Types of Operating system

And why we need them?

Who is the user?

- A user is a person or a computer.
- A user has access to a system and can make changes.
- A user can instruct the computer.

What is a task or a process?

- A running program is process or a task.
- We can have a lot of tasks running in parallel in computers.

Operating System based on Users

- A single user
- Multi user : More than one user
- No user

Operating System based on tasks

- A single task
- Multi Task : More than one task
- No Task: Just kidding that doesn't exist!

Single User Single Tasking

- A single user can login and do their work
- One task at a time
- They finish one task and go for the next task.
- MS DOS, Palm OS

Single User Multi Tasking

- A single user can login and do their work
- Many tasks at a time.
- A second user has to wait for them to finish and login after them
- Windows, Linux, MacOs

Multi User Multi Tasking

- Many users can login at the same time
- Many users can perform their tasks at the same time.
- One user's work will not affect the other.
- UNIX, Mainframe OS and Virtual Memory System (VMS)

Real Time Operating System

- Real life problems
- No real need for users
- Give perfect output every time!
- Do the same tasks without failing EVER!
- Output in shortest time possible!

Real Time Operating system prioritises tasks

- Because they have to do important processes
- In shortest time possible
- No chance for error
- Weapon Systems, Defence System, Medical Imaging

Distributed Operating System

- Many computers are connected to each other.
- THEY CAN BE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- Each computer has its own Memory and CPU
- The operating system is responsible for connecting the computers to each other.
- OS provides an interface for all the computers in the network.

Advantages of Distributed OS

- If one system fails its ok
- The computers are cheap
- No need for a central server
- No data loss, as all computers have the same copy
- Low resources required