ASSIGNMENT-I

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1) Apply the special constraints and requirements in Mobile OS vs conventional OS.

(i) Memory Management:

Mobile operating system must manage memory much more aggressively than conventional OS due to the limited RAM available in mobile device, Mobile OS continuously optimize memory usage by killing background process and compressing memory pow consumption is also critical in consider conventional OS here access to wipe memory resources and use techniques.

(ii) Process management scheduling:

In mobile os process management is focused on minimizing power consumption that use real-time schedulers to maintain a responsive user experience and often employ CPU throttling to extend battery

like conventional OS. Have prioritize high performance and multitasking with scheduler designed for speed and efficiency rather than power saving.

(iii) Device management:

Device management in mobile OS is complex due to the need to handle a wide range of integrated sensors such as GPS, accelerate ex.

(iv) Security:

security is a top priority in mobile OS which use method such as secure boot app sandboxing strict permit system and biometric authentication like fingerprint and face recognition

(v) Other function:

Mobile OS are designed to be high energy efficient provide seamless communicate (calls, SMS, data) and optimize user interface

for touchscreen they are tightly integrated with app stores for easy application management.

2.) Justify the mobile operating system functions and features in Android OS, iPhone iOS and windows OS

i) Ease of use:-

Android offers high level of customization and flexibility making it a favourite among users to personalize their devices however, the features can sometimes make Android seem complicated for beginners. iPhone iOS is renowned for its simplicity and intuitive design, making it extremely easy for anyone to use.

ii) Good App store:-

Android google play store has a massive selection of applications and is open to developers worldwide result in a vast app ecosystem.

iii) Good battery life :

Android's battery life can vary widely between different manufacturer and models. Recent Android versions have introduced features like Doze mode and adaptive battery optimization improving performance. iOS devices however are known for excellent battery life achieved via tight hardware, software integration and strict background activity control.

iv) Data usage and organization :

Android provides strong data management feature including device saver modes, detailed data usage trackers. excels in data organization with its file app and seamless cloud integration, although its restricts user control to maintain system security.