

2. Which among the following is not a function of an operating system?
- a. recognize input from keyboard
 - b. shows output on monitor
 - c. loads keyboard
 - d. track of files

1.3 Evolution of Operating System

Initially, the computer utilises batch operating systems where batches of jobs are run without taking a break. These programs are punched into cards where the processing was performed by copied into tape. After finishing the first job, the computer would soon start with the next job on the tape.

Professional operators when interacted with computer found that users drop such jobs and finally returned to hold the result soon after running of particular job. It was quiet difficult for users as expensive computer were made to involve in such type of processing of jobs.

During late 1960s, invent of timesharing operating systems led to replacement of batch systems. Users when involved directly by way of printing terminal found that Western Electric Teletype shown was ok.

With this time sharing OS, many users shared the computer and then spent only a fraction of second on every job before moving to the next job. It is found that a fast computer will work for many user's jobs at the same time thereby making the illusion that they were full attentive while receiving such jobs.

Printing terminals found that the programs were set of characters or command line user interfaces (CLI) where user had to type responses in order to typed commands which led to scrolled down the instructions on paper.

During mid-1970, the personal computers allows pockets and Altair 8800 were initially used for commercial purposes for an individuals. In the start of 1975, the Altair was sold to hobbyists in kit form. It was without the operating system because it has only toggle switches and light emitting diodes which serves as input and output.

After sometimes, people started connected terminals and floppy disk drives to Altairs. During the year 1976, Digital Research introduced CP/M operating

system for such Computer. CP/M and later on DOS had CLIs which were similar to timeshared operating systems where computer was only for a particular user.

With the success of Apple Macintosh in 1984, the particular system pushed the state of hardware art which were restricted to small with black and white display. As hardware continued to develop, many colour Macs were under developed position and soon Microsoft introduced Windows as its GUI operating system.

It was found that the Macintosh operating system was based on decades of research on graphically-oriented personal computer operating systems and applications. Computer applications today require a single machine to perform many operations and the applications may compete for the resources of the machine. This demands a high degree of coordination which can be handled by system software known as an operating system

The internal part of the OS is often called the kernel which comprises of:

- File Manager
- Device Drivers
- Memory Manager
- Scheduler
- Dispatcher

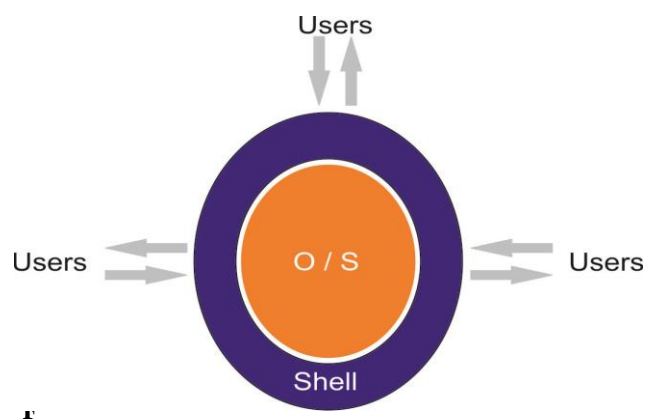


Fig 1.3 Interfaces of OS

Check your progress 2

1. The commercial computer Altairs was developed in the year:
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1985
 - d. 1955