

Extract page from acrobat

How to Extract Pages from PDFs in Adobe Acrobat: Two Methods Extracting pages from PDFs in Adobe Acrobat can be done using two methods: the Extract tool and the drag-and-drop method. The tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links** * Split a PDF into multiple PDFs instead? Check out our tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links** * Split a PDF into multiple PDFs instead? Check out our tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links** * Split a PDF into multiple PDFs instead? Check out our tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links** * Split a PDF into multiple PDFs instead? Check out our tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links** * Split a PDF into multiple PDFs instead? 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Check out our tutorial will demonstrate both approaches, with step-by-step instructions. **Quick Links**** on how to do so. * Watch the YouTube video version of this tutorial for real-time demonstrations. * Explore over 300 other videos on Microsoft Word and Adobe Acrobat DC, which applies to PC and Mac users. The steps are similar for both systems, with a few minor differences explained within the individual steps. **Important Note** These steps won't work if the original PDF has security restrictions preventing extraction. Extracting Pages from a PDF in Adobe Acrobat ------ To view your desktop, Mac users select the Exit Full Screen button (Figure 13). You may need to click, hold, and drag the window sides to make it smaller. PC users can use the Restore Down button (Figure 12) instead. Select thumbnails for pages you want to extract. To choose multiple pages, select the first page first then press Ctrl (PC) or Command (Mac) as you add more pages. Drag your mouse to select multiple pages at once. Then drag the selected pages to your desktop or another accessible location (Figure 14). Right-click (or Control-click on Mac) the extraction and select Rename from the shortcut menu (Figure 15). Continue renaming the new PDF normally after that. Using Adobe Acrobat ----------- In most document formats, extracting information is a simple copy-paste function. However, PDFs are more challenging. Follow this tutorial to extract pages tool. 2. Zoom in and out as needed (Figure 16). 3. Hold Shift and select thumbnails for each page you want to extract from the main PDF. 4. Move back to the Organized Pages tool and select Extract Pages. 5. Choose Delete Pages After Extracting to isolate these pages from the main PDF. Notice the tabs at the top showing both the original PDF and your new extraction (Figure 17). Repeat this process for each extraction you need, using Shift to select all needed files. Select the Extract button, then Delete Pages After Extracting, then select Extract again. When finished, save your PDF extractions by selecting a tab, clicking X to close it, and saving it (Figure 18). Give each new PDF a name and select Save. Check out my YouTube channel: The Accessibility Guy on YouTube for more information on accessibility and related topics. Today's post demonstrates how to tag radio buttons in PDF forms using Adobe Acrobat, ensuring that forms are accessible to all users, including those who rely on assistive technologies. Starting in April 2026, the United States Department of Justice's Final Rule under ADA Title II will require public entities to ensure their digital documents, especially PDFs, comply with accessibility standards. Digital document accessibility is crucial for meeting standards like WCAG and Section 508. To make a PDF accessible, you need to understand how screen readers read them. Screen readers need to understand how screen readers need to under image-based PDFs, making them difficult to access for screen readers or visually impaired students. Ensuring accessibility in education creates inclusive learning environments. Otter AI is a powerful transcription and note-taking tool that enhances meeting productivity, accessibility, and study efficiency. Today's blog post explores its key features and how users can apply it in different scenarios. Scanned PDF documents are not inherently accessible because they lack embedded text and structure, making them unreadable by screen readers and visually impaired students. Google Docs has improved its accessibility features, but how effective are they? Today's post analyzes the latest tools, their functionality, and the challenges users face when creating accessible documents. Creating accessible digital documents is essential for inclusive communication. In today's post, we're creating an accessible PDF form using Venngage, a user-friendly design platform. We cover the entire process, from designing to publishing. Welcome to Episode 19 of our College PDF Accessibility series. Today, we focus on Pasadena College's Student Equity Executive Summary PDF. Properly structured content allows as a footnote reference but does not discuss it further in the main text. Windows operating system is developed and marketed by Microsoft, offering various versions for different sectors such as consumer workstations, servers, and embedded systems. Initially released in 1985 as a graphical interface for MS-DOS, the first version was Windows 1.0. The name "Windows" refers to the windowing system used in graphical user interfaces. Over time, Microsoft introduced multiple product families including Windows 9x, Mobile, Phone, and CE/Embedded Compact. Despite its dominant market share of around 70% as of March 2023, Windows is outranked by Android when considering mobile operating systems. The most recent versions are Windows 11 for consumer PCs, Windows Server 2025 for servers, and some supported editions of Windows 10. The active top-level family is now Windows NT, which was first introduced with version 3.1 in 1993 as a server computing platform. It has grown into its own product line consisting of four sub-families that share the same kernel. The main competitors to Windows are macOS by Apple and Linux for personal computers, while iPadOS and Android dominate the tablet market. Windows Operating system family encompasses various generations of Microsoft's operating systems, designed for different purposes and markets. The main categories include: -Windows PE: A lightweight version for installing Windows on bare-metal computers, recovery, or troubleshooting purposes. - Windows Mobile: A mobile phone and PDA operating system predecessor to Windows Phone. Sold only to smartphone manufacturers. - Windows Embedded Compact (formerly Windows CE): A hybrid kernel operating system optimized for low power and memory systems. The history of Windows "comes from the use of graphical boxes to represent programs. Windows 2.0, released in December 1987, was more popular than its predecessor and introduced several improvements to the user interface and memory management. It featured tiled windows, but a later version, Windows 2.03, changed to overlapping windows, leading to a lawsuit from Apple Computer alleging copyright infringement. Windows 2.0 also introduced keyboard shortcuts and supported expanded memory. The operating system was released in two versions: Windows/286 and Windows/286, with the latter using virtual 8086 mode to multitask DOS programs. Early versions of Windows/286 and Windows functions, including their own executable file format and device drivers. Windows allowed users to run multiple graphical applications at the same time through cooperative multitasking and implemented a software virtual memory scheme. Later, Windows 3.0, released in 1990, improved the design with virtual memory and loadable virtual device drivers, allowing Windows to share devices between multi-tasked DOS applications. It was the first version of Windows to achieve broad commercial success, selling 2 million copies in the first six months. Earlier versions of Windows had to be installed from floppy disks, while later versions like Windows for Workgroups introduced new features and improvements. Windows 3.1 was released in March 1992, bringing a new look to the operating system. In October 1992, Windows 3.1 was updated in 1994 with Chinese support but it only addressed issues related to the writing system. Microsoft sold the software along with a ten-disk version of MS-DOS containing simplified characters and translated utilities. The next major release, Windows 95, was launched on August 24, 1995. It introduced support for native 32-bit applications, plug and play hardware, and preemptive multitasking. The user interface was redesigned to be object-oriented replacing the old Program Manager with a start menu, taskbar, and Windows 95 became extremely successful and its presence on computer desktops worldwide by 2001 is well noted. Microsoft released four OEM Service Releases of Windows 95, each equivalent to a service pack. The first OSR included Internet Explorer, marking the beginning of this bundled software. Mainstream support ended in December 2000, while extended support concluded in December 2001. Windows 98 on June 25, 1998. It brought further enhancements and support for new hardware technologies. Windows 98 was updated in May 1999 with the release of Windows 98 Second Edition, featuring Internet Explorer 5.0 and Windows Media Player 6.2. The operating system received mainstream support until June 30, 2002, and extended support ended on July 11, 2006. Microsoft released Windows Me in September 2000, which included visual interface improvements from its Windows NT counterpart. Windows Me was released in 2000, but it faced criticism for its speed and instability issues. It had some new features like System File Protection and updated home networking tools, but PC World considered it one of the worst operating systems ever released by Microsoft. Meanwhile, Microsoft's development team started working on a new version of OS/2 called NT OS/2 in 1988, which aimed to be secure and multi-user with POSIX compatibility. However, they decided to use the Windows NT 4.0 in 1996 and Windows 2000 in 1996 and Windows 2000 in 2000. Windows XP was released in 2001, aiming to unify the consumer-oriented Windows 9x series with the NT architecture for better performance. Windows XP was released in two main editions: Home for consumers and Professional for business environments. It included features like a revamped Start menu, improved multimedia and networking capabilities, and Internet Explorer 6. The "Media Center" edition focused on April 14, 2009, with extended support concluding on April 14, 2009, with extended support concluding on April 14, 2009, was released in April 2003, followed by Windows Server 2003 R2 in December 2005. Microsoft's focus shifted towards security and compatibility with a redesigned shell and user interface for Windows Vista aimed to improve security features but ultimately underperformed. Windows Server 2008 followed in early 2008. Unlike its predecessor, Windows 7 took a more focused approach with incremental upgrades, ensuring compatibility with applications and hardware from Windows Vista. It featured multi-touch support, an updated taskbar, HomeGroup for home networking, and performance enhancements. The release of Windows 8 on October 26, 2012, brought significant changes, introducing the Start screen with large tiles optimized for tablets and all-in-one PCs. Windows Operating System Evolution The evolution of windows operating systems has seen significant changes in its history. The COVID-19 pandemic has led businesses to adopt a hybrid remote work environment where employees split their time between the office and home. Microsoft will offer its service through web browsers, bypassing the need to publish it on Google Play or the Apple App Store. Windows 365 was made available to business and enterprise customers on August 2, 2021. The x86-based PC rose to prominence in professional settings. Initially, Windows NT 4.0 and its predecessors supported various architectures such as PowerPC, DEC Alpha, and MIPS R4000, although some platforms implemented 64-bit computing but were treated as 32-bit by the OS. The release of Windows 2000 marked a shift, dropping support for all platforms except third-generation x86 (IA-32) or newer in 32-bit mode. Interestingly, client versions of the Windows NT family continued to run on IA-32 until Windows 10, while server editions stuck with it up to Windows Server 2008. The introduction of Intel's Itanium architecture led Microsoft to release new Windows versions supporting it. Itanium variants of Windows Server 2003 were released alongside their mainstream x86 counterparts. The last client edition to support Itanium was Windows Server 2003, while server editions continued until Windows Server 2012, with the final one being Windows Server 2008 R2. On April 25, 2005, Microsoft rolled out Windows XP Professional x64 Editions to support the 64-bit version of the x86 architecture. Notably, Windows Vista was the first client edition released in both IA-32 and x64 versions simultaneously. As of 2024, x64 is still supported. A unique edition of Windows 8 called win included. Main articles: Windows CE and Windows CE is a scaled-down edition of Windows designed for minimalistic computers, including satellite navigation systems and mobile phones. It runs on its own dedicated kernel, dubbed the Windows CE is a scaled-down edition of Windows CE is a scaled-down edition of Windows designed for minimalistic computers, including satellite navigation systems and mobile phones. It runs on its own dedicated kernel, dubbed the Windows CE is a scaled-down edition of Windows designed for minimalistic computers, including satellite navigation systems and mobile phones. development and management of the Windows operating system have undergone significant changes over the years. Initially, Microsoft used an in-house version control system called Source Library Manager (SLM) until it was replaced by a fork of Perforce named Source Depot after Windows 2000 was released. In 2013, Git was integrated into Team Foundation Server, but Windows continued to rely on Source Depot. In 2017, Microsoft announced that it would switch to using Git, an open-source version control system, and completed the migration to a new Git repositories. To address this issue, Microsoft developed a new project called Virtual File System for Git (VFSForGit), which was later superseded by Scalar in 2021. Xbox consoles also allow backward compatibility with previous generations of hardware, and some versions of Windows. The history of Windows versions is tracked using various version control systems, including Git and Source Depot. Note that I condensed the text to focus on the main points about Windows development, while removing unnecessary details and technical jargon. The following are no longer supported or maintained by Microsoft: * Windows Me (September 14, 2000) * Windows XP NT (October 25, 2001) and its variants (e.g., Windows XP Professional x64 Edition, April 25, 2005) * Windows Server 2003 (April 24, 2003) * Windows Server 2003) * Windows XP Professional x64 Edition, April 25, 2005) * Windows Vista NT (January 30, 2007) and its variants * Windows XP Professional x64 Edition, April 25, 2005) * Windows Vista NT (January 30, 2007) and its variants * Windows XP NT (October 25, 2001) * Windows XP NT (October 25, 2001) * Windows XP NT (Server 2003) * Windows Server 2008 NT (February 27, 2008) and its variants * Windows 7 NT (October 22, 2009) * Windows 8.1 NT (October 26, 2012) * Windows 8.1 NT (October 26, 2012) * Windows 8.1 NT (October 27, 2013) These older versions are no longer receiving security updates or support. On the other hand, the following versions are still being maintained by Microsoft: * Windows 10 NT (July 29, 2015) - currently supported until January 11, 2022 * Windows Server 2018 NT (October 2, 2018) - currently supported until January 9, 2024 * Windows Server 2022 NT (August 18, 2021) - currently supported until October 13, 2026 As of May 2025, according to StatCounter data: * Windows 7 accounts for around 0.38%. * Windows 8 accounts for around 2.4%. * Windows 8.1 accounts for around 0.28%. * Windows 10 accounts for around 52.67%. * Windows 11 accounts for around 44.04%. Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 10 has surpassed Windows 7 globally since early 2018. 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Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased version: Windows 7 globally since early 2018. Given text: paraphrased ver had a lower market share of usage, but it was still a popular target for malware writers due to its widespread use. The early versions of Windows lacked robust security features such as access privileges and memory protection, making it vulnerable to system crashes and errors. This was partly because the default user account created during setup was an administrator account, giving users full access to the machine. As a result, Windows became a frequent target for computer worms and viruses. It wasn't until later versions of Windows, such as Windows XP, offered security enhancements, and Microsoft prioritized security enhancements. Control (UAC) is a privilege elevation system introduced by Vista, designed to limit user access and prevent potential damage to the system. When a standard user logs in, a restricted token is assigned, limiting their abilities to only the most basic privileges. However, when logging in as an administrator, two separate tokens are used: one with full admin privileges and another with limited restrictions. This ensures that even administrators can only access certain features and functionality. UAC prompts for confirmation when an application requests higher privileges or "Run as administrator" is clicked. If consent is given, the process uses a more powerful token. Leaked documents revealed vulnerabilities in Windows, including the BlueKeep security flaw, which could be exploited remotely. Microsoft has released numerous security factors aim to enhance security further by rewriting parts of Windows in Rust, a memory-safe language. This initiative aims to limit kernel access and improve overall security. Additionally, the AGDLP file permission system allows for fine-grained control over user permissions, making it easier to manage access and reduce potential risks. which applies directly to files or folders. By using the AGLP/AGDLP/AGUDLP process, a small number of static permissions can be applied and changes made to account groups without reapplying file permissions. The article discusses Microsoft Windows, including its history and market share. It notes that Windows Store apps are designed for use with Windows operating systems. The article also mentions the company's chief operating officer, Turner, who discussed the company's device share in 2014. It then goes on to discuss the evolution of Windows, from its early days to the present day. It mentions the development of Windows Server Premium Assurance and SQL Server Premium Assurance. Additionally, it notes that Microsoft is replacing Premiere Assurance support with a new security plan. The article also discusses the company's embedded real-time operating system (RTOS) and its legacy in the tech industry. It mentions some of the worst tech products ever made, including some Windows-related failures. It also highlights the company's history, including milestones such as the release of Windows 1-2-3 and the evolution of Windows over time. The article also touches on the market share of different operating systems, including Android and iOS. Throughout the text, there are several references to articles, books, and websites that provide additional information on these topics. Microsoft has made significant advancements in its web browser technology, with support available on all major platforms and providing international coverage. over the years, including Windows 95, 98, Millennium Edition, XP, Server 2003, and more. The company has also emphasized the importance of system manufacturers and users by releasing resources such as the "Improving 'Cold Boot' Time" guide and the "Windows XP Program Compatibility Wizard". Additionally, Microsoft has provided detailed information about its operating systems through books like "Inside Windows NT" and online resources such as the Taskbar APIs in Windows 7 and the ability to take screenshots in Windows 10. The company has also released Windows 8 RTM and announced its plans for future releases, including potential iPad killers. Overall, Microsoft's web browser technology and operating system have come a long way since their inception, providing support on all major platforms and catering to the needs of users worldwide. and changes since its initial release in 2012. The first major update, Windows 8, was released in 2012, followed by Windows 8.1 in 2013. In 2014, Microsoft announced Windows 10, which marked a significant shift towards cloud computing. Windows 10 introduced several new features, including a revised Start menu and improved performance. The operating system also gained support for various hardware platforms, including ARM-based devices. However, the company faced criticism for its decision to split app stores into two separate entities: Windows Store and Microsoft Store. In 2017, Microsoft announced that it would be moving its development tools to Git, a popular version control system. This move aimed to improve collaboration among developers and speed up updates to the operating system. Over time, Microsoft has continued to update and refine Windows 11 introduced a new design, improved performance, and enhanced security features. In addition to its desktop operating system, Microsoft also launched Windows 365, a cloud-based computing service that allows users to access a virtual Windows PC from any device. This move marked a significant shift towards cloud computing and aimed to provide users with greater flexibility and mobility. Throughout its history, the Windows operating system has undergone numerous changes and updates, driven by advances in technology and changing user needs. Today, Microsoft continues to innovate and improve its products, aiming to stay ahead of the competition in the ever-evolving tech landscape. source code. The company's use of Git has led to numerous updates and improvements, with hundreds of contributors involved in the process. In fact, Microsoft has even abandoned its VFS (Virtual File System) for Git, highlighting the significance of this version control system. The Surface Pro X, a popular device, is just one example of how Microsoft integrates Windows into its product offerings. The company's history of change-packing tools at Microsoft, including Visual Studio 2013 Preview and Team Foundation Build, has allowed it to scale Git effectively. Microsoft Support Lifecycle policies have also been crucial in managing the life cycle of products like Windows 11 Home and Pro. With a range of versions available, from Windows 7 to Windows 11, Microsoft's use of Git has enabled seamless updates and improvements across these platforms. The market share of desktop operating systems worldwide has seen significant changes over the years. In 2001, Microsoft's Windows XP was released, which gained widespread adoption. However, with the rise of Linux and other open-source operating systems, users began to explore alternative options. By 2005, concerns about the risk of worms and viruses. This led to the development of Trustworthy Computing by Bill Gates, which aimed to enhance options. security and data protection. In 2006, Windows Vista was released, featuring the User Account Control (UAC) initiative that improved the user experience for non-administrative users. However, this also introduced new challenges for developers. Fast forward to 2017, WikiLeaks revealed details of the CIA's hacks on various operating systems, including Android, iOS, Windows, Linux, and even Samsung TVs. This raised concerns about the potential for a Windows worm. In recent years, BlueKeep-style bugs have emerged, renewing the risk of a Windows Vista, which aimed to improve security and user experience. Throughout the years, users have been concerned about the vulnerability of their devices, with experts to stay informed about the latest developments in the field of computer security. Microsoft has been making efforts to enhance the security of its Windows operating system. A 20-year-old bug in legacy Microsoft code was discovered, which affected all Windows users. The company has implemented changes to address this issue and improve security further. security of the OS. OS/2 was created by IBM and Microsoft in the late 1980s as a replacement for DOS, with its first version released in 1996, after which IBM halted the product due to its inability to compete with Windows. Updated versions of OS/2 were released by IBM until 2001, when the company discontinued to develop and sell OS/2 under license from IBM - Serenity Systems' eComStation from 2001-2011, and Arca Noae LLC's ArcaOS since 2017. OS/2's development involved incorporating a subset of video and keyboard APIs as linkable libraries to allow family mode programs to run under MS-DOS, while OS/2 Extended Edition v1.0 included a Database Manager or DBM engine related to DB2. A task-switcher called Program Selector allowed users to select among multitasked text-mode sessions through the Ctrl-Esc hotkey combination. Communications and database-oriented extensions were introduced in 1988 as part of OS/2 1.0 Extended Edition, including SNA, X.25/APPC/LU 6.2, LAN Manager, Ouery Manager, and SOL. The first version to feature the Presentation Manager GUI was OS/2 1.1 which was released in October 1988. This interface had a similar look to Windows 2.1, but it was later replaced by one that resembled Windows 3.0 in versions 1.2 and 1.3. The Extended Edition of 1.1 introduced distributed database support for IBM mainframe networks. In 1989, OS/2 Version 1.2 introduced Installable Filesystems and the HPFS filesystem, which provided improvements over the older FAT file system, including long filenames and alternate data streams called Extended Edition of 1.2 also introduced TCP/IP and Ethernet support. However, the collaboration between IBM and Microsoft unraveled in 1990, between the releases of Windows 3.0 and OS/2 1.3, due to differences in culture and vision between the two companies. Microsoft favored an open hardware system approach that contributed to its success on the PC, while IBM sought to use OS/2 to drive sales of its own hardware. This breakup led to Microsoft shifting its development focus from cooperating on OS/2 with IBM to building its own business based on Windows. IBM developers and Microsoft employees had differing opinions about their respective operating systems' code was overly complex and bloated. The two products had distinct API differences, which led to issues with application compatibility. Microsoft announced OS/2 when Windows 2.0 was nearing completion, but they agreed to modify the existing API for OS/2. This decision sparked concerns about application compatibility from the start. Despite this, both companies aimed to develop tools that would allow seamless migration of Windows applications to OS/2 1.x struggled to gain enough momentum, and as a result, developers had to create separate versions for both operating systems. OS/2 1.3 was the final 16-bit version of the operating system and was only sold by Microsoft until release 2.0 in April 1992. At that point, OS/2 began to run in 32-bit protected mode, which provided better support for DOS applications. Nevertheless, this feature was still limited compared to other systems like Windows NT. The hiring of Dave Cutler in 1988 marked a significant shift in Microsoft's approach to operating system development. Cutler, who previously worked on the MICA project at Digital, wanted to create a new architecture that would surpass OS/2. This led to the development of Windows NT, which eventually replaced the NT OS/2 project. In the end, Microsoft decided to abandon the NT OS/2 project and focus on development of Windows NT, which eventually replaced the NT OS/2 project. development. Despite this, Windows NT retained elements from its OS/2 heritage, including support for the HPFS filesystem and certain applications. OS/2 2.0 was released in April 1992, offering a 32-bit API for native programs and a new OOUI called the Workplace Shell. The Workplace Shell provided an object-oriented environment where users could manage programs, files, and devices by manipulating objects on the screen. This marked a significant departure from previous GUIs. OS/2 2.0 included MS-DOS 5.0, which allowed for more than one DOS application to run at the same time, enabling the system to run modified copies of Windows 3.0. In contrast to previous versions, OS/2 2.0 could leverage the Intel 80386 processor's virtual 8086 mode to create a safer virtual machine for running DOS programs. The system also introduced configuration options, such as Windows 3.0 in OS/2 2.0 and Windows 3.1 in OS/2 2.1. Later, IBM developed versions that could use existing Windows installations without requiring additional licenses. These versions allowed users to run Windows programs seamlessly within the OS/2 desktop or full-screen mode using video drivers. However, this setup occasionally caused issues due to the level of access granted to hardware particularly video drivers. Additionally, OS/2 was incompatible with Windows device drivers and applications that relied on them. OS/2 could run multiple instances of Windows in parallel, providing true isolation between programs through preemptive multitasking and memory protection. This allowed users to place each program in its own session or allow certain apps to run together cooperatively while isolating others. At the cost of additional resources, this setup protected each program from interference by other programs running in separate sessions. Users could utilize DDE between OS/2 and Windows applications as well as OLE between Windows apps only. IBM's OS/2 for Windows product, known as "OS/2, Special Edition", was released on CD-ROM or 18 floppy disks. The documentation suggested that users should have a Windows from an HPFS partition. Notably, the release of Windows 3.11 broke compatibility with OS/2, prompting accusations of Microsoft sabotage against IBM's product. OS/2 Warp, released in 1994, brought significant performance improvements and a fresh image to the product. The "Warp" name was initially an internal IBM code, but it fit well with the Star Trek theme they had used for previous OS/2 releases. At its launch, Patrick Stewart was set to host, but Kate Mulgrew filled in at the last minute. OS/2 Warp offered various advantages over 2.1, including expanded hardware support, enhanced multimedia capabilities, and internet-compatible networking. It also came with a basic office suite called IBM Works. The software was available in two versions: "Red Spine" and "Blue Spine", named after their respective box colors. The less expensive "Red Spine" utilized an existing Windows installation on the computer's hard drive to support within its own installation. The majority of computers sold at the time came with pre-installed Microsoft Windows, making "Red Spine" the more popular choice due to its lower price. OS/2 Warp Connect, which had full LAN client support built-in, was released in 1995 and nicknamed "Grape". This followed on from OS/2 2.0, where most performance-sensitive subsystems were updated to 32-bit code as part of a fixpack, included within OS/2 2.1. Warp 3 brought about a fully 32-bit windowing system, while Warp 4 introduced an object-oriented 32-bit GRADD display driver model. In 1991, IBM began working on Workplace OS/2 entirely with brand new code that borrowed only minimal sections from existing products like AIX. It used a completely new microkernel and included features such as a system registry, JFS, support for UNIX graphics libraries, and a new driver model. Workplace OS was developed exclusively for POWER platforms and was part of IBM's plan to market PowerPCs and potentially replace Intel in the market. Despite its promising start, Workplace OS development stalled, and only a partially functional pre-alpha version was demonstrated publicly at Comdex and an OS/2 user group meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, where it refused to boot properly. As early as 1996, the writing was on the wall for IBM's Workplace OS and OS/2. The addition of Java and speech recognition software to Warp 4 seemed like a promising move, but it failed to revive the stagnant product line. Meanwhile, Microsoft's Windows NT was gaining traction in corporate environments, eclipsing OS/2's sales. Despite its technical superiority over Windows 15, OS/2 struggled to make headway in consumer markets. IBM's decision to promote OS/2 Warp and disparage Windows NT was gaining traction in corporate environments, eclipsing OS/2's sales. lucrative deals with Microsoft. In 1994, IBM was offered a licensing agreement for Windows 95 with terms comparable to those given to Compaq, but they refused. This led to strained negotiations between IBM and Microsoft, which eventually stalled due to IBM's acquisition of Lotus SmartSuite. The delayed signing of the license agreement further hurt IBM's sales and left OS/2 as an unviable operating system for sustaining their PC business. The Personal Systems Division at IBM's Boca Raton and Austin locations faced significant issues due to their ineffective and heavily matrixed development organization. A confidential study identified numerous weaknesses and failures across the board, leading to a decision to cut over 95% of the budget for the entire product line, discontinue all new development, eliminate the Boca Raton lab, end sales and marketing efforts, and lay off over 1,300 individuals. Despite spending \$990 million in the previous year, OS/2 failed to gain traction in the market and is now largely used only in specific niches where IBM traditionally has a strong presence. Although IBM indicated that OS/2 would eventually be withdrawn, support continued until December 31, 2006, with sales stopping on December 23, 2005. The latest version of IBM OS/2 Warp is 4.52, released in December 2001, and defect support is still available for a fee. IBM encourages customers to migrate their applications to e-business technologies like Java and then to alternative operating systems like Linux. Because of the OS/2's third-party code, specifically from Microsoft, IBM doesn't have complete control over it. This makes it unlikely that the entire operating systems like Linux. in a technology transfer with Commodore, licensing Amiga tech for OS/2 2.0 and above in exchange for REXX scripting language, but this also introduces potential code ownership issues. On a positive note, IBM donated Object REXX to the Open Control of the OS. Some open-source operating systems like Linux have benefited indirectly from OS/2 through IBM's release of the improved JFS file system. However, developers had to create a new JFS driver for eComStation due to the lack of source code for the OS/2 JFS driver. The OS/2 JFS driver for eComStation due to the lack of source code for the OS/2 IFS driver. latest being ArcaOS 5.0. The operating system's graphic system is composed of two layers: Presentation Manager and Workplace Shell (WPS). WPS was introduced in OS/2 2.0 and allows users to perform various tasks using built-in and third-party application objects. It follows IBM's Common User Access user interface standards and uses the System Object Model (SOM) to represent objects, which enables code sharing among applications written in different programming languages. OS/2 lacks built-in support for Object-Oriented Programming (OO) concepts like COM. Development of SOM and DSOM has ceased. Media capabilities are accessible through the Media Control Interface. OS/2 supports newer multimedia formats via third-party tools. Several commands are supported by the cmd.exe shell on OS/2, including: * ansi * append * assign * attrib * backup * codepage * command * comp * copy * createdd * date * ddinstal * debug * del * detach * dir * diskcomp * doskey * dpath * eautil * echo * endlocal * erase * exit * extproc * fdisk * fdiskpm * find * for * format * fsaccess * goto * graftabl * help * if * join * keyb * keys * label * makeini * md * mem * mkdir * mode * more * more * mode * more * patch * path * pause * picview * pmrexx * print * prompt * pstat * rd * recover * ren * replace * restore * rmdir * set * extproc * fdisk * fdiskpm * find * for * format * fsaccess * goto * graftabl * help * if * join * keyb * keys * label * makeini * md * mem * mkdir * mode * more * mode setboot * setcom40 * setlocal * share * shift * sort * spool * start * subst * syslevel VMware provide official support for eComStation. VirtualPC and VirtualBox also support OS/2 can be challenging. Given article text here VT-x/AMD-V hardware-enabled virtualBox, VMware ESXi and VMWare Workstation. The operating system comes pre-installed with VirtualBox Guest Additions to enhance performance as a guest OS. Despite its limitations, OS/2 has been used in various industries, including banking, where it was used by Iranian Bank Saderat Iran and Brazilian Banco do Brasil before being virtualized and replaced with Linux OS/2 Reboot Used in Various Industries OS/2 has been employed by multiple companies across different sectors, showcasing its versatility and persistence. In the banking industry, Suncorp bank in Australia continued using OS/2 for its ATM network as late as 2002. Similarly, ATMs at Perisher Blue were also still running on OS/2 until 2009. OS/2 gained widespread adoption among accounting professionals and auditing companies in the mid-1990s, with native 32-bit accounting system at Denver International Airport initially utilized OS/2 but was eventually scrapped due to software issues. The delay in opening the new airport was largely attributed to the problematic software rather than the OS itself. OS/2 has also been used in various other industries, including radio broadcasting, with Howard Stern recommending it over Windows 95 during an on-air rant. The Satellite Operations Support System (SOSS) for NPR's Public Radio Satellite System utilized OS/2 from 1994 to 2007, when it was replaced by the ContentDepot. In addition, OS/2 controlled the SkyTrain automated light rail system in Vancouver, Canada, until its replacement with Windows XP in the late 2000s. BYTE listed OS/2 as an "Excellence" winner in 1989, stating it was a development platform in search of development. The magazine predicted OS/2 would surpass DOS when complete and bug-free, and by the mid-1990s, it had won several awards, including InfoWorld Products, acting as an embedded operating system. It powered various devices such as console controllers, tape libraries, document processors, and ATMs. The OS/2 1.3 version was released in 1994, and it was later replaced by OS/2 Warp. OS/2 has had a lasting impact on the industry, with its legacy still visible today. In 2013, eComStation 2.2 Beta was announced, which marked a new chapter for OS/2's enduring influence. The operating system OS/2, has had a lasting impact on the industry, with its legacy still visible today. In 2013, eComStation 2.2 Beta was announced, which marked a new chapter for OS/2 has had a lasting impact on the industry. developed by Microsoft in collaboration with IBM, was launched in the late 1980s as a successor to DOS. Despite its initial promising development, the OS/2 project faced significant challenges and criticism from various quarters. success of OS/2. One IBM official stated that Microsoft killed off the OS/2 project in favor of Windows 95. The IBM corporation itself eventually dropped support for OS/2, including eComStation (eCS) and Blue Lion, which was later renamed ArcaOS. These communities have kept the spirit of OS/2 alive, even after its official discontinuation. In an interview, Bill Gates predicted that OS/2 would become one of the most important operating systems of all time, with the potential to revolutionize the PC industry. However, this prophecy remains unfulfilled. Other sources suggest that Microsoft's involvement in the development of OS/2 was limited, and that the company intentionally sabotaged its own product to promote Windows. The OS/2 project ultimately failed to gain widespread adoption, but it has left a lasting legacy among enthusiasts and developers who continue to support and develop alternative versions of the operating system. Some notable figures, including Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates, have expressed admiration for OS/2's potential and innovative spirit. Despite its commercial failure, OS/2 remains an interesting footnote in the history of personal computing. Microsoft OS/2 Microsoft pressured IBM to discontinue its Smart Suite software. IBM also faced resistance from Microsoft in other areas, including OS/2. The company eventually ended standard support for OS/2 in 2006. Despite this, some IBM resources and documentation remained available, including the "End of Standard Support" announcement and various redbooks. Over time, IBM released new versions of OS/2, such as Warp and eComStation. However, Microsoft's influence continued to be felt, with the company urging IBM to abandon its OS/2 efforts. In 2008, IBM announced that it would not open-source OS/2. As the years passed, interest in OS/2 waned, and the platform became less popular. However, a dedicated community of developers and users continued to work on the system, releasing new versions such as ArcaOS. Today, OS/2 remains a niche operating system with a loyal following. ANZ Bank completes rollout of NetIQ management software across 1,300 servers, according to a Business Wire report from January 24, 2002. This information is cited in the context of OS/2's history and legacy, as mentioned in Time Magazine's article "25 Years of IBM's OS/2: The Strange Days and Surprising Afterlife of a Legendary Operating System" by Harry McCracken on April 2, 2012. Additionally, an archived article from Subway History titled "How OS/2 Powered The NYC Subway For Decades" by Andrew Egan, published on June 13, 2019, highlights the operating system's use in the New York City subway system for several decades. The Business Wire report also notes that ANZ Bank has completed its rollout of NetIQ management software across 1,300 servers. This is mentioned alongside other technical details and historical context about OS/2 in various sources, including IBM's Developer Support News from 1995 and the BYTE Awards from January 1989. Moreover, the report mentions the IBM TotalStorage 3494 Tape Library: A Practical Guide to Tape Automation, published by IBM in 2009, which includes information about OS/2's compatibility with tape drives. The book is cited as a source for understanding technical details of OS/2. Other sources referenced include the IBM Announcement Letter, the Support Element Operations Guide, and various books about OS/2, such as "The Design of OS/2" by Harvey M. Deitel and Michael S. Kogan, published in 1992, and "Inside OS/2" by Gordon Letwin, published in 1988. Lastly, the report also mentions several online resources related to OS/2, including os2world.com, ecomstation.ru, netlabs.org, and hobbes.nmsu.edu, which provide information on OS/2 development, community support, and software repositories. OS/2 history and its technological impact have been an important area of study in the field of computer science. The article provides a comprehensive overview of the development and evolution of OS/2, from its origins as part of the Open Software Foundation to its eventual cancellation due to internal conflicts. During the mid-1990s, OS/2 was still under development and considered a new thing on the horizon. The article also claims that protected mode was available in 286 processors, but this is disputed as some users have tested games that didn't work due to the lack of protected mode. One user expressed uncertainty about that while the 286 could enter protected mode, it was challenging to use and often required a system reset to exit. A third user suggested that the OP may have been trying to run 386 PM software on a 286, which is not feasible due to compatibility issues. The commands list section seems to disrupt the flow of the article and provides excessive information, prompting the addition of a {{summarize section}} tag. Additionally, it was noted that Windows 3.0 compatibility actually shipped with OS/2 2.0 in 1992, rather than being introduced later as suggested by the article's section heading. The Wikipedia page contains links to various online resources and discussion logs, including a link search group, bot requests archives, village pump technical archives, redirects for discussion logs, and a special what-links-here page