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History of UNIX

Assignment 1

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1) 1969
2) Bell Labs
3) Kernel: Controls the resources of the machine
   Shell: The interface between the user and the kernel which sits there and waits for the user to input commands for the kernel to interpret them.
   Utilities: Programs, compliers, editors, document formatters, etc.
4) Taking a bunch of programs and stick them together end to end so that the data can flow from the one of the left to the one on the right and the system itself looks after all the connections like the synchronizing and making sure the data flows properly between the two ends. An example would be a program that checks for spelling errors.
5) Being able to store files for a long period of time, doesn't matter what the size of the file is, doesn't matter the name of the file is, you just put the file where you want it and call it what you want it to be called and it stays there.
6) A file is a sequence of bits. The main attribute is its size.
7) It's a program that watches what you type and treats it as a request to run a particular program.
8) Redirection is a feature in Linux such that when executing a command, you can change the standard input/output devices. The basic workflow of any Linux command is that it takes an input and give an output.
9) C
10) They should unix being used to help programmers create large scale integrated circuits without having to form one huge program to do everything, they could use small packages that did little parts to create one bigger part.