Understanding Operating Systems

An **operating system (OS)** is the most important software on a computer. It acts like the brain, managing the computer's hardware and software, so everything works smoothly. Without an operating system, a computer wouldn't be able to run programs or even turn on properly!

There are different types of operating systems, but the most common ones are **Windows**, **MacOS**, and **Linux**. Each operating system has unique features, but they all perform similar tasks, such as:

1. **Managing Files and Folders**: The OS helps you save, organize, and find your documents and pictures.
2. **Running Programs**: It lets you open apps like games, browsers, and word processors.
3. **Connecting Devices**: Operating systems allow you to use printers, cameras, or USB drives by recognizing and connecting them.

Let's explore the three popular operating systems:

- **Windows** is known for its user-friendly interface and is widely used in schools and businesses.
- **MacOS** is used on Apple computers, offering a sleek design and advanced multimedia tools.
- **Linux** is a free and open-source system often used by programmers and tech enthusiasts.

Learning to navigate different operating systems can help you understand how computers work and make you more confident in using technology in everyday life.

Reference:
ISTE. (n.d.). Computational Thinker Standard 5b. Retrieved from https://www.iste.org/standards