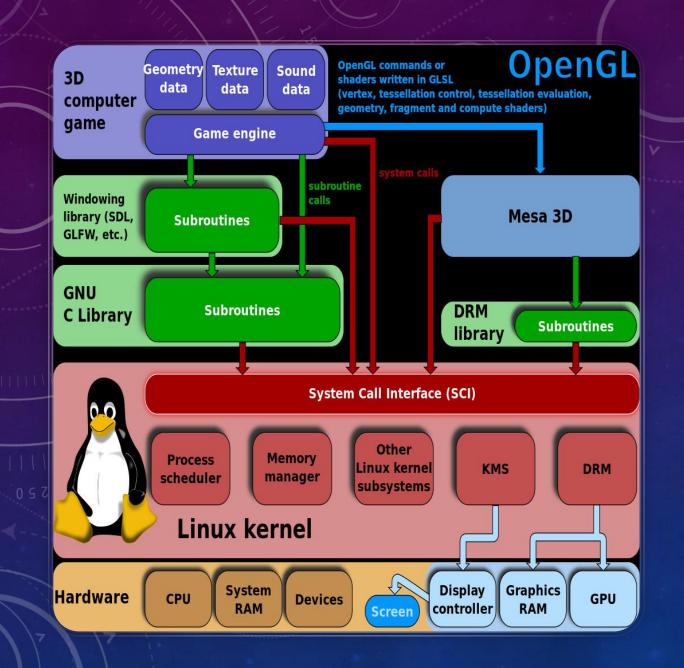




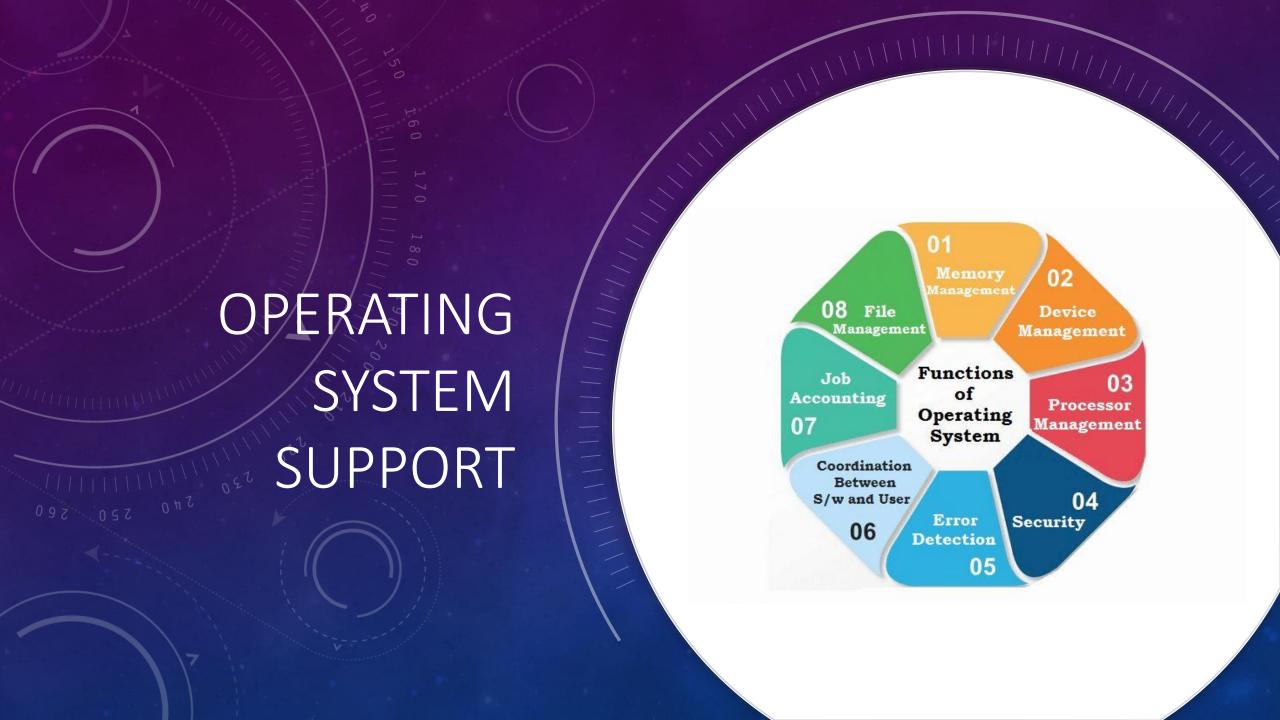


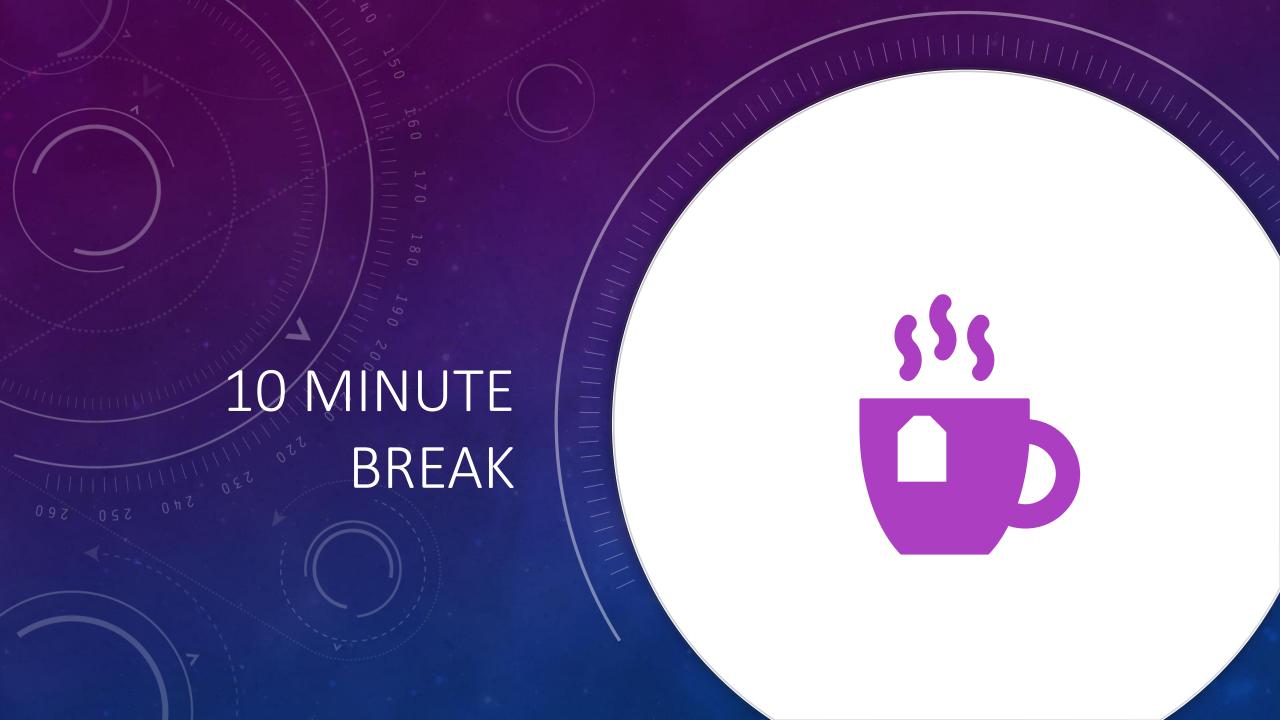
Layers of operating system





#### KERNEL OPERATION







#### TYPES OF APPLICATIONS



Mobile applications



Desktop applications

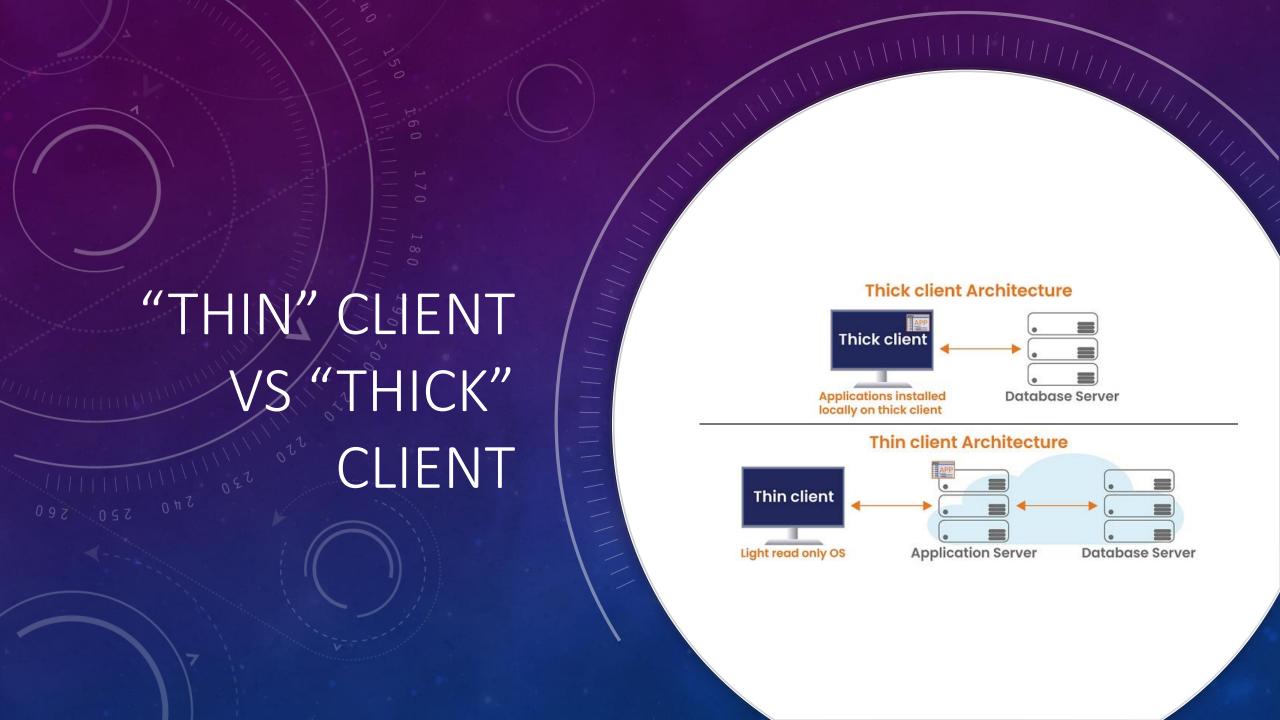


Embedded applications



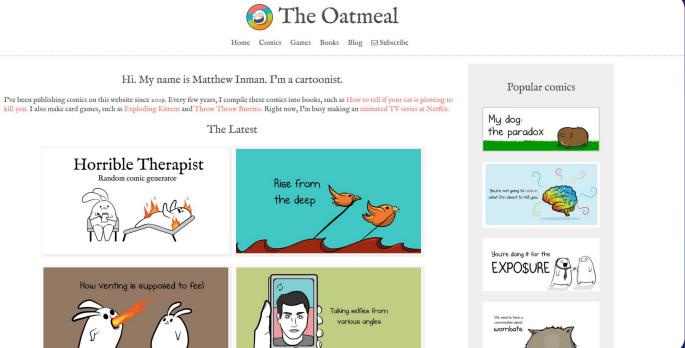
Web applications







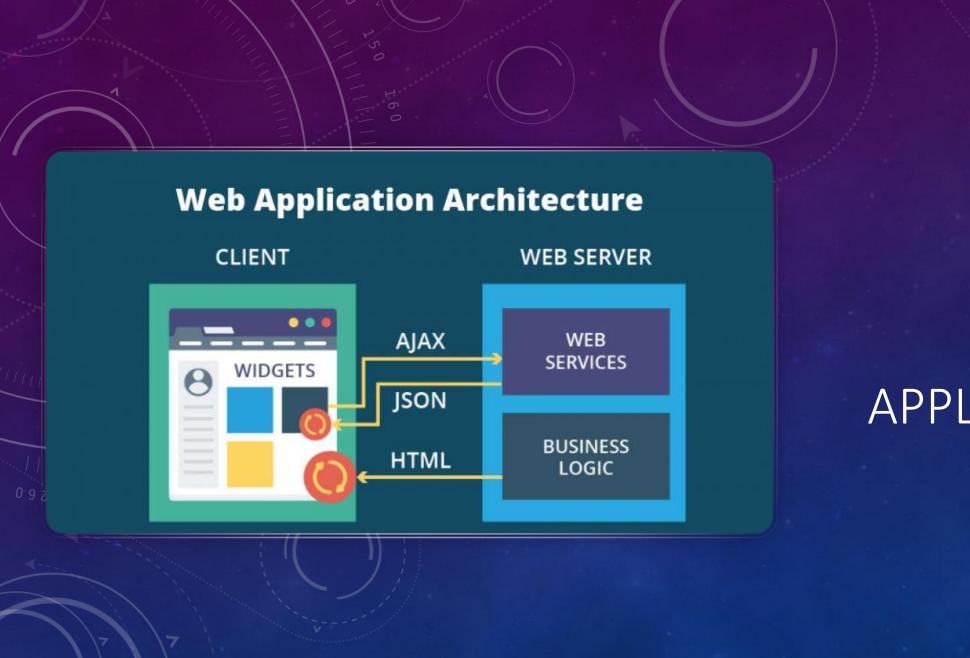
#### MOBILE APPLICATIONS



Horrible Therapist
Random comic generator

How venting is supposed to feel

#### WEBSITE



WEB APPLICATIONS













Digital Cameras



**DVD Players** 



**Embedded Systems** 



Wireless Routers



Set top Boxes



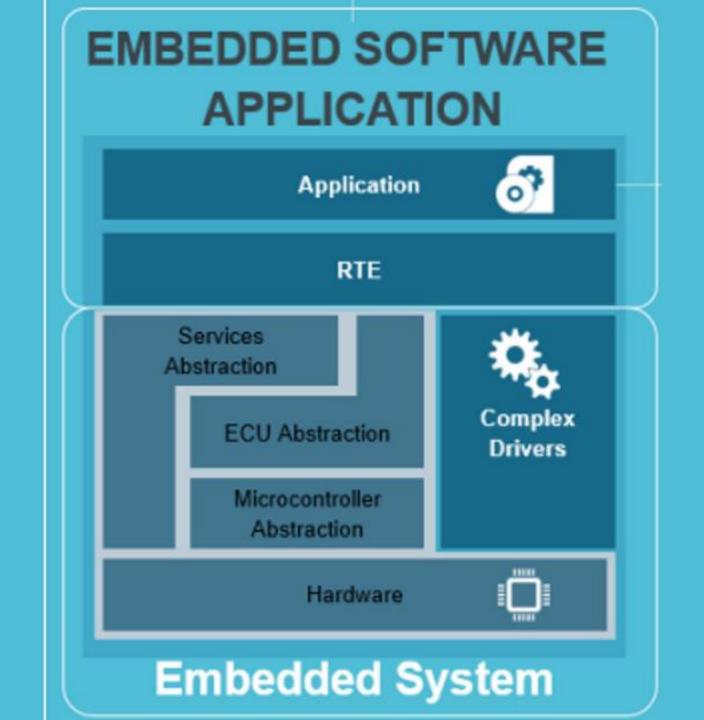
Gaming Consoles



**Photocopiers** 

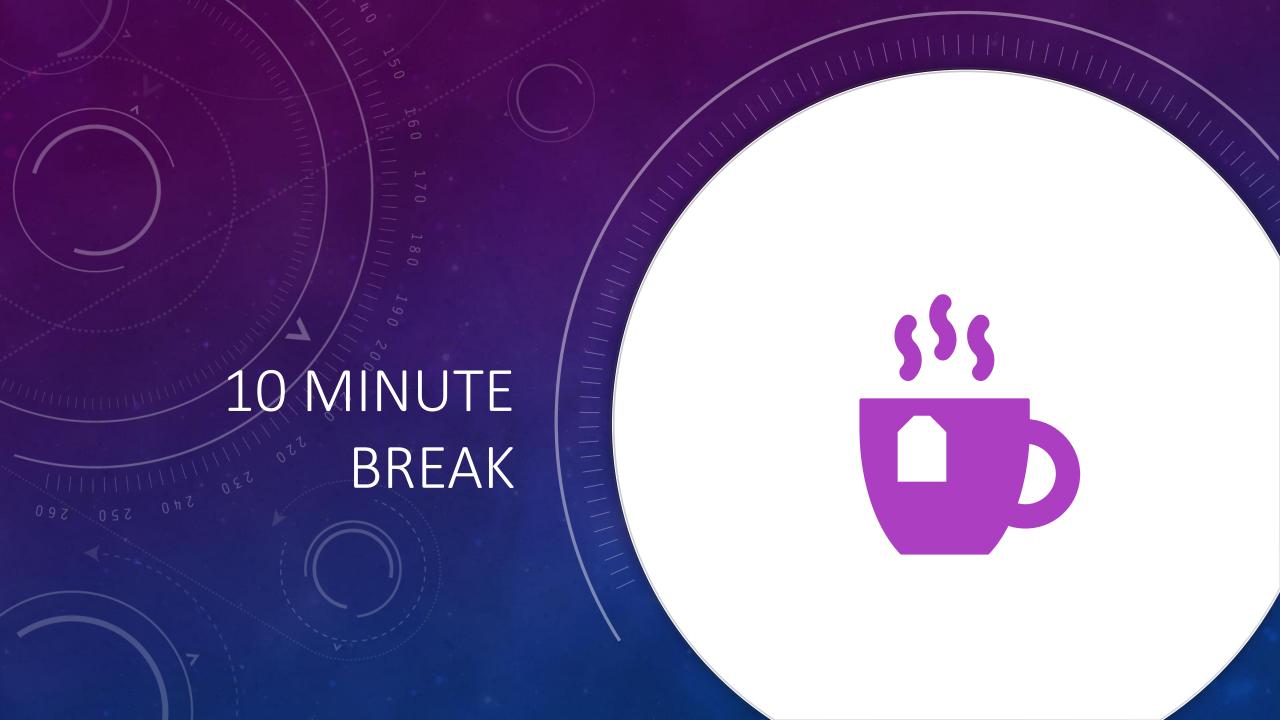


Microwave Ovens



#### WHERE DOES IOT FIT?

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

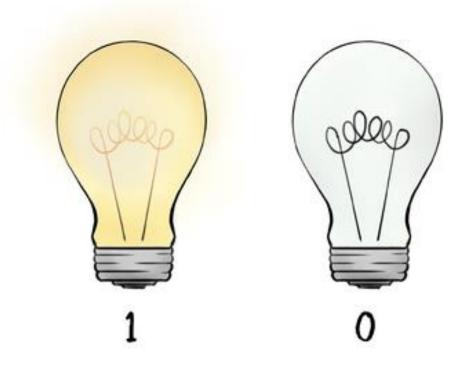


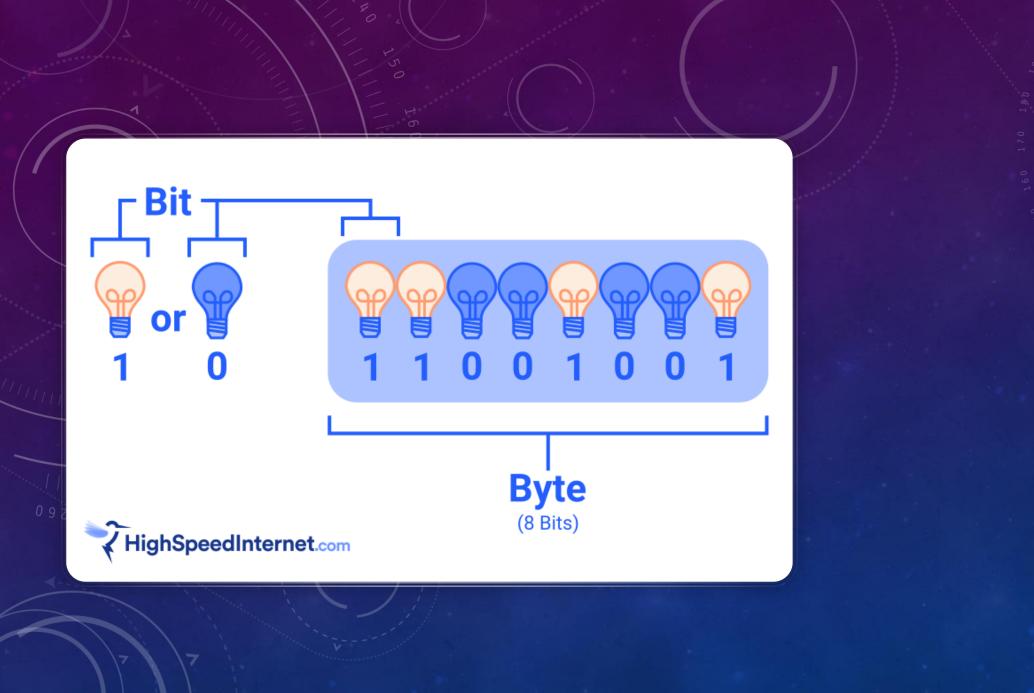


J •--- S ••• A •— K —•— B —••• T — U ••— L •—••  $C \longrightarrow \bullet$  $M -- V \cdot \cdot \cdot -$ D —•• **E** • w •—— N —• F ••—•  $\circ$  ---  $\times$   $-\cdots$  $P \bullet - - \bullet Y - \bullet - -$ G ——• Q ——•— Z ——•• H ••••

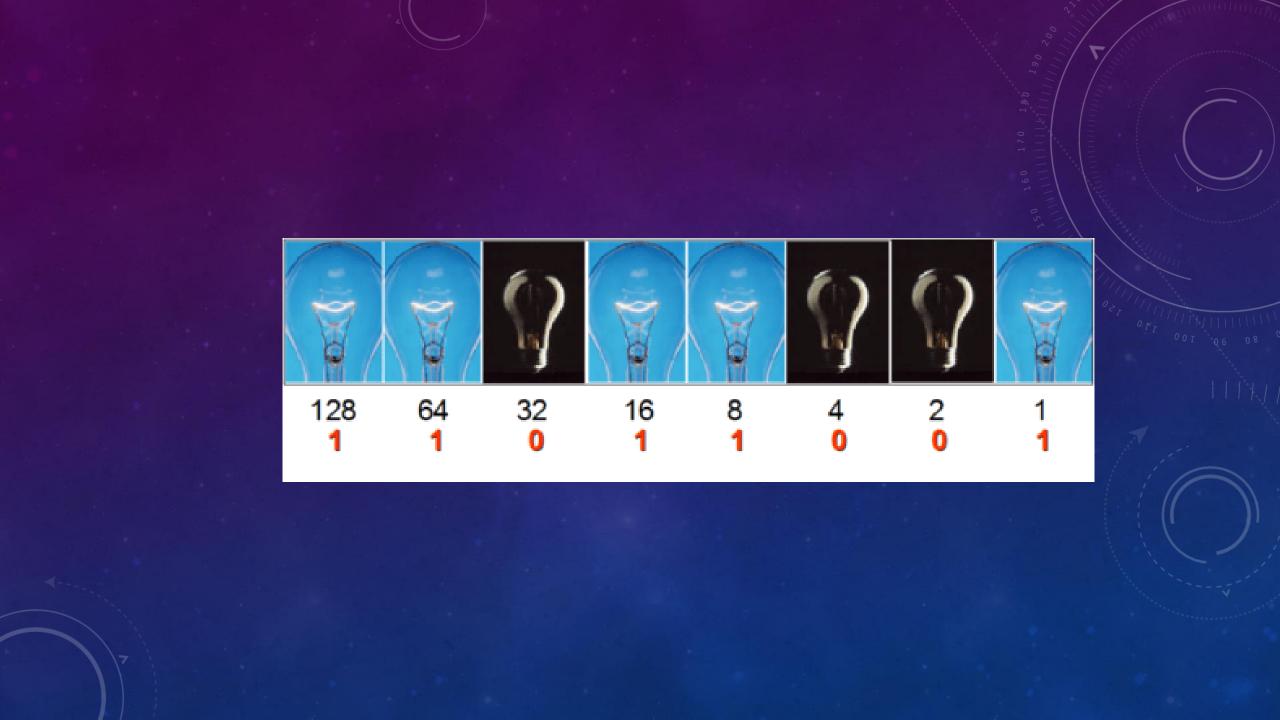


### BIT



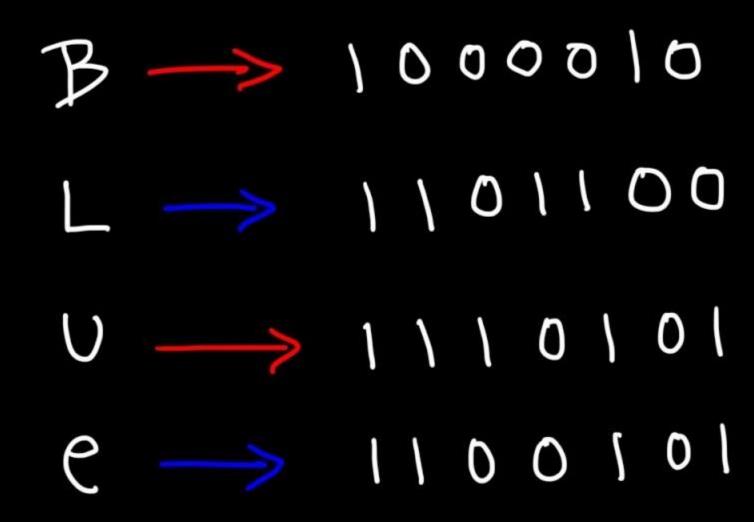


BITS & BYTES



# 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

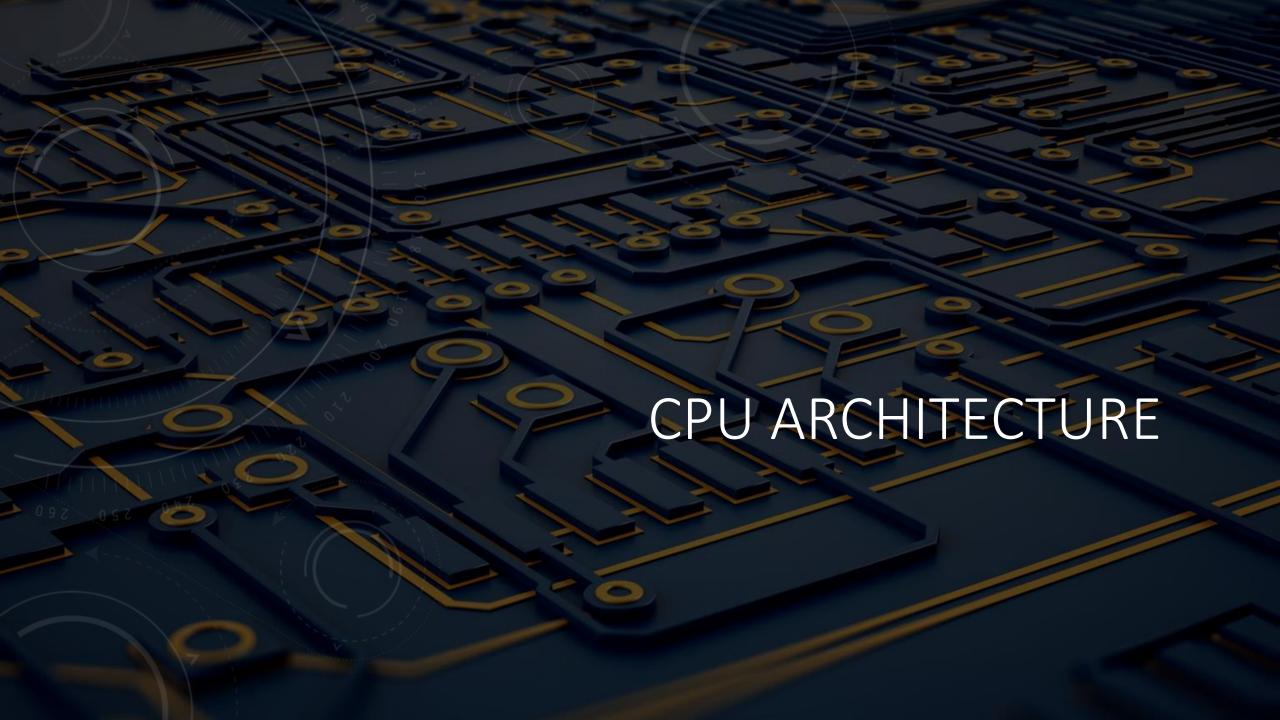


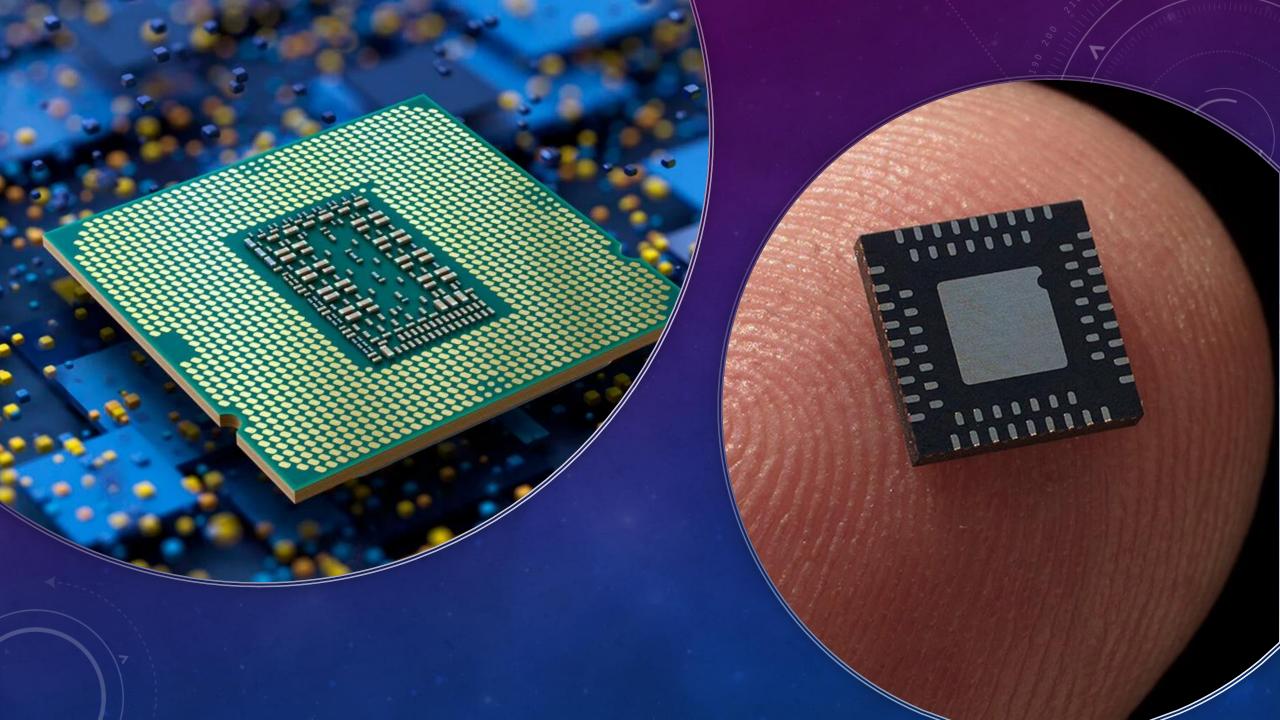
#### OTHER BASE FORMATS

- Binary Base 2 numbering (1, 0)
- Octal Base 8 numbering (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
- Decimal base 10 communication (0-9)
- Hexadecimal base 16 (0-9, A-F)

## FUN WITH TRANSLATIONS!

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



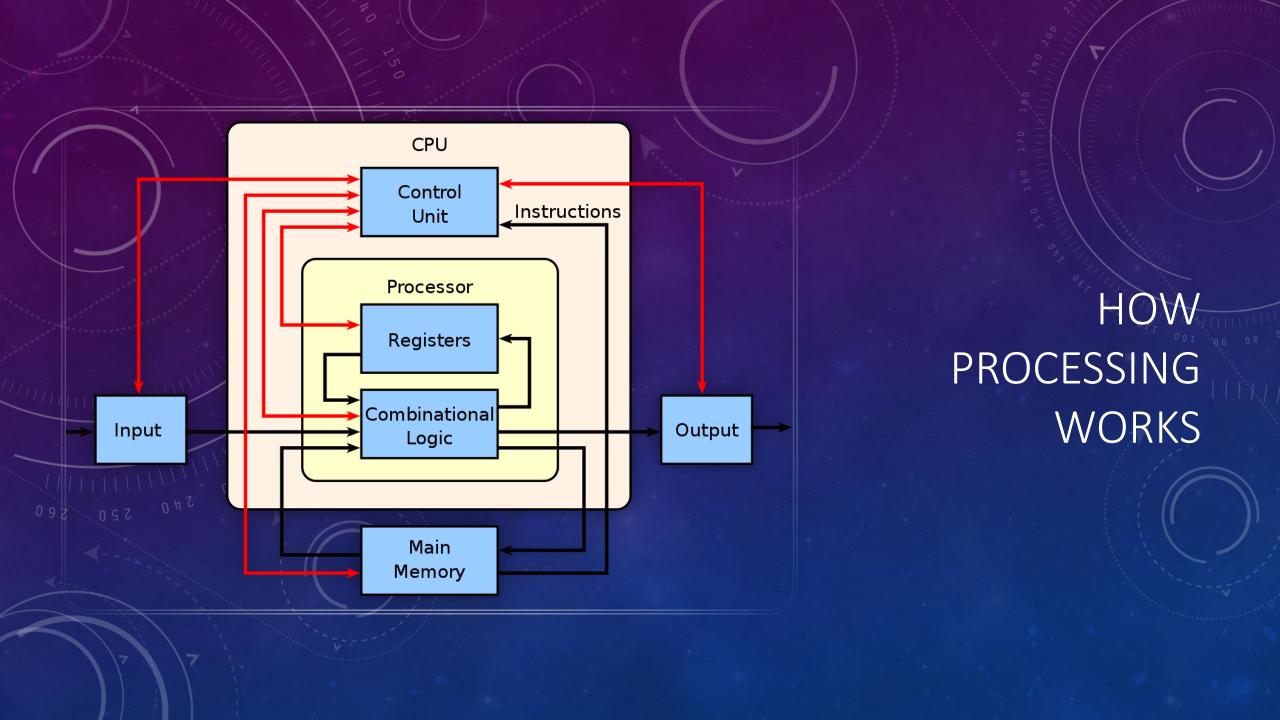


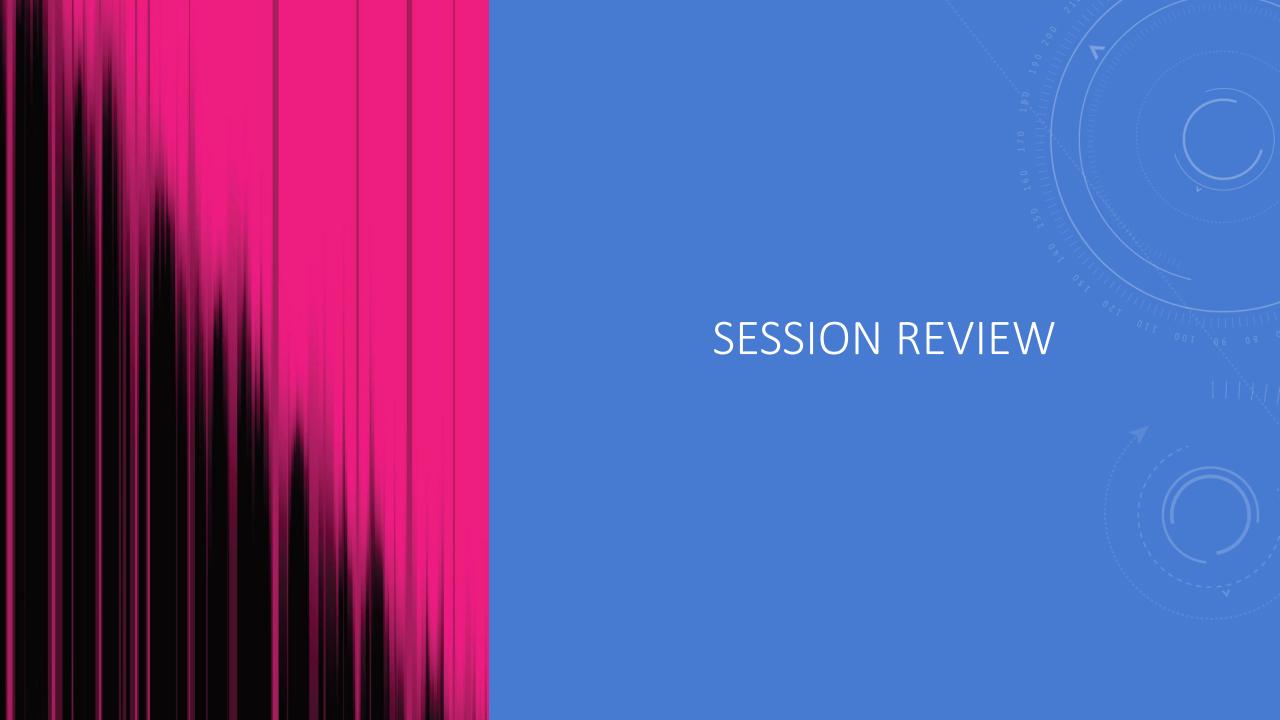
#### PROCESSOR CLASSIFICATIONS

- 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!