UNIX®
An Open Group Standard

"The UNIX platform demonstrates the value of being open, since as a truly open standard it allows all to focus on driving innovation of the ecosystem around the platform rather than competing at the core OS level. The open standard makes portability easier for software developers, provides integrators with choice in the building blocks for solutions, and enables customers to focus on solving business problems rather than integration issues."

Steve Nunn, President and CEO, The Open Group

THE Open GROUP

2016

Huawei has achieved UNIX 03 certification
Under the Single UNIX Specification

Huawei KunLun Euler OS 2.0 Passed UNIX Certification

2015

APPLE® MAC OS® X EL CAPITAN CERTIFICATION
20th Anniversary of UNIX Standard & Certification

New UNIX® 03 certification for Apple Inc.

2013

The first iPad launched.

2012

The 2013 edition of the Single UNIX Specification published.

FIRST CHINESE CERTIFICATION:
Co., Ltd achieves UNIX certification for Inspur K-UX 2.0.

2011

Oracle Solaris 11 ships.

2010

UNIX ON THE DESKTOP
Apple reports 50 million desktops and growing - these are Certified UNIX systems.

2009

UNIX AT 40
IDC on UNIX market - says UNIX $69 billion in 2008, predicts UNIX $74 billion in 2013.

Apple surpasses Microsoft as the most valuable technology company.

2008

Apple Mac OS X certified to UNIX 03.

2007

ISO/IEC 9945:2008
Latest revision of the UNIX API set formally standardized at ISO/IEC, IEEE, and The Open Group. Adds further APIs.

2003

2001

SINGLE UNIX SPECIFICATION, VERSION 3
Version 3 of the Single UNIX Specification unites IEEE POSIX, The Open Group, and the industry efforts.
Linux 2.4 kernel released.
IT stocks face a hard time at the markets.
UNIX brand procurements exceed $25B

ISO/IEC 9945:2003
The core volumes of Version 3 of the Single UNIX Specification are approved as an international standard.
The "Westwood" test suite ships for the UNIX 03 brand.
Solaris 9.0 E ships.
Linux 2.6 kernel released.

Microsoft releases the original Xbox game console.

1999

UNIX AT 30
The UNIX system reaches its 30th anniversary.
Linux 2.2 kernel released.
The Open Group and the IEEE commence joint development of a revision to POSIX and the Single UNIX Specification.
First LinuxWorld conferences. Dot com fever on the stock markets.
Tru64 UNIX ships.

1998

UNIX 98
The Open Group introduces the UNIX 98 family of brands, including Base, Workstation, and Server.
First UNIX 98 registered products shipped by Sun, IBM, and NCR.
The Open Source movement starts to take off with announcements from Netscape and IBM.
UnixWare 7 and IRIX 6.5 ship.

1997

SINGLE UNIX SPECIFICATION, VERSION 2
The Open Group introduces Version 2 of the Single UNIX Specification, including support for realtime, threads, and 64-bit and larger processors. The specification is made freely available on the web. IRIX 6.4, AIX 4.3, and HP-UX 11 ship.

1996

The Open Group forms as a merger of OSF and X/Open.

1995

UNIX 95
First edition of the Single UNIX Specification.
First Disney-Pixar full length CGI animated film, Toy Story®, created on Sun® and SGI® UNIX systems.

SINGLE UNIX SPECIFICATION
BSD 4.4-Lite eliminated all code claimed to infringe on USL/Novell.
As the new owner of the UNIX trademark, X/Open introduces the Single UNIX Specification (formerly Spec 1170), separating the UNIX trademark from any actual code stream.

1994

SVR4.2MP
Novell transfers rights to the "UNIX" trademark and the Single UNIX Specification to X/Open. COSE initiative delivers "Spec 1170" to X/Open for fasttrack. In December Novell ships SVR4.2MP, the final USL OEM release of System V.

LATE 1993

The first webcam connects to the Internet.

1993

SVR4.2
USL releases UNIX System V Release 4.2 (Destiny). October - XPG4 Brand launched by X/Open. December 22 Novell announces intent to acquire USL. Solaris 2.0 ships.

1992

4.4BSD
4.4BSD - the final release from Berkeley.
June 16 Novell acquires USL.

1991

UNIX System Laboratories (USL) becomes a company - majority-owned by AT&T. Linus Torvalds commences Linux development. Solaris 1.0 debuts.

1990

XPG3
X/Open launches XPG3 brand. OSF/1 debuts. Plan 9 from Bell Labs ships.

1989

WWW
First World Wide Web server runs on a UNIX system

SVR4
UNIX System V Release 4 ships, unifying System V, BSD, and Xenix. Installed base 1.2 million.

Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web

1988

POSIX.1 published. Open Software Foundation (OSF) and UNIX International (UI) formed. Ultrix 4.2 ships.

1987

SVR3
System V Release 3 including STREAMS, TLI, RFS. At this time there are 750,000 UNIX installations around the world. IRIX introduced.

1986

4.2BSD
University of California at Berkeley releases 4.2BSD, includes TCP/IP, new signals, and much more. X/Open formed.

4.3BSD
4.3BSD released, including Internet name server. SVID introduced. NFS shipped. AIX announced. Installed base 250,000.

1984

SVR2
System V Release 2 introduced. At this time there are 100,000 UNIX installations around the world.

1983

The 3.5-inch floppy diskette is introduced.

SYSTEM V
Computer Research Group (CRG), UNIX System Group (USG), and a third group merge to become UNIX System Development Lab. AT&T announces UNIX System V, the first supported release. Installed base 45,000.

1982

SYSTEM III
AT&T's UNIX System Group (USG) release System III, the first public release outside Bell Laboratories.
SunOS 1.0 ships.
HP-UX introduced.
Ultrix-11 Introduced.

1980

XENIX
Microsoft introduces Xenix. 32V and 4BSD introduced.

PAC-MAN® is released

1979

Sony released the Walkman®

SEVENTH EDITION
First portable version of the UNIX OS was the foundation of many vendors' OSs.

1975

SIXTH EDITION
UNIX leaves home. Also widely known as Version 6, this is the first to be widely available outside Bell Labs. The first BSD version (1.x) was derived from V6.

1973

FOURTH EDITION
It was rewritten in C. This made it portable and changed the history of OSs.

1971

FIRST EDITION
It had an assembler for a PDP-11/20, file system, fork(), roff, and ed. It was used for text processing of patent documents.

1969

THE BEGINNING
Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie create the first version of the UNIX OS.