Explain why network operating systems were phased out when distributed operating systems gained popularity

Step 1:

A network operating system (NOS) is a type of computer operating system (OS) that is primarily designed to handle workstations, personal computers, and, in some cases, older terminals connected to a local area network (LAN).

A distributed operating system (DOS) is a sort of operating system that is essential. Many central processors are used in distributed systems to support various real-time applications and users. As a result, jobs for data processing are split across the processors.

It uses a single communication channel to connect several computers. Additionally, each of these systems is equipped with its own processor and memory. These CPUs can also communicate over high-speed buses or telephone lines.

Step 2:

The main difference between the two operating systems is that in Network OS, each system can have its own operating system, whereas in Distributed OS, each machine has a single shared operating system.

NOS was phased out due to its inability to control more operators in a network. It does not deliver a distributed service across the network's hosts. As a result, when Distributed Operating System (DO/S) became popular, Network Operating System (NOS) was phased out.