Computer Systems and Software

Motherboard, CPU, RAM, Storage, Peripherals

Firmware, System, Server-Side, Applications

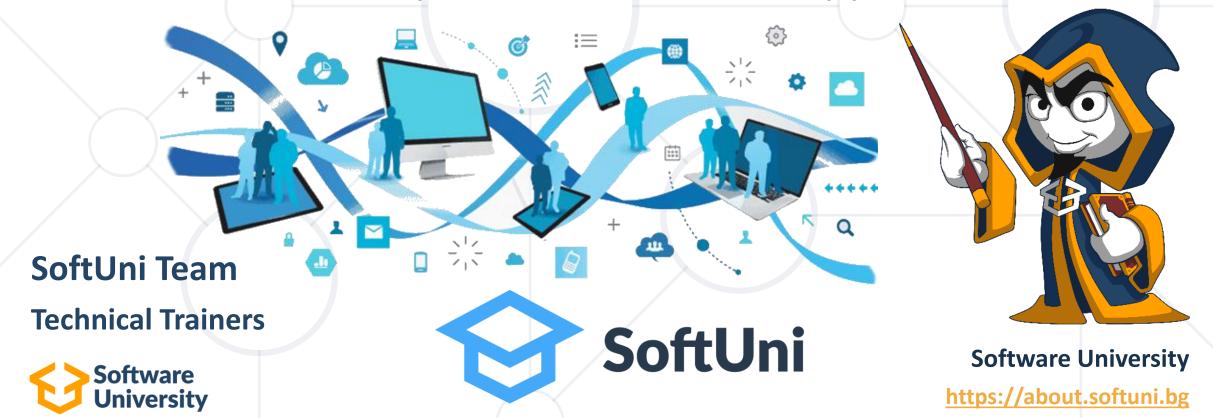


Table of Contents



- 1. Computer Systems and Software
- 2. Computer Hardware
 - Motherboard, CPU, RAM, Storage, Peripherals
- 3. Computer Software
 - Firmware, System Software, Server-side
 Software, Application Software, Web Apps,
 Desktop Apps, Mobile Apps



Have a Question?







Computer Systems

Components and Functionality

What is a computer system?



- Computer system: An integrated setup of hardware and software components
- Enables efficient data input, processing, and output
- Comprises interconnected devices for task execution
- Streamlines human-computer interaction for effective computing operations
- Key elements:
 - Hardware: Memory, input/output devices, storage devices, CPU
 - Software: Operating systems, programs, drivers

Evolution



- Early computing: Mechanical and electromechanical devices (e.g., abacus, Babbage's Analytical Engine, ENIAC)
- Advancements in technology: Transistors, integrated circuits, microprocessors (e.g., mainframe computers, minicomputers, personal computers)
- Modern era: Pervasive computing, IoT, cloud computing, edge computing, rise of AI and machine learning















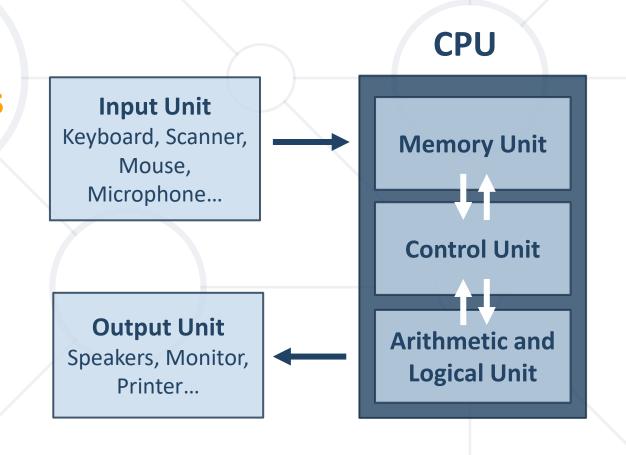
Computer Hardware

Motherboard, CPU, Memory, Storage, Peripherals

Basic Structure

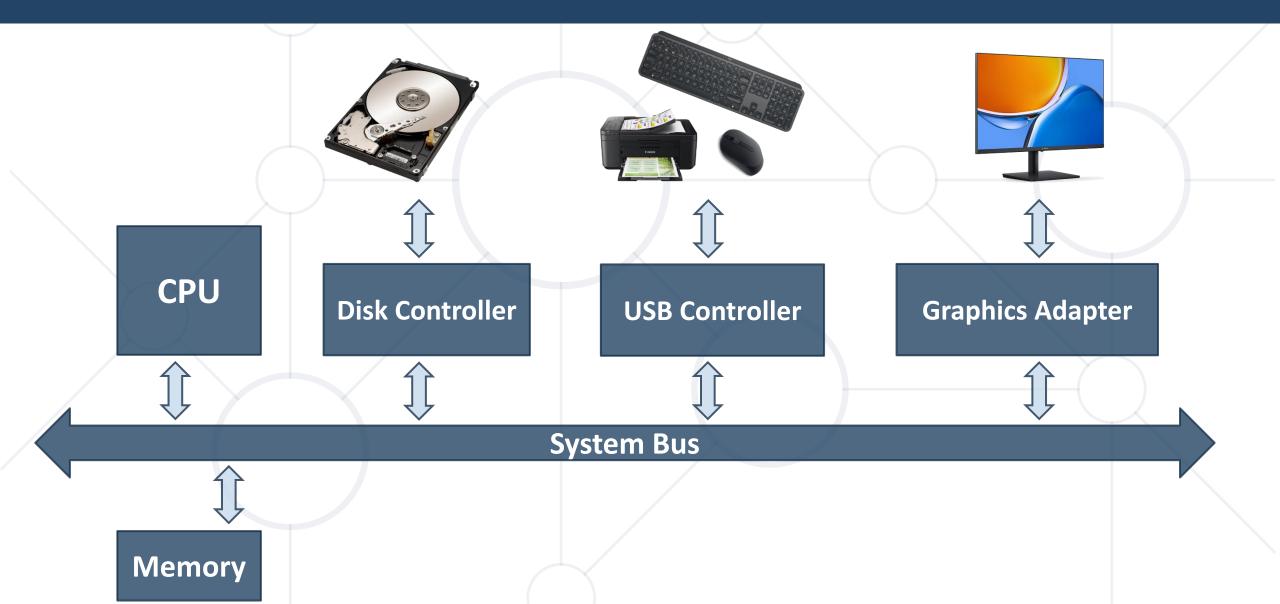


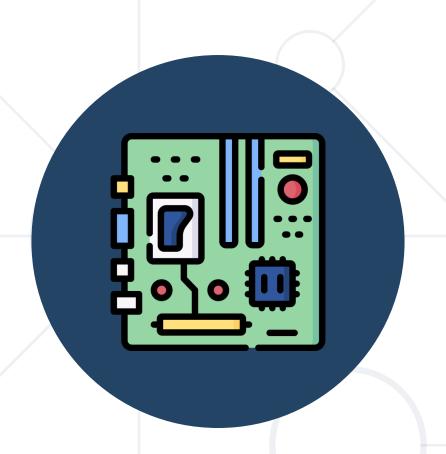
- Hardware refers to the physical components of a computer
- Central Processing Unit (CPU)
 - All data processing operations
 - Controls the operation
- Input devices
 - Enter data
- Output devices
 - Get information



Computer System Hardware







Motherboard

Backbone of a Computer System

What is a Motherboard?

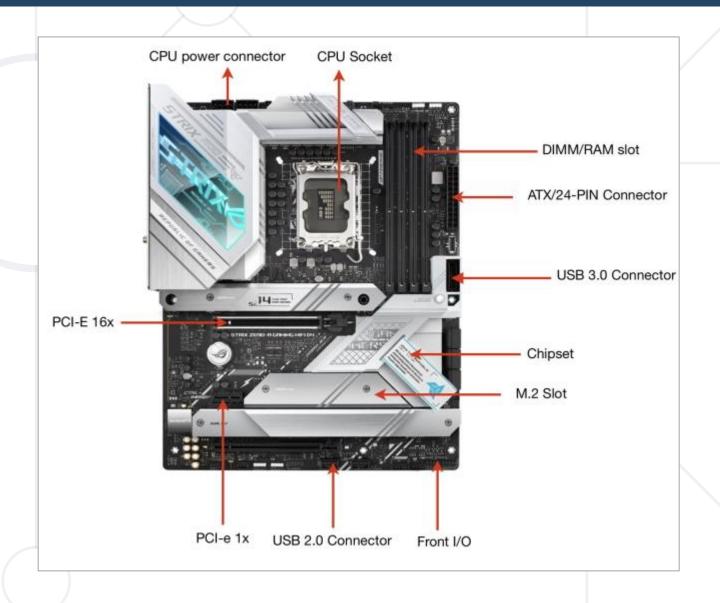


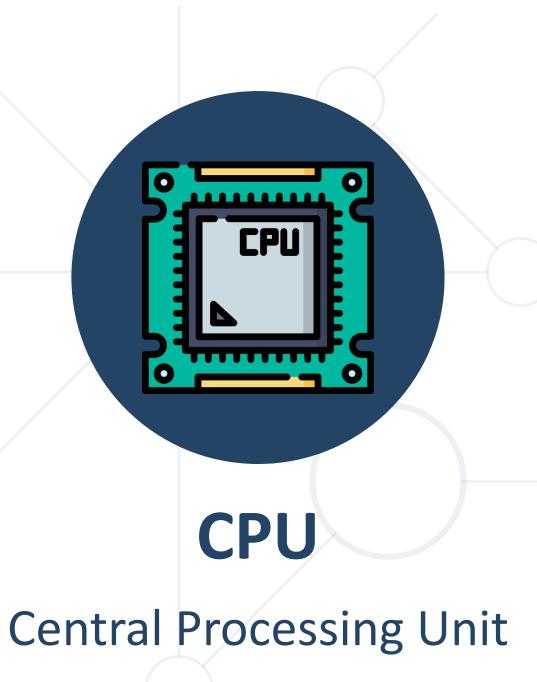
- Central Hub for Hardware Connectivity
 - Motherboards enable communication between all computer hardware components
- Compatibility Considerations
 - Each motherboard is designed to work with specific types of processors and memory
- Expansion Slots for Enhanced Functionality
 - Video cards for improved graphics performance
 - Sound cards for enhanced audio capabilities
 - Network cards for better internet connectivity

Motherboard Components



- CPU Socket
- RAM Slots
- Power Connectors
- Chipset
- Expansion Slots
- SATA Connectors
- USB Headers
- Bluetooth Module





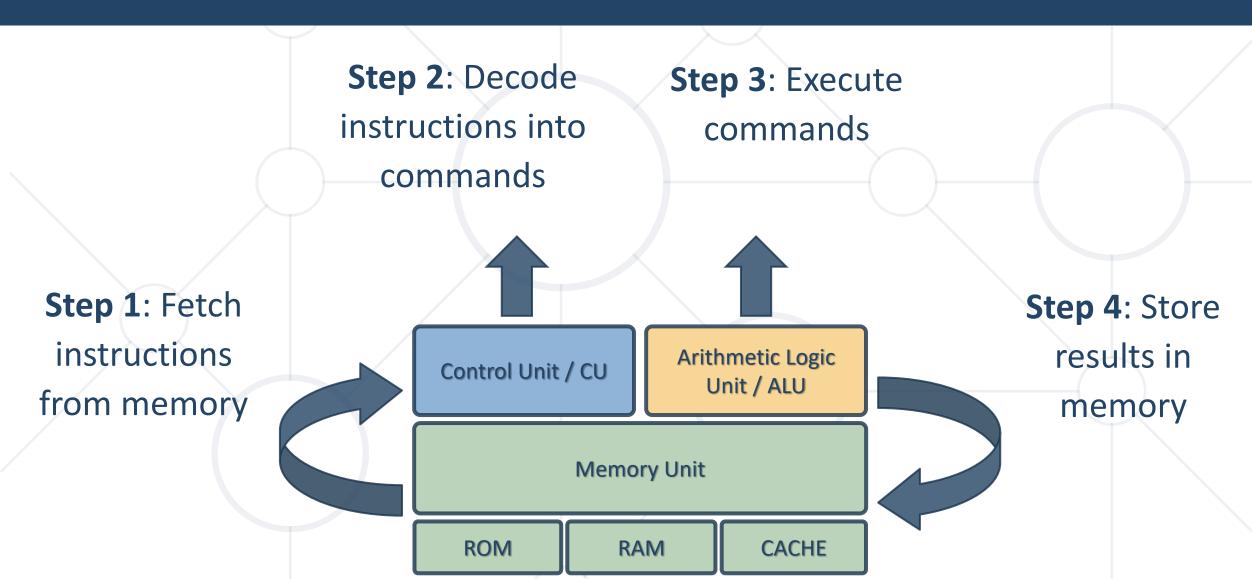
What is CPU?

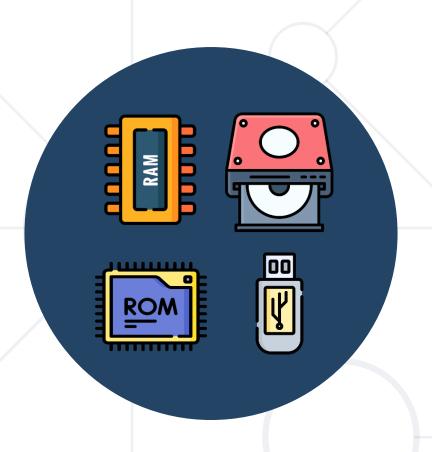


- CPU The Brain of the Computer
 - Executes calculations, actions, and runs programs
 - Provides processing power and instruction control
- Three Core Components
 - Control Unit (CU)
 - Manages instruction flow and coordinates hardware functions
 - Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU)
 - Performs arithmetic and logic operations
 - Memory Unit
 - Stores data, programs, and information

CPU Parts Workflow







Memory and Storage

Storing Information in a Computer

Types of Memory



Primary memory

- RAM stores the data that the CPU
 requires during the execution of a program
- ROM stores crucial information for the system
 to operate, like the essential program for the computer boot

Secondary memory

- Not accessed directly by the processor
- Examples: Hard Drive, SSD, Flash, Optical Drive, USD Drive

Cache memory

 Part of the CPU: temporarily stores frequently used instructions and data for quicker access



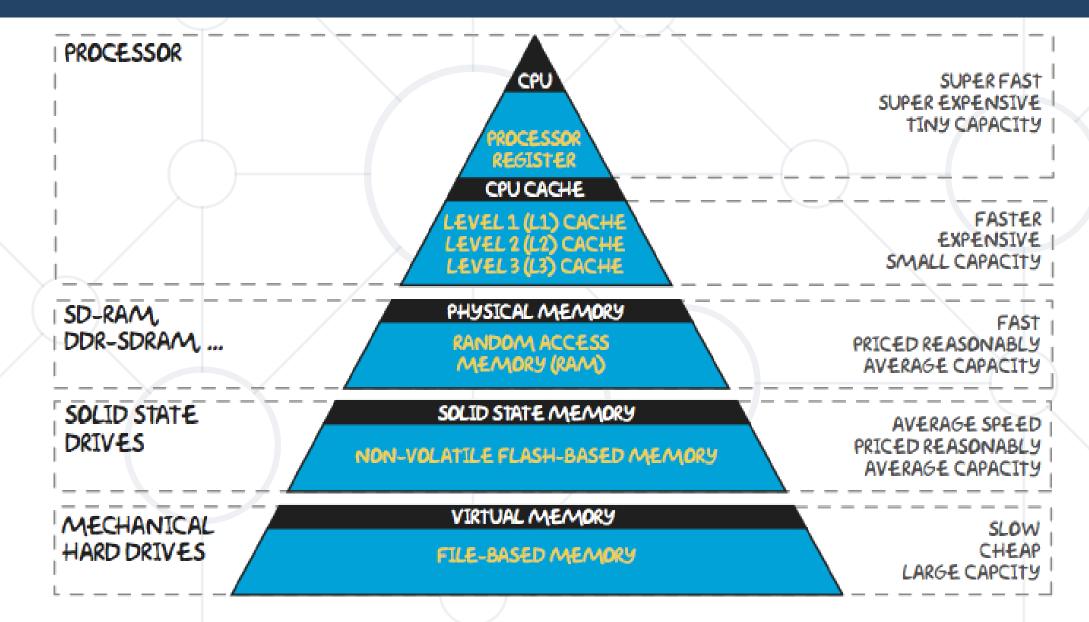
RAM

ROM

FLASH

Memory Hierarchy







Peripheral Devices

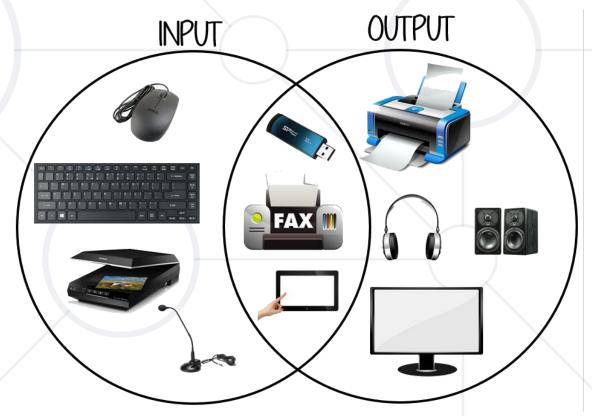
Expanding Functionality

What is a Peripheral Device?



Any connected device that provides a computer with additional functionality

- Three main categories:
 - Input devices → send data to the computer
 - Output devices → receive data from the computer
 - Input/output (storage) devices



Peripheral Devices Control

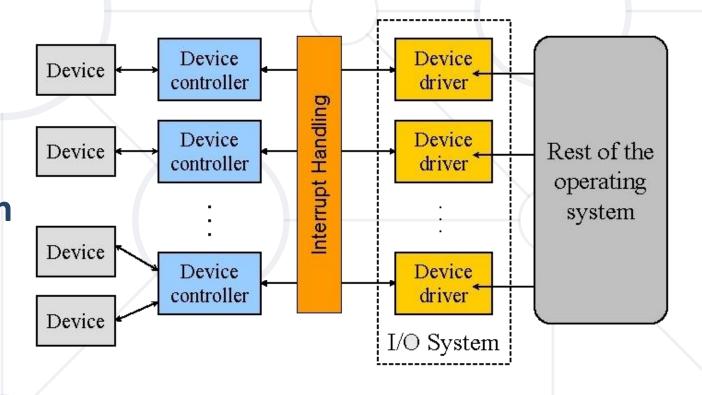


Device controller

A physical device for connection between a peripheral device

and the computer

- Device driver
 - System software, which enables the communication and data transfer between devices and the system





Computer Software

Firmware, System, Server-Side, Applications

Overview of Computer Software



- Software Defined
 - Computer programs, instructions, and data that enable a computer system to perform specific tasks
- Role of Software:
 - Interacts with and manages computer hardware
 - Provides a user-friendly interface for interacting with the computer system

Computer System



Application Software

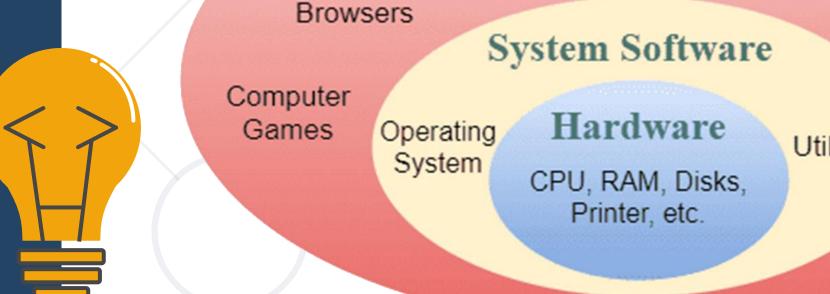
Spreadsheets

Word Processors

Databases

Utilities





Web

Layers of Functionality and Interaction



Firmware

- Low-level software, bridges hardware and software
- System Software
 - Manages and controls hardware, platform for application software
- Server-Side Software
 - Runs on remote servers, processing requests and delivering data
- Application Software
 - Designed to help users perform specific tasks, including web apps, desktop apps, and mobile apps



Firmware

Bridge between Hardware and Software

What is Firmware?



- Permanent, low-level software embedded in a device's read-only memory (ROM)
- Controls device's basic functions and provides a stable foundation for higher-level software
- Functions of Firmware
 - Hardware initialization during the boot process
 - Management of low-level hardware operations (e.g., device initialization, hardware diagnostics, and system booting)

Various Devices and Use Cases



- Examples of Firmware Applications
 - BIOS/UEFI in computers
 - Firmware in routers and modems
 - Embedded systems, such as IoT devices
- Firmware Updates
 - Most devices allow firmware updates to improve functionality or fix issues
 - Can be critical for security and performance



System Software

Foundation for Application Software

What is System Software?



- Software designed to manage and control computer hardware, providing a platform for application software
- Key Components of System Software
 - Operating systems (e.g., Windows, macOS, Linux)
 - Device drivers (software that enables communication between hardware and operating system)
 - System utilities (tools for system maintenance and optimization)

Operating Systems

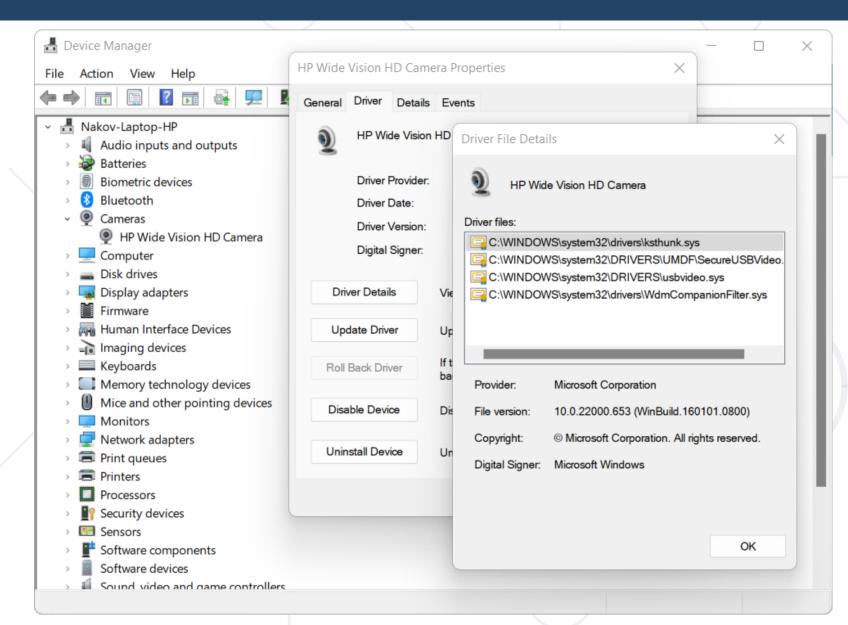


- Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, iOS
- Manage hardware and software resources
- Provide user interface
- Enable application execution
- Facilitate file and memory management
- Security and access control
- System updates and maintenance



Device Drivers





In Windows, the
 "Device Manager"
 lists all devices,
 drivers, etc.

System Utilities



- Tools that help maintain and optimize a computer system
 - Disk cleanup and defragmentation (CCleaner)
 - Antivirus and malware protection (Norton AntiVirus)
 - System backup and recovery (Macrium Reflect)
 - Performance monitoring and diagnostics (Windows Task Manager)
 - Software updates and patches (Windows Update)



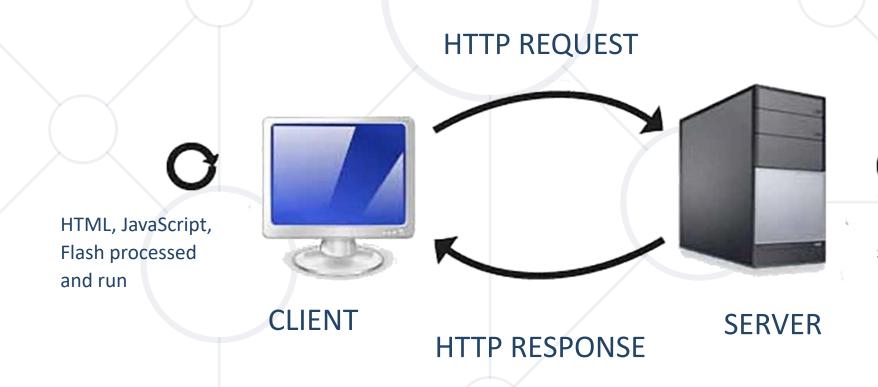
Server-Side Software

Facilitating Backend Operations and Web Services

What is Server-Side Software?



 Software that runs on a remote server, processing requests and delivering data to client devices.





PHP, MySQL and other server-side languages processed, generates HTML & CSS as output

Server-Side Software Examples



- Common Types of Server-Side Software
 - Web servers (e.g., Apache, Nginx)
 - Database servers (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL)
 - Application Servers (Tomcat, Node.js)
 - Mail Servers (Microsoft Exchange Server, Postfix)
 - File Servers (Windows File Server, Samba)
 - Proxy Servers (Squid, HAProxy)

Server-Side vs. GUI



- Server-side Software:
 - Executes on a web server, rather than on the user's device
 - Handles data processing, storage, and retrieval
 - Powers web applications and APIs
 - Requires efficient resource management for optimal performance
- Graphical User Interface (GUI)-based Applications:
 - Executes on the user's device (desktop, mobile, or web)
 - Providing seamless and visually appealing user experience
 - Can be web apps, desktop apps, or mobile apps



Application Software

Diverse Solutions

What is Application Software?



- Software designed to help users perform specific tasks, catered to individual needs and preferences
- Key Components of Application Software
 - Productivity tools (Microsoft Office, Google Workspace)
 - Multimedia software (Adobe Photoshop, VLC Media Player)
 - Communication apps (Zoom, WhatsApp)
 - Web browsers (Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox)
 - Games (Fortnite, League of Legends)

Web applications



- What are Web Apps?
 - Accessed through a web browser with an active internet connection
 - Platform-independent
 - Accessible on any device with a web browser
 - Automatic updates
 - No need for manual installation or updating



Web applications (2)



- Benefits of Web Apps
 - Scalability: Easily accommodate a growing user base
 - Centralized data storage: Simplifies data management and backup
 - Lower device requirements: Minimal hardware needed, processing is done on the server-side
 - Easier collaboration: real-time collaboration
 - Cross-platform compatibility: Works across various operating systems and devices

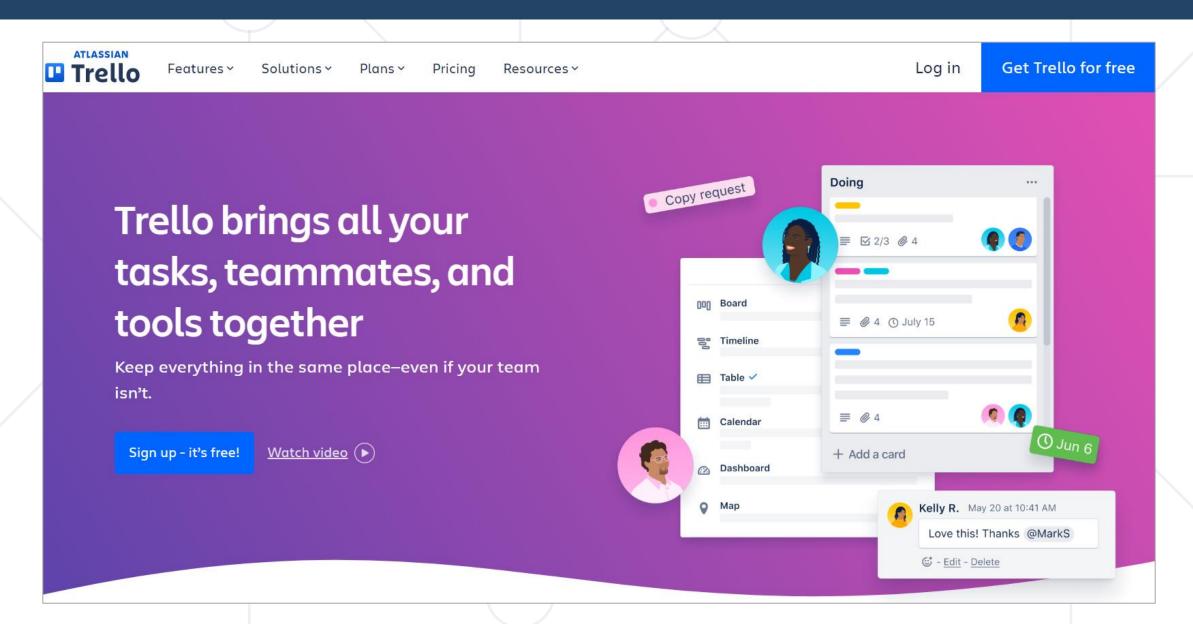
Testing Challenges for Web Apps



- Compatibility: If the app works consistently across different browsers
- Network Conditions: Web apps rely on an active internet connection → Testing under different network conditions
- Security: Web apps deal with sensitive data → Testing for vulnerabilities such as XSS attacks and SQL injection
- Performance: Performance can be affected by network speed,
 browser capabilities, and server load → Testing for scalability and load capacity
- Usability: Testing for accessibility, intuitive use on different devices,
 and ease of navigation

Trello Project Management Web App





Desktop applications



- What are Desktop Apps?
 - Installed and run locally on a user's computer
 - Offline access
 - Can be used without an internet connection
 - Robust features
 - Often more feature-rich than web apps



Desktop applications (2)



- Benefits of Desktop Apps
 - Performance: Faster processing and response time, as tasks are executed locally
 - Security: Reduced risk of data breaches compared to web apps
 - Customization: Easily tailored to individual user preferences and needs
 - Integration: Compatible with other locally installed software and hardware
 - Cost-effective: One-time purchase or licensing fees, instead of recurring subscription costs

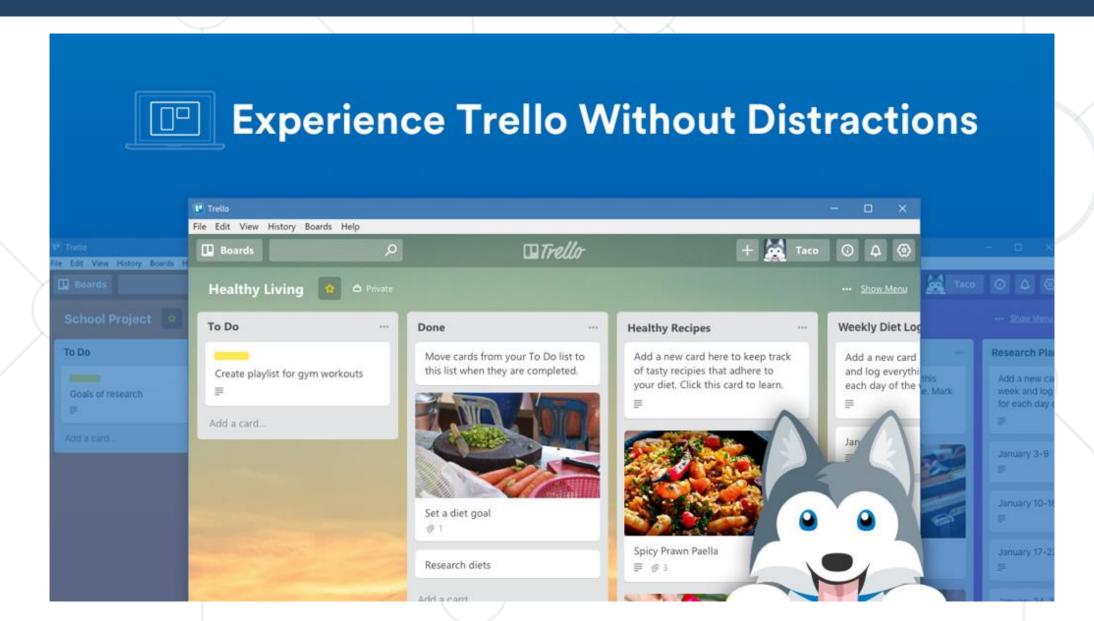
Testing Challenges for Desktop Apps



- Installation\Uninstallation including any dependencies or prerequisites
- Performance Testing on Different Hardware Configurations processors, memory, and graphic cards
- Compatibility Testing for different operating systems and their different versions
- Error Messages Testing informative and helpful for users
- Integration Testing with other desktop applications

Trello Project Management Desktop App





Mobile applications



- What are Mobile Apps?
 - Designed specifically for smartphones and tablets
 - Accessible through dedicated app stores (e.g., Google Play, Apple App Store)
 - Optimized for touchscreen interfaces and mobile device features

Mobile applications (2)



- Benefits of Mobile Apps
 - Portability: Access apps and data on-the-go, anytime, anywhere
 - Push notifications: Real-time updates and alerts for improved user engagement
 - Device-specific features: Leverage device capabilities like GPS, camera, and sensors
 - Offline functionality: Some apps can operate without an internet connection
 - Streamlined user experience: Tailored for smaller screens and touch-based interactions

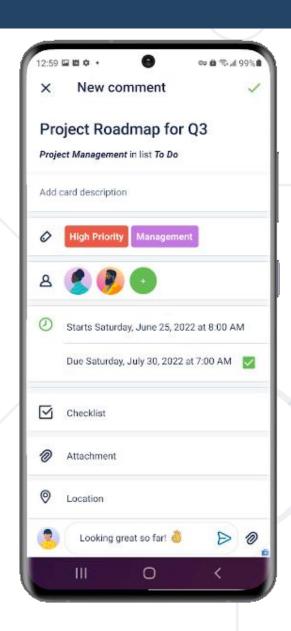
Testing Challenges for Mobile Apps

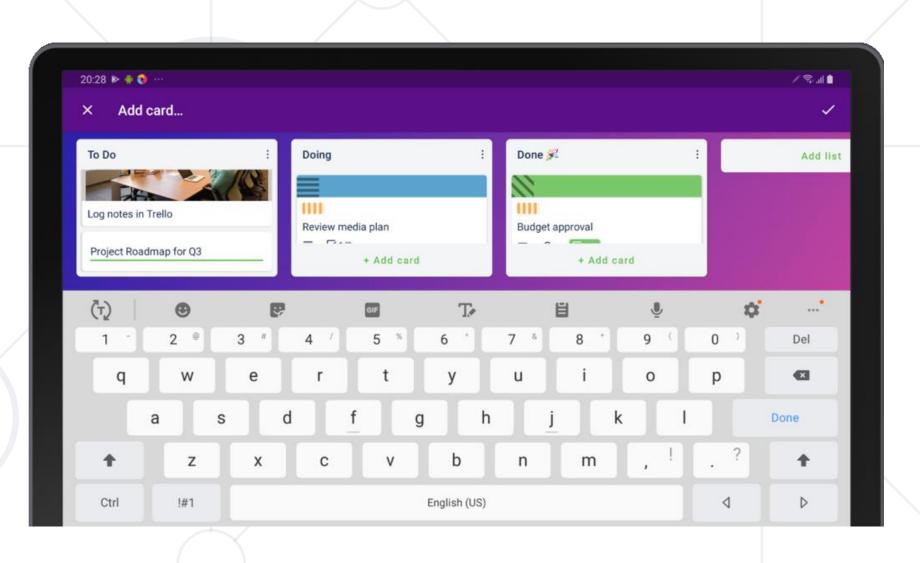


- Compatibility across different devices and operating system versions is crucial for mobile apps (many different devices and versions in use)
- User interface testing Design and layout has significant impact on the user's experience on a smaller screen
- Performance testing Performance may be affected by limited
 processing power and memory on the user's device
- Battery life testing To ensure that the app does not significantly drain the user's device battery

Trello Project Management Mobile App







Summary



- Hardware is the physical part, whereas software is a set of instructions for the computer
- Main computer parts are the CPU, input, and output devices
- Motherboard ties all components together
- Software interacts with and manages computer hardware
 - Firmware, System Software, Server-side Software vs GUI, Application Software, Web Apps, Desktop Apps, Mobile Apps





Questions?

















SoftUni Diamond Partners



SUPER HOSTING .BG























Educational Partners





License



- This course (slides, examples, demos, exercises, homework, documents, videos and other assets) is copyrighted content
- Unauthorized copy, reproduction or use is illegal
- © SoftUni https://about.softuni.bg/
- © Software University https://softuni.bg



Trainings @ Software University (SoftUni)



- Software University High-Quality Education,
 Profession and Job for Software Developers
 - softuni.bg, about.softuni.bg
- Software University Foundation
 - softuni.foundation
- Software University @ Facebook
 - facebook.com/SoftwareUniversity
- Software University Forums
 - forum.softuni.bg







