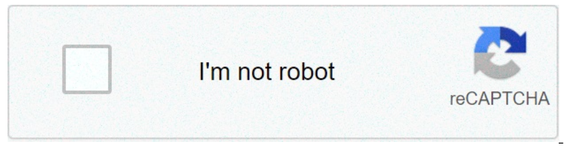


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Family of computer operating systems that derive from the original one of AT & T Unix Unixevolution of Unix and Unix-like SystemsDeveloperken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Brian Kernighan, Douglas Mcilroy, and Joe Ossanna Al Bell Labswritten Inc. and Assembly Software Owner Languageos FamilyunixSource ModelHistorically, While some UNIX projects (including the BSD and Illuminos family) are open-sourceinitial releasevelopment started in the 1969First manual published internally Novemberã, 1971a (1971-1911) [1] announced out Bell Labs in October, 1973a (1973-10) [ 2] Available Typevaries InenGlishkernel; Monolithic, MicrokerNel, HybridInfluenced interface BYMULTICSDEFAULTUSER InterfaceCommand-Line and Graphics (Wayland and X Window System; MacOS Quartz; Android SurfaceFinger) Licensevaries; Some versions are owners, others are free / open-source software professionals websiteopengroup.org/unix~~v~~plural~~3rd unix (/ and jue nÃ ‰ Âªks /; protected as UNIX) is a family of multitasking, operating systems For a multi-user computer deriving from the original AT & T UNIX, whose development has started in 1970 at the Bell Labs Research Center from Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and others. [3] Initially designed to be used inside the Bell System, AT & T under a third party license at the end of 1970, leading to a variety of both academics and commercial UNIX variants from suppliers, including University of California, Berkeley (BSD), Microsoft (Xenix), Sun Microsystems (Sunos / Solaris), HP / HPE (HP-UX), and IBM (AIX). In the early 1990s, AT & T sold their rights in Unix to Novell, which then sold his Unix activity to Santa Cruz Operation (SCO) in 1995. [4] The Unix brand passed to The Open Group, a consortium Industrial founded in 1996, which allows the use of the brand for certified operating systems that respect the Single Unix Specification (SUS). However, Novell continues to copyright of UNIX, which Sco Group, Inc. v. Novell, Inc. Court case (2010) confirmed. Unix systems are characterized by a modular structure that is sometimes called "Unix philosophy". According to this philosophy, the operating system must provide a series of simple tools, each of which executes a limited, well-defined function. [5] A unified file system (Unix file system) and an inter-process communication mechanism known as "pipes" serve as the main communication means, [3] and a shell script language and command (shell unix) is used To combine tools to perform complex workflows. UNIX is distinguished from its predecessors as the first portable operating system. Almost the entire operating system is written in the C programming language, which allows UNIX to operate on numerous platforms [6] UNIX Overview Version 7, the Unix research ancestor of all modern UNIX unix systems was originally designed for Be a convenient platform for software development programmers to be performed on it and other systems, rather than for non-programmers. [7] [8] [9] The system has grown as big as the operating system has begun to spread in academic environments, and as users have added their own tools for the system and shared with colleagues. [10] First, UNIX has not been designed to be portable [6] or multitasking. [11] Later, UNIX little by little earned the portability, multi-tasking and multi-user capacity in a time-sharing configuration. UNIX systems are characterized by different concepts: the use of normal text for data storage; a hierarchical file system; the treatment of devices and some types of communication between processes (IPC) as a file; And the use of a large number of software tools, small programs that can be linked together through a command line interpreter using pipes, rather than use a single monolithic program Includes all the same functionality. These concepts are collectively known as the "Unix philosophy". Brian Kernighan and Rob Pike summarize this in The Unix Programming Environment as "The idea that the power of a system is more than the relationships between programs than programs programs In the early 1980s, users have started to see UNIX as a potential universal operating system, suitable for computers of all sizes. [13] [14] The UNIX environment and the program of the client server program were essential elements in the development of the Internet and remodeling the calculation calculation as centered in networks rather than in individual computers. Both UNIX and the programming language C have been developed by AT & T and distributed to governmental and academic institutions, which led to a more wide variety of machine families than any other operating system. The UNIX operating system consists of many libraries and utilizes together with the master control program, the kernel. The kernel provides services to start and stop programs, manages the file system and other common "common" activities that most share programs and access schedules to avoid conflicts when programs try to access the same resource to the same resource or device. To mediate such access, the kernel has special rights, reflexes in the distinction of the kernel space from the user space, the latter is a priority reign in which most application programs work. Main article in history: History of Unix Ken Thompson (sitting) and Dennis Ritchie who works together with a PDP-11 The origins of the UNIX date back to half of the 60s when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bell Labs and General Electric were developing MULTICS, a time sharing operating system for the GE-645 mainframe computer. [15] Multices has characterized several innovations, but has also presented serious problems. Frustrated by the size and the complexity of Multices, but not from its goals, the individual researchers of Bell Labs have begun to retire from the project. The last starting was Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Douglas Mcilroy, Joe Oscanna, [11] which decided to re-implement their experiences in a new smaller scale project. This new operating system has been initially without organizational support and even without a name. The new operating system was a single tasking system. [11] In 1970, the Group coined the UNICS name for information and computerized computer services as PUN on MULTICS, which is for multiplexed information and IT services. Brian Kernighaan takes credit for the idea, but he adds that "no one can remember" the origin of UNIX final spellography. [16] Dennis Ritchie, [11] Doug Mcilroy, [1] Â ¢ â,¬

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