CIS 310 Operating Systems

Week 3: What is an Operating System?

Dr. Brian C. Ladd

Wednesday 15th September, 2021

Outline

Setting the Scene

Hardware Support for an OS

Computer Architecture

- CPU
 - Registers
 - Program Counter
 - fetch-decode-execute
- RAM An array of bytes
- I/O devices

• CPU cycles

- CPU cycles
- RAM address spaces

- CPU cycles
- RAM address spaces
- RAM safe concurrent access

- CPU cycles
- RAM address spaces
- RAM safe concurrent access
- Device interaction

- CPU cycles
- RAM address spaces
- RAM safe concurrent access
- Device interaction
- Persistent storage organization

Side Trip

Definition (Mechanism)

A low-level capability. **How** the system works.

For example: *How* does the operating system switch the contexts of two processes?

Definition (Policy)

A *high-level* **strategy**. **Which** resources go to which process. For example: *Which* process is next scheduled to have the CPU after we interrupt the current one?

Policies are implemented by making use of **mechanisms**. Most mechanisms could be used by *different* policies.

Operating System

A resource manager for one or more *processes* using the computer hardware concurrently.

Concurrent – Happening at the same time; overlapping duration.

Multiprocessing

- Multiprocessing
- Safe Sharing

- Multiprocessing
- Safe Sharing
- Device Interface

- Multiprocessing
- Safe Sharing
- Device Interface
- Persistence (files)

- Multiprocessing
- Safe Sharing
- Device Interface
- Persistence (files)
- Error detection/correction/recovery.

Multiprocessing

Sharing of physical CPU/physical RAM

Multiprocessing

- Sharing of physical CPU/physical RAM
- Process management loading/unloading, starting/pausing/stopping

Multiprocessing

- Sharing of physical CPU/physical RAM
- Process management loading/unloading, starting/pausing/stopping
- Scheduling based on some criteria

Safe Sharing

Uncontrolled access of a single physical resource is inherently unsafe.

Think about a dorm hall with a single shower.

Device Interface

Multiple different devices attach to the computer. Many different user programs want to use whatever devices are available.

 A facade placed in front of all devices raises the level of abstraction at which they are used.

Think about all the music file formats and then using VLC.

Device Interface

Multiple different devices attach to the computer. Many different user programs want to use whatever devices are available.

- A facade placed in front of all devices raises the level of abstraction at which they are used.
- Driver code exposes the required interface while hiding the underlying details.

Think about all the music file formats and then using VLC.

An example of a common interface:

• A sequence of bytes

An example of a common interface:

- A sequence of bytes
- Must be **opened** before/**closed** after interaction.

An example of a common interface:

- A sequence of bytes
- Must be **opened** before/**closed** after interaction.
- A **naming scheme** is provided to find resources.

An example of a common interface:

- A sequence of bytes
- Must be **opened** before/**closed** after interaction.
- A **naming scheme** is provided to find resources.
- Persists longer than one process execution.

Interrupts

- Interrupts
- Privilege Bit

- Interrupts
- Privilege Bit
- System Calls

- Interrupts
- Privilege Bit
- System Calls
- Address Translation

- Interrupts
- Privilege Bit
- System Calls
- Address Translation
- Atomic Instructions