Computer Science 415.34?

Operating systems

COLLECTED REFERENCES


INT3 : M.G. Lane, J.D. Mooney : A practical approach to operating systems ( Boyd and Fraser, 1988 ).


HIS4 : B6700 Job Handling ( User Note 1, Auckland University Computer Centre, September 1979 ).


REQ7: R. Tagg, M. Sandford: "Where to now that the mouse has arrived?", Computer Bulletin Series 2 #42, 2 (December, 1984).

REQ8: Jane Lawrence: "Common ground?", Computing (8 December 1988).


References : page 3.


SUP8 : W.S. Gilbert : H.M.S. Pinafore or The Lass That Loved a Sailor (May 28, 1878 ) ( or try http://diamond.idbsu.edu/GaS/pinafore/libretto.txt )


SUP20 : B. Meredith : Online transaction processing systems, Project report, Auckland University Computer Science Department, 1990.


EXE4 : M.J. Bach : *The design of the Unix operating system* ( Prentice-Hall, 1986 ).


IMP2 : P. Levy, S. Hanson, P. Jackson, R. Jullig, T. Pittman : "Summary of the characteristics of several 'modern' programming languages", *Sigplan Notices* 14#5, 54 ( May, 1979 )


IMP8 : H.G. Baker : "I have a feeling we're not in Emerald City anymore", *Sigplan Notices* 32#4, 22-26 ( April, 1997 )


References: page 5.


IMP21: Lane and Mooney INT3, Section 21.2.


IMP23: Using Applescript (Apple Computer, 1994: Documentation with the Applescript package.)


Computer science (or computing science) is the study and the science of the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. Computer science has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as graphics), while others relate to properties of computational problems (such as computational complexity theory). Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations. For example, programming language Computer science is the study of computation and information. Computer science deals with theory of computation, algorithms, computational problems and the design of computer systems hardware, software and applications. Computer science addresses both human-made and natural information processes, such as communication, control, perception, learning and intelligence especially in human-made computing systems and machines.