

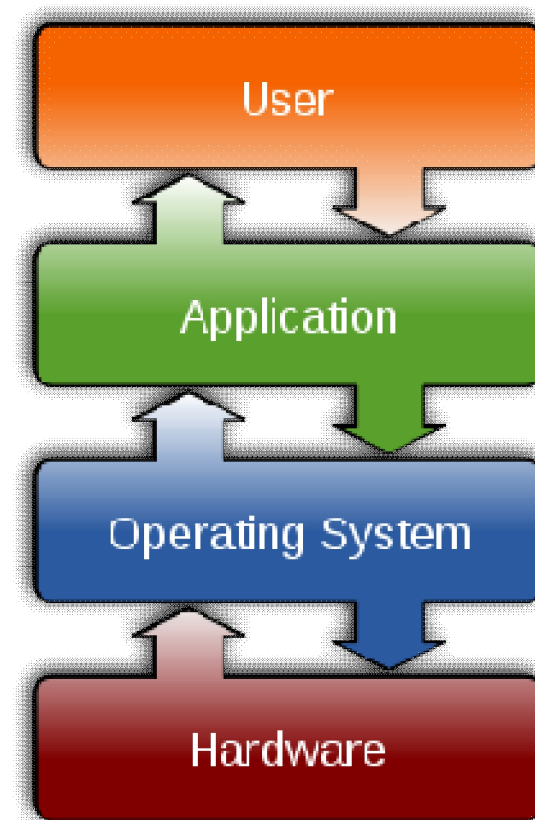


INTRODUCTION TO WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM I

Introduction & History of Windows OS

WHAT IS OPERATING SYSTEM?

- **Interface** between hardware and user.
- **Handle** technical details without user intervention.
- A Collection of programs
 - Operating system
 - Systems software
 - **Kernel**
 - Utilities
 - Device drivers
 - Language translators



WHAT IS OPERATING SYSTEM?

- Responsible for the **management** and **coordination** of activities and the **sharing** of the resources of a computer
- Acts as a **host** for computing applications run on the machine.
- Determines which applications should **run** in what **order** and how much **time** should be allowed for each application before giving another application a turn (in **multitasking** OS).

WHAT IS OPERATING SYSTEM?

- Handle the resource **allocation** and **access protection** of the hardware.
- **Relieves** the application programmers from having to manage these details.

KERNEL

- Is the **central component** of most computer operating systems; it is a **bridge** between applications and the actual data processing done at the hardware level.
- Responsibilities include **managing** the system's resources (the communication between hardware and software components).

FUNCTION OF OS

- It handles input and output process
- It sends messages to each application or interactive user about the status of operation and any errors
- It can off load the management of what are called batch jobs so that the initiating application is freed from this work (i.e. print spool)
- It can manage how to divide the program (in parallel processing)

CATEGORIES OF OPERATING SYSTEM

◦ Embedded OS

- Used in handheld computers, Stored within device in Read-Only Memory (ROM)
- *Windows CE, Palm OS*

◦ Network OS

- Controls and coordinates linked computers (Network)
- *Novell NetWare, Windows NT Server, UNIX*

◦ Stand-alone Desktop/ Personal Computer OS

- Controls a single desktop or laptop computer
- Client operating system
- *MS-DOS, Windows 2000, XP, Mac OS X, Linux*

MS-DOS

- Uses a command-line interface
- Screen provides prompts for user
- User types commands
- Largely replaced by graphical user interfaces
- Not user-friendly

Sample MS-DOS Commands

C:\>FORMAT A: Prepares an unformatted diskette on drive A: for use.

C:\>DIR A: Lists the files on the diskette in drive A: (DIR stands for directory)

C:\>COPY MRKTDATA.SUM A: Copies file MRKTDATA.SUM on drive C to Drive A.

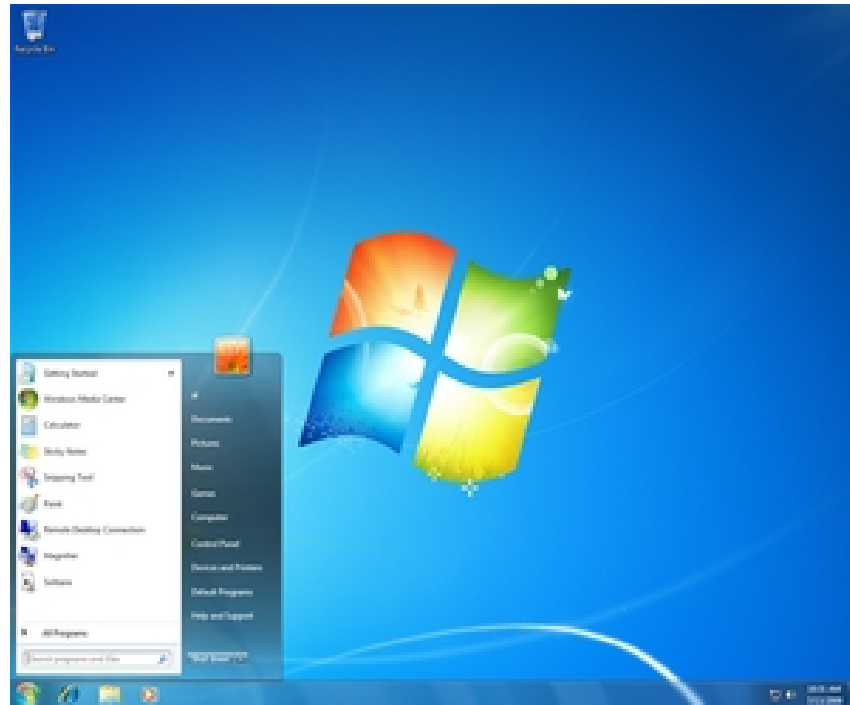
C:\>DEL A:SALESRPT.TXT Deletes file SALESRPT.TXT from drive A:

C:\>RENAME MRKTDATA.SUM SSDATA.CHT Renames the file MRKTDATA.SUM on drive C: to SSDATA.CHT

MICROSOFT WINDOWS

Series of software operating systems and graphical user interfaces produced by Microsoft

- Most popular OS for microcomputers
- Designed for Intel processors
- Active Desktop
 - Graphical user interface (GUI) to OS
- Windows XP, Windows 2003, Vista
- **Windows CE**
 - Embedded Compact
 - for minimalistic computers and embedded systems
 - WinCE



APPLE MAC OS

- Series of graphical user interface-based operating systems.
- Runs on Macintosh computers
- Designed for PowerPC microprocessors
- OS X
 - Latest version OS
 - compatible with both PowerPC and Intel processors through version 10.5 ("Leopard").
- First commercially successful GUI
- Has served as the model for Windows and other GUI products developed since then.



UNIX

- Originally ran on mainframe and minicomputers
- Used for large servers on the Web
- Popular alternative to Windows
- Several versions available
 - Solaris 8
 - Linux



WINDOWS 98 & WINDOWS XP

○ Window 98



○ Window XP

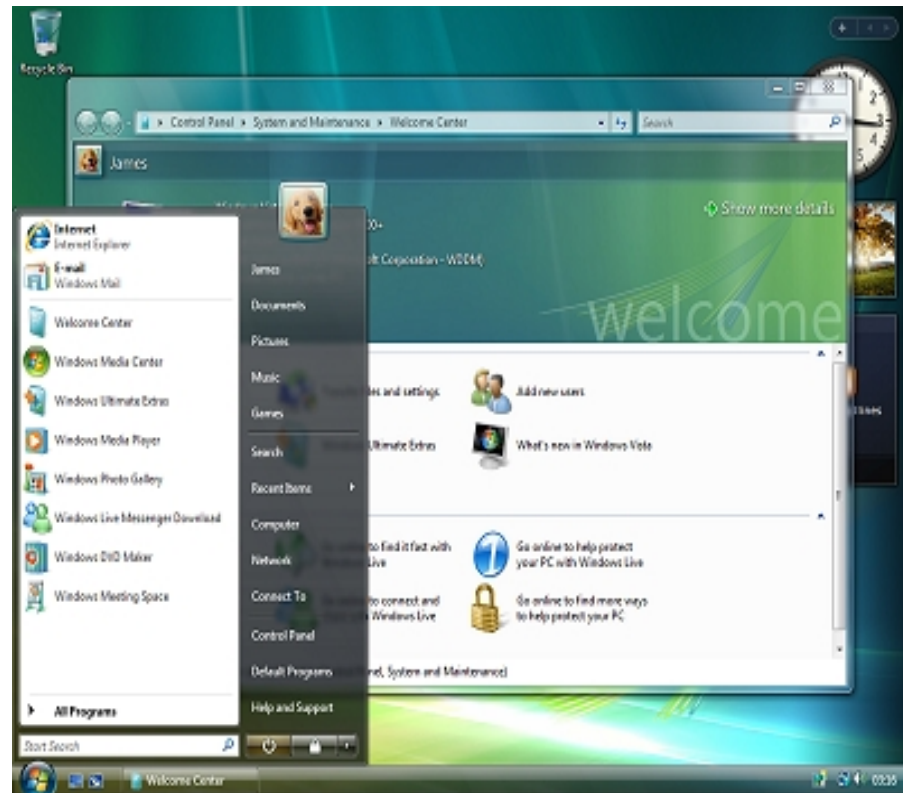


WINDOWS VISTA

- **Windows Vista is the latest operating system by Microsoft designed for home and office use.**
- It contains new updates on the GUI and visual style and also an improvement in the search function.
- Even though Windows Vista has been around for quite sometime, there is some resistance in the uptake of Vista mainly due to the steep system requirements needed to run the system reliably.
- Also, some applications that run in Win XP are not compatible with Vista, requiring some software companies to rework their applications to be Vista compatible,
 - i.e. Photoshop CS2 in XP but Vista Photoshop CS3.

WINDOWS VISTA

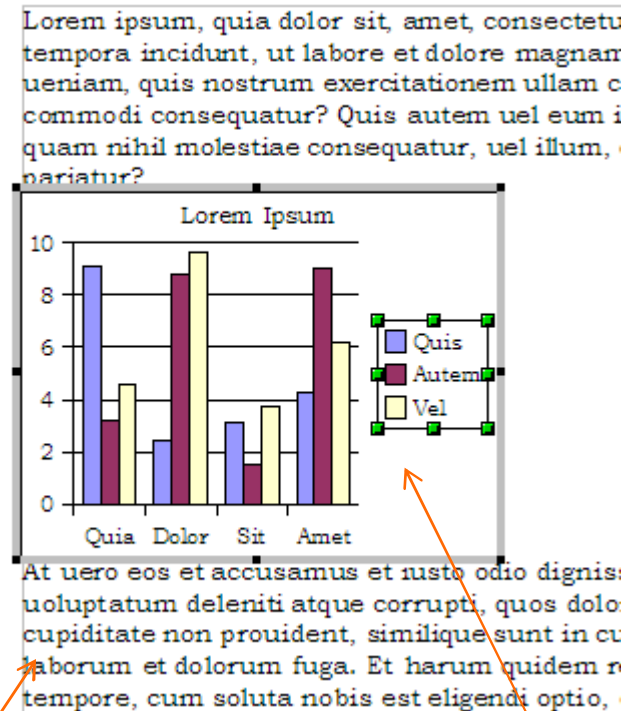
- Intended to have enhanced security by introducing a new restricted user mode called **User Account Control**.
- One major difference between Vista and earlier versions of Windows, Windows 95 and later, is that the original start button was replaced with just the Windows icon.
- Vista also features new graphics features, the Windows Aero GUI, new applications



WINDOWS FEATURES

- Long file names (up to 255 characters)
- Plug and Play
- Makes installing hardware components easier
- Object Linking and Embedding (OLE)
 - Allows user to embed or link one document to another

Word Document



Excel Data

WINDOWS FAMILY

- Windows 9x
- Windows 95
- Windows 98
- Windows Millennium Edition (ME)
- Corporate Market
- Windows NT (*"New technology"*)
 - Windows 2000
 - Windows 2003
- Windows XP
- Windows CE
- Windows VISTA

