Chapter 3 Operating Systems Terminology

Operating System: the software that controls the overall operation of a computer

Job Queue: the jobs residing in a mass storage wait for execution

FIFO: first in, first out

Interactive Processing: operating systems were developed that allowed a program being executed to carry on a dialogue with the user through remote terminals

Time-Sharing: operating systems that provided service to multiple users at the same time

Multiprogramming: the running of two or more programs or sequences of instructions simultaneously by a computer with more than one central processor

Application Software: consist of the programs for performing tasks particular to the machine's utilization

System Software: performs those tasks that are common to computer systems in general. System Software provides the infrastructure that the application software requires, in much the same manner as a nation's infrastructure

Utility Software: software units, programs for performing activities that are fundamental to computer installations but not included in the operating system

Graphical User Interface (GUI):objects to be manipulated, such as files and programs, are represented pictorially on the display as icons

Shell: older user interfaces which communicated with users through textual messages using keyboard and monitor screen

Kernel: the internal part of the operating system

Device Driver: the software units that communicate with the controllers to carry out operations on the peripheral devices attached to the machine

File Manager: whose job is coordinate the use of the machine's mass storage facilities

Memory Manager: is charged with the task of coordinating the machine's use of the main memory

Virtual Memory: fictional memory space created by paging

Boot Strapping: performed by a computer each time it is turned on. This procedure that transfers the operating system from the mass storage into main memory

ROM: read only memory

Deadlock: the condition in which two or more processes are blocked from progressing because each is waiting for a resource that is allocated to another

Spooling: holding data for output at a later but more convenient time

Super User (or administrator):the person who establish accounts

Multi-factor Authentication: passwords, two factor authentication in which the user must provide a password and a special access code