Task3(session7)

What is BIOS? Why do we use it?

BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System. It is a firmware program that is stored on a chip on the motherboard of a computer. The BIOS is responsible for initializing the computer's hardware and loading the operating system when the computer is turned on.

The BIOS performs a number of important tasks, including:

Power-on self-test (POST): The POST checks the computer's hardware to make sure that it is functioning properly. If the POST detects a problem, it will display an error message on the screen or emit a series of beeps.

Loading the operating system: Once the POST has completed successfully, the BIOS loads the operating system from the hard drive or other storage device.

Providing low-level access to the hardware: The BIOS provides the operating system with low-level access to the computer's hardware, such as the keyboard, mouse, and display.

We use BIOS because it is essential for the computer to start up and function properly. The BIOS initializes the computer's hardware and loads the operating system, which are both necessary for the computer to work.

In recent years, a newer technology called Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) has begun to replace BIOS in many computers. UEFI is more powerful and flexible than BIOS, and it offers a number of advantages, such as support for larger hard drives and faster boot times. However, BIOS is still widely used in older computers and in some specialized applications.