1)

1. Memory management:

   It keeps track of primary memory, memory addresses that already used and not.
   It grants the access to certain processes when it comes to multiprogramming.

2. Processor management:

   OS decides the order of the processes that should have the priority access to the processer.
   It decides how much processing time each process has.
   Keeps track of the status of the processor.

3. Device management:

   Keeps track of the devices connected to the system.
   Decides which process gets to access which device and for how long.
   Deallocate devices when they are not needed.

4. File management:

   Keeps track of where information is stored and status of files.
   Manages user access settings.

5. Security:

   Prevents unauthorized access to certain programs and data.
   Uses password protection in order to protect user data.

6. Control over system performance:

   Manages system health and optimize performance.
   Keeps track of information that is needed to troubleshoot problems.

7. Job accounting:

   Keeps track of time and resources used by various users and tasks.

8. Error detecting aids

   Monitors the system to detect errors and prevents the system from malfunctioning.

2)

Simple Batch System	**Time Sharing System**
Focuses on processing jobs with similar needs.	Focuses on minimizing the response time.
No direct interaction between user and the computer.	Users can directly interact with the computer system.
Single resource deals with one system.	Many resources share one system
Uni-tasking system.	Multi-tasking system.