University of Duhok College of Science



Computer Skills Department of Mathematic First Year

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IT Lecture 3 - Software



Software



- > Software is a collection of instructions (the program) that enable a user to interact with the computer or perform specific tasks for the computer.
- > Software types include:
 - > Operating system
 - > Applications
 - Utilities

Operating system software



- > Series of programs that organise and control a computer.
- > It is the most important software that runs on a computer.
 - > Provides an interface so that the user can communicate with the computer
 - > Communicates between software and hardware devices
 - > Organises the storage and retrieval of information
- > It manages the computer's memory, processes, and all of its software and hardware.
- Manages the smooth running of programs running in RAM by allocating the required resources.

Popular operating systems



- > Types of OS according to their manufacturer
- > Microsoft Windows is the most widely-used OS
- > OS2 is an OS created by IBM
- > Macintosh (MacOS) was created by Apple
- > MS-DOS was the precursor of Windows but text-based
- > Linux is a popular alternative open-source OS
- > Unix is another OS used in companies or universities

Examples of Operating system



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Microsoft Windows



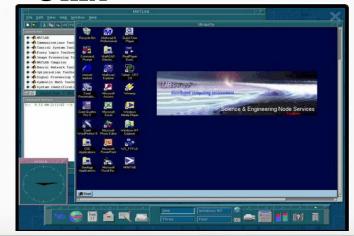
Apple Mac OS X



Linux



Unix



Operating system software



- > Types of Operating System according to their purpose
 - 1. Real-time operating system
 - 2. Single-user, single-task
 - 3. Single-user, multi-tasking
 - 4. Multi-user
 - 5. Multi-processing

Real-time Operating System



- > A real-time system has well-defined, fixed time constraints.

 Processing must be done within the defined constraints, or the system will fail.
- > Usually, they have little or no user interface, preferring to spend their time monitoring and managing hardware devices, such as robotic arms.
- > A real-time operating system is a multithreads operating system that aims at executing real-time applications.

Real-time Operating System-cont.



- The main objective of real-time OS is their quick and predictable response to events.
- > They have an event-driven, time-sharing design or both.
- > An event-driven switches between tasks based on priorities or external events while time-sharing switch tasks based on clock interrupts.
- > It controls scientific experiments, medical imaging systems, home-appliance controllers

Single-user, single task OS



- > As the name implies, this OS is designed to manage a device so that one user can effectively do one thing at a time.
- The Palm OS for Palm handheld computers is a good example of a modern single-user, single- task OS

Multi-tasking Operating System



- > A multitasking operating system is a system that is created to perform multiple tasks and processes at the same time.
- > In this Operating system, multiple software run at the same time and they function efficiently,
- > for example windows OS.

Multi-user Operating System



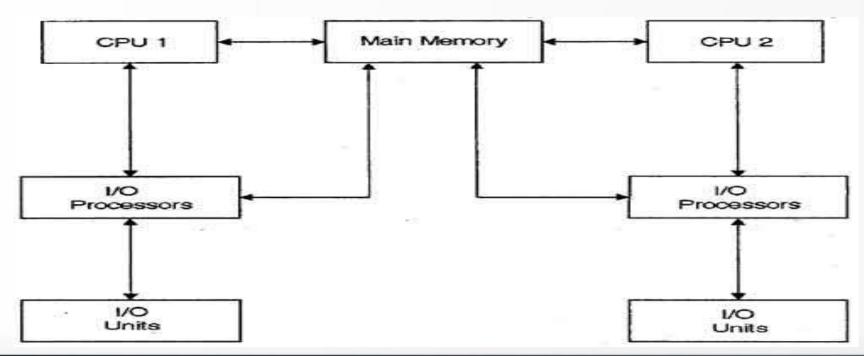
- > It allows multiple users on different computers or terminals to access a single system with one OS on it.
- > These programs are often quite complicated
- It manages the necessary tasks required by the different users connected to it.
- The users will typically be at terminals or computers that give them access to the system through a network, as well as other machines on the system such as printers.
- > A multi-user OS differs from a single-user OS on a network in that each user is accessing the same OS at different machines.

Multi-processing Operating System



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- > Multiprocessing OS refers to the use of two or more central processing units (CPU) within a single computer.
- > Multiple CPUs are in a close communication sharing the computer memory and other peripherals devices.



Application software



- > Is also known as an application or an app.
- > Is computer software (instructions) designed to help the user to perform singular or multiple related specific tasks.
- > They direct the hardware to perform specific functions.
 - > Microsoft Office (e.g. Word, Excel, Access etc.)
 - > graphic editors (e.g. Adobe Illustrator, CorelDRAW etc.)
 - > Web Browsers: Internet Explorer, and Google Chrome.
 - > Games, Media Players, Gadgets(widgets):calendars, calculators.

Utility software



- > Programs that let you do your work efficiently and securely, for example
 - > backup software
 - > File compression software
 - > anti-virus software
 - > compilers

Software Sources



- > Types of Software According to Source
 - 1. Commercial Software: any software you buy, which is usually licensed to the user, will have various conditions connected with its use.
 - 2. Shareware: software that is distributed freely via internet or CDs for a tryout a period before making the purchase. After that, some functions may be disabled. Paid-up users may get additions and free updates.
 - 3. Freeware: software that is distributed freely. No payment is expected. Authors may ask for feedback to improve the next version. It is copyright software.
 - **4. Public Domain Software**: its ownership has been relinquished to the public, freely available and without any copyrights.



>Any question

