

- (i) An operating system is a program that acts as an interface b/w the software and the computer hardware.
- (ii) It is a specialised software that controls and monitors the execution of all other programs that reside in computer, including application programmes and other system softwares.
- ~~(iii)~~ For ex: DOS, UNIX, LINUX, windows, MacOS, Android, Tizen.

Functions of Operating System:

- (i) Memory Management.
- (ii) Process Management.
- (iii) Devices Management.
- (iv) file management.

(i) Memory Management:- Allocating memory for running programmes and deal memory location when they are terminating.

(ii) Process Management :- Processing the jobs, deciding of job schedule techniques and how long are job, process, revising the processor when jobs ~~are~~ were terminated.

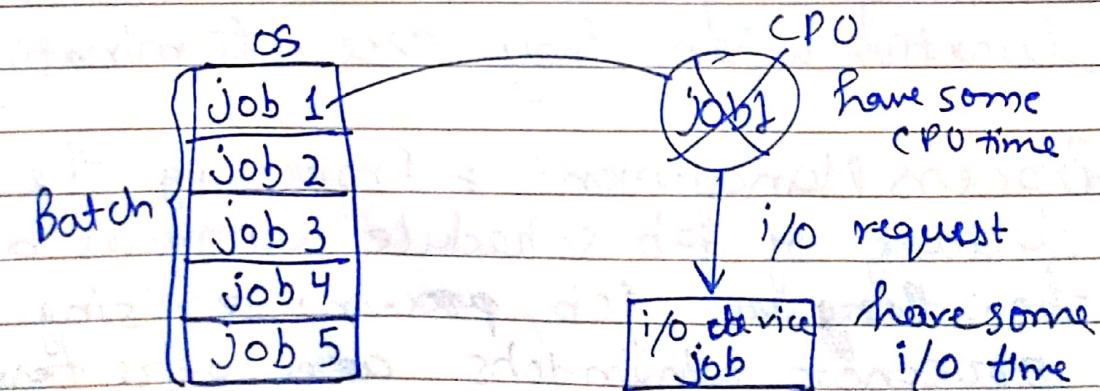
(iii) Device Management: Allocating the input and output device to the running processes and deallocating them when the processes are terminating.

(iv) File Management: Managing the files system in terms of where the files are stored, their status and memory locations.

Types of Operating System:-

(i) Batch Operating system:-

- (a) Various jobs are loaded into memory in the form of Batch.
- (b) Initially the control is on job 1, when job 1 is under execution and if it is going to perform input output operation the CPU remains idle.
- (c) No other job can perform input/output operation on CPU until job 1 is completely terminated.
- (d) After completion of job 1 the control is moved to the next job.



Disadvantage :-
CPU idleness.