

The background features a gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom, overlaid with faint technical diagrams. On the left, a large circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 is visible. Other diagrams include concentric circles, dashed lines, and arrows, suggesting a technical or engineering context.

OPERATING SYSTEM

ESP FOR INFORMATICS ENGINEERING PROGRAM

WHAT CAN BE GUESSED FROM THIS FIGURE BELOW?

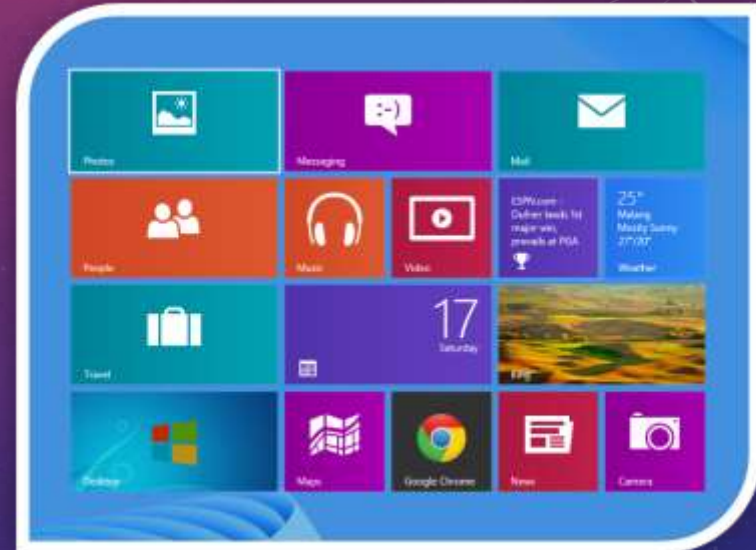
```
$ date
Mon Sep 24 12:45:38 BST 2001
$ passwd
passwd: Changing password for dsea03
Enter login password:
New password:
$ ls
home    local  mnt    packages  scratch
$ logout >
```

STARTER

A. STUDY THE ABOVE SCREEN DISPLAY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

- 1. How do you enter Unix commands?
- 2. Which Unix commands does it show?
- 3. What is the output of each command?
- 4. What will happen when the last command is entered?
- 5. Which other Unix commands do you know?

WHICH PROGRAM DO WE USE THE MOST?



LET US DISCUSS ABOUT LINUX

LINUX

Linux has its roots in a student project. In 1992, an undergraduate called Linus Torvalds was studying computer science in Helsinki, Finland. Like most computer science courses, a big component of it was taught on (and about) Unix. Unix was the wonder operating system of the 1970s and 1980s: both a textbook example of the principles of operating system design, and sufficiently robust to be the standard OS in engineering and scientific computing. But Unix was a commercial product (licensed by AT&T to a number of resellers), and cost more than a student could pay.

CONTINUED:

Annoyed by the shortcomings of Minix (a compact Unix clone written as a teaching aid by Professor Andy Tannenbaum) Linus set out to write his own 'kernel' — the core of an operating system that handles memory allocation , talks to hardware devices, and makes sure everything keeps running . He used the GNU programming tools developed by Richard Stallman's Free Software Foundation, an organisation of volunteers dedicated to fulfilling Stallman's ideal of making good software that anyone could use without paying.

Source code is important. It's the original from which compiled programs are generated. If you don't have the source code to a program, you can't modify it to fix bugs or add new features.

What happened next was astounding, from the conventional, commercial software industry point of view — and utterly predictable to anyone who knew about the Free Software Foundation. Programmers (mostly academics and students) began using Linux. They found that it didn't do things they wanted it to do - so they fixed it. And where they improved it, they sent the improvements to Linus, who rolled them into the kernel. And Linux began to grow.

TRY TO RE-READ THE PASSAGE ABOVE ABOUT LINUX THEN
TRY TO CONTINUE THIS PASSAGE BELOW:

- This description of the Mac OS X is drawn from the table below. Write a similar description of Linux.

Mac OS X is a Unix-based operating system designed for use on Apple Mac computers. It includes memory-protection, pre-emptive multitasking and symmetric multiprocessing support. Graphics are provided by a graphics engine known as Quartz. It has advanced-PDF standards support, OpenGL and Quick time integrated into the OS. The operating system features are accessed through a graphical user interface called Aqua.

Linux is _____

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