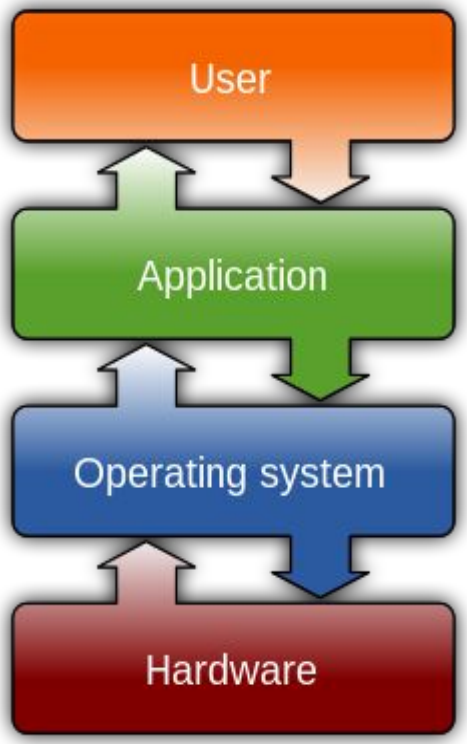
OPERATING SYSTEM

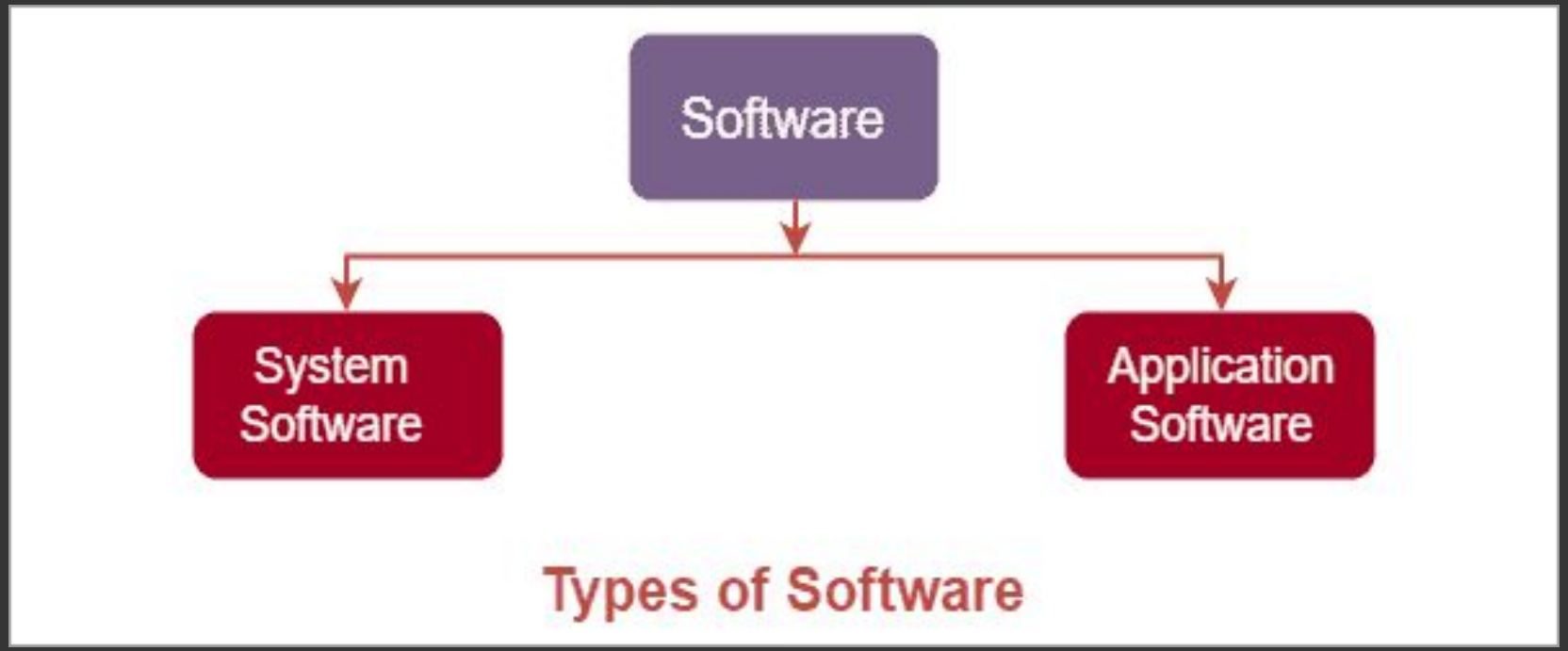
MADHU A M

DEFINITION

An operating system (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs.




iOS


Software
System Software
Application Software
Types of Software

System Software

System Software can be designed as the software in such a way so that it can control and work with computer hardware. It acts as an interface between the device and the end user.

It also provides the platform for the running of other software.

Example: operating systems, antivirus software etc.

Application Software

An application program is a computer program designed to carry out a specific task other than one relating to the operation of the computer itself, typically to be used by end-users. Word processors, media players, and accounting software are examples. The collective noun refers to all applications collectively.

Utility Software

The Utility Software is system software that helps to maintain the proper and smooth functioning of a Computer System. It assists the Operating System to manage, organize, maintain, and optimize the functioning of the computer system.

Advantages of Linux

- It is an open-source operating system, means the source code is easily available for everyone and you are allowed to contribute, modify and distribute the code to anyone without any permissions.
- In terms of security, Linux is more secure than any other operating system.
- The software updates in Linux are easy and frequent.
- Various Linux distributions are available so that you can use them according to your requirements or according to your taste.
- Linux is freely available to use on the internet.

ommand	Description	Linux command example
	Change directory with a specified path	cd */path/directory1*
	Clear the screen	clear
	Copy file(s)	cp */path1/file1 /path2/file1*
	Compare the contents of files	diff *file1 file2*
	Log out of Linux	exit
	Find a string of text in a file	grep “word or phrase” *file1*
	Display beginning of a file	head *file1*
	View a file	less *file1*
	List contents of a directory	ls */path/directory1*
	Move file(s) or rename file(s)	mv */path1/file1 /path2/file2*
	Create a directory	mkdir *directory*
	Delete file(s)	rm *file1*

Unix/Linux Command Reference

File Commands		
1.	ls	Directory listing
2.	ls -al	Formatted listing with hidden files
3.	ls -lt	Sorting the Formatted listing by time modification
4.	cd dir	Change directory to dir
5.	cd	Change to home directory
6.	pwd	Show current working directory
7.	mkdir dir	Creating a directory dir
8.	cat >file	Places the standard input into the file
9.	more file	Output the contents of the file
10.	head file	Output the first 10 lines of the file
11.	tail file	Output the last 10 lines of the file
12.	tail -f file	Output the contents of file as it grows,starting with the last 10 lines
13.	touch file	Create or update file