

OPERATING SYSTEMS AND THEIR TYPES.

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Abstract: We provide the most relevant information about operating systems, their types, principles of operation and operating systems. The article tried to provide information about each type of operating system.

Keywords: operating system, Windows, program, menu, mouse, IOS, DDE, Clipboard, OLE, Mbyte, MS DOS, version, monitor, printer, CD Player, Character Map, Calculator, Briefcase, Paint, etc. ..

The operating system (OS) establishes communication between the computer and the user, the computer performs the main device resources and the work of additional devices.

The operating system is a program that is loaded when the computer is started, and this program serves as a means for the user to communicate with the personal computer, and allows to control the work of all its devices. With the help of the operating system, it uses the fast memory, reads data from disks or writes information to diskettes, runs applications, and performs various similar tasks. It also does the following:

- formatting diskettes in different ways;
- let's organize the location table of files on diskettes, organize their placement, for example, copying processes. During the operation of the copying program, several dozen special situations may be encountered, for example, an error in reading or writing information (failure of some tracks containing the necessary information on the diskette), disk drives not being ready for work, (the disk itself is not in place), there is no space on the disk for the file being copied, etc. It is necessary to carry out work to get out of these situations and inform the user about it.

Thus, the main task of the operating system is to free the user from those boring and very complicated tasks that he does not need to perform and know at all, and to create convenience in communicating with the computer.

There are many computer models in the world, and none of them work without an operating system.

The operating system is a program that communicates with the user when the computer is turned on, controls the computer, monitors the space on the RAM and magnetic disks, ensures the execution of the necessary programs and commands.

The OS moves the programs to the operating memory, fulfills the requirements of these programs and ensures their work. After the program completes its task, it

cleans the RAM from it, that is, it creates a large space in the RAM for the user to work.

Based on these commands, the user will be able to name the disk, copy files, get a sequence of directories on the screen, work directly with optional programs, printer, display.

Usually, IBM PC computers are installed with Microsoft Corporation's MS DOS or its variants (PC DOS, Novell DOS, Compact DOS, etc.).

MS DOS, UNIX, OS/2, Windows 95 98, 2000, NT OCs are also widely used on IBM PC computers.

SYSTEM 7.1 is used as the latest OS for Apple Macintosh computers.

First of all, we will study MS DOS OC.

If DOS is ready to communicate with the user, then the following invitation will appear on the computer screen:

C:\>_ (or A>) is the command line of the OS

To enter a command into the computer, it is necessary to first type it from the keyboard device and then press the "Enter" key.

To execute a DOS command, you must first enter the name of this command and then the name of the extension.

To stop the execution of a command or program, press the "Ctrl" and "Break" keys at the same time, if it does not help, press Ctrl+Alt+Del to restart DOS. In some cases, it will not be possible to start the computer even with the help of the last mentioned command, then the "Reset" button located on the front of the computer is pressed. As a rule, the OS is written on the hard disk by the company providing it.

At the beginning of the system boot, the devices in the permanent memory of the computer are checked. If there is an error, an error code is given. If the error is not complicated, press the "F1" key. Otherwise, it is necessary to show the computer to special technical experts.

After the OS loader program is read, this program copies the OS modules IO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS to the computer's memory and transfers control to them. Sungra CONFIG.SYS is a system configuration file that reads the specified drivers and sets the OS parameters. After that, the command processor COMMAND.COM is read, control is given to it, and AUTOEXEC.BAT is executed. This file shows the commands and programs executed when the computer is turned on. (For example, a program that works with Russian letters).

With this, the boot process of the computer ends and MS DOS prompts to issue a command.

Windows 9.x operating systems, their capabilities and operating conditions. The WINDOWS environment is a user-friendly program with many options. It significantly expands the capabilities of MS DOS OC.

As a result of working in the Windows environment, the user will have many conveniences. In this case, copying, moving, renaming, deleting, etc. of files and directories are performed quickly and clearly. At the same time, it is possible to work with several directories at the same time.

This program has the ability to solve several problems at the same time, work with an optional printer and display, and MS DOS programs.

It is important to have a single interface, that is, standard rules for working with different versions of Windows and software applications.

Currently, WINDOWS has attracted the attention of millions of users.

Microsoft is constantly working on improving WINDOWS. At the same time, the creation of various software applications increases the capabilities of WINDOWS. These are MICROSOFT WORD, PAGE MAKER, COREL DRAW, etc.

Although WINDOWS was created in 1983, it was first sold in November 1985.

But WINDOWS has become widespread since 1990, that is, from version 3.0.

Windows OS kernel consists of 3 parts-

Kernel - the lowest part of the OS, that is, the heart of the kernel. Here you can manage memory allocation, process management, file management and more.

User - elements controlled by the user, here are keyboard, mouse, timer, ports, description of interface elements (menu, window, etc.)

GDI (Graphics Device Interface) - graphics device interface - working with graphic procedures, displaying fonts, working with graphic devices

WINDOWS operating conditions.

WINDOWS has two different operating modes:

standard;

Expanded to 386.

The selection of the mode depends on the type of device.

WINDOWS works in the protected mode of the processor by default. A 386 requires an 80486 processor and 8 Mbytes of RAM to run in extended mode.

To work in standard mode, the mode symbol "/s" is set, for extended mode "/3". If no mode icon is displayed, extended mode is assumed.

Conditions for installing WINDOWS on a personal computer.

MS DOS version at least 5.0

A hard disk with 56 Mb of free space (WINDOWS itself occupies 6-10 Mbytes) and a diskette reader.

Monitor (VGA, preferably SVGA)

Printer

Mouse

8 MB RAM is enough for WINDOWS.

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