



LAPTOP



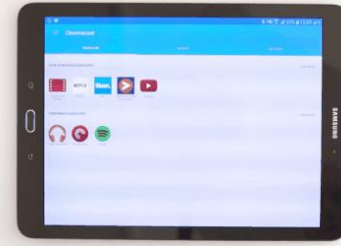
DESKTOP



TABLET



Smartphone



Teacher Asks:

- 1. Look at these pictures? What can you say about it**
- 2. What kind of computers are you familiar with?**
- 3. Do you know how a computer works?**
- 4. What do you call this processing system**



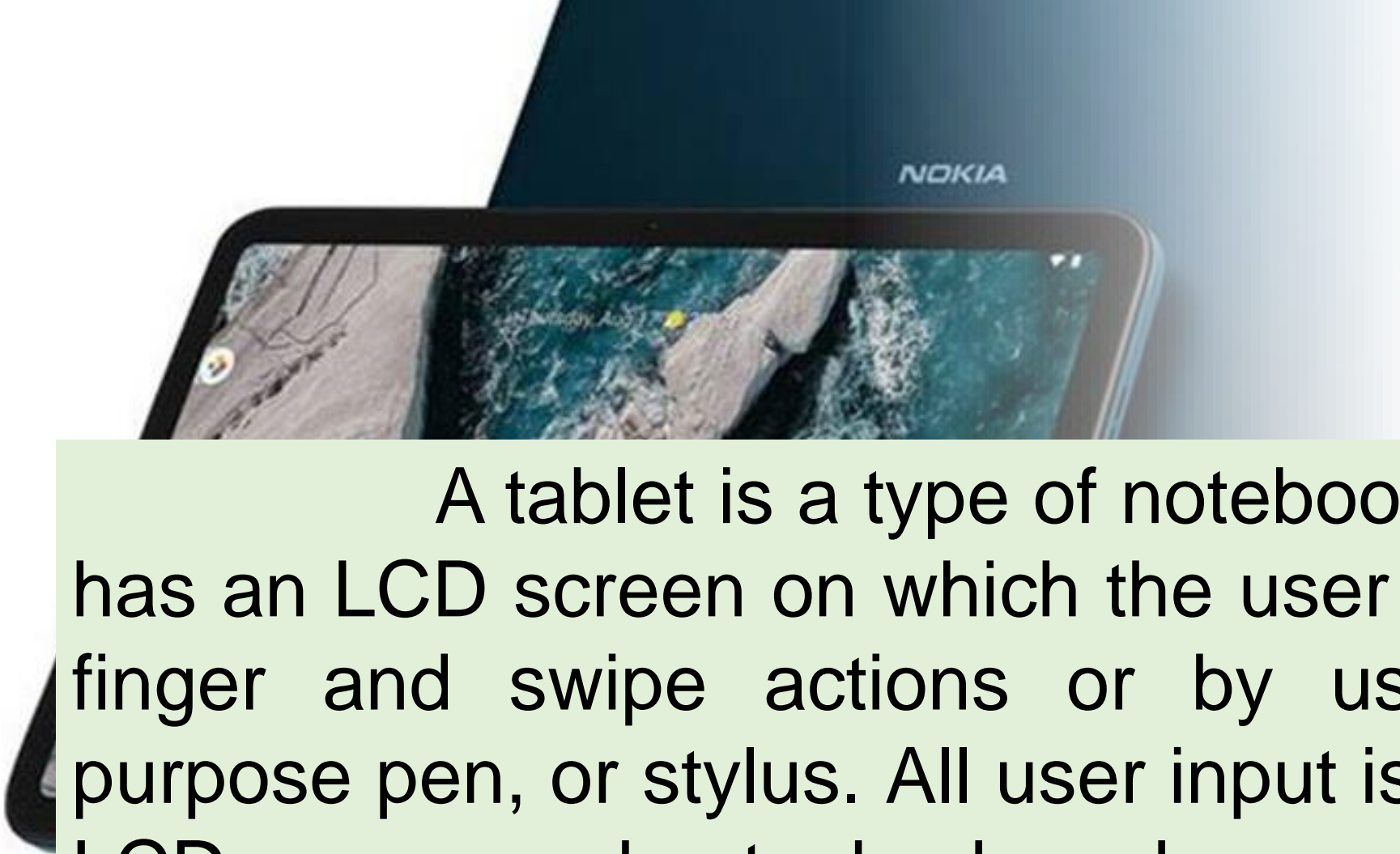
Desktop computer

A computer is designed to fit comfortably on top of a desk, typically with the monitor sitting on top of the computer. Desktop model computers are broad and low, whereas tower model computers are narrow and tall.



Laptop

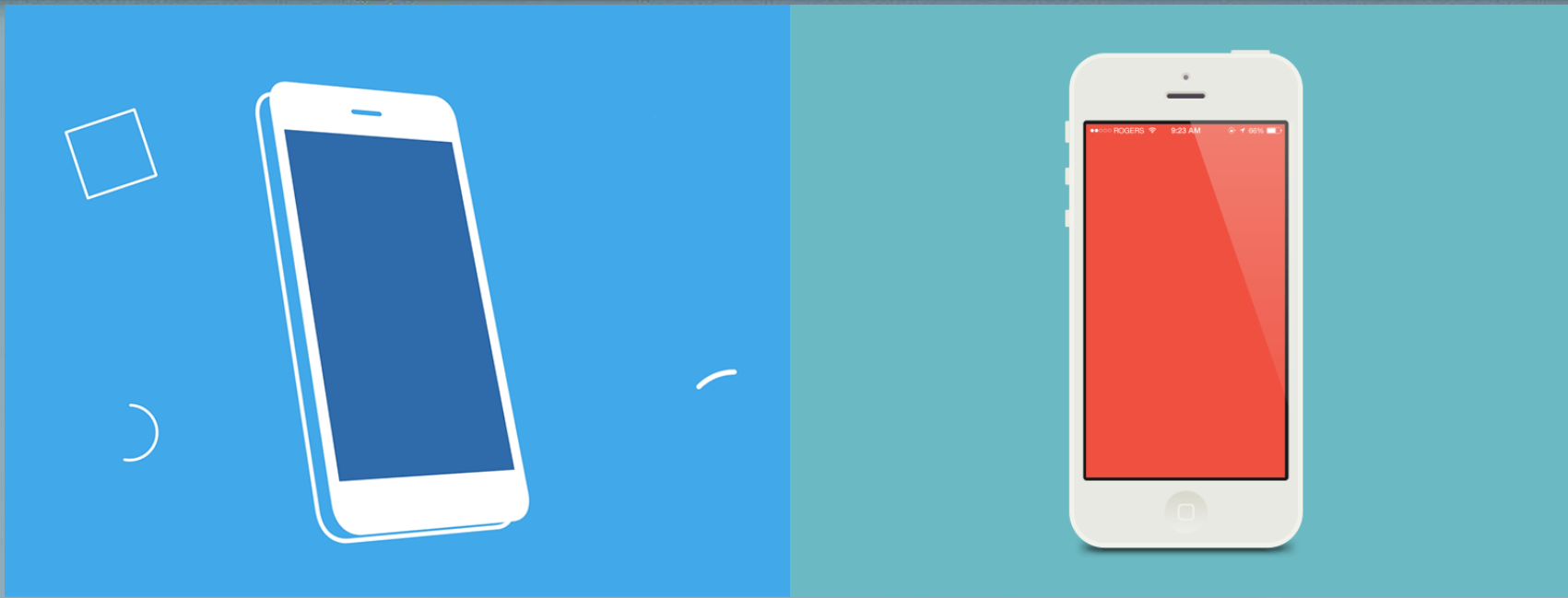
A small, portable computer-small enough that it can sit on your lap. Nowadays, a computer laptop is more frequently called a notebook computer, though technically laptops are somewhat larger in size than notebooks in both thickness and weight.



A tablet is a type of notebook computer that has an LCD screen on which the user can write using finger and swipe actions or by using a special-purpose pen, or stylus. All user input is directly via the LCD screen and not a keyboard or mouse. On a tablet computer, handwriting is digitized and can be converted to standard text



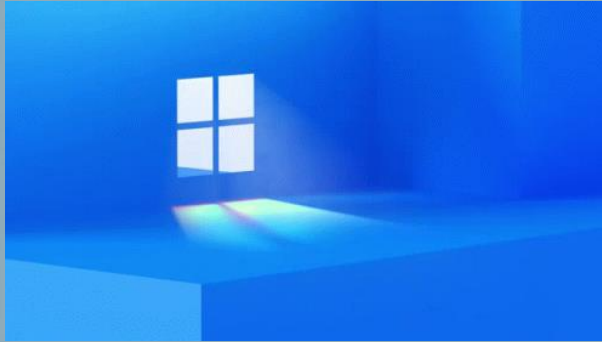
A tablet is a type of notebook computer that has an LCD screen on which the user can write using finger and swipe actions or by using a special-purpose pen, or stylus. All user input is directly via the LCD screen and not a keyboard or mouse. On a tablet computer, handwriting is digitized and can be converted to standard text



- Smartphones are a handheld device that integrates mobile phone capabilities with the more common features of a handheld computer or PDA.

COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEMS

An operating system (OS), in its most general sense, is software that allows a user to run other applications on a computing device.



The operating system manages a computer's software-hardware resources, including:

- ❑ Input devices such as a keyboard and mouse.
- ❑ Output devices such as display monitors, printers and scanners.
- ❑ Network devices such as modems, routers and network connections.
- ❑ Storage devices such as internal and external drives.

Classification of Operating systems

Multi-user: Allows two or more users to run programs at the same time. Some operating systems permit hundreds or even thousands of concurrent users.

Multiprocessing : Supports running a program on more than one **CPU**.

Classification of Operating systems

Multitasking : Allows more than one program to run concurrently.

Multithreading : Allows different parts of a single program to run concurrently.

Real time: Responds to input instantly. General-purpose operating systems, such as DOS and UNIX, are not real-time.

Most Popular Desktop Operating Systems

The three most popular types of operating systems for personal and business computing include Linux, Windows and Mac.





Windows

Microsoft Windows is a family of operating systems for personal and business computers. Windows dominates the personal computer world, offering a graphical user interface (GUI), virtual memory management, multitasking, and support for many peripheral devices

Mac

Mac OS is the official name of the Apple Macintosh operating system. Mac OS features a graphical user interface (GUI) that utilizes windows, icons, and all applications that run on a Macintosh computer have a similar user interface.





Linux

Linux is a freely distributed open source operating system that runs on a number of hardware platforms. The Linux kernel was developed mainly by Linus Torvalds and it is based on Unix.