which are most important differences between CP/M 2.2 and 3.0 ??

CP/M, or Control Program for Microcomputers, was a highly popular operating system for early personal computers in the late 1970s and early 1980s. It was developed by Digital Research and was one of the first operating systems to be widely used on different hardware platforms. CP/M 2.2 and CP/M 3.0 were two of the most popular versions of the operating system.

Below are some of the most important differences between CP/M 2.2 and CP/M 3.0:

1. **Memory Management**: CP/M 3.0, also known as CP/M Plus, had improved memory management compared to CP/M 2.2. CP/M 3.0 could support bank-switched memory, allowing the operating system to use more memory than the 64KB limit imposed by the 8-bit processor architecture. This was especially useful for machines with more than 64KB of RAM.

2. **Device Drivers**: CP/M 3.0 had a modular design with separate, dynamically loadable device drivers. This meant that the operating system could support a wider range of hardware without requiring a full recompile of the operating system.

3. **Improved BDOS**: The Basic Disk Operating System (BDOS) was also improved in CP/M 3.0. It added new features and improved existing ones. For instance, CP/M 3.0 included password protection, user number support, and improved file handling capabilities.

4. **RSX (Resident System Extensions)**: CP/M 3.0 introduced RSX, which were modules that could be loaded into memory and provide additional capabilities to the operating system.
5. **Improved Resident Utilities**: CP/M 3.0 came with improved versions of resident utilities such as DIR, RENAME, TYPE, etc.
6. **Relocatable Code**: CP/M 3.0 supported dynamic loading and execution of relocatable code. This meant that you could run larger programs on CP/M 3.0 compared to CP/M 2.2.
7. **Support for Networks**: CP/M 3.0 had built-in support for networking via the NET command.
8. **Power Management**: CP/M 3.0 offered improved power management features compared to CP/M 2.2.

In general, CP/M 3.0 offered a number of improvements over CP/M 2.2, including improved hardware support, better memory management, and additional features. However, by the time CP/M 3.0 was released, the IBM PC and MS-DOS were starting to dominate the personal computer market, which limited the impact of these improvements.