Chapter 1 : - Network and Computer Systems Administrators

NOTE. Using a computer to model sensitivity tests is beyond the scope of this book. A useful source for more information about computer-based network design and simulation is A.S. Tannenbaum's Computer Networks (Prentice Hall,).

By contrast, computer simulation is the actual running of the program that contains these equations or algorithms. Simulation, therefore, is the process of running a model. Thus one would not "build a simulation"; instead, one would "build a model", and then either "run the model" or equivalently "run a simulation". History[edit] Computer simulation developed hand-in-hand with the rapid growth of the computer, following its first large-scale deployment during the Manhattan Project in World War II to model the process of nuclear detonation. It was a simulation of 12 hard spheres using a Monte Carlo algorithm. Computer simulation is often used as an adjunct to, or substitute for, modeling systems for which simple closed form analytic solutions are not possible. There are many types of computer simulations; their common feature is the attempt to generate a sample of representative scenarios for a model in which a complete enumeration of all possible states of the model would be prohibitive or impossible. Data preparation[edit] The external data requirements of simulations and models vary widely. For some, the input might be just a few numbers for example, simulation of a waveform of AC electricity on a wire , while others might require terabytes of information such as weather and climate models. Input sources also vary widely: Sensors and other physical devices connected to the model; Control surfaces used to direct the progress of the simulation in some way; Current or historical data entered by hand; Values extracted as a by-product from other processes; Values output for the purpose by other simulations, models, or processes. Lastly, the time at which data is available varies: Because of this variety, and because diverse simulation systems have many common elements, there are a large number of specialized simulation languages. The best-known may be Simula sometimes called Simula, after the year when it was proposed. There are now many others. Systems that accept data from external sources must be very careful in knowing what they are receiving. While it is easy for computers to read in values from text or binary files, what is much harder is knowing what the accuracy compared to measurement resolution and precision of the values are. Often they are expressed as "error bars", a minimum and maximum deviation from the value range within which the true value is expected to lie. Because digital computer mathematics is not perfect, rounding and truncation errors multiply this error, so it is useful to perform an "error analysis" [11] to confirm that values output by the simulation will still be usefully accurate. Even small errors in the original data can accumulate into substantial error later in the simulation. While all computer analysis is subject to the "GIGO" garbage in, garbage out restriction, this is especially true of digital simulation. Indeed, observation of this inherent, cumulative error in digital systems was the main catalyst for the development of chaos theory. Types[edit] Computer models can be classified according to several independent pairs of attributes, including: Stochastic or deterministic and as a special case of deterministic, chaotic â€" see external links below for examples of stochastic vs. Another way of categorizing models is to look at the underlying data structures. For time-stepped simulations, there are two main classes: Simulations which store their data in regular grids and require only next-neighbor access are called stencil codes. Many CFD applications belong to this category. If the underlying graph is not a regular grid, the model may belong to the meshfree method class. Equations define the relationships between elements of the modeled system and attempt to find a state in which the system is in equilibrium. Such models are often used in simulating physical systems, as a simpler modeling case before dynamic simulation is attempted. Dynamic simulations model changes in a system in response to usually changing input signals. Stochastic models use random number generators to model chance or random events; A discrete event simulation DES manages events in time. Most computer, logic-test and fault-tree simulations are of this type. In this type of simulation, the simulator maintains a queue of events sorted by the simulated time they should occur. The simulator reads the queue and triggers new events as each

event is processed. It is not important to execute the simulation in real time. It is often more important to be able to access the data produced by the simulation and to discover logic defects in the design or the sequence of events. A continuous dynamic simulation performs numerical solution of differential-algebraic equations or differential equations either partial or ordinary. Periodically, the simulation program solves all the equations and uses the numbers to change the state and output of the simulation. Applications include flight simulators, construction and management simulation games , chemical process modeling , and simulations of electrical circuits. Originally, these kinds of simulations were actually implemented on analog computers , where the differential equations could be represented directly by various electrical components such as op-amps. By the late s, however, most "analog" simulations were run on conventional digital computers that emulate the behavior of an analog computer. A special type of discrete simulation that does not rely on a model with an underlying equation, but can nonetheless be represented formally, is agent-based simulation. Distributed models run on a network of interconnected computers, possibly through the Internet. Simulations dispersed across multiple host computers like this are often referred to as "distributed simulations". Visualization[edit] Formerly, the output data from a computer simulation was sometimes presented in a table or a matrix showing how data were affected by numerous changes in the simulation parameters. The use of the matrix format was related to traditional use of the matrix concept in mathematical models. However, psychologists and others noted that humans could quickly perceive trends by looking at graphs or even moving-images or motion-pictures generated from the data, as displayed by computer-generated-imagery CGI animation. Although observers could not necessarily read out numbers or quote math formulas, from observing a moving weather chart they might be able to predict events and "see that rain was headed their way" much faster than by scanning tables of rain-cloud coordinates. Such intense graphical displays, which transcended the world of numbers and formulae, sometimes also led to output that lacked a coordinate grid or omitted timestamps, as if straying too far from numeric data displays. Similarly, CGI computer simulations of CAT scans can simulate how a tumor might shrink or change during an extended period of medical treatment, presenting the passage of time as a spinning view of the visible human head, as the tumor changes. Other applications of CGI computer simulations are being developed to graphically display large amounts of data, in motion, as changes occur during a simulation run. Computer simulation in science[edit] Computer simulation of the process of osmosis Generic examples of types of computer simulations in science, which are derived from an underlying mathematical description: Phenomena in this category include genetic drift , biochemical [12] or gene regulatory networks with small numbers of molecules. Specific examples of computer simulations follow: This technique was developed for thermal pollution forecasting. Environmental Protection Agency for river water quality forecasting. One-, two- and three-dimensional models are used. A one-dimensional model might simulate the effects of water hammer in a pipe. A two-dimensional model might be used to simulate the drag forces on the cross-section of an aeroplane wing. A three-dimensional simulation might estimate the heating and cooling requirements of a large building. An understanding of statistical thermodynamic molecular theory is fundamental to the appreciation of molecular solutions. Development of the Potential Distribution Theorem PDT allows this complex subject to be simplified to down-to-earth presentations of molecular theory. Notable, and sometimes controversial, computer simulations used in science include: In social sciences, computer simulation is an integral component of the five angles of analysis fostered by the data percolation methodology, [15] which also includes qualitative and quantitative methods, reviews of the literature including scholarly , and interviews with experts, and which forms an extension of data triangulation. Simulation environments for physics and engineering[edit] Graphical environments to design simulations have been developed. Special care was taken to handle events situations in which the simulation equations are not valid and have to be changed. The open project Open Source Physics was started to develop reusable libraries for simulations in Java , together with Easy Java Simulations , a complete graphical environment that generates code based on these libraries. Simulation environments for linguistics[edit] Taiwanese Tone Group Parser [16] is a simulator of Taiwanese tone sandhi acquisition. In practical, the method using linguistic theory

to implement the Taiwanese tone group parser is a way to apply knowledge engineering technique to build the experiment environment of computer simulation for language acquisition. Computer simulation in practical contexts[edit] Computer simulations are used in a wide variety of practical contexts, such as:

Chapter 2 : Computer simulation - Wikipedia

Computer software engineers apply the principles and techniques of computer science, engineering, and mathematical analysis to the design, development, testing, and evaluation of the software and the systems that enable computers to perform their many applications.

You may have heard people talking about using a program, an application, or an app. But what exactly does that mean? Simply put, an app is a type of software that allows you to perform specific tasks. Applications for desktop or laptop computers are sometimes called desktop applications, while those for mobile devices are called mobile apps. When you open an application, it runs inside the operating system until you close it. Most of the time, you will have more than one application open at the same time, which is known as multi-tasking. Watch the video below to learn more about applications. App is a common term for an application, especially for simple applications that can be downloaded inexpensively or even for free. Many apps are also available for mobile devices and even some TVs. Desktop applications There are countless desktop applications, and they fall into several categories. Some are more full featured like Microsoft Word , while others may only do one or two things like a clock or calendar app. Below are just a few types of applications you might use. A word processor allows you to write a letter, design a flyer, and create many other types of documents. The most well-known word processor is Microsoft Word. A web browser is the tool you use to access the Internet. Most computers come with a web browser pre-installed, but you can also download a different one if you prefer. Windows Media Player and iTunes are popular media players. There are many types of games you can play on your computer. They range from card games like Solitaire to action games like Halo. Many action games require a lot of computing power, so they may not work unless you have a newer computer. You can also download apps for mobile devices like smartphones and tablets. Here are a few examples of mobile apps. You can use the Gmail app to easily view and send emails from your mobile device. You can use Instagram to quickly share photos with your friends and family. With a combination of quizzes, games, and other activities, this app can help you learn new languages. You can go to our Mobile Apps page to download them for free. Installing new applications Every computer and mobile device will come with some applications already built in, such as a web browser and media player. However, you can also purchase and install new apps to add more functionality.

Chapter 3 : How to Test Your Network or Hard Drive Speeds with a Dummy File in Windows

Applications for desktop or laptop computers are sometimes called desktop applications, while those for mobile devices are called mobile apps. When you open an application, it runs inside the operating system until you close it.

Network mapping is a process used to discover new devices, interfaces and visualize physical and virtual network connectivity. Network mapping helps in breaking down the network thereby simplifying network maintenance and management. Network scanners detect the network with all its components and delivers the list of devices. This can be used to create a network map or a network topology. Network mapping tools integrate the process of scanning and mapping and maps a network automatically. OpManager provides automated network mapping capabilities and lets you configure and generate network maps effortlessly. Automate network mapping; visualize and pinpoint network outages and performance degradation with OpManager When the number of monitored devices increases and when companies expand to multiple locations, it becomes impractical to maintain a static network map. Further, referring to a fixed network diagram in the event of a network failure or performance degradation is highly complex and an unwholesome experience. Quickly create a network map layout by choosing the appropriate credentials. Physical location network view of how the devices are arranged on the Datacenter racks; helps you locate the device swiftly. Infrastructure displayed over real-world Google maps with automatic device status propagation. OpManager allows you to create an exact replica of your datacenter in 3D with all the racks. A sample tree network layout of an enterprise network. Automate network mapping The IT network is forever dynamic; the static network maps often fail to capture the new changes in the network. When a network fault occurs, it becomes impossible to track the affected device or business service using the static network diagrams. Visualize their complete IT infrastructure. Be assured of referring to the most up-to-date network maps, with periodic network scanning. Share network diagrams across peer groups in no time by exporting to Microsoft Visio. Pinpoint network outages and performance degradation atâ€"aâ€"glance OpManager reflects the latest device and link status with color coded icons in the network maps, acting like a live Visio diagram that lets administrators: Spot any network problems at-a-glimpse. Quickly drill down to the problematic device or to the link from the network maps. Understand relationship between the parent and the dependent devices. See the intensity of the network issue identified by faithfully reproducing the network layout. Prioritize network faults and start remediation actions. Keep an eye on critical business services and custom device groups It makes sense to group the devices that need special attention under one consolidated view even when they are spread across subnets. Further, one can add any background images, draw a live link between devices, export the custom maps to Microsoft Visio and even create a shortcut for a dependent business view in the parent business view. This helps to Proactively identify devices or business services that need immediate attention and start resolving the bottlenecks if any. Organize an enterprise network geographically. Find out not just the problematic device but also where it is located, visually. Create and share application or location specific network diagrams.

test knowledge of developing XML applications with web services Microsoft certified professional developer (MCPD) tests knowledge of developing web or windows based applications using programs in the visual studio suite and calendrierdelascience.com framework.

Not only it is used in corporate environments but at home as well due to the affordable broadband connection offered by our Internet Service Provider. Even a low end computer motherboard would probably come with a built-in network adapter. Setting up a local area network is so much easier today thanks to the multiple port router where all you need is just plug in the network cable and it will work right after going through a simple wizard configuration. Even wireless connection can be quickly and easily established by pressing the WPS button that is found on most newer generation routers. Whether you are a computer technician, engineer or even a normal user, it is important to make sure that your network connection is working properly in order to achieve the fastest file download or transfer speed and a stable connection for streaming purposes. Here are 5 free network benchmarking tools that can be used to test your network speed between computers. It is an easy to use tool for measuring the speed on your LAN by copying a file to another computer that is located at the same local network. All you need to do is browse the location of another computer on the network where you have write access and click the Start Test button. You will then be prompted to set the file size of the dummy file to be transferred. You can also print the results at the end of the test. You need to run LANBench on both computers, one as server and the other as client which will be the tester. You can also define the test duration, packet size, connection and transfer mode. During benchmark you can see the live transfer rate and also the average performance. Works on all Windows including bit. You will also need to run NetIO-GUI on both computers that you want to test, one as client-mode and the other as server-mode. NetIO will then test the connectivity based on a few different packetsize. NetStress NetStress is a free and simple network benchmarking tool created as an internal tool by Nuts About Nets but is now being released to public. NetStress also requires to run on both computers that you want to test but the good thing about it is it can automatically find the receiver IP address. To run a test, click on the 0. A unique feature found in NetStress is the ability to change the MTU size where you can find in most internet optimization tool. My only gripe with NetStress is the inability to resize the window because it takes up the whole screen. To run the network benchmark, download, unzip and run aida Just like most of the network benchmarking tools, you need to run the network benchmark plugin on both computers that you want to test. On one computer, select Master from the drop down list located at the bottom of the window, go to the Bandwidth tab and click on the Start button. The Save button allows you to save the bandwidth chart in bitmap format. There is another network benchmarking tool found in the popular PerformanceTest by PassMark software that comes with an advanced network testing tool. Although PerformanceTest is a shareware, it can actually be used without limitations for 30 days.

Chapter 5 : Free Network Tools for System Administrators

Computer Applications Practice Test Each computer or device on a local area network, CLEP INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS PRACTICE TEST 8.

If you do any sort of web development locally you have probably run into at least one of the following problems: My setup looks something like this: I can access test. It obviously not the real test. This domain could be anything â€" some devs like to run something like http: I run MAMP to serve up both my static files and my static files. I usually have mamp serving up my entire web devleopment folder so I can easily just surf to something like http: This is most common for me, so I run this on the default web traffic port Express apps run on port by default so I just need to surf to http: I use a few browser plugins that send my current site to my devie and having the exact same domain name is key here. Local Setup â€" edit your hosts file This is the easy part. So, anytime your computer requests a name â€" say test. Just open up the following file: You will be asked to enter your password and then the file will open up in your text editor of choice. Now we just need to map a domain to localhost. We use the IP address Go ahead and pop the following line anywhere in your hosts file: So, if you wanted to play a prank on a co-worker or block your wife from pinterest, you could easily tell it to resolve to any other IP. Map Pinterest to google. The answer is setting up a similar resolution, but at the router level. We will tell the router to resolve all requests for test. When I first set out to do this, I thought I had to do some serious hacking â€" I was telneting into my router and trying to edit my hosts file. Turns out, it is a lot easier than I thought. If you have any sort of dlink or linksys router, you are probably able to run a custom firmware â€" check into it. The peice of the puzzle that we need on your router is called DNSmasq. If you are running a router with vanilla firmware, you will have to take a look and see if if it supports DNSmasq or some other version DNS masking. Please share in the comments if you know of a way for a specific router. Then you simply need to type the following into the box and make sure your settings line up with mine: This entry was posted in Mobile.

Chapter 6 : c# - How to develop iOS app using Xamarin Studio on Windows? - Stack Overflow

Apple's development tools only run on OS X, and the App Store license agreements require you to develop on a Mac, too. You may be able to get around these limitations by using a third-party cross-platform development tool, but depending on the tool you use, your app may not work like a native app.

Developing iOS apps on a PC is possible. First thing to do: If you want your PC to cross over to the Dark Side, you can follow these instructions. VirtualBox is free and open source. You can buy it online from the Apple Store or get it from someone who already owns a Mac computer. The exact installation steps will depend on your setup and software. Follow this VirtualBox tutorial to begin. Yet another option is to try a service like MacinCloud. You may have experienced something similar with remote services like Teamviewer. Smartface and Xamarin are the big players. These tools allow you to develop iOS apps on Windows, using a common code base. The catch â€" it can take time and effort to learn these platforms. If you know JavaScript, you can try Smartface. Or if you know C , Xamarin might be a better place to start. Both platforms have limited free plans. Now you need to signup for an Apple Developer account and create a couple basic files. Creating Certificates A special certificate is needed that allows you to sign a project. There are 2 types of Certificates and Provisioning Profiles. Development for testing , and Production for submitting to the Store. But again, not impossible. Here are the steps for creating a Certificate: Open Keychain Access and Request a Certificate Fist step is to create a file that links your computer to Xcode development and distribution. Enter Certificate Information I personally like saving my certificate request to my computer. Click Saved to disk and enter a Common Name for your file. It is still required to enter a User Email Address, but it is not used for soliciting anything or needed for using your certificate. Select Type of Certificate There are several certificate styles, but you will need 1 Development Certificate to test apps and 1 Production Certificate to upload to iTunes. If a Certificate area is greyed out like below, it is because you have created your limit. Click on the Certificate type on the left sidebar and revoke 1 or more certificates. Next you will be asked to upload the Certificate Signing Request we created earlier. No prob, we already took care of this. Click Continue and upload the Certificate Signing Request. Download and Open Home stretch! Find your Certificate that was just generated and double click it. If you want to create another certificate, or a Development Certificate, go back and follow the same steps but click on Development Certificate instead of Distribution. To view your Certificates, open Keychain Access and click Certificates. You can export certificates to P12 files so if someone else not using your computer wants to edit a code of yours they can. All you have to do is submit it to the App Store. If you have a Hackintosh or an OS X virtual machine, this process will only take about 2 minutes. If you are still having trouble, be sure to ask someone inside Bluecloud Select. They will probably know because we have done this so many times before.

Chapter 7 : Network benchmark - test your network speed

_____ *combines computer technology with dentistry to create a basis for research, education, and the solution of real-world problems in oral health care using computer applications. electronic dental chart.*

Perform test planning and test environment setup. Create test design and develop test data. Write test scripts or record test scenario using module. Debug automated test script by running against module. Use tools that support unit testing. Rerun automated test script to regression test as defects are corrected. Verify that system is scalable and will meet performance requirements. Integration Build system by connecting modules. Combine unit test scripts and add new scripts that demonstrate module interconnectivity. Use test tool to support automated integration testing. Correct defects and update defect status. Rerun automated test script as part of regression test, as defects are corrected. System Test Review trouble reports. Integrate automated test scripts into system-level test procedures where possible, and develop additional system-level test procedures. Execute system test and record test results. Rerun automated test script as part of regression test as defects are corrected. Acceptance Test Perform subset of system test as part of demonstration of user acceptance test. Many preparation activities need to take place before test development can begin. A test development architecture is developed described in the next section , which provides the test team with a clear picture of the test development preparation activities or building blocks necessary for the efficient creation of test procedures. The test team will need to tailor the sample test development architecture to reflect the priorities of their particular project. Part of these setup and preparation activities involves the need to track and manage test environment set up activities, where material procurements may have long lead times. Prior to the commencement of test development, the test team also needs to perform analysis to identify the potential for reuse of existing test procedures and scripts within the automation infrastructure reuse library. This schedule needs to allocate personnel resources and reflect development due dates, among other factors. The test team needs to monitor development progress and produce progress status reports. Prior to the creation of a complete suite of test procedures, the test team performs a modularity relationship analysis. The results of this analysis help to incorporate data dependencies, plan for workflow dependencies between tests, and identify common scripts that can be applied repeatedly to the test effort. As test procedures are being developed, the test team needs to ensure that configuration control is performed for the entire test bed to include test design, test scripts, and test data, as well as for each individual test procedure. The test bed needs to be baselined using a configuration management tool. Test development involves the development of test procedures that are maintainable, reusable, simple, and robust, which in itself can be as challenging as the development of the application under test. Test procedure development standards need to be in place supporting structured and consistent development of automated tests. Test development standards can be based on the scripting language standards of a particular test tool. The adoption or slight modification of existing development standards is generally a better approach than creating a standard from scratch. Such guidelines can include directions on context independence, which addresses the particular place where a test procedure should start and where it should end. Additionally, modularity and reusability guidelines need to be addressed. By developing test procedures based on development guidelines, the test team creates the initial building blocks for an automation infrastructure. The automation infrastructure will eventually contain a library of common, reusable scripts. Throughout the test effort and in future releases, the test engineer can make use of the automation infrastructure to support reuse of archived test procedures, minimize duplication, and thus enhance the entire automation effort. Test Development Architecture Test team members responsible for test development need to be prepared with the proper materials. Test team personnel need to follow a test development architecture that includes, for example, a listing of the test procedures assigned to them and a listing of the outcome of automated versus manual test analysis. Also, test team personnel need to decide when to automate. At other times, the test team might find workaround solutions when automating an unstable GUI, such as focusing

automation on the known stable parts only. The test engineer needs to adhere to the test procedure development and execution schedule, test design information, automated test tool user manuals, and test procedure development guidelines. Armed with the proper instructions, documentation, and guidelines, test engineers will have the foundation that allows them to develop a more cohesive and structured set of test procedures. Repeating a process and repeatedly demonstrating a strong test program depends on the availability of documented processes and standard guidelines such as the test development architecture. Figure 2 shows an example of a graphical illustration containing the major activities to be performed as part of the test development architecture. Test development starts with test environment setup and preparation activities, discussed earlier. The test team will need to tailor the sample test development architecture in Figure 2 to reflect the priorities of their particular project. Note that Figure 2 should be read from bottom to top. Figure 2 Building blocks of the test development architecture. Technical Environment Test procedure development needs to be preceded by several setup activities. The test development activity needs to be supported by a technical environment, which facilitates the development of test procedures. As a result, the test environment needs to be set up and ready to go. The test environment includes the technical environment, which may include facility resources as well as the hardware and software necessary to support test development and execution. The test team needs to ensure that there are enough workstations to support the entire team. The various elements of the test environment need to be outlined within the test plan, as discussed earlier. Environment setup activities can also include the use of an environment setup script to load test data or restore a drive image, and to calibrate the test tool to the environment. When test tool compatibility problems arise with the application under test, workaround solutions have to be identified. The test team must ensure that the proper test room or laboratory facilities are reserved and set up. Once the physical environment is established, the test team ensures that all necessary equipment is installed and operational. The test plan defined the required technical environment and addressed test environment planning. Within the test environment section of the test plan, the test team has already identified operational support required to install and check out the operational readiness of the technical environment. The test team needs to ensure that operational support activities have been properly scheduled and must monitor progress of these tasks. Specific tasks and potential issues outlined in the test plan should now have been addressed and resolved. Such issues could include network installation, network server configuration and allocated disk space, network access privileges, required desktop computer processing speed and memory, number and types of desktop computers clients , video resolution requirements, and any additional software required to support the application, such as browser software. Automated test tools that apply should have been scheduled for installation and checkout. These tools now should be configured to support the test team and be operational within the test environment. The test environment setup activity includes the need to track and manage test environment setup activities, where material procurements may have long lead times. The hardware supporting the test environment must be sufficient to ensure complete functionality of the production application. Test environment hardware needs to be sufficient to support performance analysis. In cases where the test environment utilizes hardware resources that are also supporting other development or management activities, special arrangements may be necessary during actual performance testing. During system test, the software configuration loaded within the test environment must be a complete, fully integrated release with no patches and no disabled sections. The hardware configuration supporting the test environment needs to be designed to support processing, storage, and retrieval activities, which may be performed across a local or wide area network, reflecting the target environment. The test environment design also needs to consider stress testing requirements. Stress and load tests may require the use of multiple workstations that will run multiple test procedures simultaneously; some automated test tools include a virtual user simulation functionality that eliminates or minimizes the need for multiple workstations. Test data will need to be obtained with enough lead time to support refinement and manipulation to support test requirements. Identifying conversion data requirements involves performing in-depth analysis on data elements, which includes defining data-mapping criteria, clarifying data-element

definitions, confirming primary keys, and defining data-acceptable parameters. During test planning, the test team defined and scheduled the test environment activities. Now the team needs to track the test environment setup activities. Resources need to be identified to install hardware, software, and network resources into the test environment and integrate and test installed test environment resources. The test environment materials and the application under test need to be baselined within a configuration management tool. Additionally, test environment materials may include test data and test processes. The test team needs to obtain and modify test databases necessary to exercise software applications, and develop environment setup scripts and test bed scripts. The test team should perform product reviews and validation of all test source materials. The location of the test environment for each project or task should be defined within the test plan for each project. Early identification of the test site is critical to cost-effective test environment planning and development.

Chapter 8 : ios - How can I develop for iPhone using a Windows development machine? - Stack Overflow

Computer hardware engineers research, design, develop, and test computer systems and components such as processors, circuit boards, memory devices, networks, and routers. Employment of computer hardware engineers is projected to grow 5 percent from to , about as fast as the average for all.

It does not involve solving the problem, only recognizing there is a problem. Information Ordering â€" The ability to arrange things or actions in a certain order or pattern according to a specific rule or set of rules e. Written Comprehension â€" The ability to read and understand information and ideas presented in writing. Deductive Reasoning â€" The ability to apply general rules to specific problems to produce answers that make sense. Inductive Reasoning â€" The ability to combine pieces of information to form general rules or conclusions includes finding a relationship among seemingly unrelated events. Oral Expression â€" The ability to communicate information and ideas in speaking so others will understand. Near Vision â€" The ability to see details at close range within a few feet of the observer. Oral Comprehension â€" The ability to listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences. Speech Recognition â€" The ability to identify and understand the speech of another person. Category Flexibility â€" The ability to generate or use different sets of rules for combining or grouping things in different ways. Fluency of Ideas â€" The ability to come up with a number of ideas about a topic the number of ideas is important, not their quality, correctness, or creativity. Written Expression â€" The ability to communicate information and ideas in writing so others will understand. Flexibility of Closure â€" The ability to identify or detect a known pattern a figure, object, word, or sound that is hidden in other distracting material. Originality â€" The ability to come up with unusual or clever ideas about a given topic or situation, or to develop creative ways to solve a problem. Selective Attention â€" The ability to concentrate on a task over a period of time without being distracted. Speech Clarity â€" The ability to speak clearly so others can understand you. Mathematical Reasoning â€" The ability to choose the right mathematical methods or formulas to solve a problem. Number Facility â€" The ability to add, subtract, multiply, or divide quickly and correctly. Perceptual Speed â€" The ability to quickly and accurately compare similarities and differences among sets of letters, numbers, objects, pictures, or patterns. The things to be compared may be presented at the same time or one after the other. This ability also includes comparing a presented object with a remembered object.

Chapter 9 : Development Testing (Dev-Test) Solutions | Microsoft Azure

I develop everything locally and have to test my sites/apps on a variety of mobile devices as well as a few different installs of windows which I run on Virtual Box. This is how I run a single development domain that is available to every device on my wireless network as well as on my laptop, regardless of the wifi network I'm on.

This is used when your device is a remote deployment target for UWP applications. In order to take advantage of the SSH services, you can enable device discovery to allow pin pairing. This password is the PIN displayed on the device after pressing the device discovery "Pair" button, and is only valid while the PIN is displayed. In particular, the SFTP subsystem runs at version 3 or less, so any connecting client should be configured to expect an old server. To connect to such devices the SSH client must be manually configured to accept ssh-dss. Device Discovery When you enable device discovery, you are allowing your device to be visible to other devices on the network through mDNS. This feature also allows you to get the SSH PIN for pairing to this device by pressing the "Pair" button exposed once device discovery is enabled. This PIN prompt must be displayed on the screen in order to complete your first Visual Studio deployment targeting the device. You should enable device discovery only if you intend to make the device a deployment target. For example, if you use Device Portal to deploy an app to a phone for testing, you need to enable device discovery on the phone, but not on your development PC. Optimizations for Windows Explorer, Remote Desktop, and PowerShell Desktop only On the desktop device family, the For developers settings page has shortcuts to settings that you can use to optimize your PC for development tasks. For each setting, you can select the checkbox and click Apply, or click the Show settings link to open the settings page for that option. There are several tools you can use to deploy an app from a Windows 10 PC to a Windows 10 device. Both devices must be connected to the same subnet of the network by a wired or wireless connection, or they must be connected by USB. Both of the ways listed install only the app package. Learn more about the WinAppDeployCmd tool. You can use Device Portal to deploy from your browser to a mobile device running Windows 10, Version or later. Use the Apps page in Device Portal to upload an app package. Even if you encounter these issues, you can still deploy your app locally using Visual Studio, or from this device to another device. See the Known Issues forum to find workarounds to these issues and more. Submitting feedback will help Microsoft resolve the issue you encountered. Error Code 0x Learn more" This error may occur due to a network connectivity problem, Enterprise settings, or the package may be missing. To fix this issue: Ensure your computer is connected to the Internet. If you are on a domain-joined computer, speak to your network administrator. If it is missing, Windows cannot find the correct package for your computer. After doing any of the above steps, disable and then re-enable Developer Mode to verify the fix. Failed to install the package "Developer Mode package failed to install. Error code 0x Learn more" This error may occur due to incompatibilities between your build of Windows and the Developer Mode package. Reboot your computer to ensure all updates are applied. Use group policies or registry keys to enable a device For most developers, you want to use the settings app to enable your device for debugging. In certain scenarios, such as automated tests, you can use other ways to enable your Windows 10 desktop device for development. Note that these steps will not enable the SSH server or allow the device to be targeted for remote deployment and debugging. You can use gpedit. If you do have Windows 10 Home, you need to use regedit or PowerShell commands to set the registry keys directly to enable your device. Use gpedit to enable your device Run Gpedit. Allow all trusted apps to install OR - To enable developer mode, edit the policies to enable both: Allow all trusted apps to install Allows development of UWP apps and installing them from an integrated development environment IDE Reboot your machine. Use regedit to enable your device Run regedit. To enable sideloading, run this command: If you upgrade your device from Windows 8. Run the following command to remove this information from your upgraded Windows 10 device. This step is not required if you upgrade directly from Windows 8. To unregister a developer license Run PowerShell with administrator privileges. After this you need to enable your device for

development as described in this topic so that you can continue to develop on this device. Here is an example of this error: Registration of the app failed.