Introduction to PC Application Package

A software package is simply multiple applications or code modules that work together to meet various goals and objectives. One of the most prominent examples is something like the Microsoft Office package, which includes individual applications such as Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint, DBMS etc.

A word processor is software or a device that allows users to create, edit, and print documents. It enables you to write text, store it electronically, display it on a screen, modify it by entering commands and characters from the keyboard, and print it.

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program that is used to record and analyze numerical data.

Microsoft PowerPoint is a software application that is particularly used to present data and information by using text, diagrams with animation, images, and transitional effects, etc in the form of slides. It helps people to better understand the idea or topic in front of the audience practically and easily.

MS Access is a Database Management system which was launched by Microsoft. It is a part of the Microsoft Office suite and stores data in its own format.

Computer-aided design (CAD) and Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM). Both of these require powerful computers. CAD software helps designers and draftsmen; CAM "reduces manpower costs" in the manufacturing process

Graphical User Interface

An operating system (OS) is a set of programs which ensures the interoperability of the hardware and software in your computer. The operating system enables, among other things,

- the identification and activation of devices connected to the computer,
- the installation and use of programs, and
- the handling of files.

DIFFERENT OPERATING SYSTEM

Over the years, several different operating systems have been developed for different purposes. The most typical operating systems in ordinary computers are Windows, Linux and Mac OS.

WINDOWS

The name of the Windows OS comes from the fact that programs are run in "windows": each program has its own window, and you can have several programs open at the same time. Windows is the most popular OS for home computers, and there are several versions of it. The newest version is Windows 10.

LINUX AND UNIX

Linux is an open-source OS, which means that its program code is freely available to software developers. This is why thousands of programmers around the world have developed Linux, and it is considered the most tested OS in the world. Linux has been very much influenced by the commercial Unix OS.

In addition to servers, Linux is widely used in home computers, since there are a great number of free programs for it (for text and image processing, spreadsheets, publishing, etc.). Over the years, many different versions of Linux have become available for distribution, most of which are free for the user (such as Ubuntu, Fedora and Mint, to name a few).

Linux can be installed on a PC as the only operating system or alongside Windows, so that each time the machine is started, the user selects either one. Linux may also be used on a virtual computer from the Windows environment, or vice versa, Windows from Linux.

MAC OS X

Apple's Mac computers have their own operating system, OS X. Most of the programs that are available for PCs are also available for Macs running under OS X, but these two types of computers cannot use the exact same programs: for example, you cannot install the Mac version of the Microsoft Office suite on a Windows computer. You can install other operating systems on Mac computers, but the OS X is only available for computers made by Apple. Apple's lighter

portable devices (iPads, iPhones) use a light version of the same operating system, called iOS.

Mac computers are popular because OS X is considered fast, easy to learn and very stable and Apple's devices are considered welldesigned—though rather expensive.

ANDROID

Android is an operating system designed for phones and other mobile devices. Android is not available for desktop computers, but in mobile devices it is extremely popular: more than a half of all mobile devices in the world run on Android.

USER INTERFACES

A user interface (UI) refers to the part of an operating system, program, or device that allows a user to enter and receive information.
A text-based user interface OR Command line user interface (see the image to the left) displays text, and its commands are usually typed on a command line using a keyboard. With a graphical user interface (see the right-hand image), the functions are carried out by clicking or moving buttons, icons and menus by means of a pointing device.

TEXT USER INTERFACE (TUI)

Modern graphical user interfaces have evolved from text-based UIs. Some operating systems, such as Linux, can still be used with a textbased user interface. In this case, the commands are entered as text (e.g., "cat story.txt").

To display the text-based Command Prompt in Windows, open the Start menu and type cmd. Press Enter on the keyboard to launch the command prompt in a separate window. With the command prompt, you can type your commands from the keyboard instead of using the mouse.

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

In most operating systems, the primary user interface is graphical, i.e. instead of typing the commands you manipulate various graphical objects (such as icons) with a pointing device. The underlying principle of different graphical user interfaces (GUIs) is largely the same, so by knowing how to use a Windows UI, you will most likely know how to use Linux or some other GUI.

A GUI consists of graphical elements such as cursors, icons, and buttons that are enhanced with sound and visual effects. Through these objects, users can use a computer without knowing the commands. The following are the elements of Graphical User
Interface:

- Button
- Icon
- Dialog box
- Menu
- Ribbon
- Menu Bar
- Tab
- Window
- Toolbar
- Scrollbars
- Command Button
- Text Box
- Check Box
- Option Button
- Spinner
- Scroll Bar
- Combo Box