



Computer since

First Stage

Lec2

Operating System

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What is an operating system?

An operating system is the most important software that runs on a computer. It manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language. Without an operating system, a computer is useless.

The operating system's job:

Your computer's operating system (OS) manages all of the software and hardware on the computer. Most of the time, there are several different computer programs running at the same time, and they all need to access your computer's central processing unit (CPU), memory, and storage. The operating system coordinates all of this to make sure each program gets what it needs.

Types of operating systems:

Operating systems usually come pre-loaded on any computer you buy. Most people use the operating system that comes with their computer, but

it's possible to upgrade or even change operating systems. The three most common operating systems for personal computers are Microsoft Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Modern operating systems use a graphical user interface, or GUI (pronounced gooey). A GUI lets you use your mouse to click icons, buttons, and menus, and everything is clearly displayed on the screen using a combination of graphics and text.



Figure 1

Each operating system's GUI has a different look and feel, so if you switch to a different operating system it may seem unfamiliar at first. However, modern operating systems are designed to be easy to use, and most of the basic principles are the same.

Microsoft Windows:

Microsoft created the Windows operating system in the mid-1980s. There have been many different versions of Windows, but the most recent ones are Windows 10 (released in 2015), Windows 8 (2012), Windows 7 (2009), and Windows Vista (2007). Windows comes pre-loaded on most new PCs, which helps to make it the most popular operating system in the world.



Figure 2

macOS:

macOS (previously called OS X) is a line of operating systems created by Apple. It comes preloaded on all Macintosh computers, or Macs. Some of the specific versions include Mojave (released in 2018), High Sierra (2017), and Sierra (2016).

According to StatCounter Global Stats, macOS users account for less than 10% of global operating systems—much lower than the percentage of Windows users (more than 80%). One reason for this is

that Apple computers tend to be more expensive. However, many people do prefer the look and feel of macOS over

2021	macOS 11 Big Sur (12/11/2020)
2020	macOS 10.15 Catalina (07/10/2019)
2019	macOS 10.14 Mojave (24/09/2018)
2018	macOS 10.13 High Sierra (25/09/2017)
2017	macOS 10.12 Sierra (20/09/2016)
2016	OS X 10.11 El Capitan (30/09/2015)
2015	OS X 10.10 Yosemite (16/10/2014)
2014	OS X 10.9 Mavericks (22/10/2013)
2013	OS X 10.8 Mountain Lion (25/07/2012)
2012	Mac OS X 10.7 Lion (20/07/2011)
2011	
2010	Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard (28/08/2009)
2009	
2008	Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard (26/10/2007)
2007	
2006	Mac OS X 10.4 Tiger (29/04/2005)
2005	
2004	Mac OS X 10.3 Panther (24/10/2003)
2003	Mac OS X 10.2 Jaguar (24/08/2002)
2002	Mac OS X 10.1 Puma (25/09/2001)
2001	Mac OS X 10.0 Cheetah (24/04/2001)
2000	Mac OS X Public Beta Kodiak (13/09/2000)
1999	Mac OS X Server 1.0 Hera (16/03/1999)
1999	Mac OS X Developer Preview (16/03/1999)
1998	Rhapsody Developer Release (31/08/1997)
1997	

Windows.

Figure 3

Linux:

Linux (pronounced LINN-ux) is a family of open-source operating systems, which means they can be modified and distributed by anyone around the world. This is different from proprietary software like Windows, which can only be modified by the company that owns it. The advantages of Linux are that it is free, and there are many different distributions—or versions—you can choose from.

According to StatCounter Global Stats, Linux users account for less than 2% of global operating systems. However, most servers run Linux because it's relatively easy to customize.

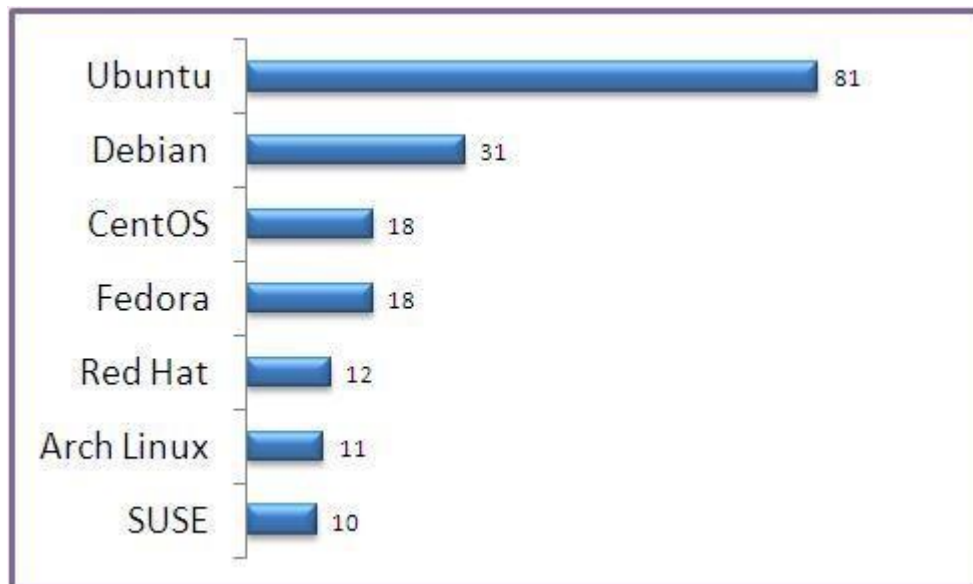


Figure 4

Operating systems for mobile devices:

The operating systems we've been talking about so far were designed to run on desktop and laptop computers. Mobile devices such as phones, tablet computers, and MP3 players are different from desktop and laptop computers, so they run operating systems that are designed specifically for mobile devices. Examples of mobile operating systems include Apple iOS and Google Android.

Operating systems for mobile devices generally aren't as fully featured as those made for desktop and laptop computers, and they aren't able to run all of the same software. However, you can still do a lot of things with them, like watch movies, browse the Web, manage your calendar, and play games.



Figure 5