**Describe any FIVE (5) new tasks you want operating systems to do in the future**

An operating system (OS)

It is the program that controls all other application programs in a computer after being installed into the system first by a boot program. Through a specified application program interface, the application programs seek services from the operating system (API).

Explanation

OS serves as a link at the point where humans and machines interact. Windows, Linux, BOSS, and other operating systems are a few examples.

The computer's operating system (OS) controls all of the hardware and software. It carries out fundamental duties like handling input and output, managing files, memory, and processes, and managing peripheral devices like disc drives and printers.

Step 2 of 5

**Importance of OS**

The operating system is the most important piece of software that operates on a computer. It manages the computer's memory, processes, software, and hardware. Using this technique, you can communicate with the computer even if you don't comprehend its language.

Manage the computer's resources, such as the CPU, memory, disc drives, and printers. Create a user interface. Run and support application software. These are the three main functions of an operating system.

Step 3 of 5

**New tasks you want operating systems to do in the future.**

**1.** Future operating systems won't be limited to a single type of hardware. Instead, it sustains a whole ecosystem.

2. The primary role of the OS should be virus detection and protection.

3. The operating system performs practical actions like starting a light or coffee maker, playing music, or responding to simple inquiries.

4. OS should be more individually tailored and user-specific based on previous actions.

5. Any device the user chooses, as well as any screen or surface they view, would be able to access the cloud-based storage of all user and application data.

Step 4 of 5

**Describe any FIVE (5) environmental problems caused by computers.**

Our daily lives are fundamentally impacted by computers. The majority of us use mobile devices like laptops, tablets, and phones to stay informed and entertained throughout the day, even though desktop computers are becoming less frequent outside of the workplace. Although these gadgets greatly improve our lives, the power they use and the valuable materials needed to produce them put a heavy burden on the environment.

Step 5 of 5

**Environmental problems caused by computers.**

1. They have the potential to unleash poisons and heavy metals that could eventually end up in water supplies, rivers, and possibly the oceans. This includes polymers, which can be recycled but are nearly universally not biodegradable when used in electronics.

2. Production

Pollution is produced during computer manufacturing. A significant amount of fossil fuels and chemicals are needed for the production of computers. Computers still require 10 times their weight in chemicals and pollutants during manufacturing, despite their size continuing to shrink.

3. Landfill Waste

Millions of tonnes of garbage in abandoned computers are produced annually as a result of evolving technology and computer failures. Every year, an estimated 50 million tonnes of electronic garbage are thrown away. The majority of these discarded laptops are shipped to landfills in places like Africa, China, India, Vietnam, and the Philippines are located abroad.

4. Power Wastage

Energy waste is also a problem with computers. Waste generates unnecessary pollution that might be reduced yearly if businesses and households turned off their computers and monitors when not in use.

5. Electricity Stress

Around 1.3 billion people own personal computers globally as of the time of publication. Approximately 164 million individuals in the US own a computer. The electrical grid is greatly strained by the usage of computers for both personal and professional purposes.

**Final Answer**

Conclusion

1. Whatever OS end up dominating the market in the future, there will undoubtedly be a different selection of products than there are now. Users would need a few days to get used to the new OS, hardware makers would need a few weeks, and the developer community would need a few months.

2. As previously indicated, harmful materials found in electronic waste include lithium, barium, lead, cadmium, mercury, and polybrominated flame retardants. Humans exposed to these chemicals can suffer harm to their brain, heart, liver, kidney, and skeletal systems.