Classification and Functions of Operating System (OS)

Student’s Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

Course:

Instructor:

Due Date:

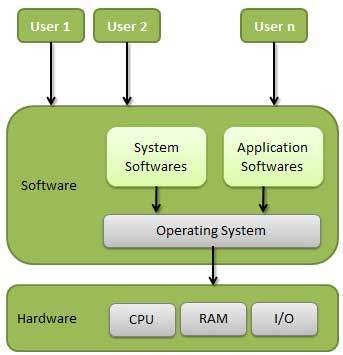
# Introduction

An operating system, alias OS, is a package of varied software that manages computer system resources, that is, software and hardware resources and also caters varied services to the computer system users (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018). Thus, an operating system is a fundamental middleware that facilitates interaction between computer hardware and software. It is key in ensuring proper, efficient and secure computer system operations. According to Tutorial point, an operating system component is embedded in an application called kernel (TutorialsPoint, 2019). This paper aims to discuss the classifications and functions of an OS. It will begin by exploring the architecture of the OS and identify the most popular OS, and finally discuss the classification and functions of the OS.

## Architecture of an Operating System

The below diagram illustrates the simple architectural diagram of an operating system.

Figure 1: The Architecture of an OS



Source: (TutorialsPoint, 2019).

## Popular Operating systems

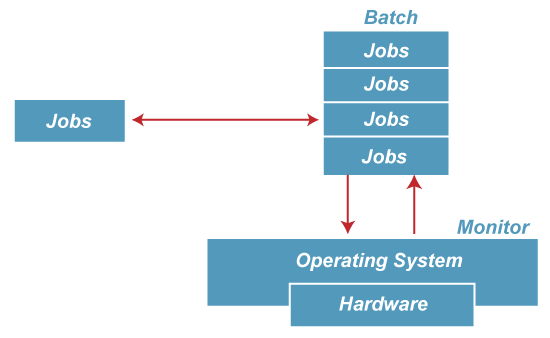
Commonly used operating systems in the contemporary world are Android and Apple’s iOS for mobile-based and personal digital assistant devices while for personal computers Windows, MAC OS and Linux-based OS are domineering with market coverage of approximately 93% (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018). However, we still have some operating systems, namely; Symbian, Blackberry, Chrome OS - usually runs on the Chrome books, Firefox OS and KaiOS.

# Classification of Operating System

Conventionally operating systems are categorized based on three major criterion that is number of users supported concurrently, number of tasks performed momentarily and number of programs handled at a time (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018). However, there are special classification of operating systems categorized based on the unique environment of their deployment. See below the detailed explanation of the various types of the operating system.

First and foremost is the Batch operating system. This operating system undertakes its servicing role by grouping together jobs of similar nature into small groups named batches as indicated by (Geeksforgeeks, 2019). The system then queues the jobs and process them on basis of first in first out. The figure below illustrates the batch operating system workflow ("Batch operating system," 2015).

Figure 2: The batch operating system

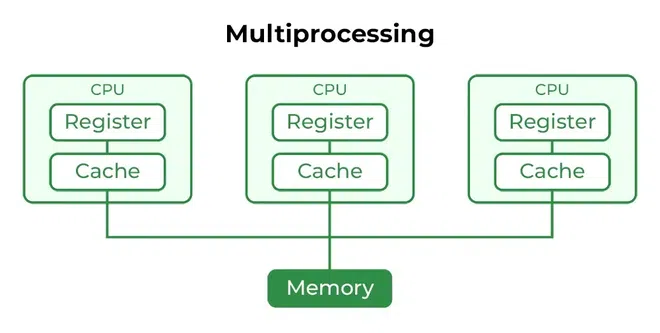


Source: (Javapoint, 2021).

Secondly,we look at Multi-Programming operating system. This system undertakes its role by allocating the memory partition to various jobs at ago while the CPU is processing the jobs. It operates on the basis of two system time; CPU time and I/O time (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018). That is while a process is conducting I/O operations the CPU time is utilized in execution of other tasks. This system enhances system throughput and aid in reducing the system response time.

Another category of OS is Multi-Processing operating system. The system is designed and developed for computer systems with multiple processing powers that enable parallel processing. The system involves utilization of more than one CPU in execution of task hence enhancing the system throughput (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018). Examples of such include the current version of Windows-2000, UNIX and Linux. The below diagram illustrates the multiprocessing.

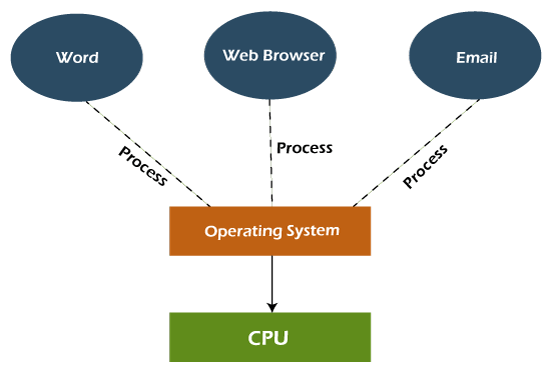
Figure 3: Multi-Processing Operating System

  
Source: (Geeksforgeeks, 2019).

Additionally, we also have Multi-User operating system. This operating system supports concurrent users, usually within the same network. Examples of this operating system include Unix-based systems, Windows servers and Linux servers (Smith, 2019). It is deemed to be a complex and expensive operating system.

In the fifth place we have Multi-Tasking operating system. This type of OS can concurrently execute multiple programs in a momentarily. It is logically a subset of Multi-programming operating system (Santos et al., 2018). For the OS to achieve the tasking capacity, it is augmented with multiple processors, which facilitate faster execution speed within the concurrently (Smith, 2019). Examples include Windows, Linux and macOS modern versions. The below diagram illustrates multitasking.

Figure 4: Multi-Tasking Operating System



Source: (Javapoint, 2021).

Finaaly we have Distributed operating system. This operating system is designed and developed for a distributed computing environment where several interconnected computing systems or devices operate together. The processors of devices interconnected by distributed OS can differ in size and functionalities (Geeksforgeeks, 2019). The system is expensive and always ceases operations due to failure on the main network else every node is fault-tolerant from the other nodes. Examples of such OS include cluster computing OS and LOCUS.

Beside the common categories of OS, we also have Real-Time and Time-Sharing operating system that falls under catgeory of unique OS. Real-Time OS is classified depending on its capacity to process and execute jobs quickly within a strict timeline (Yang & Shinjo, 2020). The operating system intends to execute data as immediately as possible to eliminate delays between processing inputs and output. The time taken to process the input to output is known as response time. Usually, the operating system is used in critical computing or response systems, like an industrial control system, Air traffic control system, and patient health observation system in the ICU (Geeksforgeeks, 2019). The Real-time OS can further be divided into two: Hard real-time and Soft-real time OS.

Hard real-time OS ensures that the critical jobs are done within the time restriction while Soft real-time system includes attaching preference to jobs and ensuring ones of high priority are completed. The application is known for its error-free nature, single focus on application execution, proper memory allocation and maximum utilization of computing devices (Yang & Shinjo, 2020).

### Secondly, Time-sharing OS enables and facilitates mechanisms for job time allocation for execution. Time-sharing OS ensure the smooth execution of tasks without competition for limited computing resources. The concept is also known as a time slot, slice, or quantum (Yang & Shinjo, 2020).

# Functions of Operating System

The operating system has several functions to support within a computing system environment. Below are some of the key functions:

Management of processes; An operating system always ensures proper allocation of the computer processing unit time to process jobs through scheduling and prioritization following the first-in-first-out concept. Additionally, an operating system ensures the creation and termination of processes (Javapoint, 2021).

Management of computing system memory resource; An operating system usually ensures proper allocation and deallocation of memory resources to processes running in a computing system. It also extends this capacity to manage the virtual memory and optimize RAM utilization (Francis-Mezger & Weaver, 2018).

Management of Computer File system; An operating system ensures proper organization and arrangement of files and directories, enables provision of various access controls and privileges of access to files, and implement file input and output operations (Smith, 2019).

Management of Peripheral Device(s); An operating system manages the connectivity of external devices into a computing system; the devices include keyboards, mice, printers and storage devices. It also caters essential drivers for hardware communication in a computing system (Smith, 2019).

Management of Security and Access control;An operating system facilitates and enforces user authentication and access permissions and privileges (Burtsev et al., 2023). Through protecting the computing system from malware and unauthorized access.

Management of Network communication; An operating system enables and facilitates networked devices connection and communication via implementing network protocols and services (Burtsev et al., 2023).

Management of Error Handling; An operating system enables detection and recovery from errors, system crashes, and failures by providing error messages and logs to facilitate troubleshooting the root cause of errors (Michele & Regis, n.d.).

Management of file and data backup; An operating system supports data backup and recovery mechanisms to prevent data loss. That is incase of any disastrous incident in computer system such as file crash, corruption, an operating system enables a computer system to be restore back to a point in time (Burtsev et al., 2023).

Manages system performance monitoring and optimization; An operating system enables the management of file collections and analysis of system performance metrics through the implementation of optimal system efficiency (Smith, 2019).

# Conclusion

Notably, the operating system has played and will continue to play a critical and key role in underscoring the functionality and usability of computing systems. The operating system has evolved to enable support for a wider range of devices and computing environments. Varied operating systems are customed to support particular gaps within the computing environment.

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