**ASSIGNMENT-1**



**Q1. Define an OS?**

**Ans.** The operating system (OS) is the most important program that runs on a computer. Computer operating systems perform basic tasks, such as recognizing input from the keyboard, sending output to the display screen, keeping track of files and directories on the disk, and controlling peripheral devices such as printers.

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**Q2. Name any five OS?**

**Ans.** Five Operating Systems are:

1. Windows XP
2. Windows Vista
3. Fedora Core7
4. Red Hat Linux
5. Mac OS
6. Ubuntu

**Q3. Describe the basic components of OS?**

**Ans.** Main components are-

1. **Kernel:** the kernel provides the most basic level of control over all of the computer's hardware devices. It manages memory access for programs in the RAM, it determines which programs get access to which hardware resources.
2. **Program execution:** The operating system provides an interface between an application program and the computer hardware, so that an application program can interact with the hardware
3. **Interrupts:** Interrupts are central to operating systems, provide an efficient way for the operating system to interact with and react to its environment.
4. **Memory management**
5. **Multitasking & Disk access and file systems**
6. **Networking & Security**
7. **Graphical user interface:** Most of the modern computer systems support graphical user interfaces (GUI). Graphical user interfaces evolve over time. For example, Windows has modified its user interface almost every time a new major version of Windows is released, and the Mac OS GUI changed dramatically with the introduction of Mac OS X in 1999.

**Q4. Brief overview of MS-DOS OS?**

**Ans.** MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) was the Microsoft-marketed version of the first widely-installed [operating system](http://searchcio-midmarket.techtarget.com/definition/operating-system) in personal computers. It was essentially the same operating system that Bill Gate's young company developed for IBM as Personal Computer - Disk Operating System. Most users of either DOS system simply referred to their system as [Disk Operating System](http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/DOS). Like PC-DOS, MS-DOS was (and still is) a non-graphical line-oriented command-driven operating system, with a relatively simple interface but not overly "friendly" user interface. Its prompt to enter a command looks like this:

The first Microsoft Windows operating system was really an application that ran on top of the MS-DOS operating system. Today, Windows operating systems continue to support DOS for special purposes by emulating the operating system.

**Q5. what are the different types of application?**

**Ans.** Different types of applications:

1. Console
2. Mobile
3. Web
4. Desktop

**Q6. What type of software is used for creating letters papers and other documents?**

**Ans.** Word Processor

**Q7.** **What is a pixel?**

**Ans.** A pixel is the smallest unit of a digital image or graphic that can be displayed and represented on a digital display device. Pixels are combined to form a complete image, video, text or any visible thing on a computer display. A pixel is also known as a picture element

**Q8. What are the advantages of using MS-Excel?**

**Ans.** Advantages of using MS-Excel:

1. allows users to quickly log, sort and analyze data
2. Excel uses to find trends or make projections.
3. users can manage payroll records, employee schedules or personal bookkeeping and paperwork virtually
4. Excel files can also be sent as attachments or shared within a group of users

**Q9. Which technology is used in compact disk?**

**Ans.**  The compact disc is an evolution of Laser Disc technology, where a focused laser beam is used that enables the high information density required for high-quality digital audio signals. Prototypes were developed by Philips and Sony independently in the late 1970s.

**Q10. What is the file extension of MS-word DOC?**

**Ans.** File extensions include:

**.docx** – Word document,

**.docm** – Word macro-enabled document

**.dotx** – Word template.

**Q11. What is primary memory?**

**Ans.** Primary memory is computer memory that a processor or computer accesses first or directly. It allows a processor to access running execution applications and services that are temporarily stored in a specific memory location. Primary memory is also known as primary storage or main memory.

**Q12. What is logical memory?**

**Ans.** Logical memory is the address space, assigned to a logical partition, that the operating system perceives as its main storage. For a logical partition that uses shared memory, a subset of the logical memory is backed up by physical main storage and the remaining logical memory is kept in auxiliary storage. You can configure minimum, maximum, desired, and assigned logical memory sizes for a shared memory partition.

**Q13. What is virtual memory?**

**Ans.** Virtual memory is a feature of an OS that allows a computer to compensate for shortages of physical memory by temporarily transferring [pages](http://searchsoa.techtarget.com/definition/page) of [data](http://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/data) from RAM to [disk storage](http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/hard-disk). Eventually, the OS will need to retrieve the data that was moved to temporarily to disk storage, but remember, the only reason the OS moved pages of data from RAM to disk storage to begin with was because it was running out of RAM. To solve the problem, the operating system will need to move *other* pages to hard disk so it has room to bring back the pages it needs right away from temporary disk storage.