5-3 Milestone Four

• How the chosen operating system approaches process management

A kernel is the main core of the Windows XP software that provides security and controls the access to the machine’s hardware. It also handles the running processes as well as schedules processes and executes them in a multitasking environment. The management is different from OS to OS. Since the kernel manages a list of each running process but uses the same algorithm to schedule process and thread execution. Processes do move through specific stages as they become managed in a computer system.

• How the chosen operating system approaches memory management

In present day operating systems applications are constantly accessing or referencing memory utilizing a virtual memory address. These are automatically translated to the RAM addresses by the hardware. Only essential items pass the kernel. Virtual memory continues to be utilized in any event or circumstance if the running procedure does not surpass the amount of RAM. Windows XP uses Virtual Memory to allow programs to run even when there are only parts of the program in the main memory.

• How the chosen operating system approaches file management

Windows XP manages files very effectively. The most common tool used by most is known as the MY COMPUTER. An icon that represents all the drives in your system including C://, D://, E:, and other various locations. The supported file formats NTFS and FAT32. NTFS is a preferred file system for all computers running Windows. Currently, Windows XP uses NTFS 5.

• How the chosen operating system approaches system resource management

It uses resources like a CPU, Memory, Disk and Network Utilization. A CPU schedules processes based on a first come first serve bases. Network resources are scheduled using the bandwidth availability.