

Mata Kuliah : Open Source  
Tahun : 2014

Pertemuan 4

# Sejarah Open Source Software

## STORY

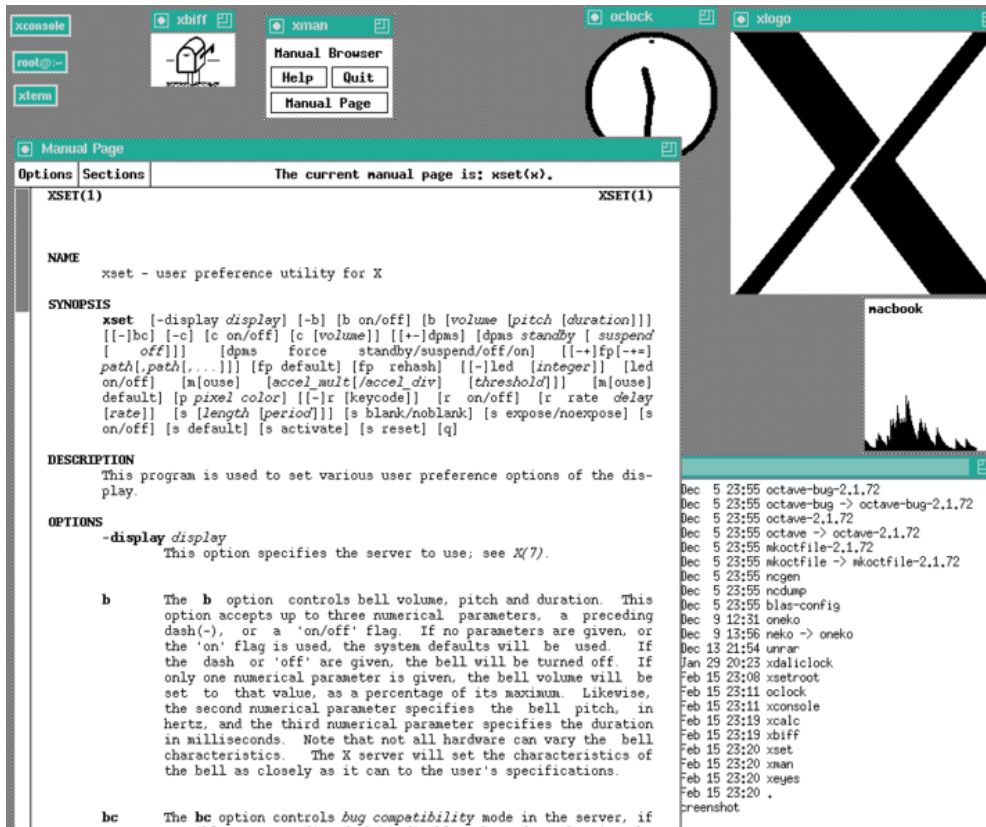
<p><b>1950</b></p> <p><b>BESYS</b></p> <p><b>GMOS</b> General Motors OS</p> <p><b>GM-NAA I/O</b></p> <p><b>SHARE OS</b></p> <p><b>UMES</b></p>	<p>The first operating system, GMOS, coordinated between jobs, created batches, and used a runtime library to simplify common commands. GMOS was created by General Motors for IBM.</p>	<p><b>1960</b></p> <p><b>Atlas</b> Supervisor</p> <p><b>IBSYS</b></p> <p><b>DOS/360</b></p> <p><b>EXEC I</b></p> <p>Master Control Program</p> <p><b>SABRE</b></p> <p><b>OS/360</b></p>	<p>Until 1966 a new OS was created for each new computer. With each new machine, programs and applications would have to be re-written. IBM changed the game by creating OS/360 for an entire line of computers.</p>
<p>"I don't think it's that significant."</p> <p>- Tandy president John Roach on IBM's entry into the microcomputer field</p>		<p>Using a light-pen, in a pointer based system called Sketchpad, Ivan Sutherland created the grandfather of the mouse in 1962.</p>	



<p><b>1970</b></p> <p><b>CP/M</b></p> <p><b>PLATO</b></p> <p><b>VMS</b></p> <p><b>PARC</b></p> <p><b>Apple DOS 3.1</b></p> <p><b>UNIX</b></p>	<p>Unix developed among newly-hired AT&amp;T engineers. Unable to use the mainframe computer, they developed their own operating system to run on a mini computer. Unix is now the backbone of Linux, Mac OS, and other operating systems.</p>	<p><b>1980</b></p> <p><b>Lisa Office System 7/7</b></p> <p><b>OS-9</b></p> <p><b>SunOS</b></p> <p><b>OS/400</b></p> <p><b>GNU</b></p> <p><b>Mac OS</b></p> <p><b>PC-DOS</b></p> <p><b>MS-DOS</b></p> <p><b>Windows 1.0</b></p>	<p>Steve Jobs oversaw Apple Lisa; the first computer with a GUI (graphic user interface). Borrowing very heavily from Xerox's PARC; Lisa was the first to use the desktop metaphor. Windows 1.0 was created the next year as a GUI for MS-DOS.</p>
<p>Though Unix launched in 1970, it started a year earlier. Jeremy Ben ported Space Travel, a game he had written, to his friend's non-compatible system, the code involved became UNIX.</p>		<p>"No, Steve, I think its more like we both have a rich neighbor named Xerox, and you broke in to steal the TV set, and you found out I'd been there first, and you said, Hey that's no fair! I wanted to steal the TV set!"</p>	

Bill Gates' response after Steve Jobs accused Microsoft of borrowing the GUI (Graphical User Interface) from Apple for Windows 1.0

## STORY



**Manual Page**  
Options Sections The current manual page is: xset(1).

**XSET(1)**

**NAME**  
xset - user preference utility for X

**SYNOPSIS**  
xset [-display display] [-b] [b on/off] [b [volume [pitch [duration]]] [[-]bc] [-c] [c on/off] [c [volume]] [[+]-dpms] [dpms standby [suspend [ off]]] [dpms force standby/suspend/off/on] [[-]fp[+]=] path[,path[,...]]] [fp default] [fp rehash] [[-]led [integer]] [led on/off] [m[ouse] [accel\_mult[/accel\_div] [threshold]]] [m[ouse] default] [p[pixel] color] [[-]r [keycode]] [r on/off] [r rate delay [rate]] [s [length [period]]] [s blank/noblank] [s expose/noexpose] [s on/off] [s default] [s activate] [s reset] [q]

**DESCRIPTION**  
This program is used to set various user preference options of the display.

**OPTIONS**  
-display display  
This option specifies the server to use; see X(7).

**b**  
The **b** option controls bell volume, pitch and duration. This option accepts up to three numerical parameters, a preceding dash(-), or a 'on/off' flag. If no parameters are given, or the 'on' flag is used, the system defaults will be used. If the dash or 'off' are given, the bell will be turned off. If only one numerical parameter is given, the bell volume will be set to that value, as a percentage of its maximum. Likewise, the second numerical parameter specifies the bell pitch, in hertz, and the third numerical parameter specifies the duration in milliseconds. Note that not all hardware can vary the bell characteristics. The X server will set the characteristics of the bell as closely as it can to the user's specifications.

**bc**  
The **bc** option controls *bug compatibility* mode in the server, if

Dec 5 23:55 octave-bug-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 octave-bug -> octave-bug-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 octave-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 octave -> octave-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 mkocfile-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 mkocfile -> mkocfile-2.1.72  
Dec 5 23:55 ncgen  
Dec 5 23:55 ncdump  
Dec 5 23:55 blas-config  
Dec 9 12:31 oneko  
Dec 9 13:56 oneko -> oneko  
Dec 13 21:54 unrar  
Jan 29 20:23 xcaliclock  
Feb 15 23:08 xsetroot  
Feb 15 23:11 oclock  
Feb 15 23:11 xconsole  
Feb 15 23:19 xcalc  
Feb 15 23:19 xbiff  
Feb 15 23:20 xset  
Feb 15 23:20 xman  
Feb 15 23:20 xeyes  
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screenshot

- Multitasking
- Multiuser
- Network
- License
- Berbayar



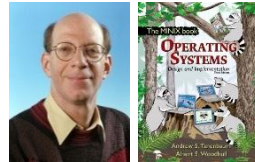


## STORY

**1990**

Mac OS 7.06  
Windows 98  
Windows 3.1  
Red Hat Linux  
OpenBSD  
**Linux**  
MINI  
Mac OS 9  
Windows 95

On August 24, 1995, Windows 95 was released. The buying fever was so great that even consumers without home computers bought copies of the program.



"All the best people in life seem to like LINUX."

- Steve Wozniak, Apple Cofounder

**2000**

Windows Vista  
Mac OS X Snow Leopard  
Windows XP  
Apple iOS  
Ubuntu  
Google Android  
Windows 7  
Mac OS X Leopard  
Windows 2000


Though Windows still holds the vast majority of OS market share, Apple has gained momentum over the last ten years. Perceived flaws in Vista were exploited in Apple marketing. Plus the huge fanfare behind the iPhone gave the Apple iOS and Mac OS big sales.

"Microsoft has had clear competitors in the past. It's a good thing we have museums to document that."

- Bill Gates 2001

### DISSECTING LINUX

THE MOST POPULAR LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS



**Mint**  
Superb Collection Of "Minty" Tools  
Multimedia Codecs Included  
Community Editions Not Always Updated

**Debian**  
Very-stable  
20,000+ Software Packages  
Slow Release Cycle

**Pclinux Os**  
Good Graphics Drivers  
Fast Boot Time  
No 64-bit Version Offered

**Gentoo**  
Excellent Software Management  
Great Customisation & Documentation  
Occasional Instability

**Slackware**  
Highly Stable  
Largely Bug Free  
Few Supported Applications

**Fedora**  
Innovative  
Very-secure  
Less-desktop Friendly

**Opensuse**  
Gret Configuration Tool  
Lots Of Software  
Slower

**Centos**  
Gret Configuration Tool  
Lots Of Software  
Slower

**Ubuntu**  
User-friendly & Windows-like  
Regular Updates  
Non-debian Compatible

**Mandriva**  
Newb-friendly  
Gret Configuration Tool  
Not Much Mandriva Literature

Google



## MEMORABLE LINUX MILESTONES CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF LINUX

LINUS TORVALDS  
POSTS FAMOUS  
MESSAGE - "HELLO  
EVERYBODY OUT  
THERE..." - AND  
RELEASES FIRST  
LINUX CODE



1991

SLACKWARE  
BECOMES FIRST  
WIDELY ADOPTED  
DISTRIBUTION



1992

1993

1996

TECH GIANTS  
BEGIN ANNOUNCING  
PLATFORM SUPPORT  
FOR LINUX



1998

1999

IBM RUNS  
FAMOUS LINUX  
AD DURING THE  
SUPERBOWL



2003

2005

THE LINUX  
FOUNDATION IS  
FORMED TO PROMOTE  
PROTECT AND  
STANDARDIZE LINUX  
LINUX IS A FELLOW



2007

LINUX TURNS 20  
AND POWERS THE  
WORLD'S  
SUPERCOMPUTERS,  
STOCK EXCHANGES,  
PHONES, ATMS,  
HEALTHCARE  
RECORDS,  
SMART GRIDS, THE  
LIST GOES ON



2010

2011



LINUS LICENSES  
LINUX UNDER  
THE GPL, AN  
IMPORTANT  
DECISION THAT  
WILL CONTRIBUTE  
TO ITS SUCCESS IN  
THE COMING YEARS



LINUS VISITS  
AQUARIUM, GETS  
BIT BY A PENGUIN  
AND CHOOSES  
IT AS LINUX MASCOT



RED HAT  
GOES PUBLIC



LINUS APPEARS ON  
THE COVER OF  
BUSINESSWEEK WITH  
A STORY THAT HAILS  
LINUX AS A  
BUSINESS SUCCESS



THE LINUX-BASED  
ANDROID OS  
OUTSHIPS ALL OTHER  
SMARTPHONE OSes  
IN THE U.S. AND  
CLIMBS TO  
DOMINANCE



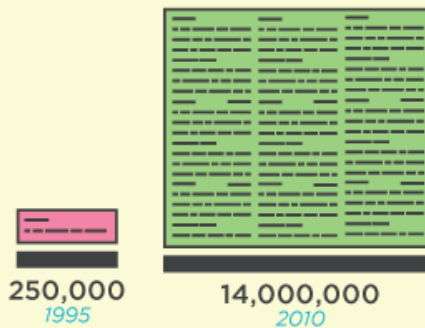
THE  
LINUX  
FOUNDATION  
<http://www.linuxfoundation.org/>



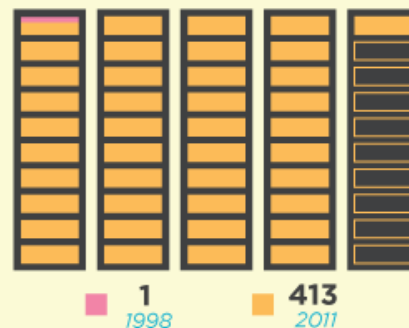


## LINUX THEN AND NOW

### LINES OF CODE IN THE LINUX KERNEL



### TOP500 SUPERCOMPUTERS RUNNING LINUX



The Blue Gene/P supercomputer at Argonne National Lab runs over 250,000 processors using normal data center air conditioning, grouped in 72 racks/cabinets connected by a high-speed optical network<sup>[1]</sup>

Source	Date	Linux	Unix	Mixed	Microsoft Windows	BSD based
TOP500	June 2013	95.2%	3.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%



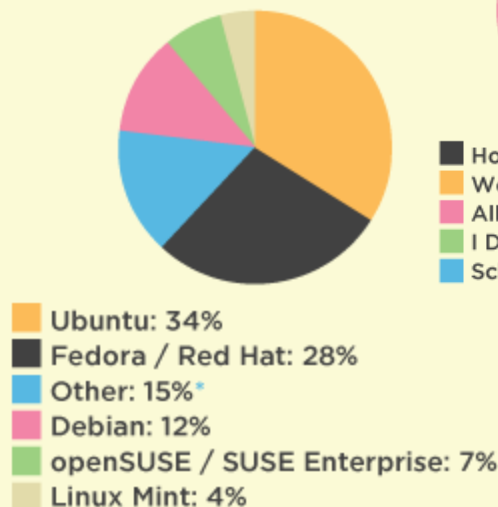
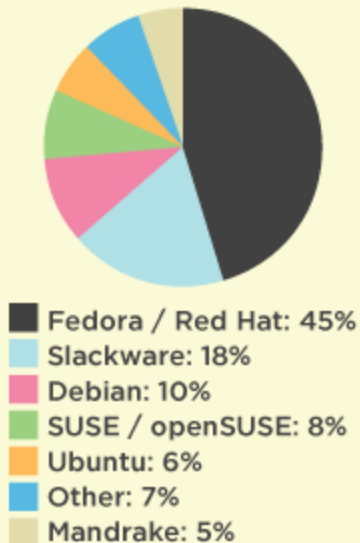
## LINUX THEN AND NOW

**LINUX USER HABITS: THEN AND NOW**  
(Data from survey of registered LinuxCon attendees, July 2011)

### LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS USED

THEN

NOW

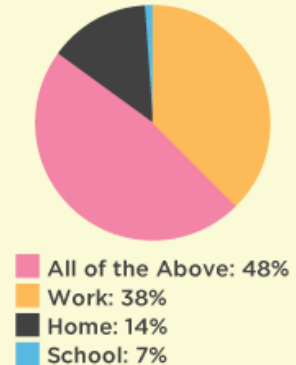
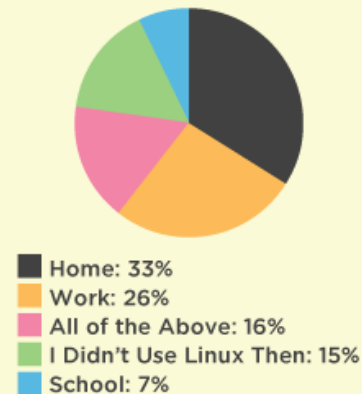


\* Nearly all respondents who answered "Other" wrote in ArchLinux.

### WHERE LINUX USED MOST

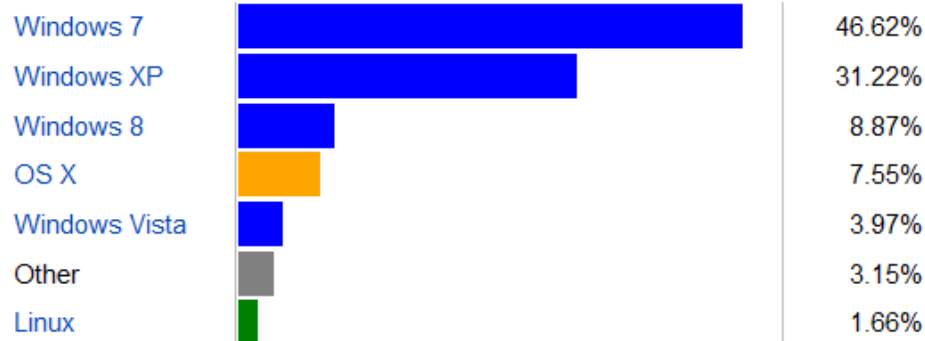
THEN

NOW



## LINUX THEN AND NOW

**Desktop Operating System statistics on Net Applications**



Desktop OS Market Share as of September 2013 [Net Applications](#)<sup>[1]</sup>

**Worldwide Smartphone Sales to End Users by Operating System in 2Q13**



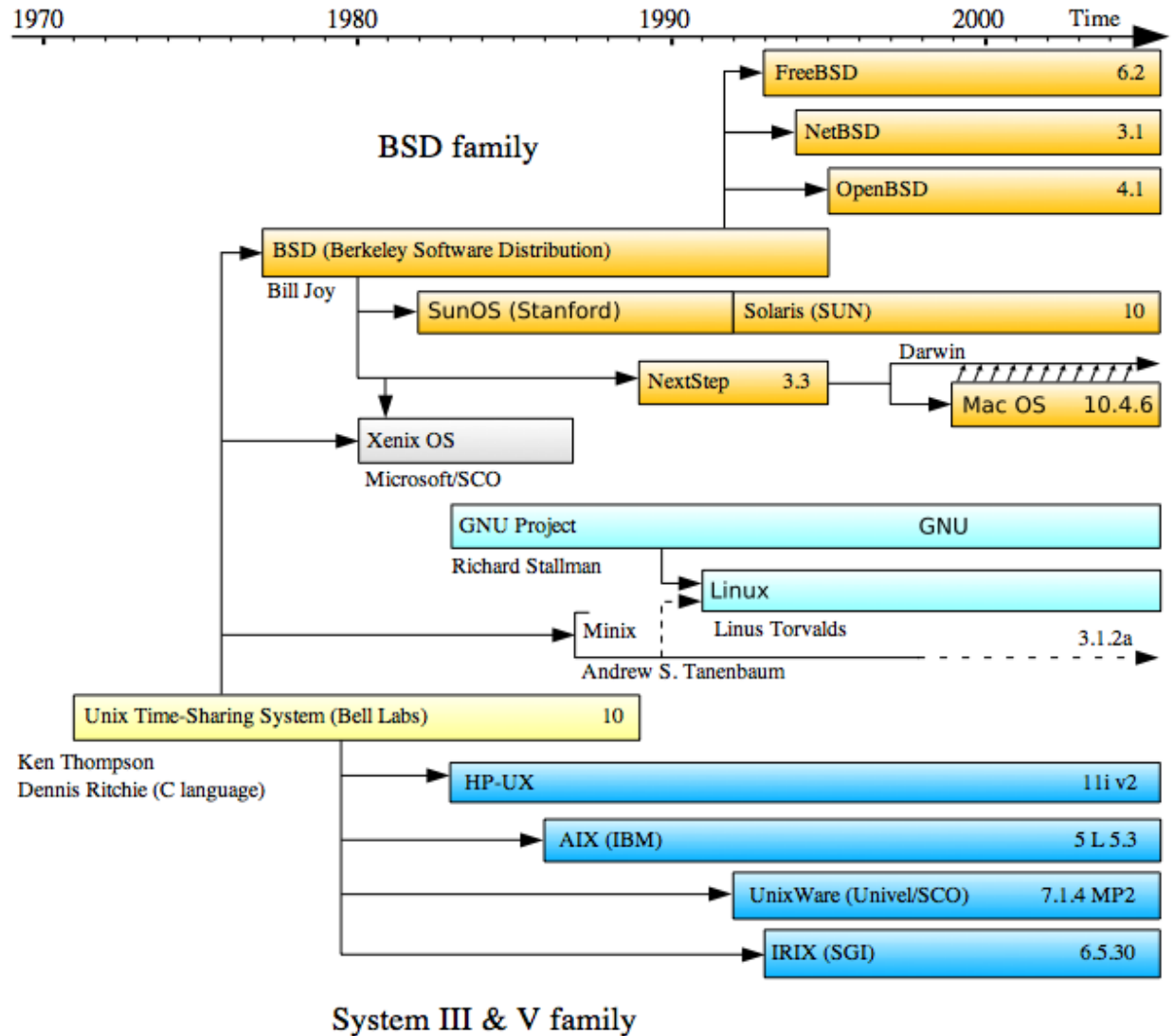
Mobile OS Market Share as of 2nd quarter 2013 [Gartner](#)<sup>[29]</sup>

Source	Date	Method	Unix, Unix-like				Microsoft Windows	References
			All	Linux	BSD	Unknown		
W3Techs	January 2013	Units (Web)	64.7%	32.9%	1.16%	30.5%	35.3%	<a href="#">[44]</a> <a href="#">[45]</a>



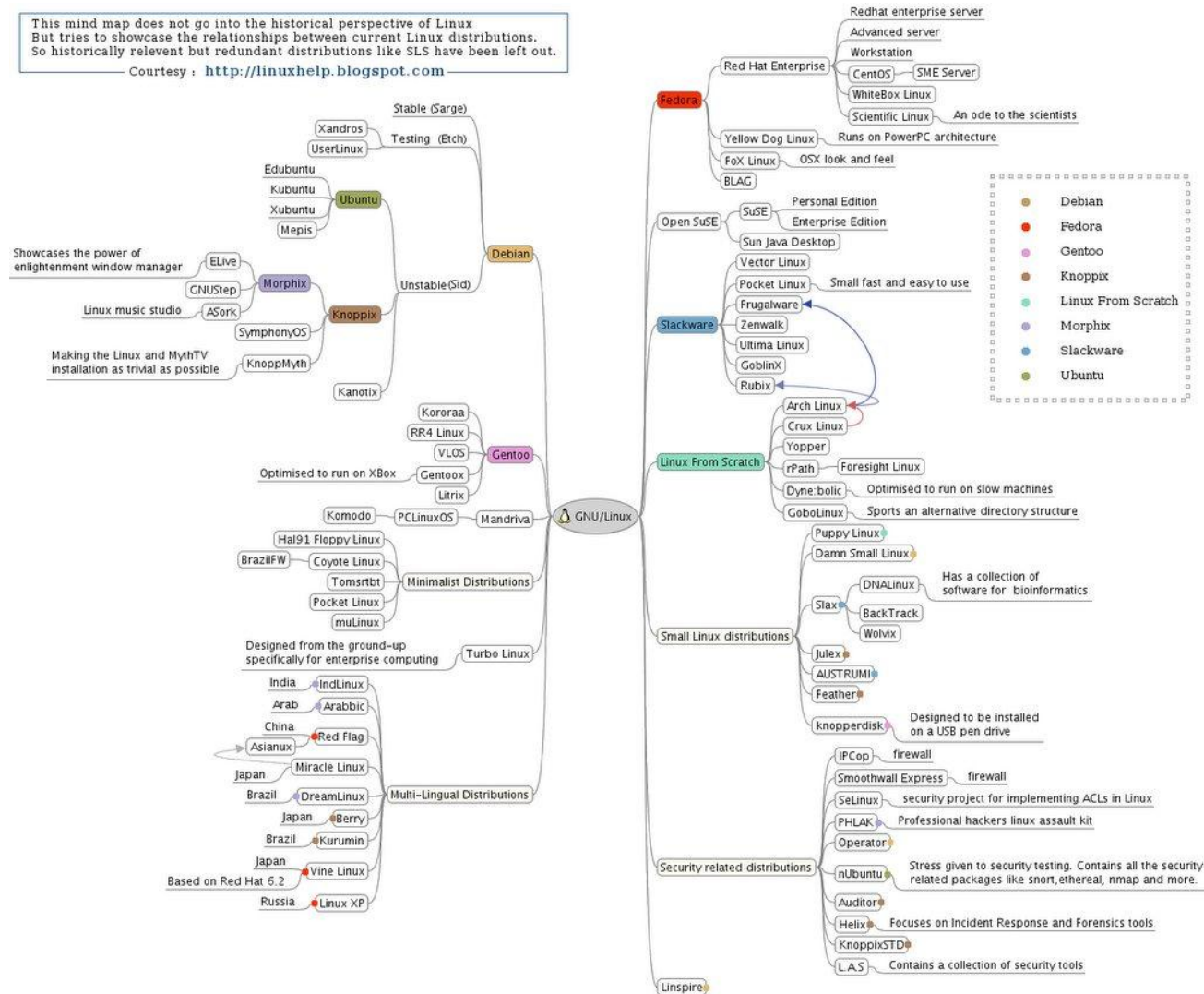


## Sejarah GNU/Linux



# Pertemuan 04 : Open Source

This mind map does not go into the historical perspective of Linux  
But tries to showcase the relationships between current Linux distributions.  
So historically relevant but redundant distributions like SLS have been left out.  
Courtesy : <http://linuxhelp.blogspot.com>



# SEKIAN 😊

- Sejarah OS
- Linux

