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Assignment Title: Junior operating system administrator

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google drive for video: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HT03-TciHN1Sv8IJWR1JOGemW5TNPrYb?usp=sharing>

q1

a)

best fit is:

job1 -> block1

job2 -> block3

job3 -> block2

because block one is already taken and being used then block three comes because its the biggest and it waists the least then block 2 because its the smallest and it waists the most.

b)

job1 -> block1

job2 -> block2

job3 waiting for block1 or block2 to become available.

because block 1 and 2 fit in the size but block 3 cant fit which means it dose not meet the requirements so it will be taken at last.

q2

In fixed partitioning

the main memory is locked wether you used it all or used non, and each process locks a on a memory which would lead to having wasted memory

In dynamic partitioning

the memory is used according to what the application need and it means that thier is no wasted memory while doing the process

	Contiguous Memory Allocation	Non-Contiguous Memory Allocation
1	allocates consecutive blocks of memory	Sapiritly allocates blocks of memory
2	Fast in execution	Slow in execution
3	Simple for the OS to control	Hard for the OS to control
4	Dose not use too much address translation when executing a process	Uses much address translation because there are more overheads
5	It shows in both of fragmentation and external fragmentation	It only show in external fragmentation
6	It includes single partition allocation and multi-partition allocation	It includes paging and segmentation
7	Wastage of memory is there	No memory wastage is there.
8	Types: 1- fixed partitioning	types:

	2- dynamic partitioning	1-Paging 2-Multilevel Paging 3-Inverted Paging 4-Segmentation 5-Segmentated Paging
--	-------------------------	--

q3

```
sudo vi /etc/login.defs
```

```
cat /etc/login.defs
```

(not code) change the pass\_max\_days to 180

```
sudo groupadd -g 30000 Students
```

```
sudo useradd -G Students Ahmad
```

```
sudo useradd -G Students Ali
```

```
sudo useradd -G Students Mohammad
```

```
sudo passwd Ahmad
```

```
password: firstpw
```

```
retype: firstpw
```

```
sudo passwd Ali
```

```
password: firstpw
```

```
retype: firstpw
```

```
sudo passwd Mohammad
```

```
password: firstpw
```

```
retype: firstpw
```

```
date -d "+180 days"
```

(not code) Mon April 5 11:49:24 EDT 2014

(not code) copy the date

```
sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Ahmad
```

```
sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Ali
```

```
sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Mohammad
```

```
sudo chage -M 20 Mohammad
```

```
sudo chage -d 0 Ahmad
```

```
sudo chage -d 0 Ali
```

```
sudo chage -d 0 Mohammad
```

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161:~  
# /etc/pam.d/system-auth for more information.  
#  
# *REQUIRED*  
#   Directory where mailboxes reside, _or_ name of file, relative to the  
#   home directory.  If you _do_ define both, MAIL_DIR takes precedence.  
#   QMAIL_DIR is for Qmail  
#  
#QMAIL_DIR      Maildir  
#MAIL_DIR       /var/spool/mail  
#MAIL_FILE      .mail  
#  
# Default initial "umask" value used by login(1) on non-PAM enabled systems.  
# Default "umask" value for pam_umask(8) on PAM enabled systems.  
# UMASK is also used by useradd(8) and newusers(8) to set the mode for new  
# home directories if HOME_MODE is not set.  
# 022 is the default value, but 027, or even 077, could be considered  
# for increased privacy. There is no One True Answer here: each sysadmin  
# must make up their mind.  
# UMASK          022  
#  
# HOME_MODE is used by useradd(8) and newusers(8) to set the mode for new  
# home directories.  
# If HOME_MODE is not set, the value of UMASK is used to create the mode.  
# HOME_MODE      0700  
#  
# Password aging controls:  
#  
#   PASS_MAX_DAYS   Maximum number of days a password may be used.  
#   PASS_MIN_DAYS   Minimum number of days allowed between password changes.  
#   PASS_MIN_LEN    Minimum acceptable password length.  
#   PASS_WARN_AGE   Number of days warning given before a password expires.  
#  
# PASS_MAX_DAYS    180  
# PASS_MIN_DAYS    0  
# PASS_MIN_LEN     5  
# PASS_WARN_AGE    7  
#  
# Min/max values for automatic uid selection in useradd  
#  
# UID_MIN          1000  
# UID_MAX          60000  
# System accounts  
# SYS_UID_MIN      201  
# SYS_UID_MAX      999  
#  
# Min/max values for automatic gid selection in groupadd  
#  
# GID_MIN          1000  
# GID_MAX          60000  
# System accounts  
# SYS_GID_MIN      201  
# SYS_GID_MAX      999
```

in this terminal it shows the login.defs file that contain the policy for the users

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161:~  
# If defined, this command is run when removing a user.  
# It should remove any at/cron/print jobs etc. owned by  
# the user to be removed (passed as the first argument).  
#  
#USERDEL_CMD    /usr/sbin/userdel_local  
#  
# If useradd should create home directories for users by default  
# On RH systems, we do. This option is overridden with the -m flag on  
# useradd command line.  
#  
CREATE_HOME     yes  
# This enables userdel to remove user groups if no members exist.  
#  
USERGROUPS_ENAB yes  
# Use SHA512 to encrypt password.  
ENCRYPT_METHOD  SHA512  
  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo groupadd -g 30000 Students  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo useradd -G Sudents Ahmad  
useradd: group 'Sudents' does not exist  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo useradd -G Students Ahmad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo useradd -G Students Ali  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo useradd -G Students Mohammad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo passwd Ahmad  
Changing password for user Ahmad.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo passwd Ali  
Changing password for user Ali.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo passwd Mohammad  
Changing password for user Mohammad.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ date -d "+180 days"  
Wed Dec  7 18:27:30 UTC 2022  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Ahmad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Ali  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -E 2022-12-07 Mohammad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -M 20 Mohammad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -d 0 Mohammad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -d 0 Ahmad  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ sudo chage -d 0 Ali  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$
```

here it shows that the users where added to students group and the password was set and it shows that user mohamad is going to change his password every 20 days

q4

```
sudo useradd kareem
```

```
sudo usermod -aG wheel USERNAME
```

```
yum install php-mysqlnd php-fpm mariadb-server httpd tar curl php-json
```

```
sudo yum install php-mysqlnd php-fpm mariadb-server httpd tar curl php-json php7.4 php7.4-gd  
php7.4-curl
```

```
sudo systemctl start mariadb
```

```
sudo systemctl start httpd
```

```
sudo systemctl enable mariadb
```

```
sudo systemctl enable httpd
```

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
curl https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz --output wordpress.tar.gz
```

```
tar xf wordpress.tar.gz
```

```
cp -r wordpress /var/www/html
```

```
sudo cp -r wordpress /var/www/html
```

```
chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/wordpress
```

```
chcon -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t /var/www/html/wordpress -R
```

```
cp -r /home/Students/wordpress /var/www/html
```

```
sudo cp -r /home/Students/wordpress /var/www/html
```

```
sudo cp -r /home/ec2-user/wordpress /var/www/html
```

```
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/wordpress
```

```
sudo chcon -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t /var/www/html/
```

```
yum install nano
```

```
sudo yum install nano
```

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d
```

```
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html  
sudo chcon -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t /var/www/html
```

```
cp wordpress/** /var/www/html/
```

q5

```
su -  
password: toor
```

```
mkdir /home/Students
```

```
chown :Students /home/Students
```

```
chmod 2664 /home/Students
```

```
ls -ld /home/Students
```

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161:/home
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 ~]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ pwd
/home
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ su
Password:
su: Authentication failure
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ su
Password:
su: Authentication failure
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ ls
Ahmad Ali ec2-user Mohammad
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ sudo passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161 home]$ su
Password:
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# mkdir Students
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# sudo chown :Students Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# chmod 2774 Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ls -ld
drwxr-xr-x. 7 root root 78 Jun 10 18:38 .
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ls -ld
Ahmad/ Ali/ ec2-user/ Mohammad/ Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ls -ld
Ahmad/ Ali/ ec2-user/ Mohammad/ Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ls -ld Students/
drwxrwsr--. 2 root Students 6 Jun 10 18:38 Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]#
```

this terminal shows that student directory was created and given to the students group and here in the pic the permissions are set to 2774 but later on where changed to 2664

```
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# chmod 2664 Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ls -ld Students/
drw-rwSr--. 2 root Students 6 Jun 10 18:38 Students/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# :D
```

q 6



```
touch jerry.txt, kramer.txt, george.txt, lex.txt, clark.txt, lois.txt, homer.txt, bart.txt, lisa.txt, marge.txt
```

```
mkdir seinfeld  
mkdir superman  
mkdir simpsons
```

```
echo "Jupiter is a planet" > jupiter.txt
```

```
ln -s /jupiter.txt /tmp/soft-jupiter.txt
```

```
ln jupiter.txt /tmp/hard-jupiter.txt
```

```
ls -l jupiter.txt /tmp/hard-jupiter.txt
```

```
ls -l jupiter.txt /tmp/soft-jupiter.txt
```

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-161:/tmp
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# touch jerry.txt, kramer.txt, george.txt, lex.txt, clark.txt, lois.txt,
homer.txt, bart.txt, lisa.txt, marge.txt
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# mkdir seinfeld
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# mkdir superman
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# mkdir simpsons
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# pwd
/home
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# echo "Jupiter is a planet" > jupiter.txt
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ln -s jupiter.txt /tmp/jupiter-shorcut.txt
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# ln jupiter.txt /tmp/jupiter-shorcut-hard.txt
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 home]# cd /tmp/
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 tmp]# ls -l jupiter-shorcut
ls: cannot access 'jupiter-shorcut': No such file or directory
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 tmp]# ls -l jupiter-shorcut-hard.txt
-rw-r--r--. 2 root root 20 Jun 10 19:11 jupiter-shorcut-hard.txt
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 tmp]# ls -l jupiter-shorcut.txt
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 11 Jun 10 19:13 jupiter-shorcut.txt -> [REDACTED]
[root@ip-172-31-90-161 tmp]#
```

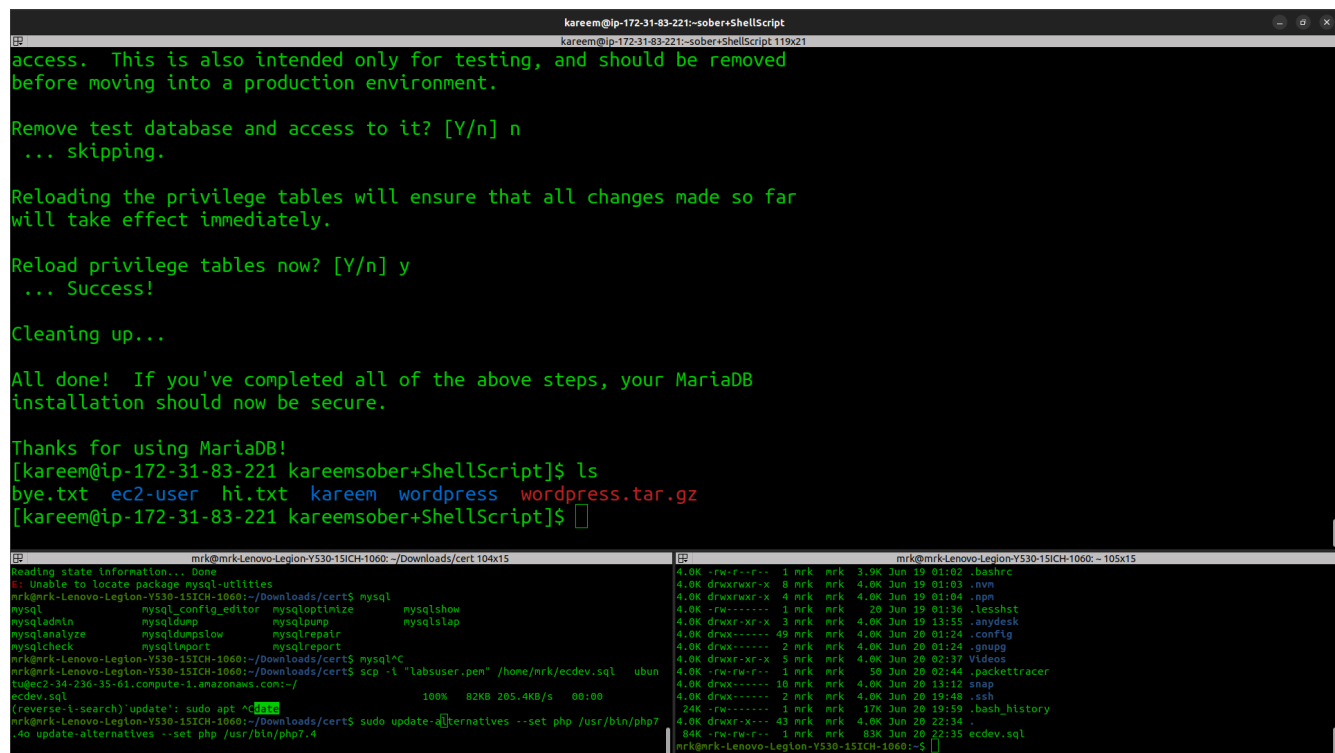
this terminal shows that the files where created plus the directory's and then the jupiter file was made and created a hard and soft link and they were shown in the picture of the terminal

q7

```
mkdir /home/kareemsober+ShellScript
```

```
crontab -e
```

```
* * * * * find /home -cmin -1 -exec mv -t /home/kareemsober+ShellScript {} + >/dev/null 2>&1
```



```
kareem@ip-172-31-83-221:~$ sudo apt-get install mariadb
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
[kareem@ip-172-31-83-221 kareemsober+ShellScript]$ ls
bye.txt ec2-user hi.txt kareem wordpress wordpress.tar.gz
[kareem@ip-172-31-83-221 kareemsober+ShellScript]$
```

this picture shows that in the file that was created is transferring from home to the new directory

q8

```
[Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [Net.SecurityProtocolType]::Tls12
```

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.0/python-3.7.0.exe" -OutFile
"c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe"
```

```
c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe /quiet InstallAllUsers=0 PrependPath=1 Include_test=0
```

I don't think it will work without admin privileges though, I tried using InstallAllUsers=0 to install it only for the current user but it is still asking for elevation.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

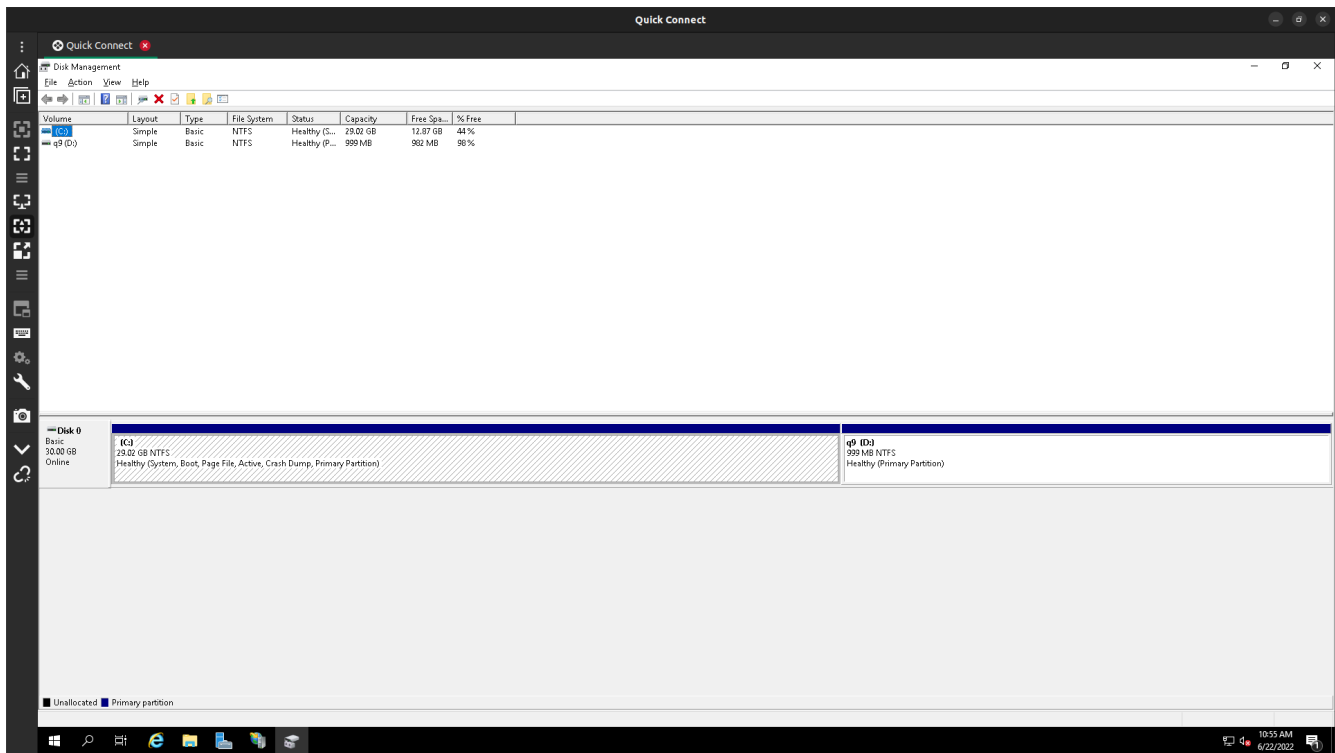
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
>> [Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [Net.SecurityProtocolType]::Tls12
>>
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.0/python-3.7.0.exe" -OutFile "c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe"
Invoke-WebRequest : Could not find a part of the path 'C:\temp\python-3.7.0.exe'.
At line:1 char:1
+ Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.0/pytho ...
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : NotSpecified: (:) [Invoke-WebRequest], DirectoryNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : System.IO.DirectoryNotFoundException,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.InvokeWebRequestCommand

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.0/python-3.7.0.exe" -OutFile "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\python-3.7.0.exe"
PS C:\Users\Administrator> c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe /quiet InstallAllUsers=0 PrependPath=1 Include_test=0
>>
c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe : The term 'c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function,
script file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that the path is
correct and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe /quiet InstallAllUsers=0 PrependPath=1 Inclu ...
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (c:/temp/python-3.7.0.exe:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

PS C:\Users\Administrator> C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\python-3.7.0.exe /quiet InstallAllUsers=0 PrependPath=1 Include_test=0
>>
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Here it shows that it started by enabling security do be able to download and then started the download afterwords it installed with quite install that dose the installation in the background

q9



this picture shows that the partitioning is finished and a new partition is set to be used and it was done using shrink as it was explained in the video

q 10

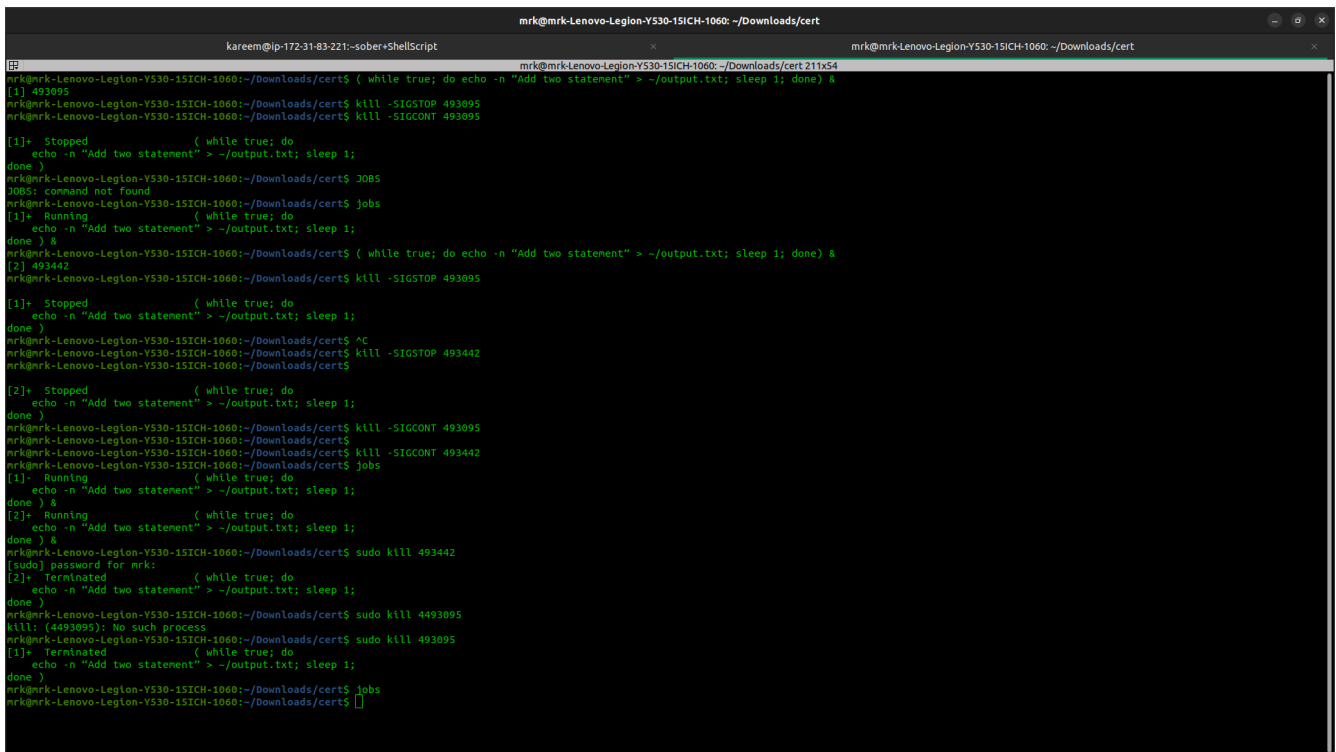
( while true; do echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1; done) &

jobs

kill -SIGSTOP NUMBER1

kill -SIGCONT NUMBER1

sudo kill number2



```
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060: ~/Downloads/cert
[1] 493095
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ ( while true; do echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1; done ) &
1085: command not found
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGSTOP 493095
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGCONT 493095

[1]+  Stopped                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done )
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ jobs
[1]+  Running                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done ) &
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ ( while true; do echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1; done ) &
[2] 493442
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGSTOP 493095

[1]+  Stopped                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done )
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ ^C
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGSTOP 493442
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$

[2]+  Stopped                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done )
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGCONT 493095
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ kill -SIGCONT 493442
[1]-  Running                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done ) &
[2]-  Running                  ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done ) &
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ sudo kill 493442
[sudo] password for mrk:
[2]+  Terminated              ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done )
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ sudo kill 4493095
kill: (4493095): No such process
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ sudo kill 493095
[1]+  Terminated              ( while true; do
echo -n "Add two statement" > ~/output.txt; sleep 1;
done )
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$ jobs
mrk@mrk-Lenovo-Legion-Y530-15ICH-1060:~/Downloads/cert$
```

here it shows how both scripts where stoped and continued then terminated which means we can easily control the process

q11

Future of operating systems:

Consider desktops, laptops, smartphones, and other devices in terms of operating systems development environment.

Operating system is the base (first brick ) in the road of creating a n environment that suites the user now days most of the operating systems are heading towards of making the operating system more human friendly so who ever looks at it would understand how to use it, and because of that many of the available Oss on the market are now user friendly and can be easily customized according to the needs of the buyer.

Developing an operating system at the moment requires great machine power to be able to handle what happens in the operating system in a multiple different methods plus when your using a computer many people can use it with you which means Oss can handle way more than they used to be able to handle.

Introduction of artificial intelligence and impact on operating systems development e.g., mobile operating systems like Android and iOS equipped with AI-based voice assistants.

there are many different ways to talk about AI and what it can impact on the OS, as for the artificial intelligence, its basically an computer that gets trained to do thing that need thinking from a human but in this case the one that's doing the thinking is a computer/robot, and usually in the case that i went through the AI when it gets trained, it sort of start creating equation for it to function on and based on

them it can test it self and give back an accuracy rate but if you train it too much it kind of memorizes the data that your feeding it and gives back 100% rate because it memorized them not learned them, i also have to say that python programming language is mostly used for AI base, because it interact with math with out having much complexity un like other coding langs.

how can operating systems get impacted by using AI tec?, and to answer that i have to start talking about the past before having siri and google, phone used to be really simple and the user had to do everything in the phone on its own even when taking a picture the user had to set the right setting for the camera to take a good picture, and if the user had to set a reminder and alarms the user had to place them.

now days AI can interact with all of those things on its own to a point where it can give advice about your phone usage in relation to your life style, and you can tell your phone to change things in the settings and create new alarm clock and set reminders plus it can give some system status and tell you what to do when having a problem such as storage low, it can tell you what to delete plus when was the app last used

as for personal computers i can mostly walk about windows because it has cortana and mac devices get siri and will be talking about cortana because its way more advanced than siri, their is a project for windows that remove all of Microsoft data collection from windows, for them to be able to do that they had to remove many things such as file manager and i wondered why, apparently cortana(AI) goes through your personal files all the time so it can check for system status so it can control them when its told to, and cortana can be asked to do system check and it would advice and make a schual for disk optimization and old cash/ file removal process, but the user have to say yes, and when you contact Microsoft they can tell your system problem/settings out of the data that is collected in the learning process for cortana so it check your system.

Connectivity e.g., Internet of things.

internet of things is the future of home technology, it controls things with an AI support and it can change things at home for example while your at work such as feeding the dog and heating up the house before you get home from work, and i know its great but it has some really scary things at this moment but later on it would get solved.

internet of things depends on devices around a area such as a house the problem with them is that they connect to wifi not on a different bandwidth which means they can get hacked easily, and when that happens who ever hacked them might just got control over few things in your house.

Support for cloud computing and outsourcing of operating system functions in the cloud.

cloud computing is a very impotent new idea that would build the future of computing, because at low prices your getting computing power, which means you can start testing on computers with out buying them (saving money) you can add as much as you like from a power stand point but it will increase the cost.

security is a very important thing and with cloud computing its a plus , because the mother company had pre installed the highest/best security systems available in the world under your control, it may be hackable but that only works with human error not from the cloud.

over all you would no longer worry about the hardware it self though you would think more about your product.

Open-source operating systems and their impact on future development projects.

Open-source operating system is one of the best things available around the world because your no longer waiting for a company to solve your problem or to check it out, instead you have a community that may get other ideas for you to help you and the mother company would use them to solve their problem or push an update to operating system.

you can also say that the operating system is really based what hte community wants and needs, and the community can help to customize the operating system according to your needs and they might also take some ideas from you.

for the future development all i can say that open source would become more and more used over any thing else because you can add what ever you need from programs to security methods.

Review trends in virtualization, emulation, and use of sophisticated operating systems in mobile.

virtualization and emulation are a door that would update life of an operating system and turn most of the devices using one operating system and have the old operating systems used in time of need through virtualization and emulation.

in cloud virtualization and emulation it means to get what ever OS you need and use it as if you had it locally plus use it on built ready platform like AWS and if you had enough computing power you can use 2 or more operating systems at the same time.

systems. Security e.g., biometrics.

System that are related to security those days are very important to implement and talk about, and the future of those is very related to what we see and use today.

Today we have biometrics security system installed on the laptop , phones , doors and many many other things and they were built to make that the user is the one who is unlocking the item and their implementations extends to real scenario like online verification, bank accounts which means that this takes effect on the physical side and on the virtual side and it making the world more secured place



Multi-modal interaction e.g., touch, type, speech. User centered design.

The way human interact with things is a really big deal thing to be thinking about those days because its the way that defines your product and how people will like it or not for example windows is loved by many people but Linux is loved mostly by developers that's because windows focused on the interface but at the same time Linux didn't tell the last few years when gnome started getting updates and feed back on how to use it and why to use Linux, we also have to include physical hardware that comes along such eye print and finger print, audio , screen size no delay all of those didn't come out of no where they came because people needed those things to be used in their life.

Automation of common tasks based on user habits

now a days many companies are starting to use automation to increase their productivity and be able to produce more with high rate of accuracy, and less people would be evolved in the production process which would element the human error rate and that's a very good thing for companies.

what about people?, now a day people are starting to buy machines to make there life simpler, but at the same time they are getting more and more lazy and that a problem for many people, for example lately many people are starting to buy coffee machines that are operating through an app in the phone, many people think its a good simple way to get coffee in the morning and i agree, but what i don't agree on that when the machines goes down for what ever reason they get lazy to make it on their own, and you can use this example on other things in life.

people are getting more stupid, and by that i mean with technology people are using their brains less and less for example now people are starting to use their cameras to solve math equation, i do agree on that its a good thing but at the same time people are starting to become slower and some of them are not even learning the thing their just revealing entirely on the tec.

people are starting to know less because their life is starting to depend on the automation machines in their day to day life, and i know that its a good thing to make a life easier but when the tec is used incorrectly it can have some fatly effects on people.

q12

today I am going to talk about 2 main operating system on the market today in which are windows and Linux based operating systems

functionality

windows

we are going start with windows and when it comes to functionality windows is really comfortable when it comes to doing creative work and creating some designs and there are main stream companies like photo-shop and auto-disk that have there programs running on windows and not available for Linux (they mainly use windows for those programs and they were built for it) as for Linux operating system same software may be able to run with some tricks but they would function way better on windows.

linux

Linux based operating system is way more comfortable when it comes to development, because its based on UNIX and UNIX uses bash and bash have way more command and it was designed to do things in more easy way with less written lines of code that for the star of UNIX now days it Linux and the difference is that its the same as UNIX but its themed with GUI support which means now it has an interface and it can be used for almost every thing but for development the bash script is easy to create and the terminal program is simple and easy to use and it can interact with all elements from the operating system and Linux is an open source operating system it can be used by anyone for every one to customize it the way they like and make even more suitable for devolvement.

as for software support for Linux almost everything exists but its more suitable for code math and AI than graphics related things because in the old day Linux was and still better under the hood but windows was faster in creating the interface part (GUI) and it came first and most of the companies were using windows OS for everything and ever sense windows had better support from other companies on everything was related to graphics as for Linux which was UNIX, GUI was interudused very late comparing to windows and it was really good for development and free to people and Linux really depends on county work not one company's work/effort and by the time Linux came out with GUI windows had years of experience in GUI and Windows's GUI was way better.

so Linux never focused on GUI but it was sole worker to a point that all of the scientific work is on Linux and 95% of the world servers are Linux.

so in conclusion Linux is way better/comfortably for Dev work and windows beats Linux in design and creative work.

interface

windows

windows GUI is the most comfortable GUI was ever built with consecration of eye comfort to FPS to animation in the GUI it self because Microsoft focused on human interaction when it comes to GUI and they collected tons of data for the GUI and put in to mind what people did to change their interface and made it as an option but having all of that into mind it takes a huge load on the device to run windows GUI and windows is mostly used by using the GUI not CMD(power shell) because most of its program use the interface as a main source of interaction with the OS, because of that using power shell is not common and not many people know how to used.

that's why windows is well known for its interface and it being used a lot (all the time).

Linux

Linux GUI is not as advanced as Windows's GUI but its built with customization in mind and by that i mean Linux is open source which means any person can edit the base code for almost anything and add to it.

so yes Linux GUI is not desirable for normal people but for developers, its amazing because it can be customized according to the they are doing in OS and it can be edit and add addons to the GUI so it can suit the case that he's in and it would be built in a way that only him would be very comfortable with it.

in Linux you would need to know some bash to be able to use it daily and most of the thing you install if not all are on the terminal plus the store it self is a bit more limited comparing to windows but if you add repo's it updates it self and you get more stuff unlike windows that is closed source (non editable).

you can create indicator for things that you consider important in the GUI and create other type of indicators that can indicate on deferent OS's or operating systems about it status or whatever you built.

and  
design

windows

is based on a closed source idea which means whatever the mother company do is what you do and use, its a very controlled environment by the mother company and in this case its Microsoft, and because of this a lot happens under the hood is not shown to people and if anyone tries to get creative with the OS you would be breaking the law, but it also means that the OS works according to the mother company that usually releases good updates and can keep the OS more stable than any other option, but it also means that they can break it when they like for example when its old so you would get the newer/ updated one.

Linux

is based on open source idea which means that everything goes under the hood is something the community knows about and its being secured, and in case of having any problem in the OS, you don't have to wait for the mother companies/destro to solve it, you can check what other people done and check other solutions for the problem, plus you can post it to get other people help in your problem, and you create and edit the OS according to your need and liking.

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