Assignment – 1

- **Microsoft** is the name of the company which owns **DOS**.
- MS-DOS stands for Microsoft Disk Operating System.
- It is a single user operating system used normally in PC's.

1. History of DOS

❖ **Timeline…**

- In **1979** a small company called Seattle Computer Products wrote its own OS names as ODOS. IBM purchased ODOS and then took the help of Microsoft to develop a new product. This product was announced with IBM-PC in 1981with name as MS-DOS version 1.0.

- In **1983** MS-DOS version 2.0 appeared with many advances in design. It was made for PC announced by IBM. It introduced fixed disk formatting, backup utilities and filter commands for redirection of input/output operations.

- MS-DOS has enhanced version MS-DOS 7.0 in market which has GUI(Graphical user interface) facility.

- In **1991** Tie up between IBM and Microsoft ended and Microsoft started new series which name is Windows operating system.

❖ **Versions of DOS with their features**

DOS 1.10 (1981) : Renamed version of QDOS(Quick and Dirty operating system) which was purchased by Microsoft from Seattle Computer Products.

DOS 1.25 (1982) : Supported use of double sided Disks.

DOS 2.0 (1983) : Supported IBM's 10 Mb hardisk some other additional features.

DOS 3.0 (1984) : Support for high density floppy disk (5.25")

DOS 3.3 (1987) : Support for high density 3.5" floppy disk. Allowed partition on hard disk.

DOS 5.0 (1991) : Much upgraded version, included text editor and improved BASIC interpreter etc.

DOS 6.0 (1993) : Added a disk compression utility, antivirus program and disk defragmenter.

DOS 7.0 (1995) : This version is part of MS Windows 95. Supports long file names but remove a large number of utilities.

DOS 7.1 (1997) : Support for FAT 32 hard disks and is part of later version of MS windows 95.

2. Features of DOS

- It is a single user system.
- It controls program.
- It is machine independence.
- It manages input and output system.
- It manages (computer) memory.
- It provides command processing facilities.
- It operates with Assembler.
- It is a 16-bit operating system.
- The mouse cannot be used to operate it. Input in it is through basic system commands.
- The maximum space available is 2 GB.
- It is a free OS.
- It uses a text-based interface and requires text and codes to operate.
- It is a single-user, single-tasking and single-processing operating system.
- It is a Character-Based interface system.
- It helps make file management, e.g., creating, editing, deleting files, etc.

3. Resource Management in DOS

- The first types of MS-DOS kept every file in a individual directory. This was time-consuming and cumbrous peculiarly when users added more and more files. To recover one file, the file Manager explore from the beginning of the list until more over the file was found on the terminal of the list was reached. If the user couldn't retrieve how the file was named the opportunities are it would ne'er be seenonce more.

- Microsoft implemented a hierarchal directory construction in Version 2.O and inverted tree directory construction to work out this job. The ground this is inverted the root is at the top and the foliages are on the underside.

- File director allocates infinite to files by sectors from two to eight and are grouped into bunchs. When a file demand more infinite, DOS allocated more bunchs to it. Besides spliting up the disc infinite, FORMAT creates three particular countries on the disc the boot record the root directory and the file allotment tabular array (FAT).

- The boot record is the initial sector of every logical disc, whether it 's whole physical unit such as a floppy disc or difficult disc or merely a practical disc such as a RAM disc. The boot record get downing with version 2.0 contains the disc boot plan and a tabular array of the disc features.

- The root directory is where the system begins its communicating with the user when it 's booted up.

- The root directory contains a list of the systems primary subdirectories and files, including any system generated constellation file and any user-generated booting instructions that may be included in an **AUTOEXEC.** BAT file. On the bid line the directory listing was generated by the bid DIR.

- MS-DOS supports hidden files-files that are feasible but non displayed in response to DIR bids. Some of MS-DOS 's system files are concealed files and is used to run the operating system but they are non shown on the directory listings. COMMAND.COM is the lone system file that isn't concealed and so it 's ever displayed on public directories.