OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS XP

INTRODUCTION

Windows XP is the Microsoft ’s newest version of window operating system and first made available in 2001 . This new version give total make – over of the existing window versions , making features easier to use and providing new version of programs such as windows movie maker and internet explorer etc . Windows XP uses window 2000 code base as its foundation to provide a more stable environment .

The key features of windows XP are as under :

* The internet ‘ s on – line environment is more closely associated with the windows desktop .
* Windows XP provides extensive support for multimedia and digital imaging .
* The start menu is more operational and hides little – used programs until you’re ready to access them . the items you need are always at your fingertips . you can make menu changes on - the – fly without messy dialog boxes .
* Advanced system tools , such as the automatic update of windows system files when they become damaged and a rollback feature that enables you to return to a more stable point in time , help protect your computer files and monitor your hardware .
* Improved hardware support features enable you to attach new devices such as Fire Wire cameras , into your computer without having to set hardware switches or determine appropriate interrupt settings .
* Windows XP continues the tradition of online support and provides firewall protection from unauthorized access into your computer .
* Windows XP does most of the setup work for you want to network another computer to yours .
* You can monitor newgroups and make postings from Outlook Express’ s common interface .
* Your desktop now becomes an online access tool that lets you access internet Web pages as easily as you access your own PC’s files .

The windows XP is a major improvement over the previous versions of windows because of its secure , stable structure as well as its ease of integration into the networking , multimedia , and internet online technology .

OPRATING SYSTEM ;

**Definition** ; An operating system is a group of programs that helps computer’s hardware ( i.e. all computers ) to functions together smoothly .

ome parts of an operating system operate automatically , other parts provides utilities to the user for carrying out system maintenance task . the operating system must be loaded in the primary storage .

“ This process of loading is called booting the system “ . After the operating system is loaded , one part of it , called the superior program , remain in the primary storage all he time . This program is called a resident program . Other parts of the operating system are kept on the disk and loaded into primary storage at the times of requirement . These programs are called transient programs .

NOTE : When user is working with an application program , the system software continues to manage many of the hardware computers .

System software is an intermediary between the hardware and application software ,

Comment : There are so many different types of operating system , but three features are common in all :

* Manage resources .
* Control input/output processes .
* Evaluate the user to communicate with the operating system .