

# Operating Systems - CSEN 602

**Module 1:** Introduction to Operating Systems

**Lecture 01:** Overview of OS

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## Outline



- What is an Operating System?
- What is Abstraction?
- What is Arbitration?
- Let's Understand more the OS



## What is an Operating System?





## Let's Visit our Toy Shop



This is our Operating

Systems ©

How!!!

### Storage and Work Spaces







### What is an Operating System? The Simple Definition

An Operating System is a special piece of software that

**Abstracts** 

&

**Arbitrates** 

The use of a computer system



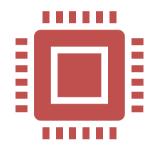
#### What is Abstraction?

- In the context of computing, an abstraction is a representation that hides specifics from a consumer of services, making a system more generic and thus easily understood.
- Abstraction is the process of hiding the details and complexity of a system and presenting a simplified and consistent view to the users and applications.





### What is Abstraction? Example





An OS abstracts the details of disk drives, keyboards, monitors, and other devices, and provides a uniform way of accessing them through application programming interfaces (APIs).

By using APIs, applications do not need to know the specifics of the hardware or the OS and can run on different platforms and devices with minimal changes.



### Why Abstraction?



The code needed to control peripheral devices is not standardized



Performs operations on behalf of programs. Example: Input/Output



The operating system introduces new functions as it abstracts the hardware.



Operation systems introduce the file abstraction so that programs don't need to have a disk to operate.



The operating system transforms the computer hardware into multiple virtual computers.



program is

called a

process.

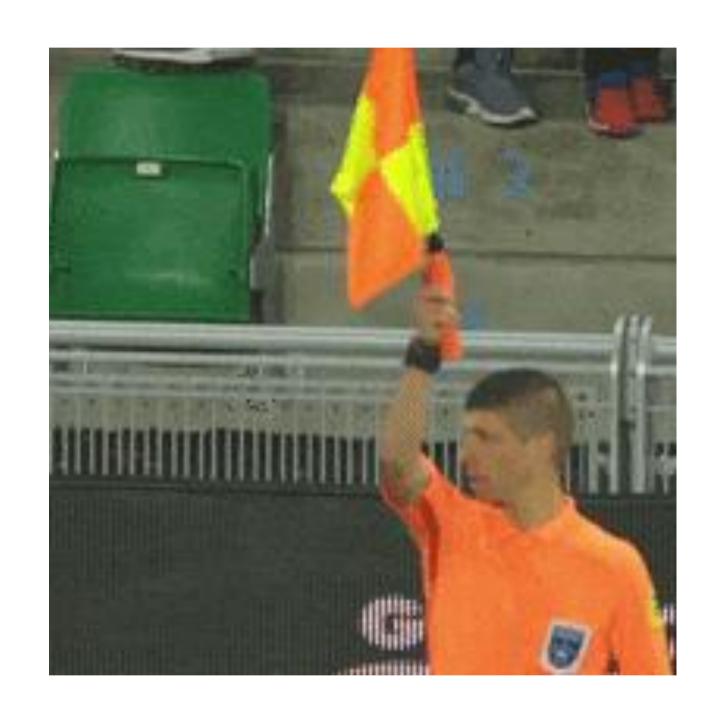
Each running The operating system can enforce security through abstraction.

Saturday, February 03, 2024 © Dr. Eng. Catherine M. Elias **Lecture 01: Overview of OS** 



#### What is Arbitration?

- Arbitration means the capability of the operating system in managing, overseeing, and controlling the underlying hardware use.
- The set of rules in a computer's operating system for allocating the resources of the computer.
- It also means that the operating system manages access to shared hardware resources so that multiple applications can run on the same hardware at the same time without interfering with one another.





## Why Arbitration?

Allows its peripheral devices or memory to be run by more than one user.

Must be able to handle the potential access conflicts between processors.

Can result in data corruption.

Arbitration failure occurs when multiple request signals arrive at the same location at the same time.



### **Abstraction Vs. Arbitration**



Let's take a quick quiz ...



### Let's Understand more the OS

 An Operating System is like a Toy Shop Manager:

1. Control Use of Employee time, parts, tools, etc.

2. Fairness, Safety, Cleanup

3. Simplifies operations & optimizes performance



**Direct** Operation al Resources Enforce Working Policies Mitigates Difficulty of **Complex Tasks** 

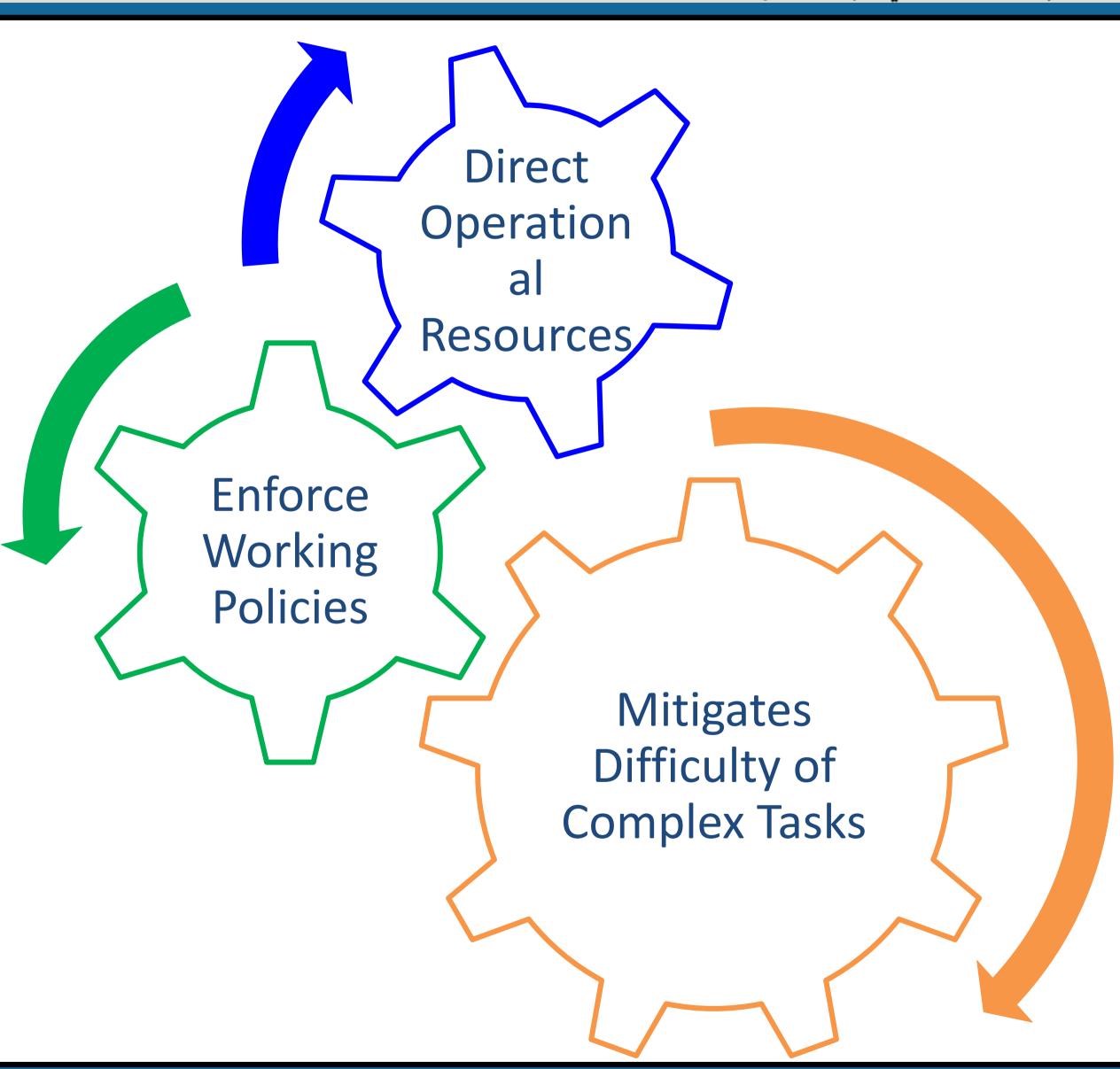
Let's see how this relates to our Operating Systems @



#### Let's Understand more the OS

- An Operating System is like a Toy Shop Manager:
  - 1. Control Use of CPU, memory, peripheral devices, etc.
  - 2. Fair resource access, limits to resource usage
  - 3. Abstract hardware details (System calls)







Why OS?

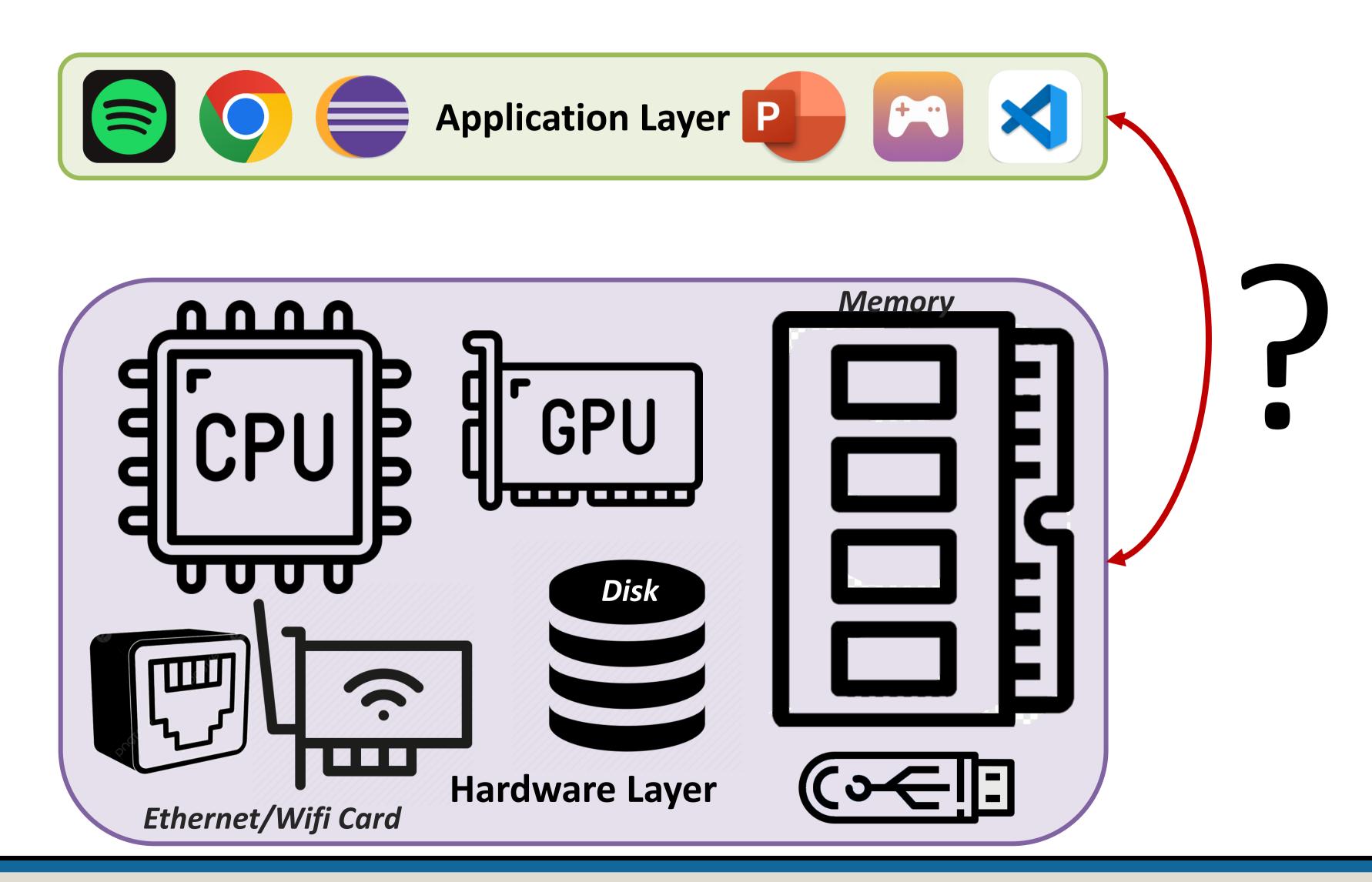
**Application Layer** 

**Hardware Layer** 

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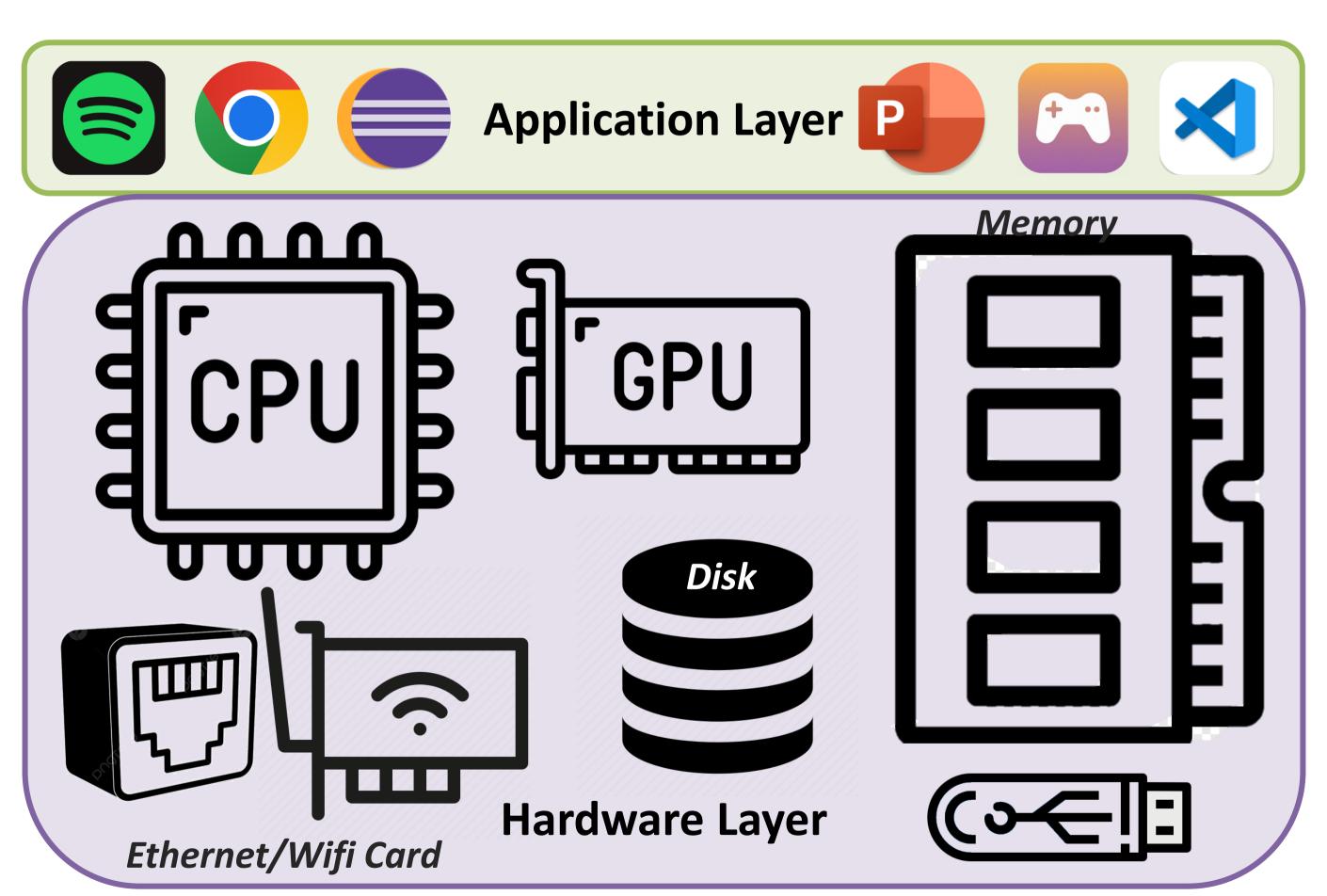
## Why OS?





### Why OS?

- What if applications ran directly on hardware?
- Problems:
  - **≻**Portability
  - > Resource sharing



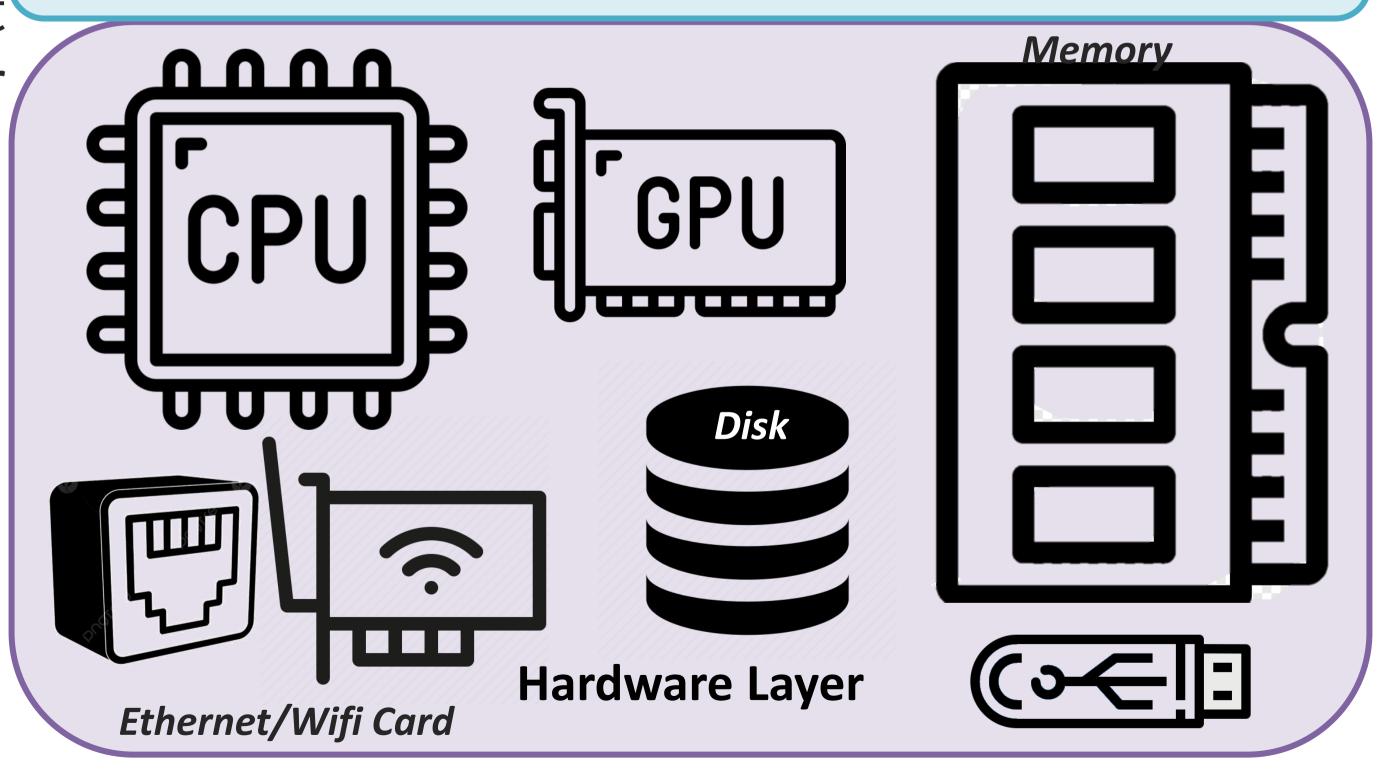


### Why OS?

- The operating system is the software layer between user applications and the hardware
- The OS is "all the code that you didn't have to write" to implement your application



**Operating System Layer** 





#### What does an OS do?

- Beautician that hides all the ugly lowlevel details so that anyone can use
- Wizard that makes it appear to each program that it owns the machine and shares resources while making them seem better than they are
- Referee that arbitrates the available resources between the running programs efficiently, safely, fairly, and securely Managing a million crazy things happening at the same time is part of that Concurrency
- Elephant that remembers all your data and makes it accessible to you --persistence







Application Layer



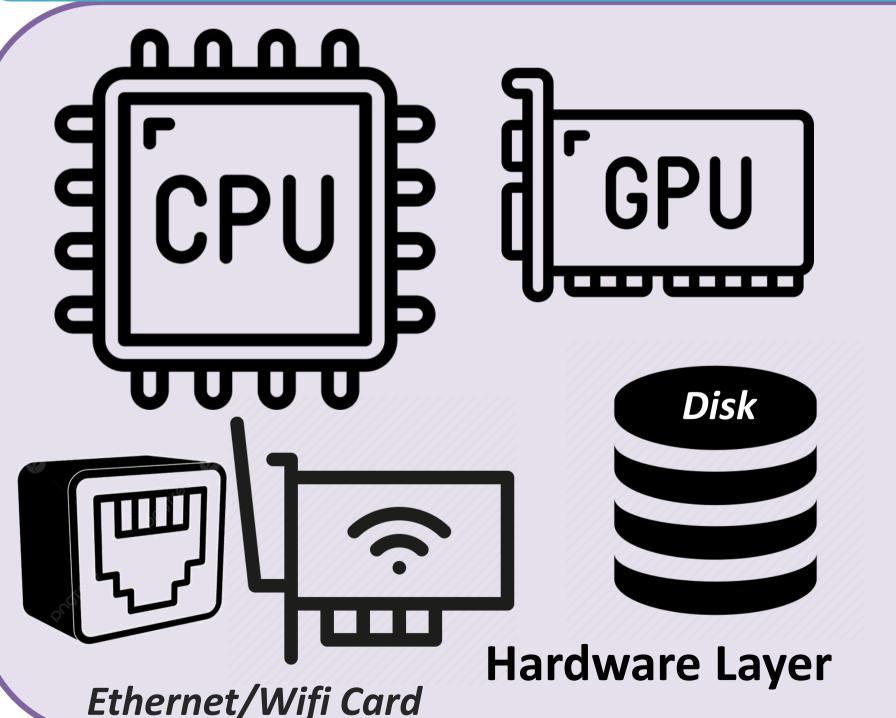


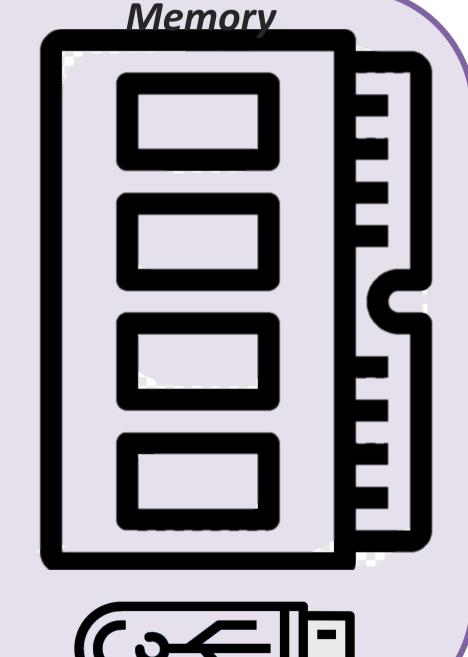


• Protection and Isolation

**Operating System Layer** 

- Read/write to the storageSend/Receive Socket Network
  - Memory ManagementCPU Scheduling







**Understanding of OS Definition and Functionality** 



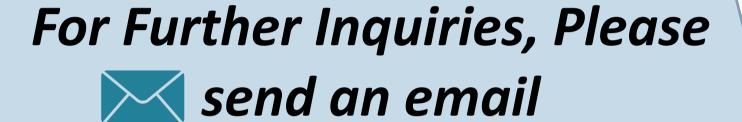
Let's take a quick quiz ...



#### In Conclusion ....

- An operating system is a layer if system software that:
  - > Directly has privileged access to the underlying hardware;
  - > Hides the hardware complexity;
  - ➤ Manages hardware on behalf of one or more applications according to preset policies and mechanisms;
  - Finally, it ensures that applications are isolated and protected from one another.





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# Thank you for your attention!

See you next time ©