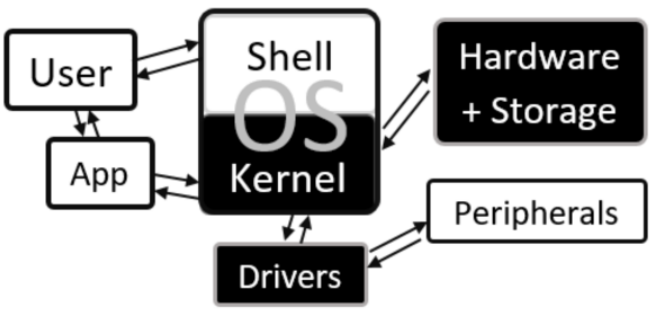
Software: Operating Systems

A		Roles of an operating system
1	**Memory management**	Allocation of RAM to all running programs using *paging* and *segmentation*.
2	**Multi-tasking**	Running several different programs at the same time by switching between them very quickly (*scheduling*).
3	**User management**	Allowing for different users to have different accounts, security and permissions
4	**Peripheral management**	Allowing for applications to use peripherals via drivers and dealing with interrupts
5	**Utility management**	Running and maintaining utilities
6	**CPU management**	Running applications, executing and cancelling processes
7	**User Interface/ Shell**	The means of communication between the user and the OS
8	**File management**	Providing a file system for storage and retrieval of files



B	Key vocab
Paging	Memory management technique which involves splitting RAM up into equal sized pages, and indexing them
Segmentation	Memory management technique which involves programs into blocks of memory which fit the gaps in the RAM
Scheduling	The process of arranging and controlling various processes when multi-tasking
Multi-user	When more than one user has access to the same memory, storage or CPU time
Kernel	The part of the operating system which interacts with hardware on one side and applications on the other
Driver	Software which interfaces between applications and peripherals
Buffer	A temporary area of computer memory used to store data for running processes.
Interrupt	A signal to the OS to stop it running its current program, and instead run a particular driver
GUI	Graphical User Interface (icons)
CLI	Command Line Interface
VUI	Voice User Interface