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**Microsoft introduced an operating environment named Windows on November 20, 1985 as an add-on to MS-DOS in response to the growing interest in graphical user interfaces (GUIs). Microsoft Windows came to dominate the world's personal computer market, overtaking Mac OS, which had been introduced in 1984.**

1. **Explore the history of windows on the basis of Operating system till Windows 11.**

Microsoft Windows was indeed an improved operating system that, in the 1980s, you couldn't imagine a computer without it. Microsoft's operating system (OS) was designed to be divided into two parts from the start. MS-DOS was the first, while Windows NT was the second. Windows grew from a novel operating system to become the world's most popular operating system. So, let's go over the entire history of the Windows Operating System. Here's a rundown of Windows' history:

1. **WINDOWS 1.O**

Microsoft's creator, Bill Gates, built Windows 1.0, the first version of the Windows operating system, in 1985. This is a real attempt by Microsoft to create a 16-bit graphical user interface. Windows 1.0 provided basic functionality such as gadgets. It was occurring atop MS-DOS, which relied on command-line input. (Calculator, calendar, MS Paint, and primitive word processor) Furthermore, it has depended heavily on the mouse as a computer input device.

1. **WINDOWS 2.O**

Despite the fact that it was not considerably better than the previous version, Windows 2.0 was introduced in 1987. The ability to overlap windows on top of one other, as well as the option to decrease or maximize windows rather than "iconizing" or "zooming," was the most striking feature of Windows 2.It used to support the Video Graphics Array (VGA) display technology, which had a 640 480 pixel resolution and a color resolution of 6. Windows 2.0 supported the 286 processor, however in order to collaborate with Microsoft, Microsoft published an interim version of Windows 2.0 known as Windows / 386 2.03, which supported the new 386 CPU.

1. **WINDOWS 3.0**

Windows 2.0 was released in 1987, despite the fact that it was not significantly better than the prior version. The ability to overlap windows atop one other, as well as the choice to reduce or maximize windows instead of "iconizing" or "zooming," was the most noticeable feature of Windows 2. It used to support the Video Graphics Array (VGA) display technology, which offers a resolution of 640 480 pixels and a color resolution of 6. Windows 2.0 supported the 286 processor, but Microsoft released an interim version of Windows 2.0 called Windows / 386 2.03 that supported the new 386 CPU in order to connect to Microsoft.

1. **WINDOWS 3.1**

Microsoft releases Windows 3.1 in 1992, which includes all essential bug fixes as well as improved font capability, including TrueType fonts, establishing Windows as a viable publishing platform for the first time. It required 1MB of RAM to run and was the first computer to support MS-DOS applications for mouse use. Windows 3.1 was the first version of Windows to be issued on a CD-ROM, which meant that once installed on a hard drive, it took up just 10 to 15MB of space. Multimedia capabilities, such as the ability to connect external musical instruments and MIDI devices, are also included. Windows 3.1 has the ability to dismiss the apps that they have also pushed by hitting Ctrl + Alt + Del, which would end all blocked applications.

1. **WINDOWS 95**

Windows 95 was a significant upgrade to the Windows operating system. It debuted in 1995, with the first starting button and start menu, as well as the taskbar and a heavy emphasis on multitasking. A 32-bit version of Windows 95 was launched. It was created to increase interoperability by adding the "plug and play" method of attaching a peripheral. The operating system may then search for suitable drivers and aid them in getting them to operate. Win95 was the first Microsoft Windows operating system to support long filenames. There was no need to initially install DOS, and prior versions were the same.

1. **WINDOWS 4.0**

Windows 4.0 was released in 1996, just a few months after Windows 3.0, and featured only minor improvements. It was not recognized as a major Windows upgrade. With Windows NT 4.0, the user interface of the Windows operating system was restored to the fully 32-bit, business-oriented NT operating system. It was initially available in Workstation and Server versions, with Server, Enterprise Edition, and Terminal Server versions following in 1997 and 1998, respectively. Windows 4.0 saw a number of architectural changes. The Graphics Device Interface, or GDI, in particular, was relocated into kernel mode, resulting in a major performance increase over NT 3.5x, albeit this also required the update of graphics and printer drivers. Furthermore, the Direct X multimedia API was introduced for the first time in NT 4.0.

1. **MICROSOFT WINDOWS ME**

Microsoft Windows ME was introduced in 2000, and it was the last operating system to include the MS-DOS kernel. It also allowed for the use of digital media such as digital cameras and download Image Acquisition. Windows Media Player 7, Internet Explorer 5.5, and Windows Movie Maker were also released during this generation. Any corrupted system files in Windows ME can be restored using the System Restore tool. The second major feature was the system file protection mechanism, which used to prevent vital OS files from being converted.

1. **WINDOWS 2000**

Windows 2000 was fully based on Microsoft's business-oriented operating system, and it also served as the basis for Windows XP. Many devices could be connected into it, and it was frequently compatible with a wide range of operating systems. This package also included a derangement and a device manager. Microsoft's automated updating was critical in Windows 2000, and it was the first Windows to support hibernation.

1. **WINDOWS XP**

Windows XP, which was introduced in 2001, was the most popular Microsoft operating system. It is also regarded as the most user-friendly operating system. Windows XP provides a wealth of convenience and usefulness to laptop and desktop users. Windows XP had its last update in April 2014, after which Microsoft discontinued delivering upgrades for the operating system. With the inclusion of the iconic green start button, blue taskbar, and vista wallpaper, as well as additional shadow and visual effects, the start menu and taskbar have been given a new appearance. It includes an LCD screen with easy-to-read text, as well as CD burning, auto-play CDs, and other media capabilities. There was a huge problem with Windows XP since it included a built-in firewall that was ineffective.

1. **WINDOWS VISTA**

Microsoft introduced Windows Vista in 2006, which had a strong security system. It includes Bit Locker Drive Encryption for data protection, as well as enhancements to the media player, home entertainment, photography, video editing, and display design. This version was only available for three years since it had various problems and was difficult to operate. The arrival of Microsoft's Direct X 10 technology boosted PC gamer tremendously. Windows Media Player 11 and Internet Explorer 7, as well as Windows Defender, which incorporates an anti-spyware tool, make their debuts. Vista included speech recognition, Windows DVD Maker, and Photo Gallery, making it the first Windows to be available on DVD.

1. **MICROSOFT WINDOWS 7**

Microsoft released Windows 7, a better, more efficient, and user-friendly operating system, in October 2009. It quickly became the operating system of choice for the majority of individuals and enterprises, who were relieved to be able to upgrade from Windows XP because Windows Vista did not boost its popularity. Snap, Peek, and Shake are just a handful of the new features available. Users using Windows Touch may explore, flip photographs, and browse files and directories with their fingertips. Using your PC, you may stream music, movies, and photographs to your stereo or television. Handwriting recognition and automatic window resizing are also included in Windows.

1. **WINDOWS 8**

It was released in October 2012 and quickly became a popular Microsoft version, with substantial improvements to the Start button and Start menu. More than this touch-friendly Start screen can be displayed. Windows previous versions supported Windows 3.0 devices quicker than Windows 8. The Windows Store's full-screen version, which provides universal Windows applications, is now accessible. Program icons and live tiles are now visible in the new tiled interface.

1. **WINDOWS 8.1**

In October 2013, Microsoft launched Windows 8.1 as a free point release to Windows 8, signifying the company's switch to annual software upgrades and the first stage in the company's U-turn on its new visual design. In Windows 8.1, the Start button was reinstated, which brought up the Start screen from the desktop view. Customers could also boot directly into Windows 8.1's desktop, which was better suited to users who utilized a desktop computer with a mouse and keyboard rather than the touch-focused Start screen.

1. **WINDOWS 10**

Microsoft introduced Windows 10 on September 30, 2014. It is the most recent version of Windows, and Microsoft has included all of the features that were not included in the previous version. In addition, several new features are added on a regular basis, ensuring that users have access to the most up-to-date information. Windows 10 now has a more balanced look thanks to the addition of the Start Menu. It is also a popular option for traditional desktop computer users. It has a number of distinguishing characteristics, such as the ability to convert between keyboard, mouse, and tablet modes. It helps to connect all Windows platforms across numerous devices, including Windows Phone and tablets, as well as universal applications that can be downloaded from the Windows Store and work on all Windows devices.

1. **WINDOWS 11**

Windows 11 OS is the most recent version of the Windows operating system, and it is the most complete and updated operating system in Microsoft's history. The latest version of the Windows operating system is Windows 11 OS, which is the most comprehensive and modernized operating system in Microsoft's history. Its initial release date is October 5 2021. Window 11 OS is a thorough re imagining of the Windows concept, designed to address the shortcomings of previous Windows OS versions. It's been created with the unfavorable feedback from Windows 11 users in mind. Windows 11 is a customization operating system that supports a wide range of devices, including smartphones, tablets, and personal computers, as well as the ability to create and move between several desktops. Other windows require, you to install the software system locally on your computer, but Windows 11 OS allows you to store all of the main components in the cloud, allowing both the components and the cloud to receive frequent upgrades.

1. **List out three takeaway from each version of windows.**

The three takeaway from windows 1 to windows 11 are enlisted below:

Windows 1:

* It debuted as a front end for Microsoft's command-line DOS, or Disk Operating System.
* It included desktop utilities such as the MS-DOS Executive file manager, a calendar, a card file, notepad, a terminal, a calculator, and a clock.
* Ram Drive, for handling memory cards designed to exceed the PC's 640KB memory limit, Clipboard, and Print Spooler were among the applications featured.

Early Versions (Window 1.0 &amp; 2.0)

 Use own executable file format and providing their own device drivers like

graphics, printer, mouse, keyboard, sound.

 Allow users to execute multiple graphical applications at the same time.

 Allows to run applications larger than available memory: Code segments and data

segments.

Window 9x (Window 95 &amp; 98)

 Visual interface enhancements.

 Expanded multimedia functionally.

 Additional system utilities such as system file protection and system restore.

Window NT (Window NT 4.0)

 Performance Improvement and support for the PowerPC architecture.

 Versions for desktop workstations and servers.

Window XP

 Included additional security and networking features.

 Include an updated start menu and task - oriented

 Included streamlined multimedia and networking features.

Window Vista

 Redesigned shell and user interface.

 Focus on security features.

 First to use DVD-ROM for installation.

Window 7

 Multi touch support

 Redesigned window shell with an update taskbar

 Home networking system called Home Group.

Window (8 &amp; 8.1)

 Included increased integration with cloud services and other online platforms.

  New variant known as Windows RT for use on devices that utilize the ARM

architecture.

 Includes features such as new live tile sizes, deeper OneDrive integration, and many

other revisions.

Window 10

 Ability to run Windows Store apps within windows on the desktop rather than in full-

screen mode.

 Changes on PC include the return of the Start Menu.

 Solved shortcomings of Windows 8 and various enhancements.

Window 11

 You may rearrange the app icons on the Start menu in Windows 11 by dragging and

dropping any icon to a new spot.

 In Windows 11, Microsoft will use Azure for cloud storage, allowing it to integrate

components of the OS into online documents or file storage.

 In Windows 11, Microsoft will improve security features such as fingerprint

recognition.

1. **Explore the new challenges of migration to Windows 11 operating system.**

Despite being the newest desktop operating system on the market, Windows 11 is not without flaws. All new operating systems will have some teething problems, and users may encounter the occasional glitch during the first few weeks of operation.

**Windows 11 is very slow**

According to Microsoft, Windows 11 will not work on CPU's older than Intel's 8th Generation and AMD's 2nd Generation. As a result, Windows 11 will be incompatible with a big number of PCs and laptops. Despite the fact that there are several methods for installing Windows 11 on older CPU's, doing so is not recommended because the performance and user experience will most certainly be lower than Windows 10. Hence, it is not compatible to many devices as well as slow in compatible devices.

**Lack of Customization**

Some of the functions deleted in Windows 11 include the ability to move the Taskbar across the screen, as it is now locked to the bottom of the screen. Furthermore, it is not feasible to pin files to the Taskbar because dragging a file down displays only a "no" indicator. Other features that have been eliminated include the option to pin a folder to the Start Menu, the full-context right-click menu on the Taskbar, and separate battery power settings on the Taskbar.

**Can’t find printer**

Printer installation one of the identified challenges is failing to connect to a printer on a shared network. Drivers for such printers are normally downloaded automatically, but there is a known issue that stops drivers from downloading properly. If you work in a business, your IT department should be able to install the required drivers for you. For everyone else, go to the help part of the printer manufacturer's website and seek for a download option for your device's drivers.

**Memory Issue**

According to reports, when users quit File Explorer in Windows 11, it remains in RAM, potentially causing memory problems and slowing down the operating system over time. Despite the fact that Microsoft has not formally acknowledged the problem, there is a solution. Restart File Explorer (you'll find Windows Explorer listed as a process in Task Manager, and if you click on it, there's a 'Restart' option in the bottom-right corner), or reset your computer.

1. **Explain the Opportunity and Threat regarding the windows operating system with other in market.**