



الكلية : الطب

القسم او الفرع : فرع علم وظائف الاعضاء ( الفلسفة )

المرحلة: الأولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الحاسوب

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Computer**

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية:

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : **windows Part One**

# Windows 7



## Objectives

The operating system is the most important program in the computer. An operating system performs four primary functions. It manages and controls the hardware connected to a computer. It helps other programs running on a computer to use the hardware. It helps you organize and manage files and folders on the computer. It provides a user interface that allows you to interact with the hardware, the operating system itself, and other programs.

An example of an operating system is Windows 7.

### Functions of an operating system:

#### Provides a user interface:

Many operating systems provide visual elements, such as icons and menus, to help you interact with a computer. You can use a mouse to select icons and issue commands. For example, you can double-click a file to open it with the appropriate program.

#### Provides utilities to configure your system:

A GUI-based operating system provides easy-to-use utilities to help you configure your computer. These utilities are small programs that help you perform specific functions, such as connecting to a network, managing resources, and adding new programs to your computer. For example, Windows XP provides a backup program to save your important data. In addition, it provides a user-friendly setup wizard that allows you to install hardware or software, or connect to other computers.

**Helps manage computer resources:**

An operating system helps manage hardware. Programs communicate with the operating system to work with the required hardware, such as the CPU, to complete the required tasks.

**Helps secure data by controlling user access to a computer:**

An operating system allows you to secure your data. It helps you specify authentication and authorization rights to control access to your computer and its resources.

*Authentication* is the process by which the computer system validates a user's logon information. An operating system can help you create a username and a password, so that only those users who know the username and password can access the resources on your computer.

In addition, you can associate specific permissions to each username. This is called *authorization*. For example, you can prevent users from printing documents from your computer.

Windows 7 provides a GUI that has a number of components to help you interact with a computer. The following are the components of a Windows user interface:

## Desktop

The desktop is an on-screen work area that uses a combination of menus and icons. The desktop includes the following components:

*Wallpaper* is a pattern or picture on the screen background that you can choose. You can consider it as a tablecloth placed on a table.

An *icon* is a small image displayed on the screen to represent an object. Icons help you perform certain computer actions without having to remember commands or type them. For example, you can click a file icon to open the file with the appropriate program.



## Taskbar

The taskbar is a rectangular bar that is usually located at the bottom of the screen. You can use the taskbar to select a program running on your computer. The taskbar displays the programs in the form of taskbar buttons.

## Notification Area

When the taskbar is located at the bottom of a screen, the notification area is located on the right side of the taskbar. The notification area displays the time, a volume icon, and icons of some programs running on a computer. For example, the printer shortcut icon appears after a document has been sent to the printer and disappears when the printing is complete.

## Start Button

In Windows 7, the Start button opens the Start menu. You can use the commands on the Start menu to start a program, or to restart or shutdown the computer. The Start menu typically displays the following commands:

**My Documents:** When you click **My Documents** on the **Start** menu, the contents in the My Documents folder appear in a rectangular area, called the window. The window displays two specialized folders, My Pictures and My Music. You can use the My Documents folder to share your documents and also keep private the documents you do not want to share.

**My Computer:** When you click **My Computer** on the **Start** menu, the contents of your floppy disk, hard disk, CD-ROM drive, and network drives appear in a window. You can use the icons and menus in My Computer window to search for or open files and folders.

**My Network Places:** When you click **My Network Places** on the **Start** menu, the My Network Places window appears. It provides a view of all the shared computers and other resources on the network to which your computer is connected.

**Control Panel:** When you click **Control Panel** on the **Start** menu, the Control Panel window appears. It allows you to control the various aspects of the operating system or hardware, such as setting the system time and date, adding and removing programs, troubleshooting hardware and software, and setting keyboard characteristics.

**Printers and Faxes:** When you click **Printers and Faxes** on the **Start** menu, the Printers and Faxes window appears. It allows you to install and share printing resources. After you install a printer, you can print documents from your computer.

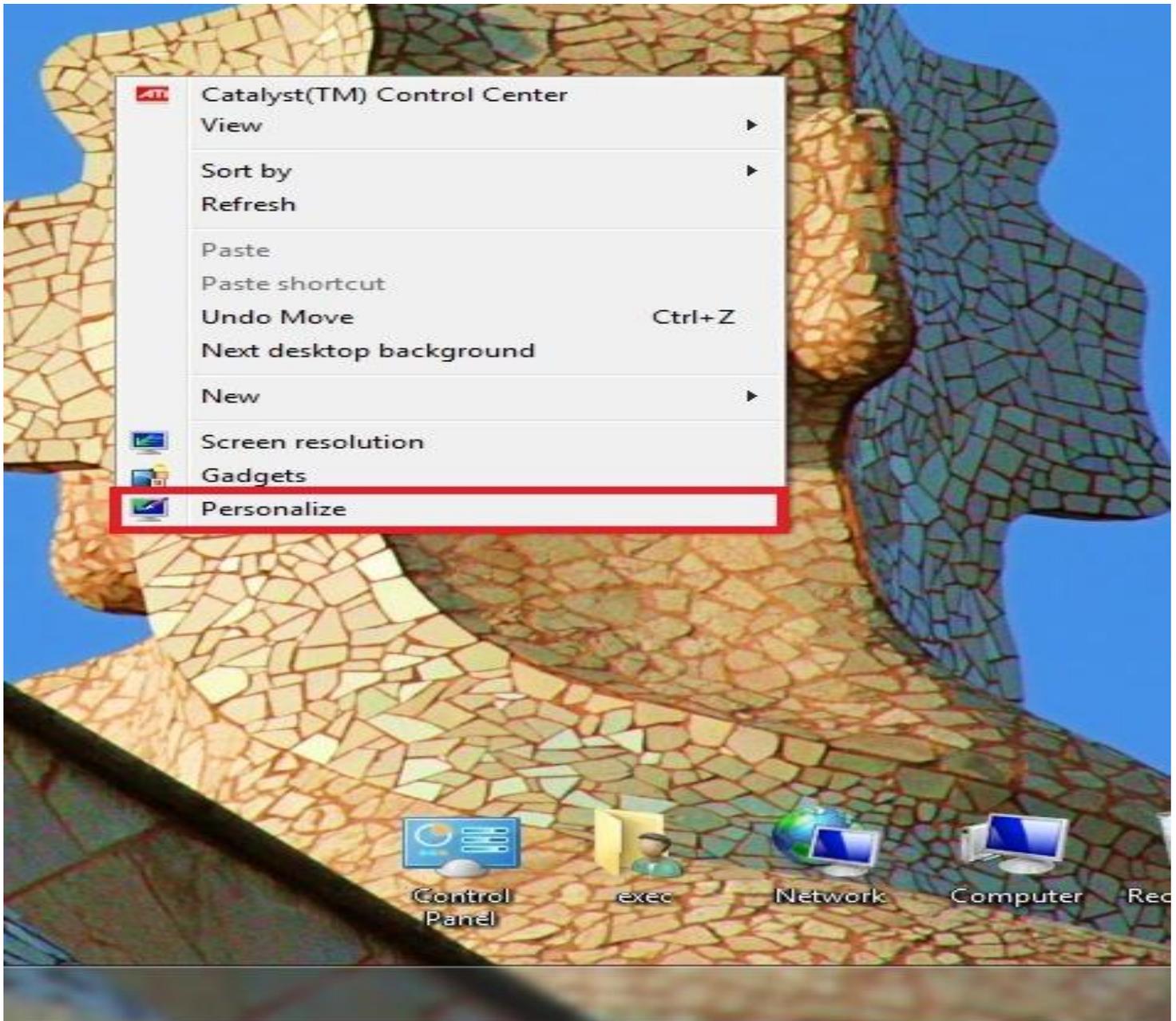
**Help and Support:** When you click **Help and Support** on the **Start** menu, the Help and Support Center window appears. You can use the Microsoft Help and Support Center whenever you have a question about the operating system. It is a comprehensive resource that helps you learn about Windows XP. You can use the Search or the Index feature to view all Windows Help resources, including those available on the Internet.

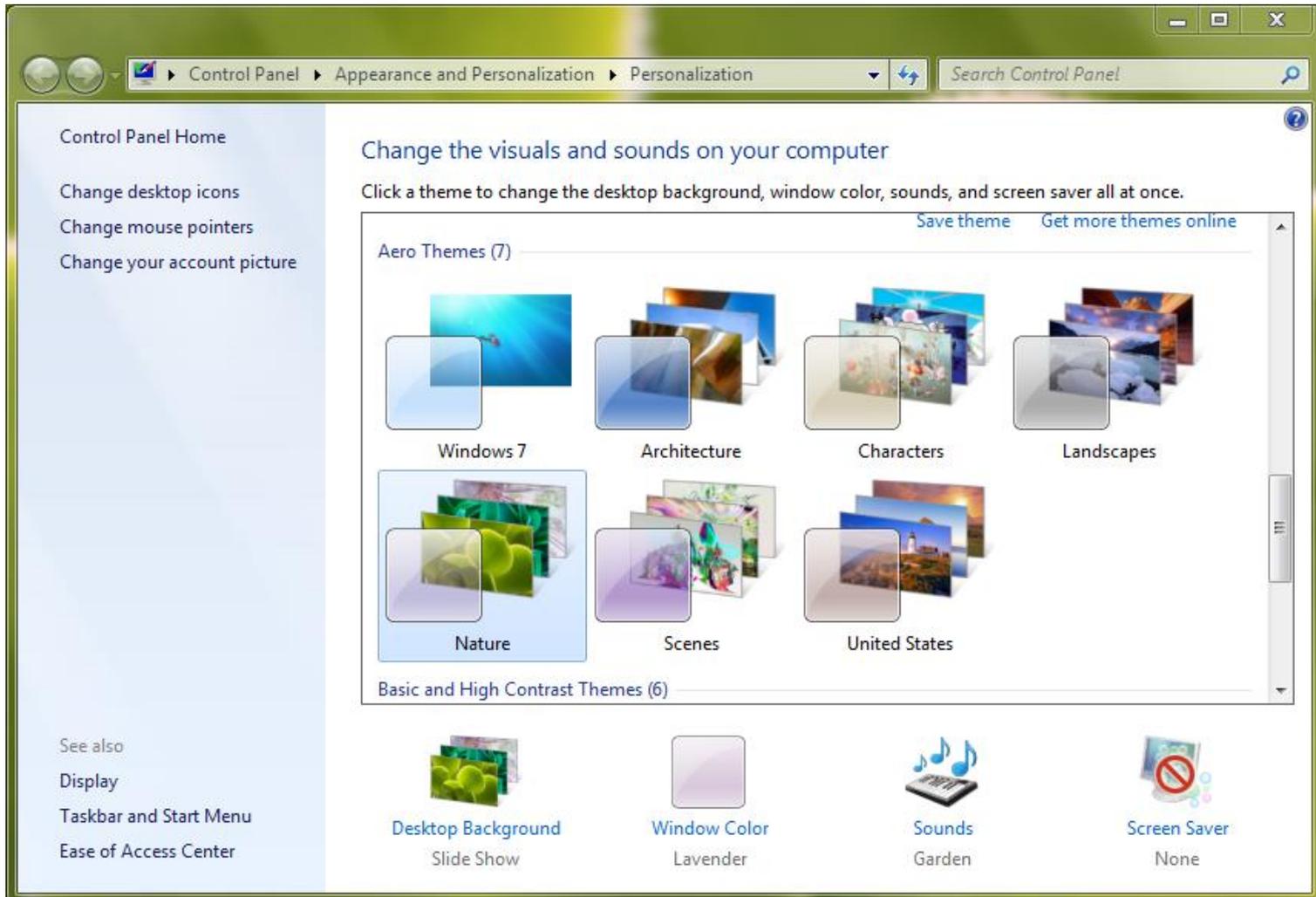
**Search:** When you click **Search** on the **Start** menu, the Search window appears . It allows you to search for a file or a folder on your computer. In addition, if you are authorized to access other computers on your network, you can search files on those computers.

**Run:** This allows you to start a program.

### **Desktop (Themes)**

To change the background of your desktop, right click anywhere, click Personalize and then choose one of the options provided.





## Desktop (Gadgets)

- Gadgets are mini-programs which provide easy access to frequently used tools, such as a clock or calendar.
- To add gadgets to your desktop, right click anywhere and click Gadgets. Select one and drag it anywhere on your desktop.

