MINIX 1.3 Binaries and Sources: For IBM PC's[, Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Prentice Hall, 1988, 0135834449, 9780135834442, . .

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Game Programming in C++ Start to Finish, Erik Yuzwa, Jan 11, 2006, , 392 pages. Designed by hobbyists and beginning developers, a helpful handbook takes programmers step-by-step through a series of hands-on exercises that teach them how to build a complete ....

Game Design , , 2004, Computers, 350 pages. Describes how a computer game is designed and developed and includes interviews with twelve top game designers..

Operating System Design: The Xinu approach , Douglas Comer, 1984, Computers, 486 pages. An important two-volume series, the first volume describes each step of the design and decision making process, while Volume II adds internetworking and user interface software ....

MINIX 1.5, released in 1991, included support for MicroChannel IBM PS/2 systems and was also ported to the Motorola 68000 and SPARC architectures, supporting the Atari ST, Commodore Amiga, Apple Macintosh and Sun SPARCstation computer platforms. There were also unofficial ports to Intel 386 PC compatibles (in 32-bit protected mode), National Semiconductor NS32532, ARM and INMOS transputer processors. Meiko Scientific used an early version of MINIX as the basis for the MeikOS operating system for its transputer-based Computing Surface parallel computers. A version of MINIX running as a user process under SunOS and Solaris was also available, a simulator called SMX.[2][3]

Demand for the 68k-based architectures waned, however, and MINIX 2.0, released in 1997, was only available for the x86 and Solaris-hosted SPARC architectures. It was the subject of the second edition of Tanenbaum's textbook, co-written with Albert Woodhull and was distributed on a CD-ROM included with the book. MINIX 2.0 added POSIX.1 compliance, support for 386 and later processors in 32-bit mode and replaced the Amoeba network protocols included in MINIX 1.5 with a TCP/IP stack. Unofficial ports of MINIX 2.0.2 to the 68020-based ISICAD Prisma 700 workstation[4] and the Hitachi SH3-based HP Jornada 680/690 PDA[5] were also developed.

MINIX 3 was publicly announced on 24 October 2005 by Andrew Tanenbaum during his keynote speech on top of the ACM Symposium Operating Systems Principles conference. Although it still serves as an example for the new edition of Tanenbaum and Woodhull's textbook, it is comprehensively redesigned to be "usable as a serious system on resource-limited and embedded computers and for applications requiring high reliability."[6]

MINIX 3 currently supports only IA-32 architecture PC compatible systems. It is available in a Live CD format that allows it to be used on a computer without installing it on the hard drive, and in versions compatible with hardware emulation/virtualization systems, including Bochs, QEMU, VMware Workstation/Fusion, VirtualBox and Microsoft Virtual PC.

Version 3.1.5 was released 5 November 2009. It contains X11, emacs, vi, cc, gcc, perl, python, ash, bash, zsh, ftp, ssh, telnet, pine, and over 400 other common Unix utility programs. With the addition of X11, this version marks the transition away from a text-only system. It can also withstand driver crashes. In many cases it can automatically replace drivers without affecting running processes. This feature will be improved in future releases. In this way, MINIX is self-healing and can be used in applications demanding high reliability. MINIX 3 also has support for virtual memory management, making it suitable for desktop OS use.[7] Desktop applications such as Firefox and OpenOffice.org are not yet available for MINIX 3 however.

The design principles Tanenbaum applied to MINIX greatly influenced the design decisions Linus Torvalds applied in the creation of the Linux kernel. Torvalds used and appreciated MINIX, but his design deviated from the MINIX architecture in significant ways, most notably by employing a monolithic kernel instead of a microkernel. This was famously disapproved of by Tanenbaum in the Tanenbaumâ€“Torvalds debate. Tanenbaum explained again his rationale for using a microkernel in May 2006.[9]

In May 2004, Kenneth Brown of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution made the accusation that major parts of the Linux kernel had been copied from the MINIX codebase, in a book called Samizdat.[10] These accusations were rebutted universallyâ€”most prominently by Andrew Tanenbaum himself, who strongly criticised Kenneth Brown and published a long rebuttal on his own personal Web site, also pointing out that Brown was funded by Microsoft.[11][12]

At the time of its original development, the license for MINIX was considered to be rather liberal. Its licensing fee was very small ($69) compared to those of other operating systems. Although Tanenbaum wished for MINIX to be as accessible as possible to students, his publisher was not prepared to offer material (such as the source code) that could be copied freely, so a restrictive license requiring a nominal fee (included in the price of Tanenbaum's book) was applied as a compromise. This prevented the use of MINIX as the basis for a freely distributed software system.

When free and open source Unix-like operating systems such as Linux and 386BSD became available in the early 1990s, many volunteer software developers abandoned MINIX in favor of these. In April 2000, MINIX became free/open source software under a permissive free software license,[13] but by this time other operating systems had surpassed its capabilities, and it remained primarily an operating system for students and hobbyists.

Andrew Tanenbaum authored Minix at Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam to exemplify the lesson conveyed around his textbook, Operating Systems: Design & Implementation (1987). An abridged 12,000 lines of source code of the kernel, memory manager, and file system are printed in the book. Minix is written mostly in the C programming language.

Tanenbaum originally developed Minix for compatibility sustaining a IBM PC and IBM PC/AT microcomputers available at the instance. Minix version Single.Quintet was too ported to the Motorola 68000 CPU, which allowed compatibility with such popular computer platforms as Atari ST, Amiga, Apple Macintosh and Sun SPARC. A Motorola 68000 waned within popularity, all the same, & Minix version Two.Zero was over again exclusively available for the x86 architecture. Minix version Ternary is presently inside development.

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Professor Andrew S. Tanenbaum's famous UNIX clone. Full source code. Free for education or research use. Small size, microkernel-based design, ample documentation. A user unfamiliar with OS internals can understand nearly the entire system with a few months use and study. MINIX inspired Linus Torvalds to do Linux.

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When Microsoft distributed Xenix, they did not sell it directly to end users; instead, they licensed it to computer manufacturers who then ported it to their own proprietary computer architectures. Microsoft originally ran on the PDP-11; the first port was for the Zilog Z8001 16-bit processor. Altos shipped a version for their computers early in 1982, Tandy Corporation shipped one for their 68000-based systems in January 1983, and Santa Cruz Operation (SCO) released their port to the Intel 8086 processor in September 1983. A port to the 68000-based Apple Lisa also existed. At the time, Xenix was based on AT&T's UNIX System III.

Microsoft continued to use Xenix internally, submitting a patch to support functionality in UNIX to AT&T in 1987, which trickled down to the code base of both Xenix and SCO UNIX. Microsoft is said to have used Xenix on Sun workstations [1] and VAX minicomputers extensively within their company as late as 1992.

IRIX has particularly strong support for 3D graphics, video and high-bandwidth bulk data transfer. IRIX was one of the first Unix flavors to feature a GUI for the main desktop environment, and is widely used in the computer animation industry and for scientific visualization due to its extremely high 3D graphics performance. IRIX uses the IRIX Interactive Desktop with its default 4dwm window manager and Motif widget toolkit with a custom look and feel.

The current major version of IRIX is IRIX 6.5. New minor versions are released every quarter. Up to and including Version 6.5.22, there were two branches of each release: a maintenance release that includes only fixes to the original IRIX 6.5 code, and a feature release that includes improvements and enhancements. Versions up until the 6.5.22 maintenance release are available for free download, 6.5.23 and higher require an active Silicon Graphics support contract, despite only running on Silicon Graphics hardware.

4.)Linux is a computer operating system and its kernel. It is one of the most prominent examples of free software and of open-source development: unlike proprietary operating systems such as Windows and Mac OS, all of its underlying source code is available to the public and anyone can freely use, modify, and redistribute it.

In the narrowest sense, the term Linux refers to the Linux kernel, but it is commonly used to describe entire Unix-like operating systems (also known as GNU/Linux) that are based on the Linux kernel combined with libraries and tools from the GNU Project and other sources. Most broadly, a Linux distribution bundles large quantities of application software with the core system, and provides more user-friendly installation and upgrades.

Initially, Linux was primarily developed and used by individual enthusiasts. Since then, Linux has gained the support of major corporations such as IBM, Hewlett-Packard, and Novell for use in servers and is gaining popularity in the desktop market. Proponents and analysts attribute this success to its vendor independence, low cost, security, and reliability.

The Linux trademark (U.S. Reg No: 1916230) is owned by Linus Torvalds, registered for "Computer operating system software to facilitate computer use and operation." The licensing of the trademark is now handled by the Linux Mark Institute (LMI). LMI has also sought to enforce the Linux trademark in countries other than the US. In September 2005, Intellectual Property Australia, the trademark regulator in Australia, rejected an application to trademark Linux.

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