**Q1. Distinctive Features of Windows Versions from MS-DOS to Windows 10:**

**- MS-DOS (1981):**

- MS-DOS, an early Microsoft operating system, operated entirely through text commands in a console window.

- It was a purely command-line interface, without graphical elements.

- MS-DOS was primarily used for running text-based applications and handling files.

**- Windows 1.0 (1985):**

- Windows 1.0 marked Microsoft's transition to a graphical user interface (GUI).

- It introduced windows that could overlap, icons, and mouse-based interactions.

- However, it had limited multitasking capabilities, meaning only one application could run at a time.

**- Windows 3.1 (1992):**

- Windows 3.1 improved the GUI experience and added multimedia support.

- It introduced the Program Manager and File Manager to organize files and applications.

- Compatibility with a wider range of software applications was enhanced.

**- Windows 95 (1995):**

- Windows 95 brought the Start menu and Taskbar, making navigation more intuitive.

- It supported Plug and Play hardware for easier device setup.

- The operating system had a 32-bit architecture and supported preemptive multitasking, allowing multiple applications to run simultaneously.

**- Windows XP (2001):**

- Windows XP was known for its stability, user-friendly interface, and broad application compatibility.

- It provided a more modern and visually appealing experience.

- It was widely adopted for its reliability in both home and business environments.

**- Windows 7 (2009):**

- Windows 7 improved taskbar and window management, making it easier to manage open applications.

- It focused on enhanced performance and improved compatibility.

- The introduction of Libraries helped users organize their files more efficiently.

**- Windows 10 (2015):**

- Windows 10 featured Continuum, allowing seamless transitions between tablet and desktop modes.

- Virtual desktops were integrated to improve multitasking.

- Frequent updates and enhanced security features kept the operating system modern and secure.

**Q2. Explanation of Multitasking and an Example in Windows:**

- Multitasking is the ability of an operating system to execute multiple tasks or processes concurrently. It allows a computer to efficiently switch between different tasks, creating the illusion of parallel execution.

**- Example in Windows:**

- In Windows, you can run several applications simultaneously, and the operating system allocates CPU time and resources to each application as needed.

- For instance, you can have a web browser open to surf the internet while simultaneously using a word processor to write a document.

- Additionally, you can play music or videos using media player applications, all running concurrently.

- Windows dynamically manages these tasks, ensuring that your computer functions smoothly and effectively despite the concurrent execution of multiple applications.