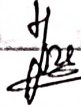Name = Neeraj Singh
Course = B.TECH with CS
Subject name = BCS OLT1 004
a Sec = 24,P2 batch
adm.no= 21SCSE1011 675
Date = 18/1/2022
Sign =

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① LAN = Local are Network (connected to limited area such as school)

WAN = Wide area network (spread across large geographical area)

② Operating system (OS) is a software which acts as an interface between the end user and computer hardware . every computer must have at least one OS to run other program, The OS help you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer language.

③

Bus Topology	Star topology
• all devices are connected to a central cable called bus	• all devices are connected its central hub
• There are terminators at each end of the bus that stops the signal and keep travel backward.	• node communicate across the network by passing data through the hub or switch.
• no central controller	• Easy to install and recon figure
• Control resides in each station	• Bo if one link fail other work
• Ease of installation	• Easy fault identification

(4)	Linux	Windows
(1)	linux is a open source operating system	• windows are the not the open source operating system
(2)	linux is free	• while it is costly
(3)	it's file name case-sensitive	• file name is not case sensitive
(4)	monolithic kernel is used	• micro-kernel is used
(5)	more efficient in comparision	• while windows are less efficient

(5) OSI stands for open source inter connection. It is a 7 layer architecture with each layer having specific function ally to perform. All these 7 layers work collaboratively to transmit the data from one person to another.

Layer (1) physical layer → lowest layer, responsible for actual physical connection b/w the devices.

Layer (2) Data link layer (DLL) → responsible for the node-to node delivery of the message. The main function of this layer is to make sure data transfer is error free.

Layer (3) Network Layer → work for the transmission of data from one host to other in diff. network.

Layer (4) Transport layer : → provide services to the application layer and take services from the network layer.

Layer (5) Session layer → responsible for the establishment of connection , maintenance of session.

Layer -6 presentation layer → also called Translation layer

Layer -7 application layer → top of the OSI reference model stack of layers provide data , which has to be transferred over the network.

reciver [application layer]

[presentation layer] } Software
layer

nder [Session layer]

[Transport layer] → Heart of OSI

Network
Data layer

[Data link layer] } Hardware
layers

} [Physical layer]
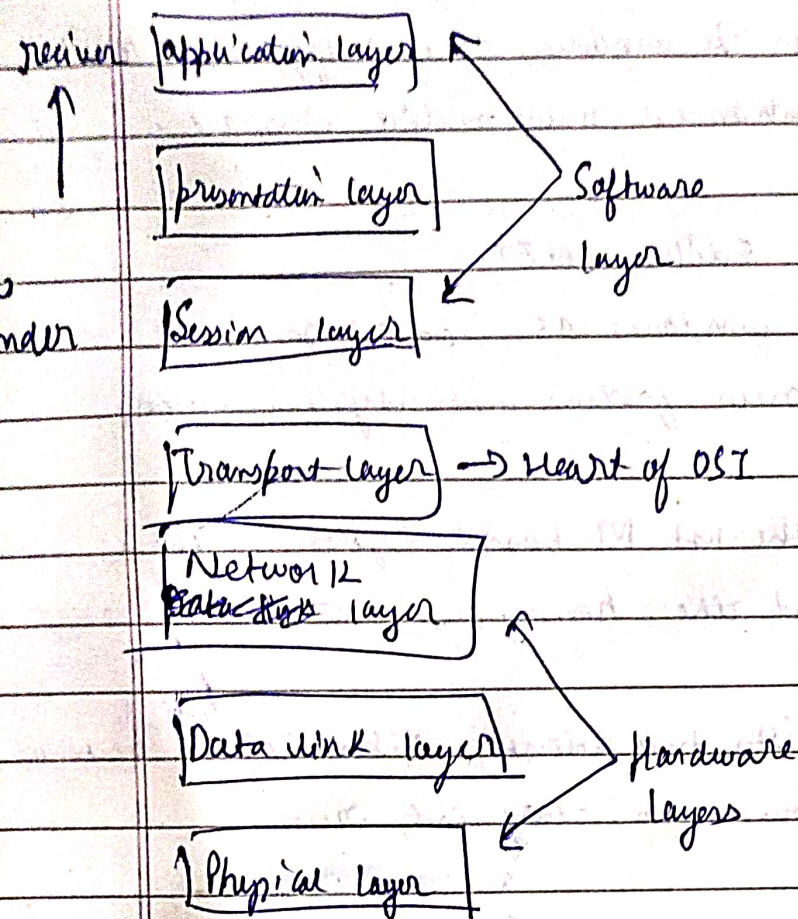
(6) Evolution of Windows

① 1985, windows 1.0 → aim was to provide freindly - user - interface.
Known as GUI , but user found the software unstable.

② 1987, window 2.0 and 2.11 → faster , more stable and had more
GUI

③ 1990 → windows 3.0 → windows 3.0 supported 16 colours and
included the casual games families to most windows user,

④ 1993 , window New technology (NT)
→ windows NT was 32-bit and had a hardware abstraction layer

⑤ 1995: windows 95 → provide great improved multimedia and
much more polished user interface

⑥ 1998: windows 98 → familier to windows 95, it offered a much tidier display and enhanced multimedia support.

⑦ 2000, windows Millennium Edition (ME)
→ was the last use of windows 95 code base, It's most notable new feature was system restore.

⑧ 2001: windows XP: → is the 1st NT-based system with a version aimed squarely at the home user.

⑨ 2006: windows Vista → Vista had unlessry visual affets but the OS was slow on to start and run.

⑩ 2009: windows XP → faster boot time, new user interface and addition of Internet Explorer and 64 bit support

⑪ 2012: windows 8 → better multicore processing, solid - state drive, touchscreen.

⑫ 2015: windows 10 → Skipped window 9, include start menu, on screen back button, simplified down screen input.