



# Introduzione a Windows

Lezione 1  
Storia di Windows

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## Sommario (2/2)

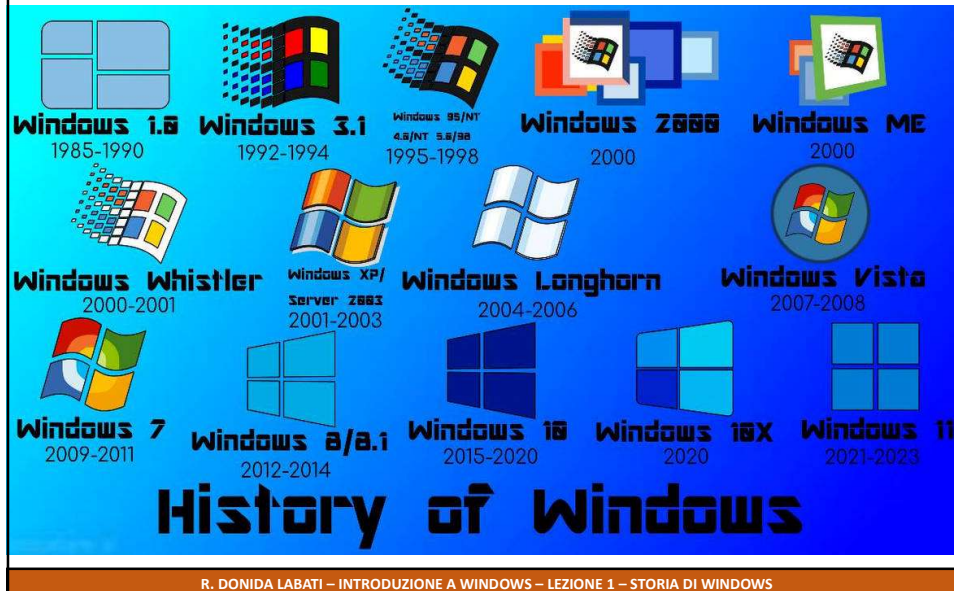
- 9. Windows 2000
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## Storia di Windows

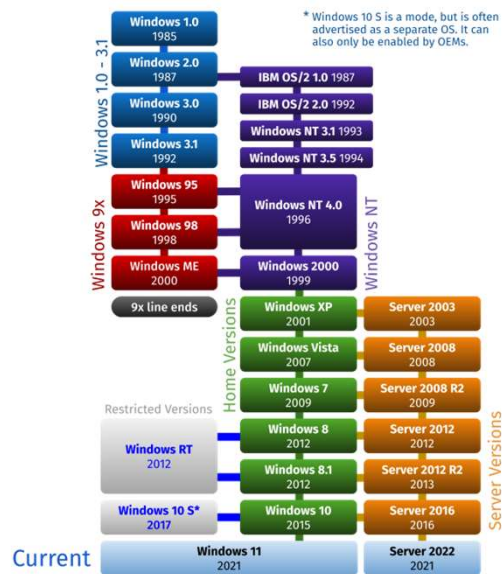


## Timeline – Personal Computer



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## Timeline



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## MS-DOS

- August 1981

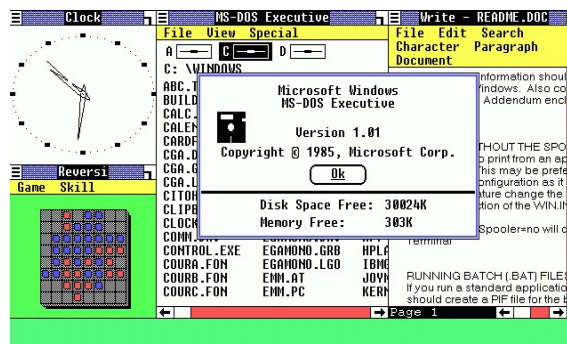
Microsoft bought an existing operating system from Seattle Computer Products (86-DOS), for \$75,000 in 1981.



## Windows 1.0

- November 1985
  - 16-bit multi-tasking shell on top of an existing MS-DOS installation
  - Limited multi-tasking

The development of Windows began after Bill Gates saw a demonstration of VisiCorp's Visi On.

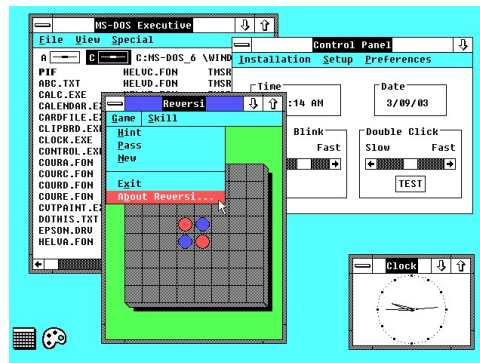


## Windows 2.0

- December 1987
  - Allows application windows to overlap
  - First version to integrate the control panel

On March 17, 1988, Apple filed a lawsuit against Microsoft and HP, accusing them of copying the Macintosh System.

Apple lost.



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## Windows 3.0

- May 1990
  - Better memory management

Developed based on work by David Weise and Murray Sargent in 1989.



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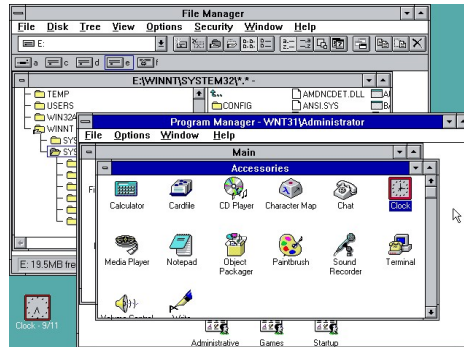
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## Windows NT

- July 1993
  - Portability to multiple processor architectures, as well as higher security and stability
  - Designed from scratch (“Unix killer”)

Bill Gates hired David Cutler from DEC to design Windows NT.

(WNT = VMS)



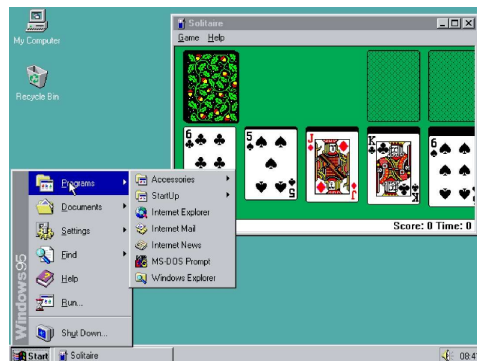
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## Windows 95

- August 1995
  - Introduced the taskbar, the 'Start' button
  - Multitasked 32-bit architecture

Windows 95 included support for 255-character mixed-case long filenames.



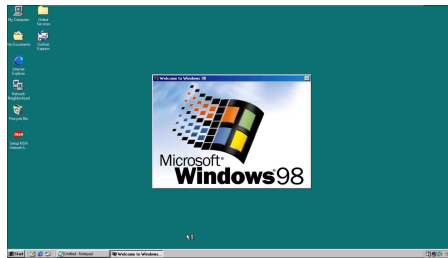
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## Windows 98

- June 1998
  - Improved power management, network management, and USB support
  - Added Standby and Hibernate modes

Introduced the Windows Driver Model (WDM) to manage device drivers.



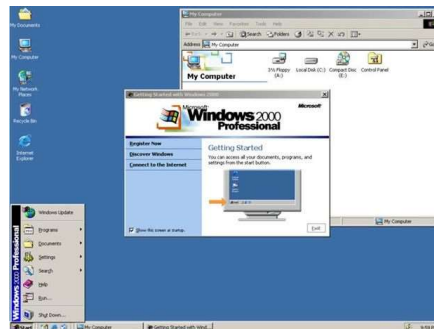
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## Windows 2000

- February 2000
  - NTFS (New Technology File System) 3.0
  - Microsoft Management Console (MMC)
  - Encrypting File System (EFS)
  - Active Directory

A number of new assistive technologies to support for people with disabilities were introduced.



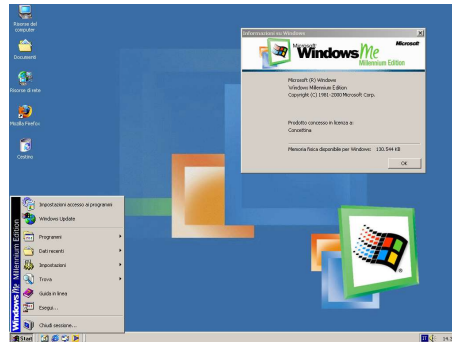
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## Windows ME

- September 2000
  - Introduced a System Restore feature
  - Improved digital media and networking tools
  - Restricted access to real mode MS-DOS

Criticized for speed and stability issues, a PC World article dubbed Windows ME the "Mistake Edition" (Very short shelf-life)



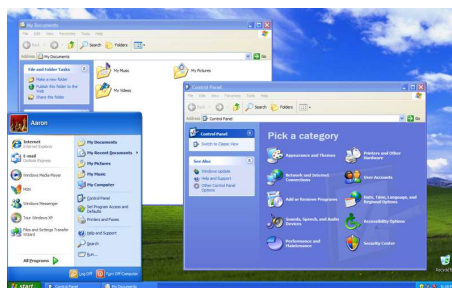
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## Windows XP

- October 2001
  - Improved taskbar and 'Start' menu, better networking features
  - Newly improved user interface

The first version of Windows to use product activation in an effort to reduce software piracy.



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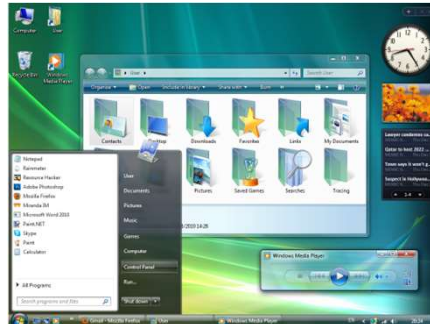
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## Windows Vista

- January 2007
  - Introduced Windows Search, Windows Aero, Windows Sidebar, Shadow Copy
  - Integrated Speech Recognition

### Criticisms of Vista

- high system requirements
- more restrictive licensing
- new digital rights management
- lack of compatibility with some pre-Vista hardware and software



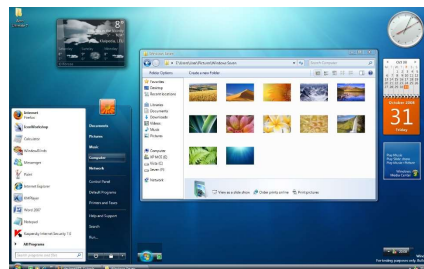
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## Windows 7

- October 2009
  - Support for virtual hard disks
  - Better multi-core processors performance, and kernel
  - Improved touch and handwriting recognition

Intended to address criticisms faced by Windows Vista, such as performance improvements



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## Windows 8

- October 2012
  - Heavier integration with online services from Microsoft and others (Skydrive, Xbox)
  - Faster startup through UEFI integration

User interface focused on tablets users, including a touch-optimized shell using the "Metro" design language, and a new 'Start' screen (No 'Start button')



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## Windows 10

- July 2015
  - Return of 'Start' button, a virtual desktop System
  - Integration with Windows Phone
  - Device dependent interface

Might incorporate Microsoft's intelligent personal assistant Cortana



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## Windows 11

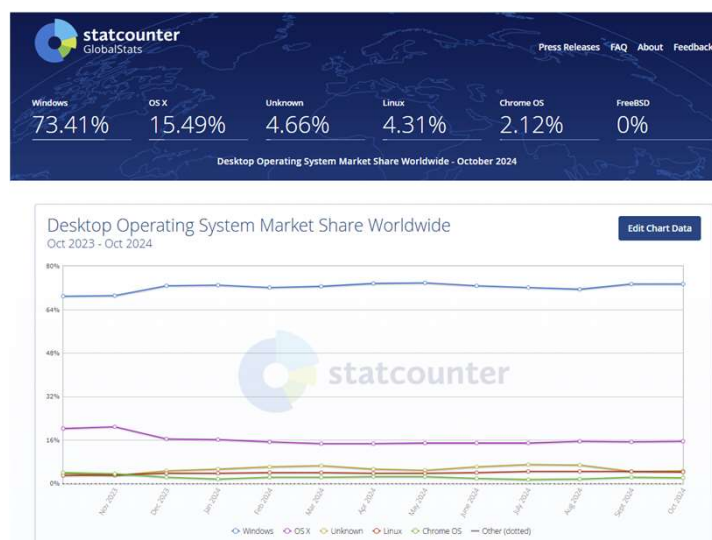
- October 2021
  - New design and central start menu
  - Back widgets
  - Integration with One Drive
  - Windows Copilot



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## Diffusion of operating systems in 2024



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## Credits

- Damian Gordon
  - <https://www.slideshare.net/DamianGordon1/a-history-of-microsoft-windows>