

Introduction to System Software and Application Software

BBA 510113: Computer and Information Technology

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Learning Objectives



■ In this Lecture you will learn about:

- ✓ Term “Software” and its relationship with “Hardware”
- ✓ Various types of software and their examples
- ✓ Relationship among hardware, system software, application software, and users of a computer system
- ✓ Different ways of acquiring software
- ✓ Various steps involved in software development
- ✓ Firmware
- ✓ Middleware

Software



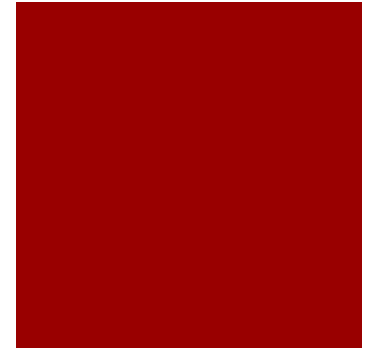
- **Hardware** refers to the physical devices of a computer system.
- **Software** refers to a collection of programs
- **Program** is a sequence of instructions written in a language that can be understood by a computer
- **Software package** is a group of programs that solve a specific problem or perform a specific type of job

Relationship Between Hardware and Software



- Both hardware and software are necessary for a computer to do useful job. They are complementary to each other
- Same hardware can be loaded with different software to make a computer system perform different types of jobs
- Except for *upgrades*, hardware is normally a one-time expense, whereas software is a continuing expense
- Upgrades refer to renewing or changing components like increasing the main memory, or hard disk capacities, or adding speakers, modems, etc.

Types of Software



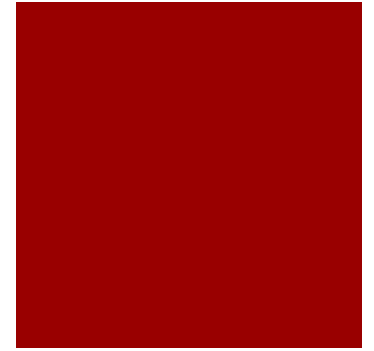
- Most software can be divided into two major categories:
 - ✓ **System software** are designed to control the operation and extend the processing capability of a computer system
 - ✓ **Application software** are designed to solve a specific problem or to do a specific task

System Software



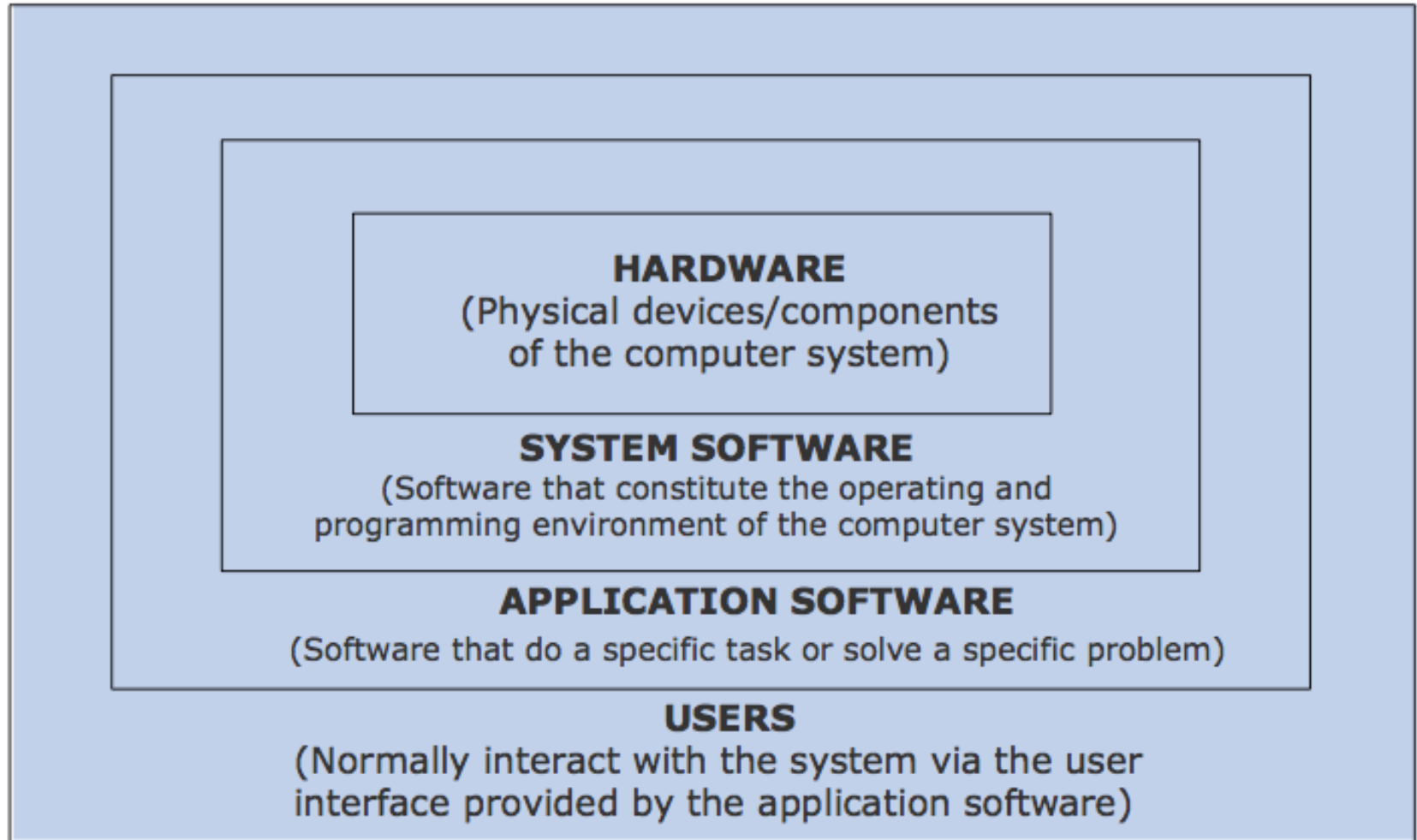
- Make the operation of a computer system more effective and efficient
- Help hardware components work together and provide support for the development and execution of application software
- Programs included in a system software package are called **system programs** and programmers who prepare them are called **system programmers**
- Examples of system software are operating systems, programming language translators, utility programs, and communications software

Application Software



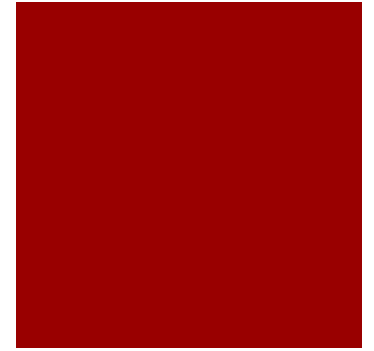
- Solve a specific problem or do a specific task
- Programs included in an application software package are called **application programs** and the programmers who prepare them are called **application programmers**
- Examples of application software are word processing, inventory management, preparation of tax returns, banking, etc.

Logical System Architecture



Relationship among hardware, system software, application software, and users of a computer system.

Ways of Acquiring Software



- Buying pre-written software
- Ordering customized software
- Developing customized software
- Downloading public-domain software
- Each of these ways of acquiring software has its own advantages and limitations

Advantages and Limitations of Buying Pre-written Software



- Usually costs less
- Planned activity can be started almost immediately
- Often, operating efficiency and the capability to meet specific needs of user more effectively in not as good for pre-written software packages as for in-house developed software packages

Advantages & Limitations of Ordering Customized Software



- User need not maintain its own software development team, which is an expensive affair
- User needs to always depend on the vendor for carrying out the changes and the vendor may separately charge for every request for change

Advantages & Limitations of Developing Customized Software



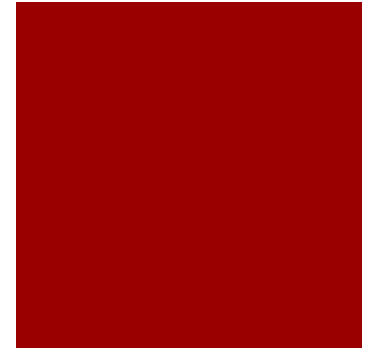
- Easier to carry out changes in the software, if it is developed in-house
- Developing software in-house means a major commitment of time, money, and resources
- In-house software development team needs to be maintained and managed

Advantage & Limitations of Downloading Public-domain Software



- Available for free or as shareware, and are usually accompanied with source code
- Usually community-supported as author does not support users directly
- Can be downloaded and used immediately
- They may not be properly tested before release
- Open Source Software (OSS) are becoming popular due to:
 - Allows any user to download, view, modify, and redistribute
 - User can fix bugs or change software to suit needs
 - Copyright is protected for both original and subsequent authors
- Not all open source software are free and vice-verse

Software Development Steps



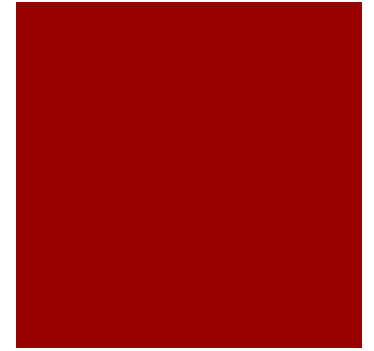
- Developing a software and putting it to use is a complex process and involves following steps:
- Analyzing the problem at hand and planning the program(s) to solve the problem
- Coding the program(s)
- Testing, debugging, and documenting the program(s)
- Implementing the program(s)
- Evaluating and maintaining the program(s)
- Waterfall model must need to read

Firmware



- Firmware is software substituted for hardware and stored in read-only memory.
- Firmware technology has enabled production of various types of smart machines having microprocessor chips with embedded software .
- Typical examples of devices containing firmware are embedded systems (such as traffic lights, consumer appliances, and digital watches), computers, computer peripherals, mobile phones, and digital cameras.

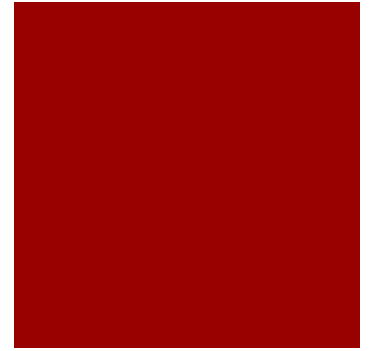
Firmware More...



- A remote control is a very simple example of an engineered product that contains firmware.
- The firmware monitors the buttons, controls the LEDs, and processes the button presses in order to send data in a format the receiving device (a TV set, for example) can understand and process.



Firmware More...



- Firmware is a software program or set of instructions programmed on a hardware device.
- It provides the necessary instructions for how the device communicates with the other computer hardware.

Firmware More...



- Firmware is typically stored in the flash ROM of a hardware device. While ROM is "read-only memory," flash ROM can be erased and rewritten because it is actually a type of flash memory.
- Firmware can be thought of as "semi-permanent" since it remains the same unless it is updated by a firmware updater.

Firmware More...



- Firmware is held in non-volatile memory devices such as ROM, EPROM, or flash memory.
- Changing the firmware of a device may rarely or never be done during its economic lifetime; some firmware memory devices are permanently installed and cannot be changed after manufacture.

Firmware More...



- You may need to update the firmware of certain devices, such as hard drives and video cards in order for them to work with a new operating system.
- CD and DVD drive manufacturers often make firmware updates available that allow the drives to read faster media.

Middleware



- Basic idea is to have a *separate software layer* to:
 - Act as “glue” between client and server parts of application
 - Provide programming abstraction
 - Mask heterogeneity of underlying network, hardware, and OS
- Encourages *three-tier* software architecture against two-tier popularized by Server-Client architecture

Middleware More...



- **Middleware** is computer software that provides services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system.
- It can be described as "software glue".
- Middleware makes it easier for software developers to perform communication and input/output, so they can focus on the specific purpose of their application.

Middleware More...

- The term *middleware* is most commonly used for software that enables communication and management of data in distributed applications.
- Middleware includes Web servers, application servers, content management systems, and similar tools that support application development and delivery.
- It is especially integral to information technology based on Extensible Markup Language (XML), Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP), Web services, SOA, Web 2.0 infrastructure, and Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

Key Words/Phrases



Application programmers
Application programs
Application software
Computer program
Customized software
Database
Education software
End-to-end solution
Entertainment software
Firmware
Graphics software
Hardware
Middleware
Open Source Software
Personal assistance software

Pre-written software
Public-domain software
Shareware
Software
Software package
Spreadsheet
System programmers
System programs
System software
Turnkey solution
User-supported
software
Utilities
Word-processing

THANKS...

