

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. Software
2. Secondary Memory.
3. Output Units.
4. Multiprogramming operating system.
5. Windows shell.

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. What are the generations of computers?
2. Write a note on files?
3. What is system software?
4. Explain the functions of operating system.

Q. 5. Case study (15)

OS stands for Disk Operating System. It coordinates the hard disk drive, floppy disk drive, CD ROM drive, monitor, keyboard, mouse and other devices. When we install DOS on our computer, the following program files are copied to the hard drive: 1. MSDOS.SYS: It contains the heart of DOS known as the “kernel”. 2. IO.SYS : It is a system initialization program that gets DOS running when we turn on our computer. 3. COMMAND.COM: This is a command processor that helps us carry out common task such as copying and moving files, deleting files and creating directories. In addition to above program files, DOS also contains a BIOS (Basic Input Output System) which provides access to the system hardware. It is also responsible for allowing us to control our computer’s settings and for booting up the machine. DOS also consists of a program area which is an editor that provides space for the user to write programs or instructions. It is an interface between the user and applications. Another important part of the DOS anatomy is the bootstrap routine which is used to start the booting process. Let us learn how the booting process takes place. Booting Process, whenever the computer is switched on, the operating system gets loaded into the main memory of the computer. This process is called as the “booting process”. The first step the system performs after the computer is switched on is called as Power On Self Test (POST). This test is performed to check if the devices in the system are working properly or not.

Question :

- 1) What is OS?
 - 2) Explain booting process.
 - 3) What is BIOS?
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