

Subject: Computer Studies

Topic: Windows Operating System and Disk Operating System (DOS)

Class: JSS2



Introduction

Operating System (OS) is a system software that manages hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.



Windows Operating System (WOS)

Definition:

Windows Operating System is a graphical user interface (GUI) operating system developed by Microsoft.

Examples: Windows 7, windows 8, 8.1, Windows 10, Windows 11.



Evolution of Windows OS



Features:

1. User-friendly interface with icons and menus.
2. Multitasking capability.
3. Support for multimedia and modern applications.



Disk Operating System (DOS)

Definition

Disk Operating System (DOS) is a command-line interface (CLI) operating system used to manage files, disks, and programs.

Functions of DOS:

1. File management (create, open, delete files).
2. Disk management (format, check disk status).
3. Running applications and software.

Types of Commands in DOS:

1. **Internal Commands:** These are built into the command processor (e.g., `DIR`, `COPY`, `DEL`).
2. **External Commands:** These are separate files executed as programs (e.g., `FORMAT`, `DISKCOPY`).

Differences between Windows Operating System and Disk Operating System

Feature	Windows Operating System (WOS)	Disk Operating System (DOS)
User Interface	Graphical with icons and menus	Command-line text-based
Ease of Use	User-friendly	Requires memorization of commands
Multitasking	Supports multitasking	Limited multitasking capability
Examples	Windows 7, Windows 10	MS-DOS

Conclusion

Operating systems manage computer hardware and software.

Windows is a GUI-based operating system, while DOS is a CLI-based system.

DOS commands are divided into internal and external types.