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COMPUTER SUPPORT WEEK 6

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1.

In an OS installation scenario for an office PC, the process begins with preparation and planning. The IT technician first ensures that the hardware meets the operating system's requirements and that important data is backed up to prevent loss. Next, the installation media, such as a USB drive or DVD, is prepared and inserted into the computer. The PC is then booted from this media, and the technician follows step-by-step prompts to select language, region, and installation type. During installation, the OS formats the hard drive, copies necessary files, and configures system settings. After the initial setup, drivers for hardware components, such as printers, network adapters, and monitors, are installed to ensure full functionality. Finally, office-specific software, security updates, and user accounts are configured. This scenario emphasizes careful planning, adherence to instructions, and verification of system readiness, ensuring the office PC is fully operational and secure for daily tasks, minimizing downtime and technical issues.

2.

Operating system (OS) types are fundamental to computer functionality, as they manage hardware, software, and user interactions. The most common OS types include Windows**,** macOS**,** Linux**, and** mobile OSs **such as Android and iOS.** Windows **is widely used in offices and personal computers due to its user-friendly interface and broad software compatibility.** macOS**, exclusive to Apple devices, is known for stability, security, and seamless integration with other Apple products.** Linux **is open-source, offering flexibility, customization, and strong performance, making it popular in servers, development environments, and advanced computing.** Mobile OSs **like Android and iOS control smartphones and tablets, managing applications, security, and connectivity. Each OS type provides essential services such as memory management, file handling, device communication, and multitasking. By coordinating hardware and software, operating systems enable users to perform tasks efficiently and reliably. Understanding OS types helps organizations and individuals select the appropriate system for specific needs, balancing usability, cost, and performance.**

3.

While installing Ubuntu in VirtualBox, I began by creating a new virtual machine and allocating resources such as memory and disk space to ensure smooth operation. I then attached the Ubuntu ISO file as the virtual optical drive and started the VM, which booted into the installation interface. Following the prompts, I selected the installation language, time zone, keyboard layout, and partitioning options. The installer formatted the virtual disk, copied files, and configured system settings automatically. After the installation completed, I removed the ISO and rebooted the VM to load Ubuntu for the first time. I then installed VirtualBox Guest Additions to enable better graphics support, shared folders, and seamless mouse integration. Reflecting on the process, I realized that using VirtualBox allowed me to safely experiment with a new OS without affecting my main system. This practice improved my understanding of Linux environments, installation procedures, and virtualization concepts, while highlighting the importance of resource allocation and system compatibility for smooth operation.

4.

To create an OS installation flowchart in Draw.io, I began by mapping the process from start to finish. At the top, I placed the Preparation **step, which includes backing up data, checking hardware requirements, and obtaining the installation media. From there, an arrow led to** Boot from Installation Media**, followed by** Select Language, Region, and Keyboard Layout**. The next step,** Partition and Format Disk**, was linked to** Copy System Files and Configure Settings**, showing the core installation process. After this, the flowchart branched to** Install Drivers and Updates **and then** Install Applications**, illustrating post-installation tasks. Finally, the process ended with** System Ready for Use**, marking completion.**