What is social engineering and give 3 examples?	How does an operating system manage files?	What does a penetration tester do?
What is a short replacement cycle and what is its effect on the environment?	What is a digital footprint?	What is resolution in terms of sound?

Social engineering is predicting how humans will behave and then exploiting it. **Examples include:** **1. Phishing emails or texts pretending to be from a bank or other reputable source. Often use scare tactics to persuade people to click on links & enter personal details or download malware.** **2. Baiting. Like phishing but the victims are tempted with a prize or freebie**	**An operating system manages the files on a computer's hard drive using a hierarchical system of folders. eg. u19smithc/Computer Science/Programs**	**A penetration tester is employed to test the security of a network or website by acting as a hacker to find any weaknesses in the network or website.** **Black box testing is when the tester acts as a hacker with no knowledge of the system.** **White box testing is when the tester acts with some knowledge of the system.** **Using penetration testers an organisation can test how robust its system is from both outside threats and from people on the inside.**
The time between buying a device and replacing it is known as its replacement cycle. A short replacement cycle is when users frequently replace devices such as phones. Some manufacturers make it difficult to fix broken devices by making the batteries and screens difficult to remove & not providing repair instructions & making spare parts expensive. This adds to the problems of e-waste and manufacturing that affects the environment.	A digital footprint is the trail of personal data left online whenever someone uses the internet. Including visited websites, sent emails, info posted on social media, using Google Maps, saving search histories, use of cookies, online payments.	Resolution in terms of sound refers to the level of accuracy of the digital sound compared to the original analogue sound. When sound is sampled small amounts of the original is lost. The more samples that are taken, the higher the resolution and the closer to the original sound the digital file will be. But this leads to a large file size.