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| What is an Operating System (OS)? | Set of basic programming instructions to computer hardware, forming a layer of programming code on which most other functions of the computer are built. Kernel is code that is the core of the OS |
| What are the 2 types of Operating Systems?  What is the difference? | Desktop/Server  Desktop designed for desktop computers and friendly UI  Server managing network resources runs 24/7 |
| What 3 OS will be focus on for our class? | Windows/Linux/Mac OS X |
| Another name for ‘The Processor’ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  What does this chip do? | CPU – chip that performs computational and logic work. Processes instructions received from programs |
| Why do we use 64-bit Address Bus today instead of 32-bit? Think Memory! | Determines the max memory 32 bit – 4GB  64 bit – 16 TB |
| What does the Cache do? | Stores temporary files to allow computer to operate faster.  Cache controller - predicts what data will be needed and makes the data available in cache before it is needed |
| What is RAM?  How is data stored? | RAM – Random access memory/volatile memory. Fast but temporary. Short term memory programs load into when they launch. Hard disk vs SSD. |
| What was the first programming language called in the 1960s? | BASIC |
| What is Time Sharing and why is it important?  Batching vs. Sequential Processing | Time Sharing – many people using a single resource in slices of time  Batch – Used to perform massive calculations or manipulate huge amounts of data  Sequential – Jobs happen one at a time and must complete before another can start |