p	Unix	Linux
Origin	Developed in the 1970s by AT&T's Bell Labs.	Created in 1991 by Linus Torvalds as a Unix-like OS.
Kernel	Proprietary and monolithic kernel.	Open-source, monolithic kernel (Linux Kernel).
Source Code	Closed source (except for some variants like BSD).	Open-source and freely available under the GPL license.
Cost	Commercial versions are expensive.	Free or low-cost, with commercial support available.
Usage	Primarily used in enterprise servers, mainframes, and specialized systems.	Widely used in servers, desktops, mobile devices (Android), and embedded systems.
Hardware Support	Limited hardware support; mainly designed for specific systems.	Extensive hardware support for a wide range of devices.
Varieties	Examples: AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, FreeBSD.	Examples: Ubuntu, CentOS, RHEL, Fedora, Arch Linux.
Compatibility	POSIX-compliant, but variations exist between implementations.	Generally POSIX-compliant with high compatibility.
User Base	Enterprises with legacy systems and high-performance computing needs.	Developers, students, enterprises, and general users.
Development Model	Developed by specific companies or institutions.	Community-driven and company-backed distributions.
Security	Generally considered robust but depends on vendor updates.	Security patches are frequent due to open development.
File System	Includes proprietary file systems like UFS, JFS.	Supports modern file systems like ext4, XFS, ZFS, BTRFS.
Customization	Limited customization; depends on the vendor.	Highly customizable due to open-source nature.
Support	Vendor-provided, often costly.	Community and commercial support are widely available.