

Introduction

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Operation Systems (OS)

- A Operating System is a software program that helps the user interact with a computer. It controls the input, output and processing activities for a computer.
 - ◆ Boot the machine (Load the OS into PC's memory)
 - ◆ Controls the resources of the computer included computer memory, file storage space and the computer processor (CPU).
 - ◆ Helps all the hardware components communicate with each others.
 - ◆ There are utility programs contained within OS that help you do things like copy file.

OS Interface

- Command Line Interfaces
 - ◆ You must type in what you want the computer to do, and you must type it correctly.
- Graphic User Interface (GUI)
 - ◆ A GUI let you click with the mouse to start a program or do other computer task.

Literal Disk Organization

- The **File Structure** in an operating system much like that a “tree” (or called **Tree Structure**)
- The bottom of the tree are the **Root Directory**.
- Branches can then be followed to the **Subdirectories**.

File Management Program

- What is a File Management Program?
 - ◆ An Indicator of Current Drive
 - ◆ A Way to Change Drives
 - ◆ A Pictures of the Tree Structure
 - ◆ An Indicator of the Current Directory
 - ◆ A List of Subdirectories on the Current Directory
 - ◆ A Way to Change Directories
 - ◆ A List of Files on the Current Directory
 - ◆ A Way to Go Back to the Previous Directory

File Management Program

- What can a File Management Program do?
 - ◆ Organizing the Disk
 - ◆ Search the files and directories
 - ◆ Manipulating Files (Copy, Delete, Move,...)
 - ◆ Manipulating Directories (Create, Remove, ...)

Examples

- MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System)
- UNIX
- Windows XP
- Mac OS

Problem Solving with STAIR Technique

- S – State the Problem
- T – Tools for the Job
- A – Algorithm Development
- I – Implementation of the Algorithm
- R – Refinement

Reference

- Introduction to Computing (Ch. 1, 6)
- The Better Way (Ch. 1 – 3)