

## 1: CiteSeerX " Citation Query Inside the Windows 95 File System. O"™Reilly and Associates

*The original version of Windows 95 only supported FAT12 and FAT OEM Service Release 2 and later supported FAT32 as well.*

In addition, FAT was introduced, primarily to allow larger disk partitions larger than 2 GB and disks larger than 8 GB, which were then available. Both the long file names and FAT were used in Windows 98 in the same form as in the second release of Windows. Below we will describe these features of the Windows 98 file system, which have been carried forward into Windows Me as well. Since long file names are more exciting for users than the FAT structure, let us look at them first. One way to introduce long file names would have been to just invent a new directory structure. The problem with this approach is that if Microsoft had done this, people who were still in the process of converting from Windows 3 to Windows 95 or Windows 98 could not have accessed their files from both systems. A political decision was made within Microsoft that files created using Windows 98 must be accessible from Windows 3 as well for dual-boot machines. Since such backward compatibility constraints are not unusual in the computer industry, it is worth looking in detail at how Microsoft accomplished this goal. The effect of this decision to be backward compatible meant that the Windows 98 directory structure had to be compatible with the MS-DOS directory structure. As we saw, this structure is just a list of byte entries as shown in Fig. However, it was possible to now allocate the 10 unused bytes in the entries of Fig. This change has nothing to do with long names, but it is used in Windows 98, so it is worth understanding. The changes consist of the addition of five new fields where the 10 unused bytes used to be. The Sec field solves the problem that it is not possible to store the time of day in a bit field. It provides additional bits so that the new Creation time field is accurate to 10 msec. Another new field is Last access, which stores the date but not time of the last access to the file. Finally, going to the FAT file system means that block numbers are now 32 bits, so an additional bit field is needed to store the upper 16 bits of the starting block number. Now we come to the heart of the Windows 98 file system: The solution chosen was to assign two names to each file: Files can be accessed by either name. In addition, spaces and extra periods are deleted and certain special characters are converted to underscores. If a file also has a long name, that name is stored in one or more directory entries directly preceding the MS-DOS file name. Each long-name entry holds up to 13 Unicode characters. The entries are stored in reverse order, with the start of the file name just ahead of the MS-DOS entry and subsequent pieces before it. The format of each long-name entry is given in Fig. Figure An entry for part of a long file name in Windows. An obvious question is: For a long-name entry, this field has the value 0x0F, which represents an otherwise impossible combination of attributes. Little do they know. The pieces of the name are sequenced using the first byte of the entry. The last part of the long name the first entry in the sequence is marked by adding 64 to the sequence number. In fact they are limited to characters for historical reasons. Each long-name entry contains a Checksum field to avoid the following problem. First, a Windows 98 program creates a file with a long name. Third, an old program there then removes the MS-DOS file name from the directory but does not remove the long file name preceding it because it does not know about it. Finally, some program creates a new file that reuses the newly-freed directory entry. At this point we have a valid sequence of long-name entries preceding an MS-DOS file entry that has nothing to do with that file. The Checksum field allows Windows 98 to detect this situation by verifying that the MS-DOS file name following a long name does, in fact, belong to it. Of course, with only 1 byte being used, there is one chance in that Windows 98 will not notice the file substitution. To see an example of how long names work, consider the example of Fig. Here we have a file called The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. At characters, it certainly qualifies as a long file name. Figure An example of how a long name is stored in Windows. Some redundancy is built into the directory structure to help detect problems in the event that an old Windows 3 program has made a mess of the directory. The sequence number byte at the start of each entry is not strictly needed since the 0x40 bit marks the first one, but it provides additional redundancy, for example. Also, the Low field of Fig. The NT byte in Fig. The A byte contains the attributes. However, instead of an array of 65, entries, there are as many entries as needed to cover the part of the disk with data on it. If the first million

blocks are used, the table conceptually has 1 million entries. To avoid having all of them in memory at once, Windows 98 maintains a window into the table and keeps only in parts of it in memory at once.

## 2: Windows 95 ISO Free Download

*Windows 95 (codenamed Chicago) is a consumer-oriented operating system developed by Microsoft as part of its Windows 9x family of operating systems. The first operating system in the 9x family, it is the successor to Windows x, and was released to manufacturing on August 15, , and generally to retail on August 24,*

Show Context Citation Context All computer systems were Intel x86 machines, except for one Digital Alpha machine that contained three file systems. Data security is a fundamental issue in modern computer systems. In particular, data storage systems are frequently subject to attacks and so need protection. Typical storage systems rely on access control mechanisms, either physical or logical, to prevent unauthorized users from accessing stored data. Typical storage systems rely on access control mechanisms, either physical or logical, to prevent unauthorized users from accessing stored data. However, such mechanisms are useless against non-ethical attitudes taken by privileged users, like system administrators. Thus, the ultimate solution for ensuring the privacy of sensitive data is to use cryptographic techniques. This article describes the design and implementation of a security module, for extensible file system architectures SEFS , that enforces file security using cryptographic techniques. The security module provides privacy facilities at file granularity. The place where the module is inserted in the file system architecture maximizes the transparency of its operation: For five years, we collected annual snapshots of filesystem metadata from over 60, Windows PC file systems in a large corporation. In this paper, we use these snapshots to study temporal changes in file size, file age, file-type frequency, directory size, namespace structure, file-system population, storage capacity and consumption, and degree of file modification. In this paper, we use these snapshots to study temporal changes in file size, file age, file-type frequency, directory size, namespace structure, file-system population, storage capacity and consumption, and degree of file modification. We present a generative model that explains the namespace structure and the distribution of directory sizes. We find significant temporal trends relating to the popularity of certain file types, the origin of file content, the way the namespace is used, and the degree of variation among file systems, as well as more pedestrian changes in sizes and capacities. We give examples of consequent lessons for designers of file systems and related software. We collect and analyze a snapshot of data from 10, file systems of Windows personal computers in a commercial environment. The file systems contain million files totaling We develop analytical approximations for

### 3: Inside the Windows 95 File System - Google Books

*Important part of Windows 95 is the Registry now, which is responsible for the system behaviour like file assoziation, program parameter, driver software, system configuration and others. The Registry consists of the files [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) and [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com), these are located in the Windows directory.*

If your specific question is not addressed in this article, see the "Search the Microsoft Knowledge Base" section at the end of this article. I have a 6. How do I convert the disk into one FAT32 partition? To combine multiple partitions into a single partition on a hard disk, use Fdisk to delete all existing partitions and logical drives, create a new primary partition, and then make it active. You can also partition a hard disk so that it has one or more logical drives in addition to the primary partition. If you delete a disk partition by using Fdisk, all the data in that partition is permanently destroyed. For specific information about how to prepare your hard disk for Windows 98 reinstallation after you back up your data, please see the "Preparing the Hard Disk for Windows 98 installation" section of the following article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: Fdisk cannot combine, split, or resize existing partitions. Microsoft does not support 3rd-party tools that offer partition merging. You can use Fdisk to view your partitions, and nothing is erased. However, after you run Fdisk if you choose to create a new partition, everything on the partition is erased. If you are not sure if you have or need real mode CD-ROM drivers, check with your hardware manufacturer before you proceed. To create an EBD, insert a floppy disk into the floppy disk drive, and then follow these steps: Click Start, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel. How does FAT32 handle formatting my floppy disks? Yes, after you run the Fdisk utility, choose Yes, when you are prompted for large disk support, create the partition, and then Exit. Then, run the Fdisk tool again, choose No when you are prompted for large disk support, create the partition, and then Exit. FAT32 sounds great, but how do I make older programs work on the new file system? You receive an error message if you try to run one of these tools. Contact your disk tool manufacturer to see if there is an updated version that is compatible with FAT A Windows 95 retail version cannot be upgraded to an OSR version. Windows 98 includes FAT32 support. I have a dual-boot computer, can I convert to FAT32? If you convert your hard drive to FAT32 using Drive Converter, you can no longer use dual boot to run earlier versions of Windows Windows 95 version 4. However, if you are on a network, earlier versions of Windows can still gain access to your FAT32 hard drive using the network. Windows does include support for FAT Double-click My Computer, right-click the drive letter you want to check, and then click Properties. Can you use FAT32 and compression together? Most disk compression software is not compatible with FAT If your hard disk is compressed, you may not be able to convert it. If you cannot find the question you have in this article, try one of the following: Search the Microsoft Knowledge Base Click the following link and search the Microsoft Knowledge Base using the following query words and keywords: For more information about how to more effectively search by using keywords, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

## 4: WinWorld: Windows 95 OSR 2

*At present, there is a dearth of information about the Windows 95 File System. Microsoft has documented the Installable File System (IFS) in the Windows 95 device driver kit, yet it lacks example programs and background information on the File System's architecture or design.*

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The initial design and planning of Windows 95 can be traced back to around March , [6] [7] [8] just after the release of Windows 3. At this time, Windows for Workgroups 3. Simultaneously with Windows 3. Microsoft realized they were in need of an updated version of Windows that could support bit applications and preemptive multitasking, but could still run on low-end hardware Windows NT did not. So the development of Windows "Chicago" was started and, as it was planned for a late release, became known as Windows Initially, the decision was made not to include a new user interface, as this was planned for Cairo, and only focus on making installation, configuration, and networking easier. During the preview period, Microsoft established various electronic distribution points for promotional and technical documentation on Chicago, [9] including a detailed document for media reviewers describing the new system highlights.

Architecture[ edit ] Architectural diagram Windows 95 was designed to be maximally compatible with existing MS-DOS and bit Windows programs and device drivers , while offering a more stable and better performing system. The lowest level of the operating system consists of a large number of virtual device drivers VxDs running in bit protected mode and one or more virtual DOS machines running in virtual mode. The virtual device drivers are responsible for handling physical devices such as video and network cards , emulating virtual devices used by the virtual machines or providing various system services. The three most important virtual device drivers are: VXD Responsible for memory management, event handling , interrupt handling , loading and initializing virtual device drivers, creating new virtual machines and thread scheduling. Each physical media has its own device driver: In case there is no native Windows driver for a certain storage device, or if a device is forced to run in compatibility mode, the Real Mode Mapper can access it through MS-DOS. Memory area outside the segment cannot be accessed by a program. If a program crashes, nothing else is harmed. A crashing Windows 3. The Win32 API is implemented by three modules, each consisting of a bit and a bit component: Kernel Provides high level access to memory and process management , and access to the file system. User Responsible for managing and drawing the various user interface components, such as windows , menus and buttons. Responsible for drawing graphics in a device-independent way. For example, it is possible to prevent the loading of the graphical user interface and boot the system into a real-mode MS-DOS environment. This sparked debate amongst users and professionals regarding the extent to which Windows 95 is an operating system or merely a graphical shell running on top of MS-DOS. MS-DOS itself is demoted to a compatibility layer for bit device drivers. Windows 95 is capable of using all bit Windows 3. SYS is still required to boot Windows SYS have no effect on Windows programs. DOS games, which could not be executed on Windows 3. As with Windows 3. On startup, the MS-DOS component in Windows 95 responds to a pressed F8 key by temporarily pausing the default boot process and presenting the DOS boot options menu, allowing the user to continue starting Windows normally, start Windows in safe mode or exit to the DOS prompt. It is even possible for MS-DOS to run out of conventional memory while doing so, preventing the program from launching. Since the segments were allocated as fixed, Windows could not move them, which would prevent any more programs from launching. User interface[ edit ] Windows 95 introduced a redesigned shell based around a desktop metaphor ; the desktop was re-purposed to hold shortcuts to applications, files and folders. In Windows 95, the currently running applications were displayed as buttons on a taskbar across the bottom of the screen. The taskbar also contained a notification area used to display icons for background applications, a volume control and the current time. The Start menu , invoked by clicking the "Start" button on the taskbar, was introduced as an additional means of launching applications or opening documents. While maintaining the program groups used by its predecessor Program Manager , it also

displayed applications within cascading sub-menus. The previous File Manager program was replaced by Windows Explorer. The user interface looked dramatically different from prior versions of Windows, but its design language did not have a special name like Metro or Aqua or Material Design. Internally it was called "the new shell" and later simply "the shell". Some of the user interface elements introduced in Windows 95, such as the desktop, taskbar, Start menu and Windows Explorer file manager, remained fundamentally unchanged on future versions of Windows. Windows 95 included support for character mixed-case long filenames [21] and preemptively multitasked protected-mode bit applications. Long file names[ edit ] bit File Access is necessary for the long file names feature introduced with Windows 95 through the use of the VFAT file system extension. It is available to both Windows programs and MS-DOS programs started from Windows they have to be adapted slightly, since accessing long file names requires using larger pathname buffers and hence different system calls. Competing DOS-compatible operating systems released before Windows 95 cannot see these names. Using older versions of DOS utilities to manipulate files means that the long names are not visible and are lost if files are moved or renamed, as well as by the copy but not the original , if the file is copied. During a Windows 95 automatic upgrade of an older Windows 3. When Windows 95 is started in DOS mode, e. In case the need arises to depend on disk utilities that do not recognize long file names, such as the MS-DOS 6. While the OS kernel is bit, much code especially for the user interface remained bit for performance reasons as well as development time constraints. This had a rather detrimental effect on system stability and led to frequent application crashes. The introduction of bit file access in Windows for Workgroups 3. DOS can be used for running old-style drivers for compatibility, but Microsoft discourages using them, as this prevents proper multitasking and impairs system stability. Control Panel allows a user to see which MS-DOS components are used by the system; optimal performance is achieved when they are bypassed. The Windows kernel uses MS-DOS style real-mode drivers in Safe Mode , which exists to allow a user to fix problems relating to loading native, protected-mode drivers. These minimal claims were made in order to maximize the available market of Windows 3. This configuration would rely heavily on virtual memory and was only optimal for productive use on single-tasking dedicated workstations. Office is the last version of Microsoft Office compatible with Windows Similarly, Windows Media Player 7. On December 31, , Microsoft ended its support for Windows 95, making it an "obsolete" product per the Microsoft Lifecycle Policy. In addition, some video game enthusiasts choose to use Windows 95 for their legacy system to play old DOS games, although some other versions of Windows such as Windows 98 can also be used for this purpose. DMF was a special sector format that Microsoft used to store 1. At the release date of Windows 95, Internet Explorer 1. While there was no uninstaller, it could be deleted easily if desired. While only the 4. Alternatively, the user could install IE4 with the desktop update before installing a newer version of Internet Explorer. However, Microsoft said that this was just a rumor spread by the band to increase their market value, and the company actually paid a fraction of that amount. In the UK, the largest computer chain PC World received a large quantity of point-of-sale material; many branches opened at midnight to sell the first copies of the product. Copies of The Times were available for free, and Microsoft paid for 1. Only the original release was sold as a shrink-wrapped product; later editions were provided only to computer OEMs for installation on new PCs. Together with the introduction of Windows 95, Microsoft released the Microsoft Plus! The first service pack was made available half a year after the original release and fixed a number of small bugs. This release was never made available to end-users directly and was only sold through OEMs with the purchase of a new PC. A full third service pack was never released, but two smaller updates to the second were released in the form of a USB Supplement OSR 2. Both were available as stand-alone updates and as updated disc images shipped by OEMs.

### 5: Need a Virtual Copy of Windows 95 due to File System Incompatibility - Microsoft Community

*Except this wasn't the original Windows 95, this was OSR2: "FAT32 was introduced with MS-DOS / Windows 95 OSR2 in " [1] OSR2 fixed many nasty problems with the orig. Windows 95 which was released in the summer of*

Follow the instructions contained in this guide if it ever becomes necessary to reinstall Windows 95 on your system. This is NOT an upgrade from your preinstalled software. After following the instructions in this guide, the preinstalled programs and any applications installed by end user will still be on your hard disk drive and ready to use. The appearance of the desktop may be different than when you started this procedure, but these differences are cosmetic only and will not adversely affect the operation of your system.

**How to Use This Guide** This guide contains two procedures for reinstalling the software on your Equium computer. You can choose Install A to reinstall Windows 95 over an existing version. You can choose Install B to reinstall selected Toshiba backup utilities and software. You have backed up all-important data to floppy disk s , just as a precaution. You understand that Install A restores only the Windows 95 software that was preinstalled at the factory. This does not include shortcuts to software applications on the Windows 95 desktop that may have been created by the end user. If you receive any error messages while installing Windows 95, write down all the information displayed including the information under "Details," of any "Illegal Operation" messages you might get, if available and contact Toshiba Technical Support at At system boot up Press F1. Reinstalling Windows 95

1. Reboot your computer with this setup boot disk in the A: The system displays the "Welcome to Setup" screen. Press F3 to exit to the A: Remove setup Disk, insert Microsoft Setup 1. Type setup at the A: The system displays the message "Please wait while Setup initializes Setup starts and displays the "Continue or Exit Setup" screen. Please wait while coping system files Windows 95 setup, Click Continue. Insert disks when prompted. Setup displays the Software License Agreement screen. Click Yes to agree to the license agreement. Select the default settings by clicking Next at each new screen. Choose Directory Use C: When prompted to choose an installation type, select Typical, then click Next. The system displays the "Product Identification" screen. Type the Product Identification Number found on your Certificate of Authenticity located on the cover of your Microsoft Windows 95 manual and click Next. If you get any dialog boxes with the title of "Version Conflict", with the verbiage "the file being copied is older than the file on your system, it is recommended that you keep the existing file. Do NOT keep the existing version, always replace the file with the "older" version. The file on your system may be corrupted or damaged. Replacing this file with the one from the backup disks will replace the file with a fresh un-corrupted version of the file. Windows restarts and displays the "Enter Windows Password" screen. If you wish to enter a name and password, go ahead and do so, and then click "OK". If you do not wish to enter a password, enter your name and do not put a password in. Click "OK" and you will get the verify password window, click "OK" on that window and you will not get the password window again. For more information see your Windows 95 guide Page 2, "Logging onto Windows". Windows will continue to load and will start loading in the windows drivers. Insert the appropriate disk into your A: Windows is extracting the appropriate drivers from the appropriate disks. You will then get the "Enter Network Password" window. Click "OK" you will get a message that "you must enter a domain name. If you Click "OK"on this screen, windows will continue to load drivers and configure itself. System will then go to the Windows 95 desktop screen. As stated before, it may look different than what it was when you started to reinstall Windows 95, but these are cosmetic changes only. See page 61 of the Microsoft Windows 95 Manual that came with your computer for more information on how to select screen savers and desktop images. Double click on My Computer, which will then display an additional icon for each storage device. A drop down menu should display choices for installation. Select Install Logitech Mouse Drivers. Would you like to configure the new device now? You now have a device setup wizard. Select which side of the keyboard the mouse is located at. Double click on My Computer, which will then display an icon for each storage device. Double click on E: Display the Display properties. Click on Settings Tab. Click on Advanced Properties. The Path should be E: Install from disk, click OK. Go to next item if installing other drivers. Installation of the Intel Ethernet driver requires a different procedure, since there is no "executable" install

program for it: With Explorer, view the contents of the "W95" subdirectory by double clicking on the W95 folder, then "Intelpro" subdirectory by double clicking on the Intelpro folder. A drop down menu should open. From the drop down menu, click on "Install". The driver will be installed immediately, without any further dialog or interaction. Restart computer to allow the hardware wizard configure your Ethernet port. Using the Intel Pro Set to test network adapter 1. Double click My Computer. Double click Control Panel. To test the adapter click on the TEST button. If the adapter still does not appear this could be an indication of a hardware problem. This is what you should see, a Green Progress Bar, and " Your adapter and its driver appears to be functioning normally". The Driver Statistics will vary. This may be one of the screens that you may see after the test was run. In any case you can do the solution that is presented in the results box. Installing Intel Ethernet Drivers 1. Click on the Device Manager Tab. Click on Other Location. Click on W95 folder. Click on Intel PRO folder. In the location box the path should appear as E: Windows found the following updated drivers for this device: DLL could not be found. Open folder for W95 by double clicking on it. Double click the folder for Intel PRO. Under file name NDI. DLL should be listed twice. You must provide computer and work group names that will identify this computer on the network, click OK. Insert Windows 95 Disk 1 and change the copy files from to: Insert Disks when prompt. Remove any disk in drive A:. Do you want to restart your computer now? Select model from list and click "Next". Select the model Equium you have. Continue clicking "Next" until you are asked to "Finish" and restart computer later. Click OK at Information Window. Select Install Puma Tranxit.

*During setup, a FAT file system choice is done automatically by Windows and XP. If the partition to be formatted is smaller than megabytes (MB), it is formatted using FAT. If the volume is equal to or larger than MB, it is formatted using FAT32.*

This article is for informational use only. It does not contain any troubleshooting information. If you are searching for troubleshooting information that is not mentioned in this article, search the Microsoft Knowledge Base again by using keywords that are listed in the following Microsoft Knowledge Base article: This updated version is called FAT Microsoft Windows NT 4. For additional information about supported file systems in Windows NT 4. FAT32 supports drives up to 2 terabytes in size. FAT32 uses space more efficiently. FAT32 is more robust. FAT32 can relocate the root folder and use the backup copy of the file allocation table instead of the default copy. In addition, the boot record on FAT32 drives is expanded to include a backup copy of critical data structures. FAT32 is more flexible. The root folder on a FAT32 drive is an ordinary cluster chain, so it can be located anywhere on the drive. The previous limitations on the number of root folder entries no longer exist. In addition, file allocation table mirroring can be disabled, allowing a copy of the file allocation table other than the first one to be active. These features allow for dynamic resizing of FAT32 partitions. Note, however, that although the FAT32 design allows for this capability, it will not be implemented by Microsoft in the initial release. FAT32 Compatibility Considerations To maintain the greatest compatibility possible with existing programs, networks, and device drivers, FAT32 was implemented with as little change as possible to the existing Windows architecture, internal data structures, Application Programming Interfaces APIs, and on-disk format. However, because 4 bytes are now required to store cluster values, many internal and on-disk data structures and published APIs have been revised or expanded. Most programs will be unaffected by these changes. Existing tools and drivers should continue to work on FAT32 drives. In addition, Microsoft is working with leading device driver and disk tool manufacturers to support them in revising their products to support FAT32. If you answer "Yes" enabling large disk support, any partition you create that is larger than MB is marked as a FAT32 partition. To use the conversion tool, follow these steps: Click the drive that you want to convert to the FAT32 file system, and then click Next. Follow the instructions on the screen. Support Boundaries Microsoft will support the functionality of the FAT32 file system for error-free reading, and saving of files either in Real mode or Protect mode. Microsoft supports the Real-mode and Protected-mode tools that are included with Windows. For legacy older programs that cannot be installed on a FAT32 volume, or do not properly save files or read them, you must contact the manufacturer of the software package. Although the FAT32 file system supports hard disks up to 2 terabytes in size, some hard disks may not be able to contain bootable partitions that are larger than 7. For additional information about FAT32, click the article number below to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

## 7: Inside the Windows 95 File System - O'Reilly Media

*List of default file systems Operating system File system; George 3: George 3: Windows NT NTFS Windows FAT16B with VFAT:*

It divided the functions of the Windows 95 Start menu up into three buttons. Future Chicago builds combined these three into the Start button still recognized today. Build 58s still included Program Manager as found in Windows 3. It has a date of August 9, This build also introduced shortcuts Chicago referred to them as Links and native right click functionality, which Windows 3. It also introduced long file name support. It is mostly the same as Build 58s, with a few UI tweaks and a network logon box at startup. Under Construction Build 81 Build 81 follows build 73g. The date stamp says it is from January The three start buttons are combined into one. Programs running are only displayed on the taskbar. The briefcase UI was improved. The My Computer item is displayed when opened as: Again, there is not much info on this version, but there is a date stamp of June 9, Build Build is the first version to call itself Windows The date stamp is marked September 21, The UI has been completely re-done to where it looks and feels like the final version of Windows 95, though there still are numerous things left over from Chicago. The start menu also slightly differs from newer builds of Windows 95, as there is actually color along the side. The background picture shown continued to live on in the final Windows 95 installer. Build Build is Windows 95 beta 2. Only a date stamp of November 8, can be found as information on this build. The build number refers to a German release, but seems to install in English. This version has a date stamp of March 17, This version is so close to the final Windows 95, it can be mistaken for it. Build Build is the May Test Release. It was released in two languages: The build number seems to indicate that this is a pre Release Candidate 1. It is also the June Test Release. Build RC1 Build is dated at June 21, It seems to be the final Release Candidate 1. According to sources at Microsoft, however, this was just a rumor spread by the band to increase their market value, and Microsoft actually paid a fraction of that amount. A minute promotional video, labeled a "cyber sitcom", featuring Jennifer Aniston and Matthew Perry , was also released to showcase the features of Windows In the UK, the largest computer chain PC World received a large number of oversized Windows 95 boxes, posters and point of sale material, and many branches opened at midnight to sell the first copies of the product, although these customers were far fewer in number than publicity had suggested. In London, Microsoft gave free newspapers to people. The lowest level of the operating system is formed by a large number of virtual device drivers VxDs running in bit protected mode and one or more virtual DOS machines running in virtual mode. The virtual device drivers can be responsible for handling physical devices such as video and network cards , emulating virtual devices used by the virtual machines, or providing various system services. The three most important virtual device drivers are: VXD can be considered the kernel of Windows 95 and is responsible for tasks such as memory management , event and interrupt handling , loading and initialization of virtual device drivers, the creation of new virtual machines, and scheduling of threads. It detects devices in the system using several bus enumerators, monitors the system for changes to the hardware configuration. In case there is no native Windows driver for a certain storage device, or if a device is forced to run in compatibility mode, the Real Mode Mapper port driver can access it through MS-DOS. This eliminated the use of fixed 64k segments, which were a serious handicap in DOS and Windows 3. If a Windows 3. The Win32 API is implemented by three modules, each consisting of a bit and a bit component: VXD provides high level access to functions such as memory and process management , and access to the file system. DLL is responsible for managing and drawing the various user interface components, such as windows , menus , and buttons. DLL is responsible for drawing graphics in a device-independent way. For example, it was possible to prevent loading the graphical user interface and boot the system into a real-mode MS-DOS environment. This sparked debate amongst users and professionals over the question of to what extent Windows 95 was an operating system or merely a graphical shell running on top of MS-DOS. From an architectural stance, both viewpoints lack nuance. When the graphical user interface was started, the virtual machine manager took over the filesystem-related and disk-related functionality from MS-DOS, which itself was demoted to a compatibility layer for bit device

drivers. Windows 95 is capable of using all bit Windows 3. Using DOS applications in Windows 95 was much like 3. SYS have no effect on Windows applications. Most DOS games can run from within Windows 95, while 3. Protected mode DOS programs were also runnable as Windows 95 provides p-mode emulation these cannot be used in Windows 3. As with Windows 3. Straight DOS mode works just like in all previous versions; there is no bit support and DOS drivers must be loaded for mice and other hardware. When starting an application, even a native bit Windows application, MS-DOS would momentarily execute to create a data structure the program segment prefix and it was even theoretically possible for MS-DOS to run out of conventional memory while doing so, preventing the application from launching. And since the segments were allocated as FIXED, Windows could not move them, which would prevent any more applications from launching. This was fixed in Windows User interface Windows 95 first-run dialog, explaining use of the Start button. Some basic elements of the interface introduced in Windows 95 " such as the desktop metaphor with the taskbar at the bottom, Start button and the Windows Explorer file manager " remain fundamentally unchanged in later versions of Windows, such as Windows 7 and Windows Server R2 , nearly 15 years later. The word "Start" was dropped from the button in Windows Vista in , with the company preferring to label the button with the Windows logo "Start" is still present as a tooltip and in the classic GUI mode. The Start menu introduced in Windows 95 was included at least up to Windows Vista. The flyout menu style was eventually replaced by a redesigned predominantly search-based application launcher, but the ability to browse all installed programs from Start has been retained in newer versions of Windows such as Windows 7 and Windows 8. When released for Windows 95, Internet Explorer 4. That update gave Windows 95 and Windows NT 4. Technical improvements Windows 95 included support for character mixed-case long filenames and preemptively multitasked pseudo-protected-mode bit applications. It was the first consumer version of Windows to be its own operating system instead of a shell that rode over top of DOS. Long file names bit File Access is necessary for the long file names feature introduced with Windows 95 through the use of the VFAT file system extension. It is available to both Windows programs and MS-DOS programs started from Windows they have to be adapted slightly, since accessing long file names requires using larger pathname buffers and hence different system calls. Competing DOS-compatible operating systems released before Windows 95 cannot see these names. Using older versions of DOS utilities to manipulate files means that the long names are not visible and are lost if files are moved or renamed, as well as by the copy but not the original , if the file is copied. During a Windows 95 automatic upgrade of an older Windows 3. When Windows 95 is started in DOS mode, e. In case the need arises to depend on disk utilities that do not recognize long file names, such as MS-DOS 6. This had a rather detrimental effect on system stability and led to frequent application crashes. The introduction of bit File Access in Windows for Workgroups 3. DOS can be used for running old-style drivers for compatibility, but Microsoft discourages using them, as this prevents proper multitasking and impairs system stability. Control Panel allows a user to see what MS-DOS components are used by the system; optimal performance is achieved when they are bypassed. The Windows kernel uses MS-DOS style real-mode drivers in Safe Mode , which exists to allow a user to fix problems relating to loading native, protected-mode drivers. At the release date of Windows 95, Internet Explorer 1. Pack did not reach as many retail consumers as the operating system itself it was mainly advertised for its add-ons such as themes and better disk compression but was usually included in pre-installed OEM sales, and at the time of Windows 95 release, the web was being browsed mainly with a variety of early web browsers such as Netscape promoted by products such as Internet in a Box. While there was no uninstaller, it could be deleted easily if the user so desired. Editions A number of different editions of Windows 95 have been released. Only the original release was sold as a shrink-wrapped product, later editions were provided only to computer original equipment manufacturers OEMs for installation on new PCs. Together with the introduction of Windows 95, Microsoft released the Microsoft Plus! Microsoft initially indicated to make updates available to Windows 95 every 6 months in the form of service packs. The growing availability of Internet access meant that Windows updates could now be downloaded from Microsoft directly. The first service pack was made available half a year after the original release and fixed a number of small bugs. The second service pack mainly introduced support for new hardware. This release was never made available to end-users directly and

was only sold through OEMs with the purchase of a new PC. A full third service pack was never released, but two smaller updates to the second were released in the form of a USB Supplement OSR 2. Both were available as stand-alone updates and as updated disc images shipped by OEMs.

### 8: Windows 95 Operating System

*Windows 95 is an Operating System, developed under the big banner of Microsoft. It was released on 24 th August worldwide and it became an instant success. After the release of Windows 95 many users actually liked the improvements it had over Windows*

### 9: How to Install Windows 95 (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*The Windows 98 File System The original release of Windows 95 used the MS-DOS file system, including the use of 8 + 3 character file names and the FAT and FAT file systems. Starting with the second release of Windows 95, file names longer than 8 + 3 characters were permitted.*

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