## IT

# Hardware & Software

## **Hardware**



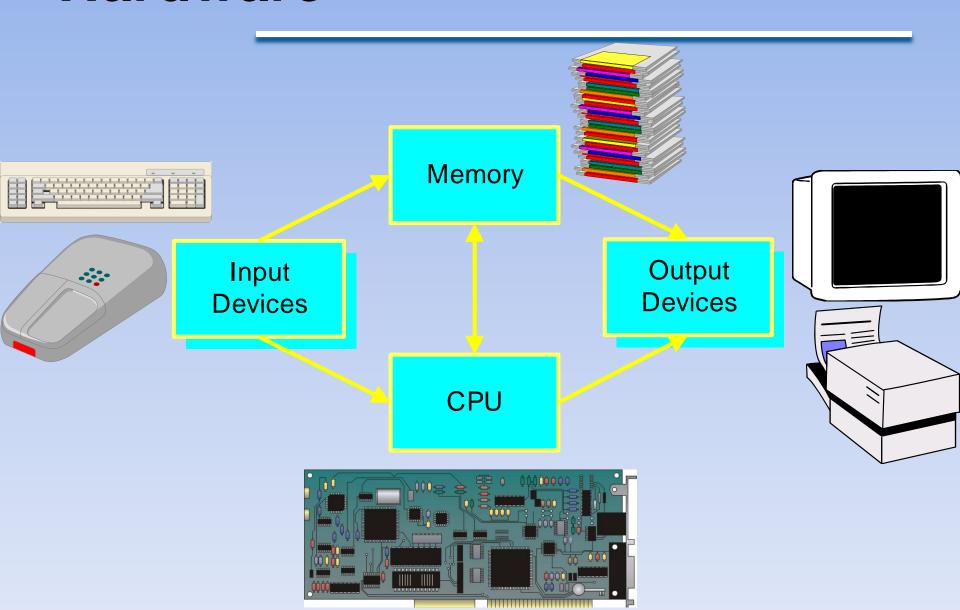
- Four components of a computer system:
  - CPU central processing unit
    - Makes decisions, performs computations, and delegates input/output requests
  - Memory: Disk Drives, CD drives, USB flash drives.
    - Stores information
  - Input devices: Keyboard, Mouse,



- Gets information from the user to the computer
- Output devices: monitor
  - Sends information from computer to the user



## **Hardware**



Software

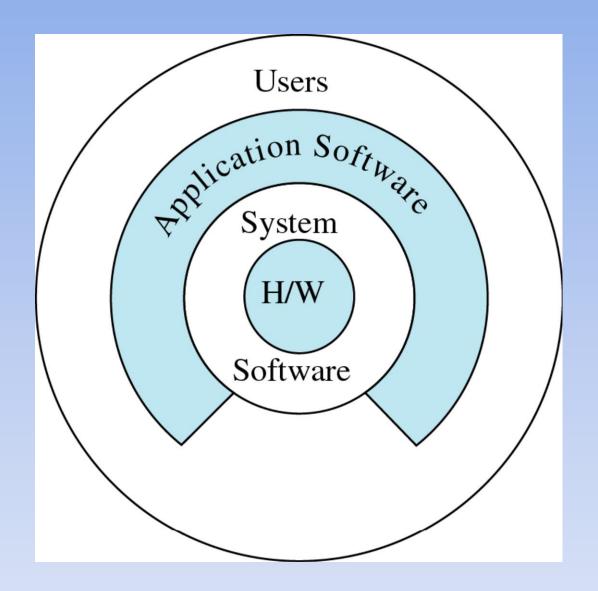
System Software

Application Software

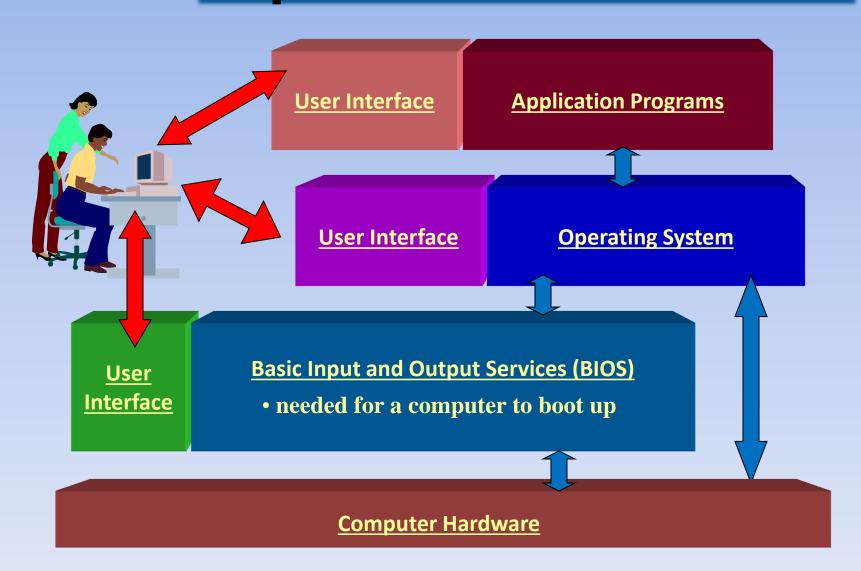
## **Software**

- Application software
  - Easy-to-use programs designed to perform specific tasks
- System software
  - Such as an Operating Systems:
  - O.S is a <u>system software</u> that manages <u>computer</u> <u>hardware and software</u> resources, and provides common <u>services</u> for <u>computer programs</u>.





# Computer Software Relationships



## **Application Software**

- Application software makes computer popular and easy to use
- Common application software:
  - Microsoft Word, WordPerfect
  - PowerPoint
  - Netscape, Internet Explorer
  - PhotoShop, Photo-Paint
  - Quick Time
  - Dreamweaver















## **Operating System**

- Controls and manages the computing resources
- Examples
  - Windows, Linux, MSDOS,



- Important services that an operating system provides:
  - Security: prevent unauthorized users from accessing the system
  - Commands to manipulate the file system
  - Input and output on a variety of devices
  - Window management



# What is a (programming) language?

A sequence of instructions

An algorthm \_\_\_\_\_ (in human language)

A program (in computer language)

- A program needs to be written in a language
- There are many programming languages
  - Low-level, understandable by a computer
  - High-level, understandable by human
- C++ is a high level programming language

# Levels of programming language

- Machine binary language: unintelligible (غير مفهوم)
- Low-level assembly language
  - Mnemonic (تذکیریة) names for machine operations
  - Explicit (واضع او صریح) manipulation of memory addresses
  - Machine-dependent
- High-level language
  - Readable
  - Machine-independent

## An example:

#### Machine binary language

#### Low-level assembly

#### **High-level**

#### main:

```
!#PROLOGUE# 1
mov 1,%o0
st %o0,[%fp-20]
mov 2,%o0
st %o0,[%fp-24]
ld [%fp-20],%o0
ld [%fp-24],%o1
add %o0,%o1,%o0
st %o0,[%fp-28]
mov 0,%i0
```

nop

!#PROLOGUE# 0

```
int main()
{
    int x, y, z;
    x = 1;
    y = 2;
    z = x+y;
    return 0;
}
```

## How to translate?

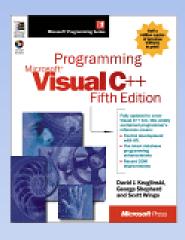
A program written in high-level programming language (for example, C++ program)

**COMPILER** (for example, Visual C++)

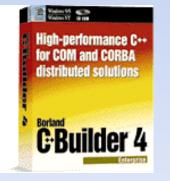
A low-level (machine language) program that is understandable by a computer (for example, a PC)

## **Translation System**

- Set of programs used to develop software
- Types of translators:
  - **■**Compiler
  - **■**Linker
- Examples
  - Microsoft Visual C++

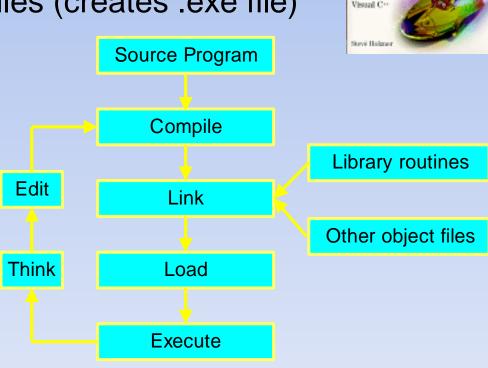






## Software Development

- Major activities
  - Editing (writing the program)
  - Compiling (creates .obj file)
  - Linking with compiled files (creates .exe file)
    - Object files
    - Library modules
  - Loading and executing
  - Testing the program



Fast Track

Learn-by-Example

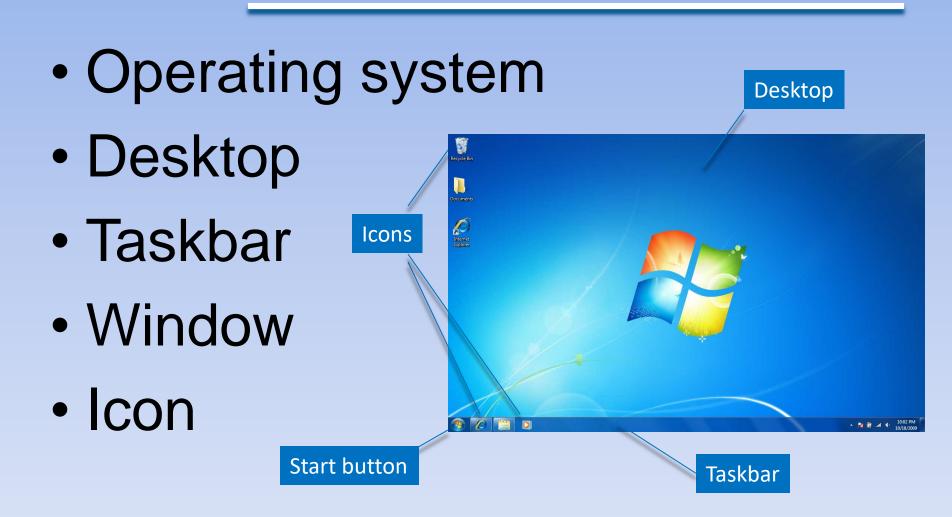
Approach to

## Integrated Development Environments

- Combine all of the capabilities that a programmer would want while developing software (VC++ 2008, Eclipse)
  - **■** Editor
  - Compiler
  - **■** Linker
  - Loader
  - Debugger
  - Viewer



## Windows 7 Desktop



## **Adding Gadgets**

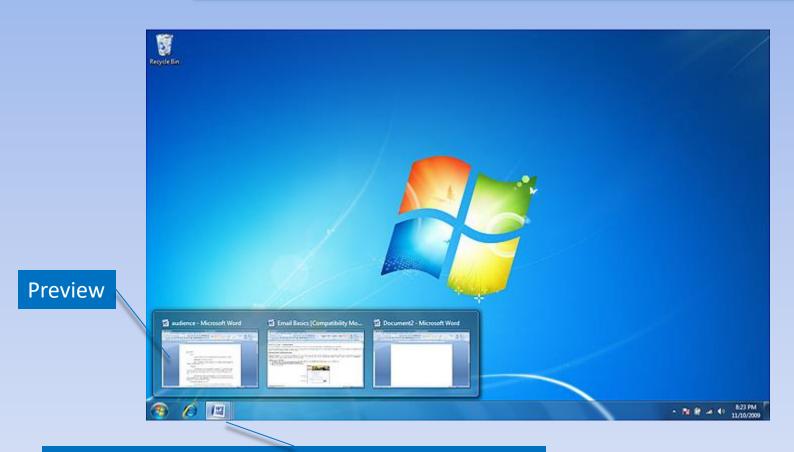


Online gadgets

## The Taskbar

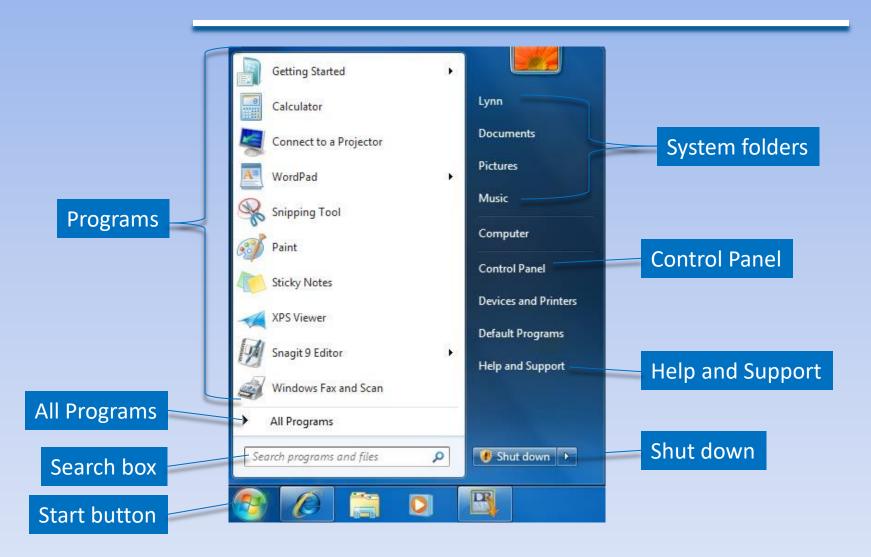


### **Aero Peek**

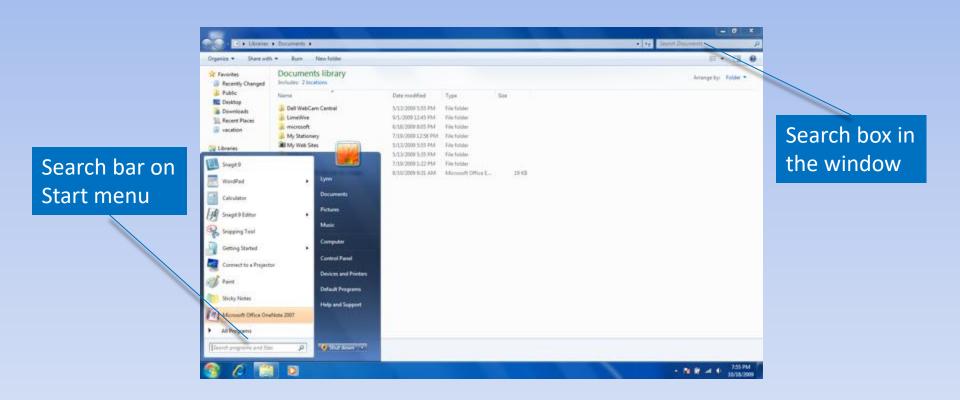


Program icon with three Word documents shown

## **The Start Menu**



## **Windows Search**



## Security Settings and Software

- Action Center
- Windows Defender
- User Account Control

- Windows Update
- Windows Firewall
- Parental Controls