# Opearting systems

**Operating system** is a complex of control and processing programs.

They are used as an interface between computing system devices and application programs.

They are also designed to manage devices, control computing processes, efficiently allocate computing resources between computing processes, and organize reliable computing.

This definition can be applied to most modern general-purpose operating systems.

In most computing systems, the operating system is the primary, most important (and sometimes the only) piece of system software.

Since the 1990s, the most popular operating systems have been Windows and UNIX systems (especially Linux and Mac OS).

Since the 2000s, mobile computers with Android and iOS operating systems have become widespread.

The OS is the most necessary component of the PC software.

The computer cannot work without OS at all.

The OS performs basic functions:

* manages the file system (view, delete, copy, move, rename);
* launching and terminating application programs;
* all kinds of service (information about parameters, their setting, optimization of work, etc.).

The OS also allows developers of application programs not to think about the details of the implementation and functioning of devices, providing the minimum necessary set of functions for working with it.