



Learning Objectives

- 1. Explain the parts of an information system: people, procedures, software, hardware, data, and the Internet.
- 2. Distinguish between system software and application software.
- 3. Differentiate between the three kinds of system software programs.
- 4. Define and compare general-purpose, specialized, and mobile applications.
- 5. Identify the four types of computers and the five types of personal computers.
- 6. Describe the different types of computer hardware, including the system unit, input, output, storage, and communication devices.
- 7. Define data and describe document, worksheet, database, and presentation files.
- 8. Explain computer connectivity, the wireless revolution, the Internet, cloud computing, and IoT.

Introduction

Purpose of this book

- Help users become highly efficient and effective computer users
- Teach how to use:
 - 1. Apps and application software
 - 2. Computer hardware
 - Mobile devices
 - Smartphones
 - Tablets
 - Laptops
 - 3. The Internet
- Illustrate the impact of technology on privacy and the environment and the role of personal and organizational ethics

Parts of an Information System



People

Most important part of any system

Ways this text helps you become a more efficient and effective computer users

- Making IT Work for You
- Tips
- Privacy
- Community
- Ethics
- Careers in IT



© McGraw-Hill Education Goodluz/Shutterstock

Software

Software/Programs

Tell the computer how to process data into the form you want

Two major kinds of software:

- System Software: Software used by computers
- Application Software: Software you use

System Software

Software that enables application software to interact with the computer hardware

Background software helps manage resources

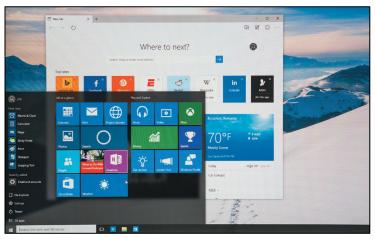
Collection of system programs including:

- Operating Systems
- Utilities

Operating System

Coordinates computer resources
Provides the user interface
Runs applications
Types of Operating Systems:

- Embedded operating system
 - Used by Smartphones, tablets, and other mobile devices
 - Also known as real-time operating systems (RTOS)
- Standalone operating system
 - Used by desktops
- Networking operating systems
 - Used to run networks





© McGraw-Hill Education Microsoft Corportation; Applie, Inc.

Utilities

Perform specific tasks related to managing computer resources

Example: Antivirus Program

- Protects from viruses
 - Can damage your software or hardware
 - Comprise the security and privacy of personal data

Application Software

End-user software

Types of application software include:

- 1. General-Purpose applications
 - Word Processor
 - Spreadsheets
 - Database Management Systems
 - Presentation software
- 2. Specialized applications
 - Web Authoring
- 3. Apps
 - Social media apps

Hardware – Types of Computers

Supercomputers

Most powerful computers

Mainframe computers

Process large amounts of data

Midrange computers

Servers

Personal computers

- PCs
- Five types of PCs

Personal Computer Types



Personal Computer Hardware

Four basic categories of equipment

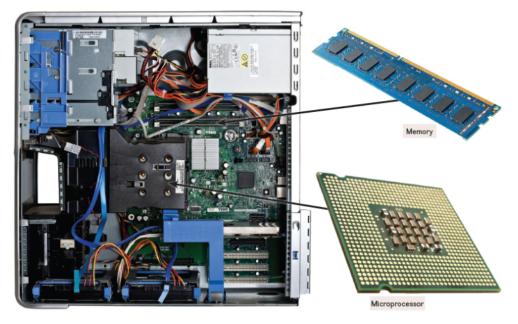
- System Unit
- Input/Output
- Secondary Storage
- Communication

System Unit

Houses most of the electronic components

Contains two important components

- Microprocessor
- Memory
 - Holds data currently being processed
 - Holds the processed information before it is output
 - Temporary storage, contents are lost when power is off



Input/Output Devices

Input

- Translate data into computer language
- Keyboard and Mouse

Output

- Translate computer data into usable information
- Display, also known as the monitor

Secondary Storage

Holds data and programs even if power is off Hard disk

- Solid-state storage
 - No moving parts
 - More reliable
 - Requires less power
- Optical disc
 - Laser technology
 - CDs, DVDs, Blu-ray



© McGraw-Hill Education

Bob Dormon/theregister.co.uk

Communication

Communication devices

Provide the ability for personal computers to communicate

Modems

Modify audio, video and other types of data for Internet usage

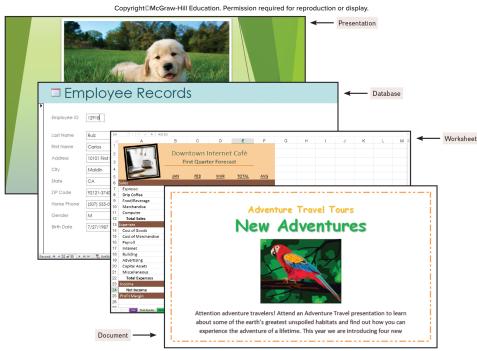
Data

Raw, unprocessed facts
Processed data becomes information
Digital data is stored electronically in files

Common Types of Files

Document Worksheet

Database Presentation



Presentation: Microsoft Corporation; Zoom Pet Photography/Image Source/Getty Images;

Database: Microsoft Corporation; Worksheet: Microsoft Corporation; Stockbyte/Getty Images; Document: Maciej Czekajewski/Shutterstock

19

© McGraw-Hill Education O'Leary Text

Connectivity and the Mobile Internet

Connectivity

Sharing of information

Network

- Communications system connecting two or more devices
- Central to the concept of connectivity
- Largest network is the Internet
- Web provides a multimedia interface for Internet resources

Forces of Technology

- Cloud computing
 - Computers on the Internet
 - Access to more resources
- 2. Wireless technology
 - Changing the way we communicate
 - Tablets, smartphones, wearable devices
- 3. The Internet of Things (IoT)
 - Continuing development of the Internet
 - Allowing all types of devices to communicate

Careers in IT

Web Developer

 Develops and maintains websites and web resources

Software Engineer

 Analyzes users' needs and creates application software

Computer Support Specialist

 Provides technical support to customers and other users

Computer Technician

Repairs and installs computer components and systems

Technical Writer

 Prepares instruction manuals, technical reports, and other scientific or technical documents

Network Administrator

 Creates and maintains computer networks

A Look to the Future

Using and Understanding Information Technology

- The Internet and the Web
- Powerful Software
- Powerful Hardware
- Privacy, Security, and Ethics
- Organizations
- Changing Times



© McGraw-Hill Education Wavebreakmedia/Shutterstock

Open Ended Questions

- 1. Explain the parts of an information system. What part do people play in this system?
- 2. What is system software? What kinds of programs are included in system software?
- 3. Define and compare general-purpose applications, specialized applications, and apps. Describe some different types of general-purpose applications. Describe some types of specialized applications.
- 4. Describe the different types of computers. What is the most common type? What are the types of personal computers?
- 5. What is connectivity? What is a computer network? What are the Internet and the Web? What are cloud computing, the wireless revolution, and IoT?

End of Main Content



Because learning changes everything.®

www.mheducation.com