Linux - Advantages :-

1.) LINUX is free.
2.) LINUX is portable to any hardware platform at
3.) Linux was made to keep running. As with UNIX, a Linux system expects to run without rebooting all the time.
4.) Linux is secure and versatile.
5.) LINUX is scalable. It will do little things, such as making an O.S for an embedded processor or do even big things.
6.) LINUX OS and some Linux applications have very short debug times as it is used by many people and it takes only a couple of hours b/w discovery and fixing of a bug.

LINUX	UNIX
① Linux is available for free	① UNIX is available commercially and is very expensive.
② Linux provides both GUI and CUI	② UNIX provides only CUI (Character user interface)
③ With Linux, you are incharge of your computer	③ In UNIX, you are typically confined to be an "1-user".
④ LINUX is a variant of UNIX whose kernel was developed by Linus Torvalds in 1991	④ UNIX was created in late 1960 by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie a Bell Laboratories
⑤ LINUX runs on many hardware platforms, the commodity Intel-X86/IBM-spec personal computers being the most prominent.	⑤ UNIX is proprietary - hardware bonded (and this hardware tends be more expensive than a typical PC clone.)

There are some command
at con't be get executed
in linux

don't support

use solaris bootloader

⑥ banner command is the
command that will get-
executed on unix but not on
linux

⑦ do not support any utility
like word pad, spreadsheet

⑧ use grub loader

Q Difference between Process and Program

Process	Program
① A process is a single executable module that runs concurrently with other executable modules	① A program is a set of instructions for a computer to perform a specific task.
② A process is a part of program.	② A program is a set of processes
③ Process is program under execution process and is an active entity	③ Program is in form of a programming language and is a passive entity.
④ A process is stored in a memory	④ A program is stored on a secondary storage device.