

Operating System: An operating system is a collection of master programs which manages the entire operations of the computer. It helps the user to manage files and check the various peripheral devices such as printers, monitors, keyboard etc. and helps to have a control over computer. Computer hardware by itself is not capable of communicating the user directly; it needs some communication channel which is provided by the OS. 0

Operating system itself is a collection of programs. These programs translates our instructions to computer language or machine language and then translates the computers response from computer language to English language. Operating system provides the interface between the hardware and user.

DOS:- DOS stands for disk operating system it was developed by Tim Patterson of Seattle Computer Product and called SCP-DOS. Microsoft bought the full right of SCP-DOS and used the product as a stepping stone for their MS-DOS and sold it to IBM in early 1980.

MS-DOS version 1.0 was released in August 1981 and was written in assembly language. It works with 8kb memory. Version 1.1 was released in 1982 and worked with double-sided 320 KB floppy disks. DOS was further upgraded to support 20mb hard disk and worked with 640 KB memory.

Note:- DOS is a single user single tasking operating system.

Booting:- Booting is a process by which the operating system is loaded into the memory.

System file:- There are three types of system file in DOS.

1. IO.SYS:- This is the first file that DOS loads. It contains the basic input - output software and acts like an interface between the core of the OS and the input/output capability of the computers. It contains the routine that will drive the keyboard input, monitor output etc.

There is another logical part of IO.SYS SYSILNILT that is responsible for not only loading the next system file MSDOS.SYS but also initializes various other data structures in the RAM.

2. MSDOS.SYS:- This is the DOS main kernel and acts like a file and disk manager. It contains request packets or system calls that communicate with the device drivers or routines for handing input-output.

3. COMMAND.COM:- It is DOS's command processor and interpret the command the command.com contains the internal commands, error message and the capability to reload itself as well as to run batch files. It also has the capability is to check and see whether the command we typed is internal command or external utility and if it is external utility it will be then loaded and run it with the help of MSDOS.SYS.