

Academic Year: 2020/2021

CONCEPTS AND TOOLS

Operating Systems?

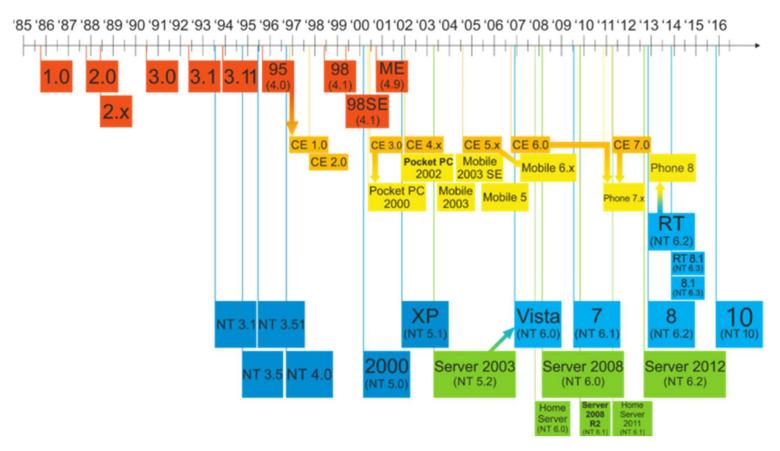


Operating System

- From a functional standpoint, an operating system
 - is a set of programs that acts as an intermediary between hardware and its users,
 - providing high level interface to low level hardware resources (such as CPU, memory, I / O devices).

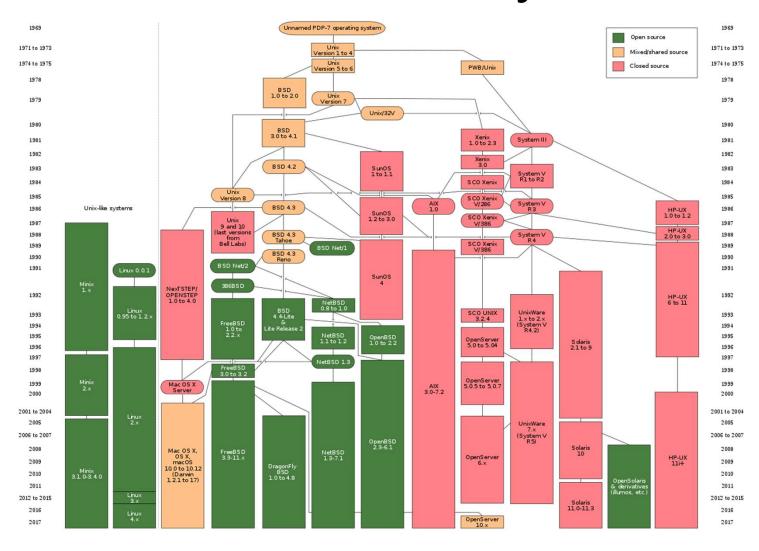
Microsoft Familly







Unix Family

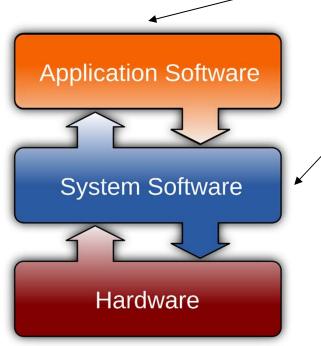




Software



- Operating Systems
- Application Software





Software

- Infrastructure
 - Compilers
 - DBMS (Data Base Management Systems)
 - Libraries

— ...

Programming

- Algorithm
- Programming Language
- Computer Program



Programming

- Algorithm is a finite sequence of welldefined, instructions that solves a specific problem.
- Programming Language is an artificial language including a set of instructions.
- Computer program is a sequence of instructions that can be executed by a computer to perform a specific task.

Programming

- compiler
- interpreter



Compiler

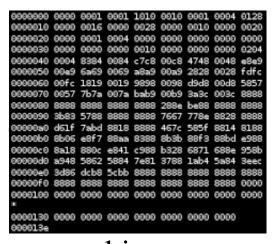
- Software
- input -> source code written in a programming language
- **Outputs** -> program written in another language

Compiler

Typically converts:



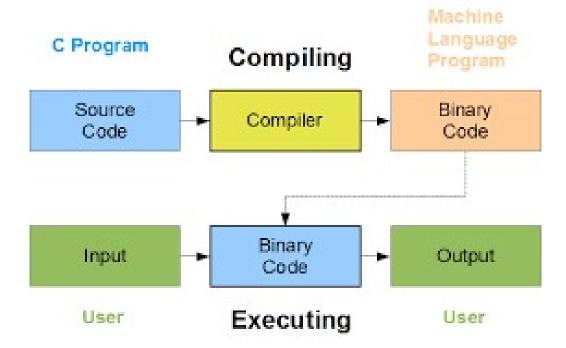
high level language (which the programmer easily perceives)



machineperceived language.

Compiler

 Once compiled the program can be run later



Interpreter

- It is a Software
- It has control over translation and execution.
- It takes the code and as translates it to lower level language and controls its execution.



 is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle projects. Includes: Control version, repository



Platform that hosts source code. Uses git.

 Anthony Ralston, Edwin D. Reilly, and David Hemmendinger (Eds.). 2003.
Encyclopedia of Computer Science (4th ed.). John Wiley and Sons Ltd., Chichester, UK.

