Operating System: A Review on Basic Concepts of Operating System

Harpreet kaur[1], Suman lata[2], Harpreet kaur[3]
Guru kashiuniversity,Talwandisabo
Harpreetdhaliwal461@gmail.com
sumanlata@gku.ac.in
harpree.tkaur@gku.ac.in

INTRODUCTION

An operating system (OS) is a group of programmes that controls computer hardware resources and offers shared services forsoftware applications. A computer system's operating system is a crucial part of the system software. Application normally require an operating system to function. Operating systems that employ time-sharing plan activities to make the most of the system's resources. They may also contain accounting software to allocate costs for processing time, mass storage, printing, and other resources. Although application code is often run directly by hardware and frequently makes a system call to an OS function or is halted by it, the operating system serves as a bridge between programmes and computer hardware for hardware operations like input and output and memory allocation. Virtually every device with a computer has an operating system, from smartphones and gaming consoles to supercomputers and web servers.
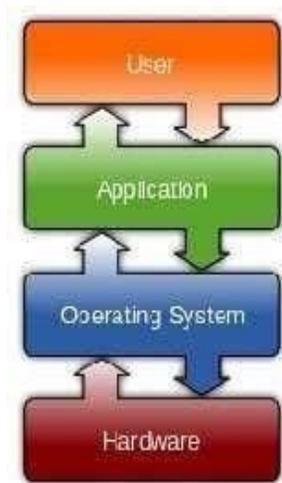
Types of Operating Systems

There are typically four different types of operating systems, divided into groups based on the sorts of machines they operate and the kinds of applications they support. These are the categories:

Real-time operating system (RTOS)-

Machines, research equipment, and industrial systems are all controlled by real-time operating systems. Since the system will be a "sealed box" when it is deployed for use, an RTOS generally has extremely limited user interface functionality and no end-user utilities. An RTOS's management of computer resources is a crucial component in ensuring that each time an action is performed, it is completed in exactly the same amount of time. In a complicated machine, a component moving faster simply because more system resources are available might be just as disastrous as if the component didn't move at all because the system is overloaded.

Single-user, single task - This operating system, as its name suggests, is made to control the computer so that only one person may properly use it at once. An effective illustration of a contemporary single-user, single-task operating system is the Palm OS for Palm handheld computers.

Single-user,multi-tasking-Today, the majority of people utilise this kind of operating system on their desktop and laptop computers. Both the Windows and MacOS platforms from Microsoft and Apple are examples of operating systems that permit a single user to run many apps simultaneously. For instance, it's quite feasible for a Windows user to be using a word processor to write a note, download a file from the Internet, and print the content of an email message.

Multi-user - A multi-user operating system enables several users to utilise the computer's resources concurrently. The operating system must ensure that each of the programmes that each user is utilising is balanced and meets their expectations.has enough resources that are distinct from one another so that issues with one user won't effect other users as a whole. Multi-user operating systems include UNIX, VMS, and mainframe operating systems like MVS.

It's critical to distinguish between single-user operating systems that support networking and multi-user operating systems. Both Windows 2000 and Novell Netware can handle hundreds or thousands of networked users, yet neither of these operating systems actually supports multiple users. For Windows 2000 or Netware, the only "user" is the system administrator. In the general scheme of the operating system, the network support and every remote user login that the network permits are a programme that is performed by the administrator user.

Functions of an operating system

Booting the computer
Booting is the process of turning on or restarting a computer. A computer that has been totally shut off is called a "cold boot." A warm boot is the procedure of restarting a computer by using the operating system.

Performs basic computer tasks
The operating system manages the numerous peripheral devices, including the mouse, keyboard, and printers, among other fundamental computer activities. For instance, the majority of operating systems today support plug-and-play, which means a device like a printer will be instantly recognised and set up without any user input. provides an interface for user input techniques, who also need memory, storage, and input/output bandwidth. The operating system makes sure that every programme receives the resources it requires to optimal system performance s

The user interface is how a user communicates with software. Command line and graphical user interfaces are the two primary forms of user interfaces (GUI). When using a command line interface, the user types instructions into the operating system to carry out particular operations. DOS is an illustration of a command line interface (disk operating system). When utilising a graphical user interface, the user navigates through windows, icons, and menus by using a mouse. The graphical user interface of Windows Vista or Windows Handles system resources is an illustration.

The operating system also manages system resources including the memory of the computer and how different apps and external devices share the time of the central processor unit (CPU). The CPU is continuously being fought over by programmes and input techniques, who also need memory, storage, and input/output bandwidth. The operating system makes sure that every programme receives the resources it requires to optimal system performance.

Provides file management

The management and structuring of files and directories (folders) stored to or recovered from a computer drive is also handled handled by the operating system. The user may create files and directories, change the names of files, copy and move files, and delete files using the file management system. Through the kind of file system, the operating system maintains track of where files are placed on the hard disc. File Allocation Table (FAT) and New Technology File System are the two primary types of file systems (NTFS).

Types of file system

FileAllocationtable(FAT)

NewTechnologyfilesystem(NTFS)

File Allocation Table (FAT) employs the file allocation table, which keeps track of the locations of files inside each cluster as well as the status of the clusters.

Microsoft released the NTFS file system, which provides a variety of benefits over the FAT32 file system that it replaced (File Allocation Table).

The fact that NTFS has features to increase dependability is one of its main advantages. For instance, the fault tolerance feature of the new file system technology instantly fixes hard drive failures without generating error notifications. Additionally, it maintains thorough transaction logs that monitor hard disc issues. This makes it feasible and can help prevent hard drive failures.

FUNCTIONOFOPERATINGSYSTEM

Providesuserinterface

Handlesystemresources

Providesfilemanagement
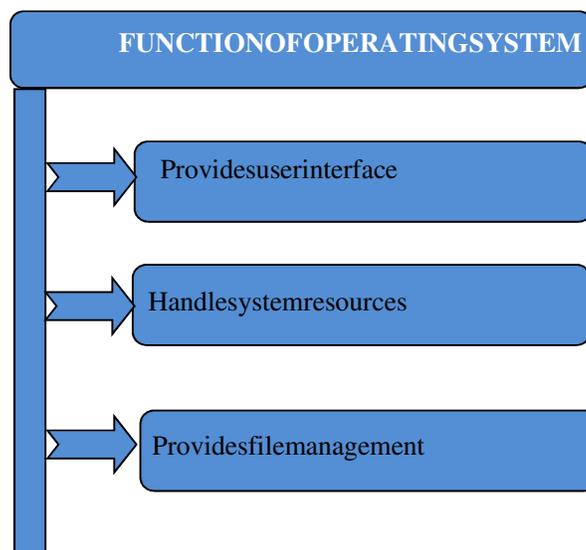
Microsoft Windows

Microsoft has created, marketed, and sold a number of operating systems with graphical user interfaces under the Microsoft Windows brand..In response to the rising demand for graphical user interfaces, Microsoft released an operating environment called Windows as a graphical operating system shell for MS-DOS on November 20, 1985. (GUI). Over 90% of the global personal computer industry was eventually dominated by Microsoft Windows, which replaced Mac OS, which had been released in 1984.

A History of Windows

1975–1981:Microsoft boot sup
The year is 1970. We rely on typewriters at work. We most likely use a mimeograph or carbon paper to make copies of documents. Microcomputers are a relatively unknown technology, but two young computer enthusiasts, Bill Gates and Paul Allen, believe that personal computing is the way of the future.

Gates and Allen establish Microsoft as a partnership in 1975. Microsoft has a big vision—a computer on every desktop and in every home—but it starts off modest, like most businesses do. Over the next years, Microsoft starts to alter how we conduct business.

1982–1985:IntroducingWindows1.0

Microsoft is developing a new operating system's initial version. Although Windows wins because it best defines the boxes or computer "windows" that are essential to the new system, Interface Manager is the code name and is thought to be the final name. Although Windows is first unveiled in 1983, development takes some time. Critics refer to it as "vaporware."

1987–1992: Windows 2.0–2.11—More windows,more speed

Microsoft launches Windows 2.0 with desktop icons and more RAM on December 9, 1987. You may now modify the screen layout, overlap windows, and utilise keyboard shortcuts to expedite your work thanks to better graphics support. For this version, some software developers create their first Windows-based applications.

1990–1994: Windows 3.0–Windows NT— Getting the graphics

Microsoft introduces Windows 3.0 on May 22, 1990. Windows 3.1 will be released shortly after, in 1992. This is the most commonly used Windows operating system to date, having sold 10 million copies when combined in its first two years of release. Microsoft has updated its original goals in light of this success' size. Visual visuals are enhanced with virtual memory. Windows begins to resemble future versions around 1990.

Windows now performs noticeably better and has upgraded icons and superior visuals with 16 colours. The popularity of Windows 3.0 is fueled by a recent surge of 386 computers. Programs run substantially

quicker when the Intel 386 CPU is fully supported. Windows 3.0 introduces the Program Manager, File Manager, and Print Manager.

Windows NT

On July 27, 1993, Microsoft will release Windows NT, marking the end of a lengthy effort that began in the late 1980s to create a cutting-edge new operating system from scratch. Bill Gates stated at the time of its introduction that "Windows NT represents nothing less than a fundamental revolution in the way that enterprises may meet their business computer requirements."

Windows NT 3.1 is a 32-bit operating system, in contrast to Windows 3.1, making it a strategic business platform that supports advanced engineering and scientific programmes. ever undertaken. The Rolling Stones sing "Start Me Up" in television adverts as they show the new Start button. It's here, says the news release's opening line.

1998..2000: Windows 98, Windows 2000,WindowsMe

The first version of Windows created primarily for customers was Windows 98, which was released on June 25, 1998. PCs are widely used at work and home, and internet cafés are beginning to proliferate. An operating system that "Works Better, Plays Better" is how Windows 98 is marketed.

You can look for information more quickly on your PC and the Internet using Windows 98. Other enhancements include support for reading DVD discs and universal serial bus (USB) devices, as well as quicker programme opening and closing. The Quick Launch bar, which allows you execute apps without having to search the Start menu or the desktop, is another debut.

2001–2005:Windows XP—Stable,usable,andfast

Windows XP is introduced on October 25, 2001 with a revamped user interface that is focused on usability and a single Help and Support services area. There are 25 languages for it. Up until the introduction of Windows XP, around 1 billion PCs had been deployed globally.

2006–2008:Windows Vista—Smartonsecurity

In 2006, Windows Vista was introduced with the most advanced security system. The use of User Account Control can help stop potentially malicious apps from altering your computer.

As laptop sales and security requirements rise, Windows Vista Ultimate's BitLocker Drive Encryption offers your computer enhanced data protection. As more consumers begin to view their PCs as primary destinations for digital media, Windows Vista now includes improvements to Windows Media Player. You may see and email photos, watch television, and edit videos here.

2009:Windows7

For the wireless world that emerged in the late 2000s, Windows 7 was created. When it was introduced, laptop sales had surpassed desktop sales, and connecting to private networks at home and public wireless hotspots in coffee shops had become customary.

With the addition of new window-interacting features like Snap, Peek, and Shake in Windows 7, functionality was enhanced while the user experience was also made more enjoyable. Windows Touch was also introduced at this time, allowing touchscreen users to surf the web, flick through images, and view files and folders.

2012:Windows8

Windows 8 is a whole new version of Windows, from the chipset to the user interface. It serves as a tablet for leisure as well as a fully functional PC for getting things done.

It features a completely new user interface that functions well with touch, mouse, and keyboard. The well-known Windows desktop has been improved in Windows 8 as well, with a redesigned taskbar and more efficient file management.

Windows10

The most latest operating system from Microsoft is Windows 10. It was first provided free of charge to authorised users of Windows 7 and Windows 8.1 when it was officially introduced in 2015. In order to better serve consumers for both desktop/laptop computers and mobile devices, this new version integrates features from the two earlier releases.

Windows8.1

As a member of the Windows NT family of operating systems, Microsoft created and launched Windows 8.1 for personal computers. About a year after the retail sale of its predecessor, it was released to manufacture on August 27, 2013, and it became generally available on October 17, 2013.

Advantages of using Linux over Windows

Cost

The most apparent benefit of utilising Linux is that it is free to download, in contrast to Microsoft programmes, which can cost a significant and occasionally ongoing price.

Security

Linux has far greater security features than Windows, which is in keeping with the expenses. Why should virus protection software cost more than other types of software? The Linux operating system has been available since the early 1990s and has remained safe over this time despite the prevalence of viruses, spyware, and adware.

Choice (Freedom)

The flexibility of choice is a key benefit of Linux. You can very much manage every part of the operating system using Linux. You have significant control over the kernel and how your desktops appear and feel thanks to a variety of Window Managers.

Software

When it comes to performing any particular task, there are several software options.
When it comes to doing any particular work, there are a tonne of software options. You might do a search for text insights to help you decide on the operating system that best fits your organization's specific needs and objectives..

Hardware - Linux is ideal for those outdated machines that are collecting dust in your garage or basement and have very little processing power or memory. Install Linux and use it as a backup server, file server, or firewall.

Flexibility

Anti-piracy plans and further "hoop hopping" are not your problems.

Conclusion

For each business and each application, a different operating system is required. The optimum strategy, according to many firms, is to use various operating systems. There are numerous additional options besides Windows and Linux. Having stated that, what is the most effective method for enterprises to choose between Windows and Linux?

Our study offers information on the relative benefits of each operating system for the eight criteria that should be considered when comparing Windows and Linux as a server operating system. IT professionals can use these

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