



Introduction to Operating System Course

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The graphical Microsoft operating system designed for Intel-platform desktop and notebook computers.

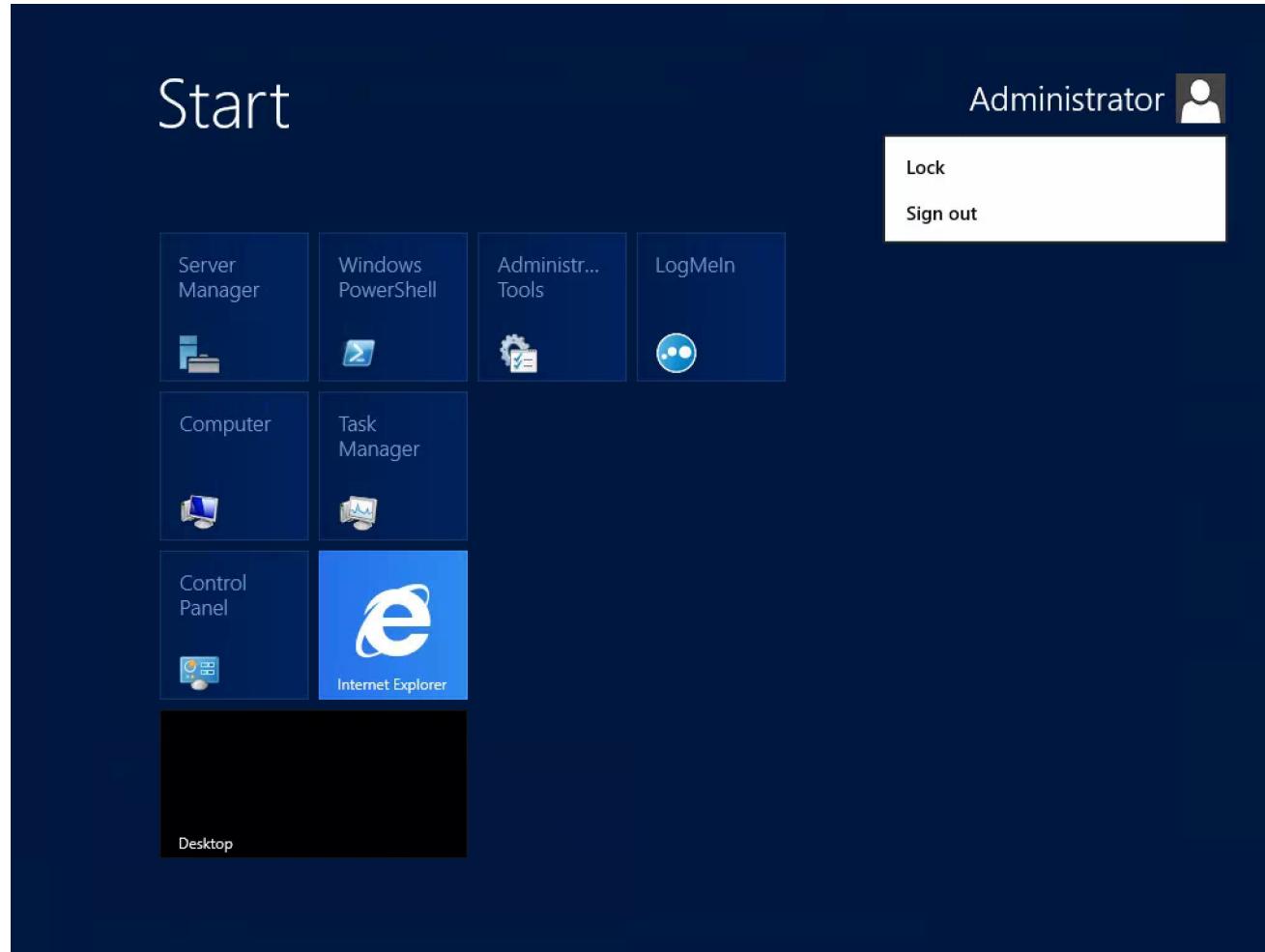
Best known, greatest selection of applications available.

Current editions include Windows 7, 8, 8.1, 10, 11.





Windows Server

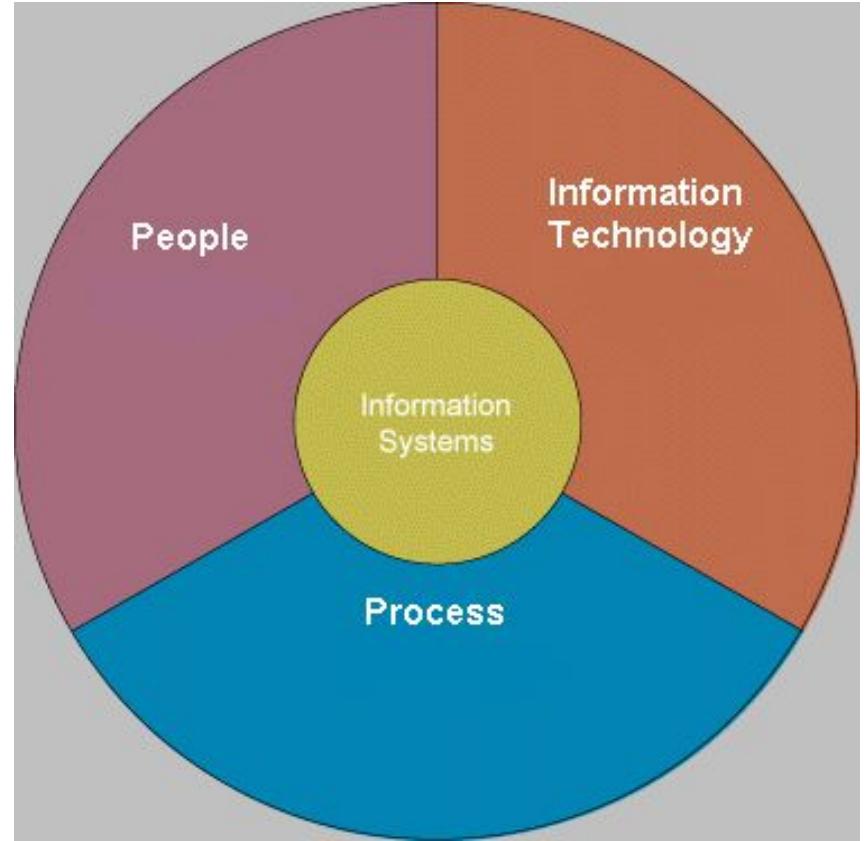


Linux



IS Vs IT

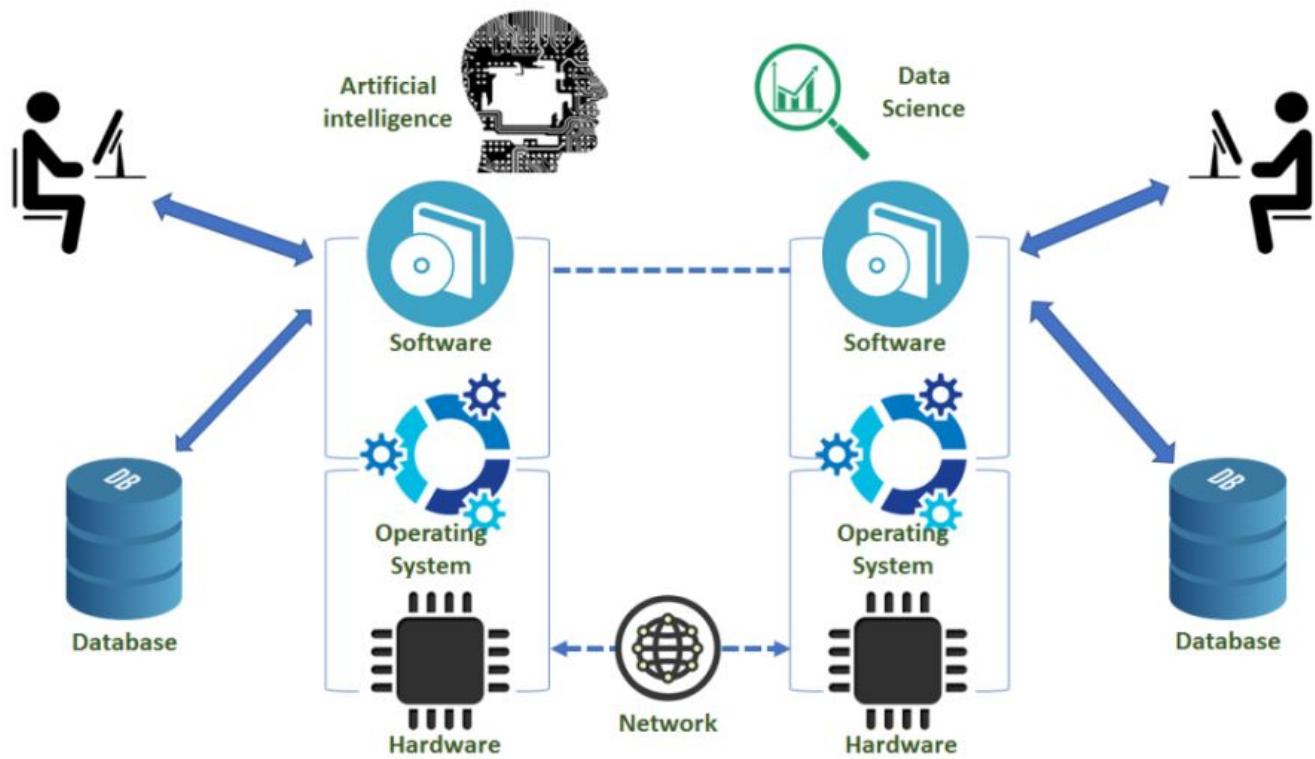
- An information System (IS) is an arrangement of people, data, processes, Communications, and Information Technology that interact to support and improve day to day operation of an organization as well as support the problem-solving and decision making needs of management & Users.
- Information technology (IT) is a contemporary term that describe the combination of Computer Technology (hardware & Software) with telecommunication technology (data, Image and voice network)





Components of computer systems

A computer system is generally divided into **Hardware** và **software**:





What is an Operating System?

Computer System = Hardware + Software

Software = Application Software + System Software(OS)

An Operating System is a system Software that acts as an intermediary/interface between a **user** of a computer and the **computer hardware**.

Operating system goals:

- Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier
- Make the computer system convenient to use
- Use the computer hardware in an efficient manner



Why learning about OS?

- Understanding how an OS manages hardware, software, and resources is crucial for anyone in IT, as it forms the basis of how computers function.
- Knowledge of operating systems helps students understand how software interacts with hardware, including memory management, process scheduling, and file systems.
 - IT students often need to write programs that efficiently manage multiple tasks. Understanding concepts like processes, threads, and concurrency is essential, and these are deeply rooted in OS principles.
 - Knowing how an OS allocates resources like CPU time, memory, and I/O devices helps students write optimized and efficient code.
- Knowledge of different operating systems (e.g., Windows, Linux, macOS) is vital for developing software that works across platforms.



What do we learn?

Chapter 1: Introduction to operating systems

Chapter 2: File systems

Chapter 3: Process management

Chapter 4: Memory management



How do we learn?

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How do we pass?

Attendance: 10%

Practice test: 10%

Multiple choice test at the end of each chapter: 10%

Final exam: 70% - very likely to be Multiple choice test



Questions?