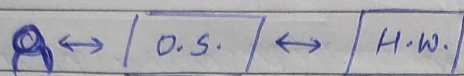


Coding Blocks - Non coding subjects Bootcamp

Webinar ① : 24th July '21 (Saturday)

What is operating system?

↳ It is a system software which helps a user to interact with hardware.

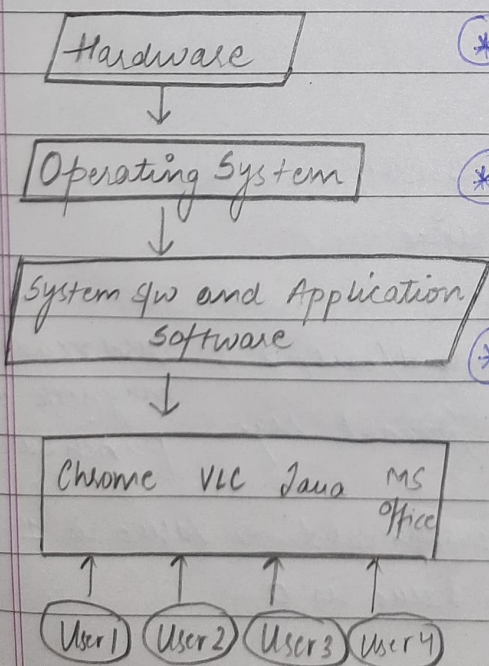


Can we work w/o an operating system?

Yes, but its gonna be very difficult coz everything would need to be operated manually using machine level language knowledge.

What is need of an operating system?

- ① Making our job easier otherwise user has to do everything manually
- ② Manage Resources / CPU task managing

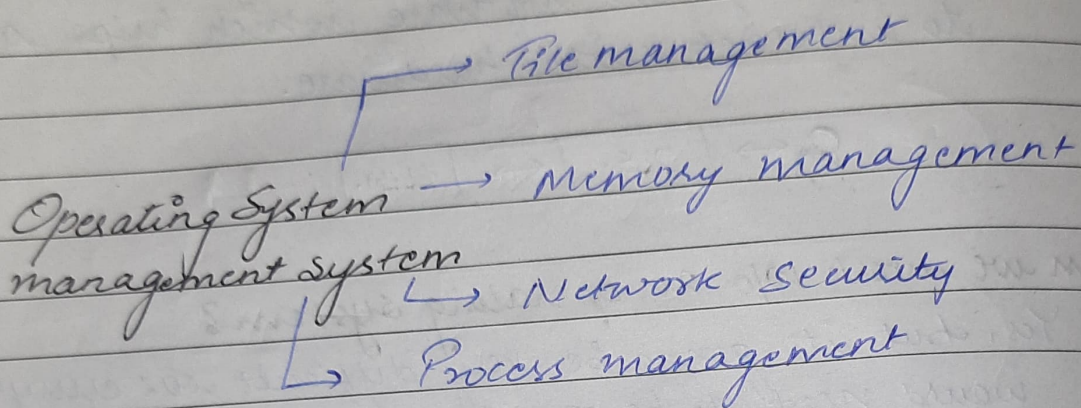
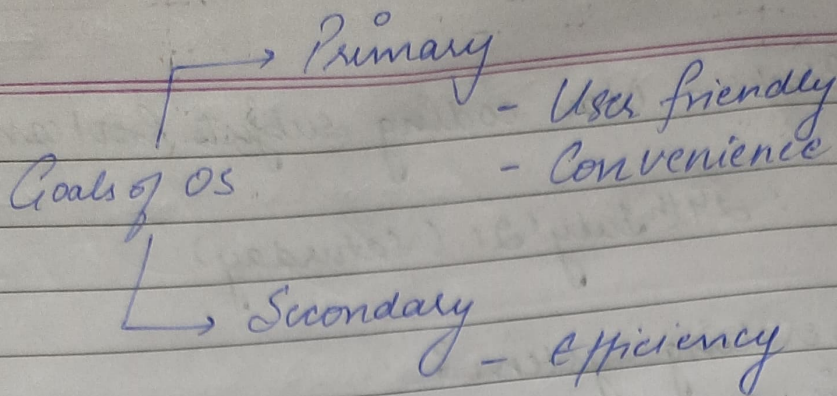


* First we require a laptop/computer (Hardware).

* Then we require an operating system such as windows/linux

* Then one needs to install multiple applications and multiple users can execute applications.

Goal and functionality of OS



TYPES OF OPERATING SYSTEM

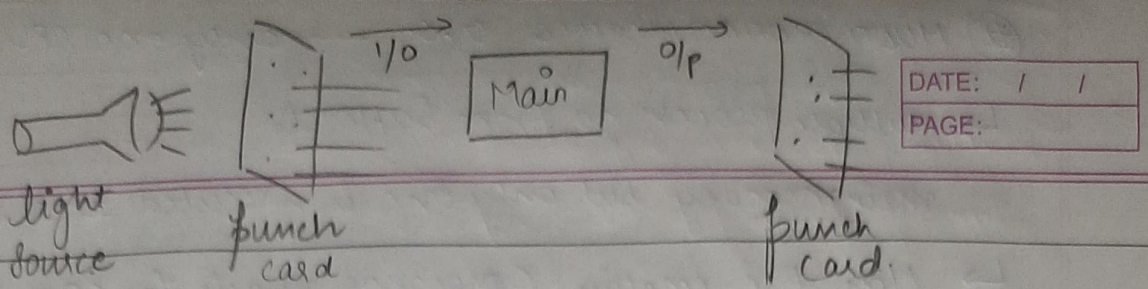
- (i) Batch Operating System
- (ii) Multiprogramming Operating System
- (iii) Multitasking Operating System
- (iv) Multiprocessing Operating System

MAIN FRAME COMPUTER

- ↳ very little memory
- ↳ Non interactive
- ↳ very slow.
- ↳ for taking input/output : card reader, magnetic disc, punch card.
- ↳ Only binary format req.

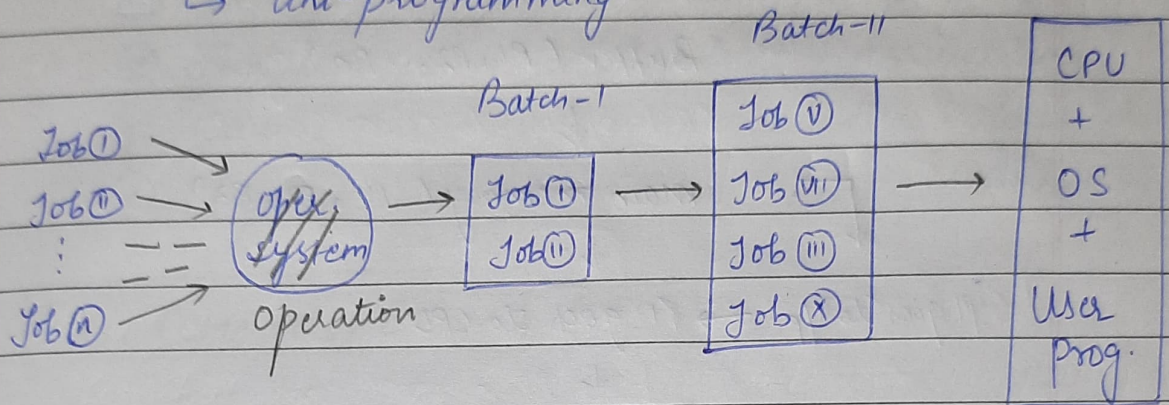
* light passes through punch card \Rightarrow value is 1
otherwise \Rightarrow value is 0

↳ CPU has to wait a lot for i/o



⊕ BATCH OPERATING SYSTEM

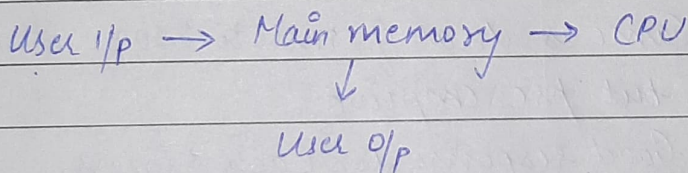
- ↳ Grouping similar jobs together
- ↳ Uni-programming



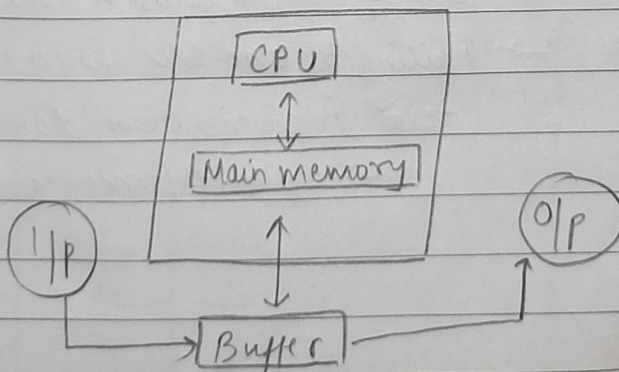
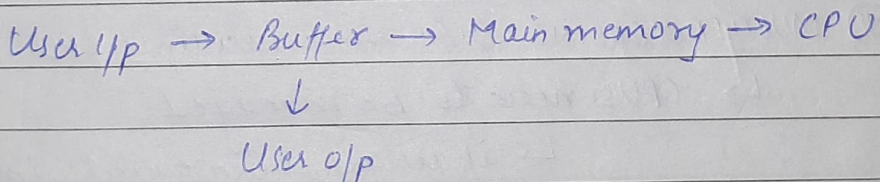
CONCEPT OF BUFFER IN O.S.

- ↳ Secondary Memory
- ↳ Fast but one program at a time

CASE - ①



CASE - ②



⑧ MULTI PROGRAMMING O.S. → only one CPU

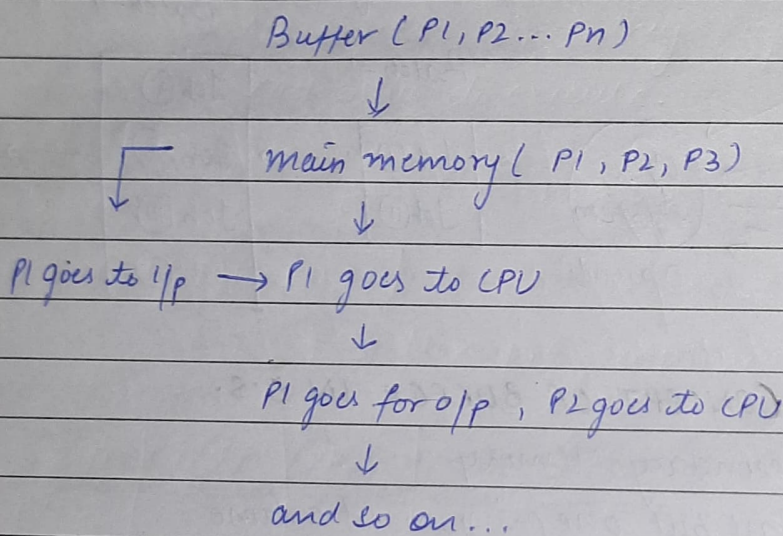
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↳ Multiple process go from buffer to main memory but only one is executed at a time

↳ Non pre-emptive (processor waits for CPU to get free)

Suppose we have a no. of processes P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n



⑧ MULTI-TASKING O.S. → only one CPU

↳ Same as that of multi programming but pre-emptive

↳ Good response for each process.

↳ Only one process executed at a time

⑧ MULTIPROCESSING O.S. → multiple CPU

↳ CPU(s) need to be managed

↳ if all are given equal importance → chaos.

↳ One master is chosen (randomly)

↳ Failing of one CPU won't be a problem as task redistribution takes place.

(Graceful Performance degradation)

CPU Scheduling

CPU → CPU Bound process
I/O → I/O Bound process

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⊗ If a process gives max. time to

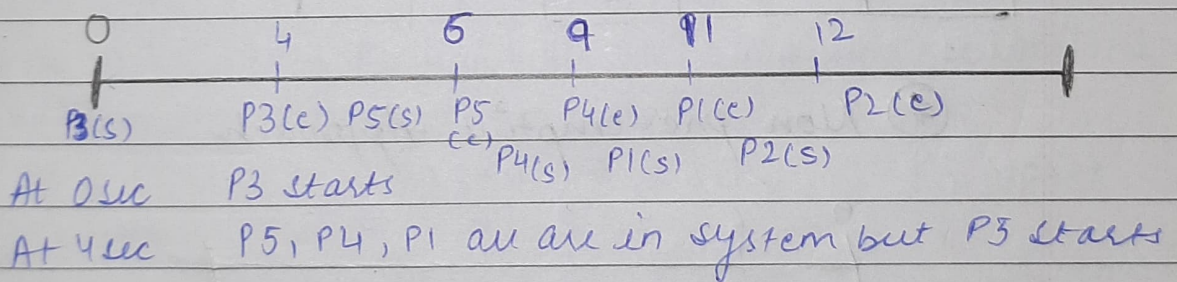
Terms related to CPU Scheduling

- (i) Burst time : How long a process needs CPU for ?
- (ii) Arrival time : Time at which a process came to M.M.
- (iii) Exit time : Time at which a process leaves the M.M.
- (iv) Turn around time : (Exit time - Arrival time)
- (v) Waiting time : (Turn around time - Burst time)
- (vi) Response time : First time a process was hit by CPU.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVE

(Non-preemptive)

Process ID	Arrival	Burst	Order of process execution
P1	3	2	P3, P5, P4, P1, P2
P2	5	1	
P3	0	4	Turn around time ? Waiting time ?
P4	2	3	
P5	1	2	



P_id	AT	BT	ET	TAT	WT	RT	Non pre-emptive (WT == RT)
P1	3	2	11	12	10	10	
P2	5	1	12	7	6	6	
P3	0	4	4	4	0	0	
P4	2	3	9	7	4	4	
P5	1	2	6	5	3	3	

What is Convo effect?

Some process might end up waiting forever due to long execution time of prev. processes.

What is Starvation?

↳ Biased processor (waiting due to partial CPU)

What is Deadlock?

↳ No process runs, they keep waiting for each other to execute.

Pre-emptive \Rightarrow Shortest Remaining time first

SHORTEST JOB FIRST

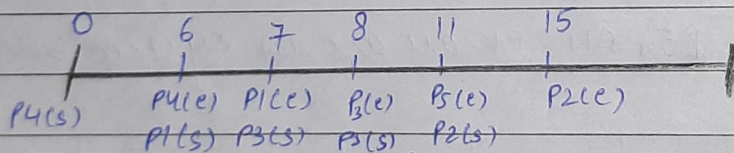
↳ Non pre-emptive

Process ID	AT	BT
P1	3 ✓	1
P2	1	4
P3	4 ✓	1
P4	0 ✓	6
P5	2 ✓	3

Calculate waiting time for both approaches.

non pre-emptive

⊛ Non pre-emptive Approach



At 0 sec Only P4 available

At 6 sec All process are available

But Shortest job first \Rightarrow P1 and P3

\Rightarrow P1 came first

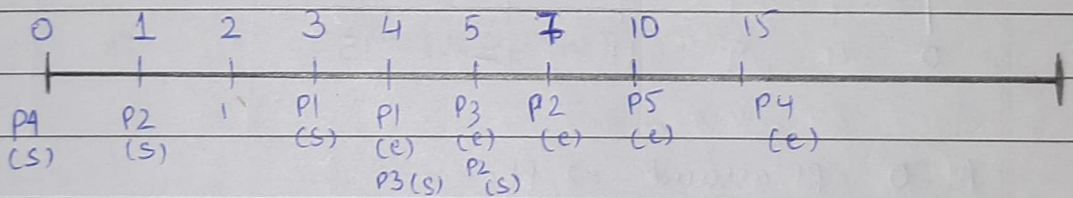
and so on...

PID	AT	BT	ET	TAT	WT	RT
P1	3	1	7	4	3	3
P2	1	4	15	14	10	10
P3	4	1	8	4	3	3
P4	0	6	6	6	0	0
P5	2	3	11	9	6	6

Pre-emptive Approach

Hit-AT

PID	AT	BT	ET	TAT	WT	RT
P1 x	3	10	4	1	0	$3 - 3 = 0$
P2 x	1	4 ⁰ 2	7	6	2	$1 - 1 = 0$
P3 x	4	10	5	1	0	$4 - 4 = 0$
P4	0	6 ⁵ 5	15	15	9	$0 - 0 = 0$
P5	2	3	10	8	5	$7 - 2 = 5$



At 0 Only P4 available (but only execute for 1 sec)

At 1 P2 comes into picture

$BT(P4) > BT(P2)$ P2 starts

At 2 P5 comes into picture

$BT(P5) == BT(P2)$

Continues P2 completes

and soon

* Gives min. waiting time

↳ Greedy Approach

* Used for efficiency comparison.

— END OF WEB-① —