UNIX is the name of a popular operating system.


Hardware: CPU, Memory (RAM/ROM), Disk Drives, CD-ROM drives.
Programs and Processes:

- UNIX provides the capability to create, modify and destroy files.
- Processes and processes have a location within the directory structure.
- UNIX supports hierarchical directory structure.
- Processes and files have an owner.
- Most processes read/write data from/to files.
- A process when it is executing.

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features from both varieties although most are System V Unix.

Two varieties of Unix: System V (AT&T) and BSD (Berkeley Standard
Distribution); both are merge now. SunOS, IRIX, AIX, HP-UX have
communication via system calls in C
access to parallel processes, file handling and interprocess
Programmer support: all kinds of compilers available;
we will study many of these.
Utilities: Unix comes with a large collection of utilities;
(pipes 1-way, sockets 2-way)
- Communication: process-device, controller, process-process, etc.
-disk (blocks)
-sharing of resources: CPU (time slices), memory (pages),
resources. Typically the system’s administrator,
super user: user who has complete control over the system

- simpler ones and combined using pipes etc.

- using the pipe mechanism, complex tasks can be broken down into

  $ who | sort

  another process, e.g.

  pipe mechanism: output of one process can be used as input for