***Windows NT***

TOPIC A

User (client) or network (server) applications

Windows NT had little to no client software and that was a major problem for Windows NT compared to other OSs at the time.

Batch (run without user input) or interactive (user-focused) processing

Starting in Windows NT, windows started to create .bat files (batch) and use them

in command prompt or CMD.EXE.

Off-the-shelf (purchased) or custom-developed applications

Windows NT contained programs like the User Manager, the Performance Monitor, the Disk Administrator, the Event Viewer, and the Backup application. The Advanced Server contained further, server-specific administration tools.

Programming environment and languages supported

Windows NT was created in C++ and assembly language. It also supported English, dutch French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Swedish.

TOPIC B Hardware

Speed of processors/memory

Windows NT needs 12-16 MBs of ram, a 25Mhz 80386 Intel or RISC processor, a VGA graphics card as its minimum requirement.

The capacity of memory / attached disks

Windows NT needs 75-90 MBs of storage of free disk space.

Is it designed for home/office / corporate data center / industrial use?

Windows NT was produced for workstations and server computers, but it was later expanded into Microsoft’s personal computers line.

Is it designed for client/server/network use?

Windows NT was designed for server computers and was also later intended for client-side applications.

TOPIC C User Interface

Does it support a windowed environment, command line, or network users?

The 32-bit subspace POSIX which is in windows NT 3,1 allows for the command-line based OS/2 Applications to run. It also includes a 32-bit command processor called CMD.EXE

Does it support multiple users at a time or single users

All users have their own user account and specific settings like program manager groups or passwords. But only a single user can use it at a time.

Does it support multiple applications or a single application at a time

Windows NT has cooperatively multitasking which allows for multiple applications to share resources when one of them is open at the time.

Does it get rebooted (powered on / off) or is it always on

Windows NT rebooted whenever a user decides they want to stop using it but in server situations, it would stay on the whole time.

TOPIC D

Windows NT does not have a device manager, instead, you must use the Control Panel and icons / Microsoft Management Console snap-in. User(s) would have to manually install drivers

Sub-Topics: Microsoft Management Console, Drivers

TOPIC E

Windows NT has user authentication to access a Windows-based network and all resources on the network.

The user needs a login username and password. NT also has object-based security, which refers to the ability to establish access control over specific devices and resources on the server.

To be able to access a resource such as a printer, users must have permission to access it. Permissions to devices, resources, or files on the network can be granted to an individual user, or they can be assigned to entire groups of users.

Sub-Topics: User Logon, Object-based security, File and directory security

TOPIC F

Windows NT is apart of a larger network. Windows NT used OS/2 networking as well as TCP/IP networking. Windows NT does not have a firewall but it has a backup application called NTBackup.

Sub-Topics: OS/2, TCP/IP, NTBackup