Let's talk about software. But what does software mean. In fact it is non-hardware components of a computer. It can be just set of programs or program that makes hardware work.

Nowadays it is divided into system software and application software. 1st of all application software is designed to help people accomplish tasks or particular need of a particular environment. In the same time it can not run without system software. Users always interact with application software while doing different activities. There are some examples: web browser, spreadsheet software or presentation software.

System software runs independently of applications. It is designed to operate, control, and extendthe processing capabilities of the computer; System software divided into 4 parts: operating system, utilities software, programming software and device driver. Generally, users don't interact with system software as it works in background.

Let's take a closer look at the types of system software. First of all, this is programming software. In general it is compilers, assemblers, debuggers, interpreters. It is also includes a programming tool or software development tool and programmer's instruments for writing a code. Any programmer need to face with compiler and interpreter. The main difference is that compiler translated whole source code before the program runs. In the same time interpreter translates code line by line when the program is running. That’s why compiler code runs faster then interpreter code is slow, but it is easier to transmit interpreted code another OS.

The next one is utilities software. Generally it helps users configure, analyse, optimise and maintaina computer. It is also add functionality to your computer. There we can admit Anti-virus software, system cleanup software, software updating, formatting and defragmentation.

The third one is device driver. It is a computer program that operates or controls a particular type of device that is attached to a computer. It is also hardware dependent. It is a group of files that enable one or more hardware devices to communicate with the computer's operating system. Without DD, the computer could not send and receive data correctly to hardware devices.

And the last but not the list, it is operating system. We can say that it is a program that acts as an interface between the software and the computer hardware. The are some core functions of OS. The 1st one is establishing user interface, GUI or command line software. The nest one is managing memory, our OS control empty space on RAM and HDD. In the same time don’t forget that OS manages CPU, so OS ensures that all tasks are done succesfuly. And the last one is that OS ensures connection with peripheral devices or loading drivers.

The last thing I would like to say is that we can highlight 3 types of OS. They are mobile OS, desktop OS, and server operation system. For example desktop OS accommodate one user at a time, but allow multiple accounts, Include file management tools and offer a GUI designed for a keyboard and mouse input. Mobile OS accommodate one user at a time, include integrated cellular communications and offer a GUI designed for touchscreen input. In the same server OS provide utilitarian user interface, accommodate multiple simultaneous users and provide local area networking capabilities. As you can see each operating system has its own characteristics and therefore the purposes for which they are used will be different