Timeline of operating systems

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This article presents a timeline of events in the history of computer operating systems from 1951 to 2009. For a narrative explaining the overall developments, see the History of operating systems.

Contents

1950s

- 1951
  - LEO I 'Lyons Electronic Office'[1] was the commercial development of EDSAC computing platform, supported by British firm J. Lyons and Co.
- 1954
  - MIT's operating system made for UNIVAC 1103[2]
- 1955
  - General Motors Operating System made for IBM 701[3]
- 1956
  - GM-NAA I/O for IBM 704, based on General Motors Operating System
- 1957
  - Atlas Supervisor (Manchester University) (*Atlas computer project start*)
  - BESYS (Bell Labs), for IBM 7090 and IBM 7094
- 1958
  - University of Michigan Executive System (UMES), for IBM 704, 709, and 7090
- 1959
  - SHARE Operating System (SOS), based on GM-NAA I/O

1960s

- 1960
  - IBSYS (IBM for its 7090 and 7094)
- 1961
  - CTSS (MIT's Compatible Time-Sharing System for the IBM 7094)
  - MCP (Burroughs Master Control Program)
- 1962
  - Atlas Supervisor (Manchester University) (*Atlas computer commissioned*)
  - GCOS (GE's General Comprehensive Operating System, originally GECOS, General Electric Comprehensive Operating Supervisor)
- 1964
  - EXEC 8 (UNIVAC)
  - OS/360 (IBM's primary OS for its S/360 series) (*Announced*)
  - TOPS-10 (DEC, the name TOPS-10 wasn't adopted until 1970)
  - Berkeley Timesharing System (for Scientific Data Systems' SDS 940)
  - Dartmouth Time Sharing System (Dartmouth College's DTSS for GE computers)
- 1965
  - Multics (MIT, GE, Bell Labs for the GE-645) (*Announced*)
  - BOS/360 (IBM's Basic Operating System)
  - TOS/360 (IBM's Tape Operating System)
- 1966
  - OS/360 (IBM's primary OS for its S/360 series) PCP and MFT (*Shipped*)
  - DOS/360 (IBM's Disk Operating System)
  - MS/8 (Richard F. Lary's DEC PDP-8 system)
- 1967
  - CP/CMS (IBM, also known as CP-67)
  - Michigan Terminal System (MTS)[4] (time-sharing system for the IBM S/360-67 and successors)
  - ITS (MIT's Incompatible Timesharing System for the DEC PDP-6 and PDP-10)
  - ORVYL (Stanford University's time-sharing system for the IBM S/360)
  - TSS/360 (IBM's Time-sharing System for the S/360-67, never officially released, canceled in 1969 and again in 1971)
  - OS/360 MVT
  - WAITS (SAIL, Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, time-sharing system for DEC PDP-6 and PDP-10, later TOPS-10)
- 1968
  - Airline Control Program (ACP) (IBM)
  - TSS-8 (DEC for the PDP-8)
  - THE multiprogramming system (Technische Hogeschool Eindhoven)
- 1969
  - TENEX (Bolt, Beranek and Newman for DEC systems, later TOPS-20)

- Unics (later Unix) (AT&T, initially on DEC computers)
- RC 4000 Multiprogramming System (RC)
- Multics (MIT, GE, Bell Labs for the GE-645 and later the Honeywell 6180) (*opened for paying customers in October*[5])

1970s

- 1970
  - DOS-11 (PDP-11)
- 1971
  - RSTS-11 2A-19 (*First released version; PDP-11*)
  - OS/8
- 1972
  - RDOS
  - SVS
  - VM/CMS
- 1973
  - Эльбрус-1 (Elbrus-1) - Soviet computer - created using high-level language uЭль-76 (AL-76/ALGOL 68).
  - VME - implementation language S3 (ALGOL 68).
  - RSX-11D
  - RT-11
  - Alto OS
- 1974
  - DOS-11 V09-20C (*Last stable release, June 1974*)
  - SINTRAN III
  - MONECS
- 1975
  - CP/M
  - BS2000 V2.0 (*First released version*)
  - Sixth Edition Unix
- 1976
  - Cambridge CAP computer[1] (http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/72418/cap.pdf) - All operating system procedures written in ALGOL 68C, with some closely associated protected procedures in BCPL.
  - Cray Operating System
  - FLEX[6]
  - TOPS-20
- 1977
  - 1BSD
  - KERNAL
  - OASIS operating system

- TRS-DOS
- Virtual Memory System (VMS) V1.0 (*Initial commercial release, October 25*)

- 1978
  - 2BSD
  - Apple DOS
  - HDOS 1.0
  - TripOS
  - UCSD p-System (*First released version*)
  - Lisp Machine (CADR)
- 1979
  - Atari DOS
  - POS
  - NLTSS
  - UNIX/32V
  - Version 7 Unix

1980s

- 1980
  - CTOS[7]
  - OS-9
  - 86-DOS
  - SOS
  - Pilot (*Xerox Star operating system*)
  - Xenix
- 1981
  - PC-DOS
  - MS-DOS
  - Business Operating System
  - UTS
  - Acorn MOS
  - Aegis SR1 (*First Apollo/DOMAIN systems shipped on March 27*[8])
- 1982
  - Commodore DOS
  - LDOS (By Logical Systems, Inc. - For the Radio Shack TRS-80 Models I, II & III)
  - SunOS (1.0)
  - QNX
  - Ultrix
- 1983
  - Lisa Office System 7/7
  - Coherent
  - GNU (*project start*)
  - Novell NetWare (S-Net)

    - ProDOS
    - SunOS 1.0
- 1984
    - Mac OS (*System 1.0*)
    - MSX-DOS
    - Sinclair QDOS
    - QNX
    - UNICOS
    - Venix 2.0
- 1985
    - AmigaOS
    - Atari TOS
    - DG/UX
    - MIPS OS
    - Oberon - written in Oberon-2
    - SunOS 2.0
    - Version 8 Unix
    - Windows 1.0
    - Xenix 2.0
- 1986
    - AIX 1.0
    - GS-OS
    - Genera 7.0
    - HP-UX
    - SunOS 3.0
    - GEOS
    - Version 9 Unix
- 1987
    - Arthur
    - IRIX (*3.0 is first SGI version*)
    - MINIX 1.0
    - BS2000 V9.0
    - OS/2 (1.0)
    - PC-MOS/386
    - Windows 2.0
- 1988
    - A/UX (Apple Computer)
    - RISC iX
    - LynxOS
    - Mac OS (*System 6*)
    - MVS/ESA
    - OS/400
    - SpartaDOS X

- SunOS 4.0
- TOPS-10 7.04 (*Last stable release, July 1988*)
- HeliOS 1.0

- 1989
  - EPOC
  - NEXTSTEP (1.0)
  - RISC OS (*First release was to be called Arthur 2, but was renamed to RISC OS 2, and was first sold as RISC OS 2.00 in April 1989*)
  - SCO UNIX (*Release 3*)
  - TSX-32
  - Version 10 Unix
  - Xenix 2.3.4 (*Last stable release*)

1990s

- 1990
  - AmigaOS 2.0
  - BeOS (v1)
  - Genera 8.0
  - OSF/1
  - AIX 3.0
  - Windows 3.0
- 1991
  - Linux
  - Mac OS (*System 7*)
  - MINIX 1.5
  - PenPoint OS
  - RISC OS 3[9]
- 1992
  - 386BSD 0.1
  - AmigaOS 3.0
  - Amiga Unix 2.01 (*Latest stable release*)
  - RSTS/E 10.1 (*Last stable release, September 1992*)
  - Solaris 2.0 (*Successor to SunOS 4.x; based on SVR4 instead of BSD*)
  - OpenVMS V1.0 (*First OpenVMS AXP (Alpha) specific version, November 1992*)
  - Plan 9 First Edition (*First public release was made available to universities*)
  - Windows 3.1
- 1993
  - FreeBSD
  - NetBSD
  - Newton OS
  - Windows NT 3.1 (*First Windows NT kernel public release*)
  - Open Genera 1.0

- IBM 4690 Operating System
- Novell NetWare 4
- Slackware 1.0
- Spring

- 1994
  - AIX 4.0, 4.1
  - RISC OS 3.5
  - NetBSD 1.0 (*First multi-platform release, October 1994*)
- 1995
  - Digital UNIX (*aka* Tru64 UNIX)
  - OpenBSD
  - OS/390
  - Plan 9 Second Edition (*Commercial second release version was made available to the general public*)
  - Ultrix 4.5 (*Last major release*)
  - Windows 95
- 1996
  - Mac OS 7.6 (*First officially-named Mac OS*)
  - Windows NT 4.0
  - RISC OS 3.6
  - AIX 4.2
  - Palm OS
- 1997
  - Inferno
  - Mac OS 8
  - SkyOS
  - MINIX 2.0
  - RISC OS 3.7
  - AIX 4.3
- 1998
  - Solaris 7 (*First 64-bit Solaris release. Names from this point drop "2.", otherwise would've been Solaris 2.7*)
  - Windows 98
  - RT-11 5.7 (*Last stable release, October 1998*)
  - Novell NetWare 5
  - JUNOS
- 1999
  - AROS (*Boot for the first time in Stand Alone version*)
  - RISC OS 4
  - Mac OS 9
  - Windows 98 (2nd edition)
  - Inferno Second Edition (*Last distribution (Release 2.3, ca. July 1999) from Lucent's Inferno Business Unit*)[10]

- 2000

2000s

Date	Windows	Mac	BSD	Red Hat	Ubuntu	Others
2000						
2000-01						
2000-02	Windows 2000 (*first of the Windows server operating systems to drop the 'NT' marketing*)[11]					Solaris 8
2000-03			FreeBSD 4.0	Red Hat Linux 6.2E		AtheOS (*announced on Usenet*), BeOS R5
2000-04						
2000-05						
2000-06						Plan 9 Third Edition[12]
2000-07						
2000-08						Debian 2.2, MorphOS 0.1[13]
2000-09	Windows Me (*last of the Windows 9x line of operating systems to be produced and sold*)[14]					SUSE Linux 7.0
2000-10						z/OS, MorphOS 0.2
2000-11						
2000-12						HP-UX 11i (11.11)
2001						Haiku (operating system) (*formerly known as Open BeOS, began development*), EnGarde Secure Linux

2001-02						MorphOS 0.4[15]
2001-03		Mac OS X v10.0				
2001-05						AIX 5L 5.1
2001-07						eComStation 1.0 (July 10)
2001-08						
2001-09		Mac OS X v10.1				
2001-10	Windows XP (*succeeded Windows Me and Windows 2000, successfully merging the 'professional' NT line of desktop operating systems with the 'home' 9x line of operating systems*)[16]					Novell NetWare 6.0
2001-11						
2001-12						OS/2 4.52 (*latest IBM version, released for both desktop and server systems*)
2002	Windows XP 64-bit Edition[*citation needed*]					
2002-03				Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1 AS		
2002-04						Plan 9 Fourth Edition[17], SUSE Linux 8.0
2002-05						Solaris 9 (SPARC only)
2002-06						

2002-07						Debian 3.0, Syllable 0.4.0 (*first release of Syllable*)[18]
2002-08		Mac OS X v10.2[19]				
2002-09	Windows XP Service Pack 1					
2002-10						AIX 5.2
2002-11						MorphOS 1.0
2002-12						MorphOS 1.1
2003-01			FreeBSD 5.0			Solaris 9 (x86 platform support)
2003-02						MorphOS 1.2
2003-03	Windows XP 64-bit Edition, Version 2003[20]					MorphOS 1.3
2003-04	Windows Server 2003					
2003-05				Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1 ES		
2003-06						
2003-07						
2003-08						Novell NetWare 6.5, MorphOS 1.4
2003-09						HP-UX 11i v2 (11.23)
2003-10		Mac OS X v10.3		Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3		SUSE Linux 9.0
2003-11				Fedora Core 1		
2003-12						
2004-03						ReactOS 0.2.0

2004-04						
2004-05				Fedora Core 2		AmigaOS 4 (Pre-Release)[21]
2004-07			DragonFly BSD 1.0			
2004-08	Windows XP Service Pack 2					AIX 5.3
2004-10					Ubuntu 4.10 (First released version)	
2004-11				Fedora Core 3		
2004-12			NetBSD 2.0			
2005-01						Solaris 10
2005-02				Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4		
2005-03	Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1, Windows XP Professional x64 Edition					Novell Open Enterprise Server
2005-04		Mac OS X v10.4			Ubuntu 5.04	
2005-05						
2005-06				Fedora Core 4		Debian 3.1
2005-07						
2005-08						
2005-09						
2005-10					Ubuntu 5.10	SUSE Linux 10.0
2005-11			FreeBSD 6.0			

2005-12			NetBSD 3.0			
2006-01						Solaris 10 1/06
2006-02						
2006-03	Windows Server 2003 R2			Fedora Core 5		
2006-04						
2006-05						SymbOS, MINIX 3.1.2 (May 8)
2006-06					Ubuntu 6.06 (LTS)	Solaris 10 6/06
2006-07						
2006-08						ReactOS 0.3.0
2006-09						
2006-10				Fedora Core 6	Ubuntu 6.10	Slackware 11.0
2006-11	Windows Vista					AmigaOS 4.0, Solaris 10 11/06
2007						BS2000/OSD v7.0
2007-02						Inferno Fourth Edition (February 2)
2007-03	Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2			Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5		
2007-04					Ubuntu 7.04	Debian 4.0
2007-05				Fedora 7		
2007-07						Slackware 12.0
2007-08						Solaris 10 8/07
2007-09						HP-UX 11i v3 (11.31)
2007-10		Mac OS X v10.5			Ubuntu 7.10	

2007-11	Windows Home Server			Fedora 8		AIX 6.1, gOS
2007-12			NetBSD 4.0			
2008-01						
2008-02	Windows Vista Service Pack 1, Windows Server 2008		FreeBSD 7.0			
2008-03						Singularity 1.1 (*initial public release, March 4*)
2008-04	Windows XP Service Pack 3				Ubuntu 8.04 (LTS)	
2008-05				Fedora 9		Solaris 10 5/08, OpenSolaris 2008.05, Slackware 12.1
2008-06						MorphOS 2.0, SUSE Linux 11.0
2008-07			DragonFly BSD 2.0			
2008-08						STOP 6.5
2008-09						AmigaOS 4.1, z/OS V1R10, MorphOS 2.1
2008-10					Ubuntu 8.10	Solaris 10 10/08, Android
2008-11			OpenBSD 4.4	Fedora 10		Singularity 2.0
2008-12						MorphOS 2.2, OpenSolaris 2008.11, Slackware 12.2
2009-01						
2009-02						Debian 5.0
2009-03						

2009-04			NetBSD 5.0		Ubuntu 9.04	
2009-05	Windows Vista Service Pack 2		OpenBSD 4.5			Solaris 10 5/09
2009-06				Fedora 11		AmigaOS 4.1 (Quick Fix), OpenSolaris 2009.06, Palm webOS
2009-07						
2009-08		Mac OS X v10.6				Slackware 13.0, MorphOS 2.3
2009-10	Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2		OpenBSD 4.6		Ubuntu 9.10	Solaris 10 10/09, Android 2.0, MorphOS 2.4
2009-11			FreeBSD 8.0	Fedora 12		openSUSE 11.2
2010-01						AmigaOS 4.1 Update 1
2010-04					Ubuntu 10.04 (LTS)	AmigaOS 4.1 Update 2
2010-05			OpenBSD 4.7	Fedora 13		
2010-06						MorphOS 2.5
2010-07						
2010-08						
2010-09						Solaris 10 9/10
2010-10				Fedora 14	Ubuntu 10.10	
2010-11			NetBSD 5.1			

See also

- Comparison of operating systems
- List of operating systems

- List of Real-time operating systems
- Timeline of x86 DOS operating systems
- Timeline of Linux distributions (Diagram 1992–2010)

Category links

- Operating systems
- Real-time operating systems
- Embedded operating systems

References

1. ^ Early Electronic Computers (BBC) (http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A1000729)
2. ^ MIT's first Operating System (1954) (http://www.csail.mit.edu/timeline/timeline.php/timeline.php?query=event&id=3)
3. ^ EARLY OPERATING SYSTEMS (http://www.csee.wvu.edu/~jdm/classes/cs258/OScat/early.html)
4. ^ http://www.clock.org/~jss/work/mts/timeline.html
5. ^ Multics History (http://www.multicians.org/history.html)
6. ^ FLEX User Group - History (http://www.flexusergroup.com/flexusergroup/fug3.htm)
7. ^ http://www.byte.com/art/9412/sec13/art2.htm
8. ^ Apollo/DOMAIN Computers (http://www.zepa.net/apollo/)
9. ^ http://www.wrocc.org.uk/riscos/history.shtml
10. ^ http://www.vitanuova.com/inferno/downloads.html
11. ^ http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/press/1999/Dec99/W2KrtmPR.mspx
12. ^ http://plan9.bell-labs.com/plan9/about.html
13. ^ http://obligement.free.fr/articles/morphos01.php
14. ^ http://www.microsoft.com/Presspass/press/2000/sept00/availabilitypr.mspx
15. ^ http://amiga.czex.com/history/2_01e.html
16. ^ http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/press/2001/aug01/08-24WinXPRTMPR.mspx
17. ^ http://plan9.bell-labs.com/sys/doc/release4.html
18. ^ http://web.syllable.org/documentation/FAQ.html#1_2
19. ^ http://www.apple.com/pr/library/2002/aug/23jaguar.html
20. ^ Windows XP 64-bit Edition for Itanium systems, Version 2003 Press release (http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/press/2003/mar03/03-28WinXP64BitPR.mspx)
21. ^ "Amiga OS 4.0, The Final Update (Originally released in May of 2004)" (http://amigaworld.net/modules/news/article.php?storyid=3536) . Amigaworld.net. 2006-12-24. http://amigaworld.net/modules/news/article.php?storyid=3536. Retrieved 2009-03-10.

External links

- http://www.levenez.com/unix/ — Timeline of UNIX 1969 and its descendants at present
- Concise Microsoft O.S. Timeline (http://bravotech.us/info/msos-timeline.htm) — A color-coded concise timeline for various Microsoft operating systems (1981–present)
- Bitsavers (http://www.bitsavers.org/) — an effort to capture, salvage, and archive historical computer software and manuals from minicomputers and mainframes of the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s
- A brief history of operating systems (http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/opsys/notes/03.shtml)
- Microsoft operating system time-line (http://www.guidebookgallery.org/timelines/windows)

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