Section 1: Concept of Operating system.

As everyone knows if you are using a computer most likely you are using an operating system, also known as an OS. Operating system is basically what hold your whole computer together, as a software. An operating system, itself a software, let other software interact with the hardware on your computer (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 831). The usual five that the OS work with is the processor, devices, storage, input/output, and memory. The OS usually will get the user interact with and even make chance through the computer to the hardware. There are several commands that can be found in the OS and there are applications available that will increase the amount of command the OS can take. An application is a software that will give additional commands to the OS, so an application is very specified to what type of OS and version it can run on (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 832). Some examples of applications are internet explorer and google chrome; They are both application that give additional commands to the user to work with that was not available before the usage of the application such as searching. Usually through this, the software will ask the OS to access into the external or internal devices and memory for them. Inside of hardware there are these things called “drivers” that is basically lines of code that let the OS know how to use the hardware. For examples, a modem or printer will have a driver that allow the device to be accessed and worked on by the user through the OS understanding of the drivers (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 832). Versions of a operating system are different alterations of itself, usually indicated by a number behind the name example: window 7 and window 10. A shell allows user to issue command through a set of, sometimes graphical, menus. The shell is usually running on top of the OS (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 833).

Section 2: Windows Operating System

Most of everybody will be running the operating system called Window. There are different versions of window with the newest one being Window 10, still getting monthly if not weekly updated. Within Window 10 there is also different subdivision of window such as: Window 10 home, Window 10 pro, window 10 education, and window 10 enterprise (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 841). Window 10 Home is usually found inside preinstalled hardware; When its preinstalled it’s preferred to as original equipment manufacturer, or OEM. Most if not everyone will be running this version of window unless one went out of their way to buy another version. Windows 10 Education is usually used by schools, colleges, and educational facilities; Meanwhile, Window 10 Enterprise is used by different organizations (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 842). The first thing you see when booting up a computer is (if not the password screen) the desktop. The desktop is a place that run all your software and it will contain a start menu, taskbar, and all the icons that you may have set up previously. To enter the Start menu you can click on the bottom left corner of the desktop on the window icon. By right clicking on the desktop, you can change many preferences that you may have for the background, icon sizes, screen resolutions, add applications, many more… (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 844) If you click on the Personalize option after right clicking you will be send to the Display Setting window. In the Display Setting window, you can pick and change your background, primary color scheme, lock screen wallpaper, themes for customization, font of the operating system, and start menu option (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 846). At the bottom of your screen there will be a bar, that bar is called the Task bar. It will show all of your application/software that you might have “saved to taskbar” for quicker access; It will also show any application that is currently running by changing the color of the background of the application (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 847). There is also the Start menu to look at and many more to familiarize yourself with in the desktop.

Citation

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