**systemv vs bsd**

Before I answer these questions, some background information will be necessary. As you may know, Unix was "invented" in 1969 and developed in the 70's. By the 80's there were two distinct branches, System V and BSD. System V was always considered more commercial, while BSD was the university model, and was developed during the 80s at the University of California Berkeley. The original Sun OS was based on BSD, though BSD eventually died a slow death with Sun moving to Solaris.

While most of today's systems generally mix their variants between these two branches, SCO, Solaris and HP-UX are System V-based, while AIX is pretty much a mix of both. Many of the differences are subtle, and you can sometimes tell the influence from same basic commands, such as pg (system V) and more (BSD).

The locations of the commands and the different options supported by certain commands are one of the big differences. I would say one of the main differences between BSD Unix and System V Unix is with system administration and networking. System V systems have more standardized tools for configuring a system, installing prepackaged software, and network programming. The filesystem structure is also very different. BSD puts files in bin, sbin, /usr/adm and /usr/mail, while system V, puts files in /usr/bin/, /usr/sbin, /var/adm and /var/mail.

The print subsystems in BSD (lpr) and System V (lp) are also different, as are the files required to set up and provide access to the printers and the commands to issue for print requests. Files used during boot-up include /etc/rc.local and /etc/rc.boot on BSD systems and /etc/rc0 and /etc/rc2 on System V. The user maintenance utilities are also different in the two branches.

**systemV is older than systemd**

systemd stands for system daemon. systemd was designed to allow for better handling of dependencies and have the ability to handle more work in parallel at system startup. systemd supports snapshotting of your system and the restoring of your systems state, keeps track of processes stored in what is known as a "cgroup" as opposed to the conventional "PID" method. systemd is now shipping by default with many popular Linux distributions such as Fedora, Mandriva, Mageia, Arch Linux, CentOS 7, RHEL 7.0 (Red Hat Enterprise Linux) and Oracle Linux 7.0. systemd refers to runlevels as targets.