

TUGAS BAHASA INGGRIS

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HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WINDOWS

History of Windows Operating System

Maybe most of us only know how to use it without knowing the ins and outs of this software made by Bill Gates. Thanks to Windows, Bill Gates, the creator became the richest person in the world with a wealth of 1000 Trillion Rupiah. But it's all worth the hard work he put in when he created Microsoft. Bill Gates only sleeps a few hours a week no more than 10 hours. And until now Windows has experienced development from one version to another with increasingly improved quality.

In the history of its development, the Windows operating system has undergone gradual refinement several times, and is continuously being developed and perfected. Here are some stages of the development of the Windows operating system to what we know today.

Windows operating system development

Microsoft Windows is an Operating System developed by Microsoft Corporation that uses a graphical user interface known as GUI (Graphical User Interface).

MS-DOS MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) is a text-based Operating System and Command-Line interpreter. The first version of Windows, Windows Graphic Environment 1.0 is software that works on a 16-Bit architecture and is not an Operating System and runs on MS-DOS, so to run it requires MS-DOS. The MS-DOS 6.22 logo MS-DOS itself was actually created by the computer maker Seattle Computer Products and then recruited by Microsoft who subsequently purchased the license. MSDOS was first released in 1981, and over time, Microsoft also launched newer versions of MS-DOS. No less than eight times Microsoft launched a new version of MS-DOS from 1981 until Microsoft stopped supporting MS-DOS in 2000.

Microsoft Windows (Windows 1.x – Windows 3.x) Microsoft Windows 1.0 is the first version of the operating system in the world of Graphical User Interface (GUI)-based operating systems created by Microsoft Corporation. This version was originally released on November 10, 1985, but never came out to the public market before November 1985, due to the many bottlenecks that occurred during development. Microsoft Windows 2.0 is the second version of Microsoft Corporation's graphical user interface (GUI) based operating system, which was released on December 9, 1987. This system was launched to make up for the lack of variety of applications in Windows 1.0. Windows 3.0 has the ability to support SVGA or XGA graphics cards and icons. Microsoft provides an SDK (Software Development Kit) so that software developers can develop applications to run on Windows 3.0. This system introduces a Virtual Device Driver (VxD) which is useful for minimizing the dependence of each driver on a particular hardware device. This system evolved into Windows 3.1 which introduced Multimedia and True Type Font features. This system

makes it easier for End-User because of the Drag and Drop feature. Windows version 3.0 was developed into Windows 3.11 which supports NetWorking applications.

Windows 95 – windows ME Windows 95 was introduced on 14 August 199. This operating system has a more attractive and attractive GUI, uses the "Start" menu design, an innovative menu to access program groups (replacement for Program Manager) supports long file names. Windows 95 also supports Plug and Play to detect hardware installation and configuration automatically, has several facilities such as: Integrated browser and Windows Explorer to browse Windows. In addition, Windows 95 also has features for power management (APM) and the introduction of Client-Server. Windows 98 – Windows SE

Windows SE was released by Microsoft on June 25, 1998. Windows 98 already supports VGA-based AGP, and supports file storage media such as USB, the introduction of NAT for sharing Internet connections and the replacement of the Virtual Device Driver with the Windows Driver Model. There are also some additional features in the form of Microsoft Office applications and Internet Explorer version 5. Windows 98 also has the capabilities to play games and run Multimedia applications.

Windows 98SE added support for Internet Explorer 5, NAT for sharing Internet connections, Digital Versatile Disk (DVD), Windows Driver Mode (WDM) which replaced the Virtual Device Drive (VxD) model and Windows NetMeeting 3. This system adheres to a hybrid principle with 16 kernel support -bi/32-bi, and in the Windows 9 family.

Windows ME was launched on September 14, 200. In this operating system there are no special features other than the transition of graphics support from 16-Bit to 32-Bit and this system is widely used by personal users.

Windows NT 3.xx – 4.xx

Windows NT instead of Windows ME supports x86 (80×86), Intel IA64 and AMD64 (x64) architectures and 32-Bit graphics. Windows NT was built from the development of IBM OS/2 and is widely used in computer networks. Windows NT also introduced the NTFS File System which is better than FAT and FAT-32.

Windows NT 3.1 was released for Intel x86 computers, DEC Alpha, and several platforms that support ARC (Advanced RISC Computing MIPS. While Windows 3.51 was released to support IBM PowerP computers, especially for PReP systems such as IBM Power Series desktops or laptops and Motorola PowerStack series. Although combining two technologies from the two companies, Windows NT 3.51 could not run on a Power Macintosh. Intergraph Corporation then ported its own Intergraph Clipper architecture and

ported Windows NT 3.51 to run on the SPAR architecture (owned by Sun Microsystems). , these two products are not sold to the public as retail products. Windows NT 4.0 was launched to support many platforms, but microsoft only made service packs and updates for two variants (x86 and DEC Alph). In addition to these two variants service packs and updates were made by third parties (Motorola, Intergraph, etc.).Windows NT 4.0 is a release version of Windows NT that supports DEC Alpha, MIPS, and PowerPC. Microsoft also made Windows 2000 for DEC Alpha until August 199. Because Compaq discontinued Windows NT support for the architecture, Microsoft stopped development of the AlphaNT project.

Windows 2000

Windows 2000 (or Windows NT 5.0 build 2159) is a version of the Windows operating system which is a development version of Windows N version 4.0 released by Microsoft on February 17, 2000 in the United States. Windows 2000 has many additional features including: 1) the new Active Director, 2) Image Preview, 3) Plug and Play and the Windows Driver Model is better in performance than before, 4) the new Explore browser, namely Internet Explorer 5.0. 5) Support for Microsoft Direct and Open GL (Windows NT 4.0 only supports OpenG acceleration), 6) Windows Media Playe 6.4 integrated (can be installed on Windows NT 4.0, 7) Integrated Service Terminal, 8) More advanced Plug And Pla , so that installing certain hardware can run directly without having to go through a restart process, 9) Using drivers for Windows-based hardware Driver Mode or also known as WDM, 10) Better power management support, namely ACP (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) which can save money power.

Windows XP.

Windows XP offers many changes, features and performance, based on graphics used on personal computers, business desktops, laptops, and media centers. Windows XP was first released on October 25, 200, 400 million installation copies were used on January 200. Windows XP is available in various editions, including: Windows XP Home Edition is targeted at personal users.

Windows XP Professional offers additional features such as support for Windows Server domains and two physical processors, and is targeted at the power user, business and enterprise client markets.

Windows XP Media Center Edition has additional multimedia features that offer the ability to record and watch T shows, view DV files, and listen to music.

Windows XP Tablet PC Edition is specially designed for the Tablet PC platform, which is a personal computer that uses a stylus.

Windows XP Professional 64-bit Edition for IA-6 architecture processors (Itaniu) Windows XP Professional x64 Edition for x86-6 architecture processors.

Windows XP Starter Edition is sold in some developing countries.

Windows XP Embedded, a reduced version of Windows XP Professional here and there for certain markets.

Windows Server 2003

There are many features offered in Windows Server 2003. Features of Windows Server 2003 standard edition include the .Net platform, Domain Controller Server features, PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) Server, Domain Name System (DNS), Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) , Windows Internet Name Service (WINS), Microsoft IIS, Windows Terminal Service, Supports network load sharing Standard features of a server: file service, print service, or application server that can be installed (such as Microsoft Exchange Server, SQL Server, or other applications) . Windows Server 2003, codenamed Whistler Server, began work in late 2000. Windows Server 2003 consists of several different editions or products, which are as follows:

Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Windows

Server 2003 Datacenter

Windows Server 2003 Web Edition.

Windows Small Business Server 2003 (Windows SBS)

Windows Storage Server 2003

Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition.

Windows Vista

Windows Vista was released November 8, 2000 for business users, and January 30, 2000 for personal users. Windows Vista prioritizes the interface or the graphical appearance of the interface compared to performance. Its features include AERO, Sidebar, the level of security is better than Windows XP. Windows Vista uses Firewall with Advanced Security, Windows Defender, Parental Control, User Account Control (UAC), BitLocker Drive Encryption, ASLR. Windows Vista uses IPv6, the latest version of DirectX, and a 64-Bit architecture. Windows Vista has several versions: namely:

Windows Vista Starter.

Windows Vista Home Basic

Windows Vista Home Premium

Windows Vista Business.

Windows Vista Enterprise.

Windows Vista Ultimate

Windows 7

Windows 7 is a combination of Windows XP and Windows Vista, Windows 7 has a better performance than Windows Vista. Windows 7 was released to computer manufacturers on July 22, 2009 and released to the public on October 22, 2009. Windows 7 focuses more on basic Windows development, with the aim of being more compatible with applications and computer hardware compatible with Windows Vista.

Windows 7 is more focused on multi-touch support on the screen, redesign of the taskbar (Superbar), the use of a private network system called HomeGroup and performance improvements. Some of the standard applications that were included in earlier versions of Microsoft Windows, such as Windows Calendar, Windows Mail, Windows Movie Maker, and Windows Photo Gallery, are no longer included in Windows 7. Windows 7 cannot be used with more installed memory than it can handle. This number is different in each version of Windows 7, and also affects the architecture used (whether 32bit or 64-bit).

Windows 7 has the same 6 versions as Windows Vista. It's just that there is a difference in name, if Windows Vista has a Business version, then Windows 7 version is called Professional. These versions include:

Windows 7 Ultimate

Windows 7 Professiona

Windows 7 Enterprise windows

7 Home Premium

Windows 7 Home Stale Windows

7 Start

Windows 8

Windows 8 is the name of the latest version of Microsoft Window, a series of Microsoft officially releasing Windows 8 on October 26, 2012. Trial versions of Windows 8 are Consumer Preview and Release Preview. On June 26, 2013, Microsoft released a Trial version of Windows 8.1 (formerly known as Windows Blue), This operating system is produced by Microsoft for use on personal computers, including home and business computers, laptops, netboos, P tablets, serve, and Medi center PC. This operating system uses an AR microprocessor in addition to the traditional x8 microprocessors made by Inte and AM. The user interface was changed to allow use on touch screen devices other than a mouse and keyboard, so Windows 8 was designed for touch tablet devices. Windows 8 has several editions or versions, including the following:

Windows 8, equivalent to Windows 7 Starter, Home Basic, Home Premium.

Windows 8 Pro, equivalent to Windows 7 Professional.

Windows 8 Enterprise, equivalent to Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate.

Windows 8 RT, a version of Windows exclusively for ARM-processed devices.

Windows 8.

Windows 10

Windows 10 is an operating system developed by Microsoft for personal computers that is part of the Windows NT family, a lot of information related to Windows itself I only provide info from various sources that I summarize here. Windows 10 was introduced on September 30, 2014, and was released on July 29, 2015 and in November 2015, Threshold 2 of Windows 10 (v10.0.1586) was officially released to the public for the first time.

First introduced in April 2014 at a Build conference, which aims to overcome the shortcomings of the operating system interface from the previous Windows, namely Windows 8 which is made with additional mechanisms that are intended not only for computers or touch screen devices (touchscreens) but also support for computers, desktops and laptops that do not have touchscreen technology, namely with the addition of a menu as seen in previous windows, namely Windows 7 so that it has the ability to run Windows applications on Windows windows on a desktop and unlike Windows 8 which has a screen full of application icons on Windows. Microsoft also unveiled the "universal Windows app" concept, allowing Windows Runtime apps to be ported to Windows Phone 8.1 and Xbox One while sharing the same codebase, and allowing user and license data for an app to be shared between multiple platforms.

With this development it was reported that Microsoft was developing a project codenamed "Threshold", which led to speculation of the work being claimed to be Windows 9, Windows X, Windows One. which refers to the latest products from Microsoft Xbox One and OneDrive as well as to Blue which produces Win 8.1.

Threshold is also a collection of updates for several Microsoft products.

Microsoft's new CEO Satya Nadella also delivered and explained that streamlining the next version of Windows from three operating systems into one single converged operating system for screens of all sizes", bringing together Windows, Windows Phone, and Windows Embedded around a common architecture and application ecosystem. However, Nadella stated that these internal changes will have no effect on how the operating system is marketed and

sold. The threshold that was leaked in July 2014 was in the form of a display screen, stating that the start menu was presented beforehand and windowed applications, along with the system new desktop, notification center, and, new flat system icons inspired by the Metro design language (Metro is an internal code name for the design language by Microsoft, this design was originally used on Windows Phone, later this design was also used on other Microsoft products, among others Microsoft Encarta 95, MSN 2.0, Windows Live, Windows Media Center, Zune, Windows Phone, Xbox 360, and most recently Windows 8. Most of the Font models used in this design are Microsoft's Segoe family of fonts. Microsoft has distributed a memo to its employees about changing METRO UI to Windows 8 UI). (replacing the system icon that was first introduced in Windows Vista). In September 2014, Microsoft Indonesia President Andreas Diantoro stated that Threshold would be available free of charge to all Windows 8 users.

TSUNAMI INTRODUCTION

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves that can travel at speeds of up to 900 km per hour, mainly caused by earthquakes that occur on the seabed. The speed of a tsunami wave depends on the depth of the sea. In the sea with a depth of 7000 m, for example, the speed can reach 942.9 km/hour. This speed is almost the same as the speed of a jet plane. However, the wave height in the middle of the sea is not more than 60 cm. As a result, ships sailing on it rarely feel a tsunami.

In contrast to ordinary ocean waves, tsunamis have a wavelength between their two crests of more than 100 km on the high seas and the time difference between wave crests ranges from 10 minutes to 1 hour. When they reach shallow shores, bays, or river mouths, these waves decrease in speed, but increase in height by tens of meters and are destructive. **The cause of the tsunami**

Tsunamis are mainly caused by earthquakes on the seabed. Tsunamis triggered by landslides on the seabed, volcanic eruptions on the seafloor, or by meteor showers are rare.

Tsunami due to earthquake

Not all earthquakes result in the formation of a tsunami. The conditions for the occurrence of a tsunami due to an earthquake are:

1. The epicenter of the earthquake occurred on the seabed
2. The depth of the epicenter is less than 60 km

On December 26, 2004, an earthquake with a magnitude of 9 on the Richter Scale at a depth of 30 km on the seabed southwest of Aceh generated a tsunami wave with an initial speed of about 700 km/hour. These waves spread in all directions from the center of the tsunami and swept across Aceh and North Sumatra at speeds between 15 - 40 km per hour and wave heights of 2 to 48 meters. The death toll reached more than 250,000 people. Within 3 hours after the earthquake, countries in the Indian Ocean region were also hit by the tsunami.

Tsunami consequence volcanic eruption

In 1883, the eruption of Mount Krakatoa in Indonesia caused a powerful tsunami. When the waves swept the coast of Lampung and Banten, about 5000 ships were destroyed and sunk many small islands.

Earthquake mitigation efforts

- Build vital/strategic buildings or other buildings that invite the concentration of many people in earthquake-prone areas using earthquake-resistant construction.
- Do not build settlements and people's activities above, on or under cliffs
- Not constructing a building on embankment land that does not meet the density level in accordance with the carrying capacity of the soil for the construction of the building above it
- Mapping of microzonation in earthquake-prone areas
- It is necessary to have RUTR and RTRW which are outlined in regional regulations that are insightful and consider disaster aspects so that the principle of sustainable building can be achieved.
- Build community and local government awareness through anticipatory training if an earthquake occurs at any time.
- Prepare flow and place for disaster evacuation

- Organizing early education through formal and non-formal education channels about earthquakes and their hazards in earthquake-prone areas
- Build grooves and shelters and hills to avoid tsunami waves

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) came from the Quraysh tribe, to be precise, the descendants of Hashim. His father was Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib, the grandson of Hashim. His mother was Aminah bint Wahb who came from the descendants of Bani Zuhrah, one of the tribes of Quraysh. After marriage, Abdullah traveled to Sham. When he returned from the trip, he died in Medina and was buried in that city as well. In the biography of the Prophet Muhammad it is known that after a few months from the death of his father passed. The ultimate prophet of the prophets was born in the month of Rabi'ul Awal, 570 AD in Mecca according to Caussin de Perceval in his book entitled *Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes*. And with his birth, the world became bright.

In accordance with the custom of the Meccan nobility, his mother handed over the small Muhammad to Halimah Sa'diyah of the Bani Sa'd tribe for breastfeeding. He lived in Halimah's house for four years. After that, the mother took it back. With the aim of visiting his father's relatives in Medina, his mother took him to Medina. On the way back to Mecca, his mother died and was buried in Abwa, an area located between Mecca and Medina. After his mother died, in turn, his grandfather and uncle, Abdul Muttalib and Abu Talib took care of him. From many sources compiled regarding the biography of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, at the age of twenty-five years, he married Khadijah who at that time was already forty years old.

Khadijah was a rich woman who was respected and respected among the Quraish tribe at that time. He lived with him for twenty-five years until he died at the age of sixty-five. Appointed as a Prophet at the Age of 40 History records that at the age of forty, he was sent as a prophet by Allah. He revealed to him the Qur'an which all mankind and the jinn could not match. He named him as the ultimate prophet and praised him for his moral nobility. In the biography of the Prophet Muhammad it is known that he lived in this world for sixtythree years. According to popular opinion, he died on Monday in the month of Shafar 11 Hijri in Medina.

It is known by everyone that the Messenger of Allah claimed to be a prophet in Mecca in 611 AD, a time when shirk, idolatry and fire had ruled the whole world. Until the end of his life, he always invited mankind to embrace Islam, and was very many of them followed his invitation. The meaning of the assumption above is that a person who claims to be a prophet must have commendable morals and all ethics, in terms of soul perfection, he must be the most important, high and perfect person, and free from all the characteristics that improperly.