#### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

Operating Systems: What and Why?

#### What is Operating Systems?

#### The concept of operating system is pretty straightforward:

A piece of software that manages a computer, making computer's hardware resources accessible to software through a consistent set of interfaces.

#### An OS is usually designed for

- 1.Abstracting away the hardware 抽象
- 2. Providing a consistent set of interfaces
- 3. Creating over entire ecosystems

生态系统

#### What is Operating Systems?

#### Some Concepts with Operating Systems

- ➤ Mac、Linux、Windows、Android、iOS
- ➤ 虚拟化
  - ➤ 内存、cpu、设备、网络
- ➤ 分布式对象
- ➤ 分布式内存/文件
- ➤ 规模计算
  - > Mapreduce
  - > 数据中心
- > 实时和多媒体

#### Why Study Operating Systems?

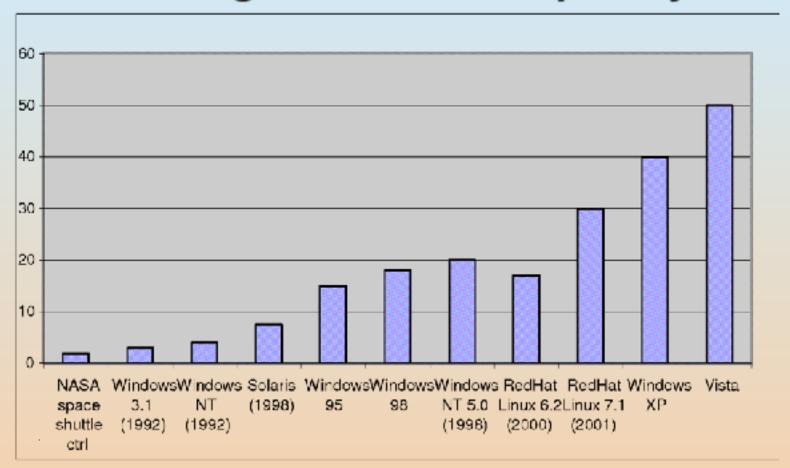
- Run the computer in an efficient manner
- How a program is structured so that an operating system can run.
- A big picture of how each layer of a computer is related to the other, from hardware to software.

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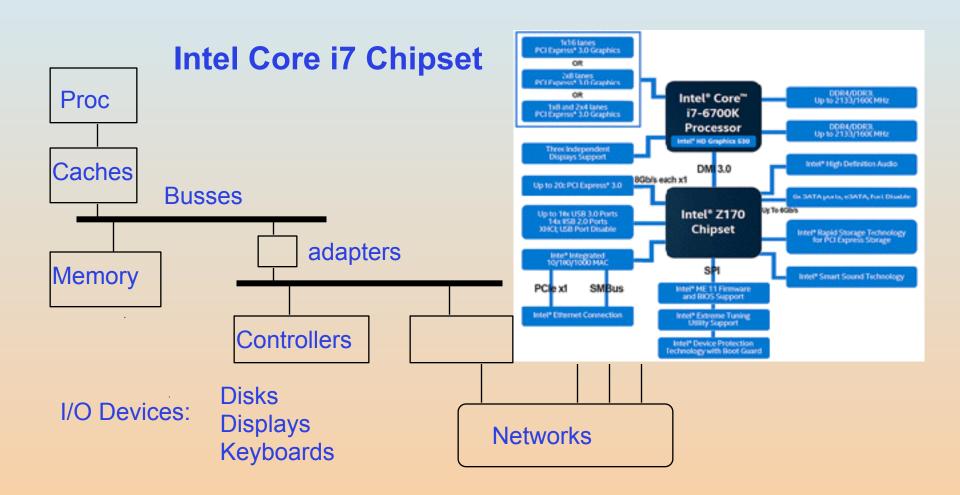
#### 授人以鱼, 不如授人以渔

# Millions of lines of source code

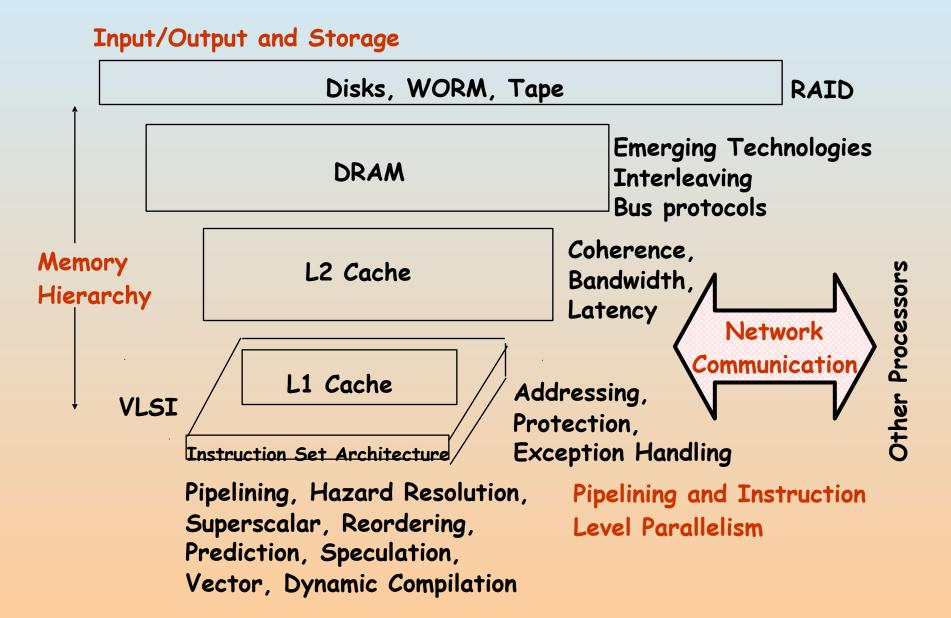
#### **Increasing Software Complexity**



#### Functionality comes with great complexity!



#### **Sample of Computer Architecture Topics**



# **Operating Systems**

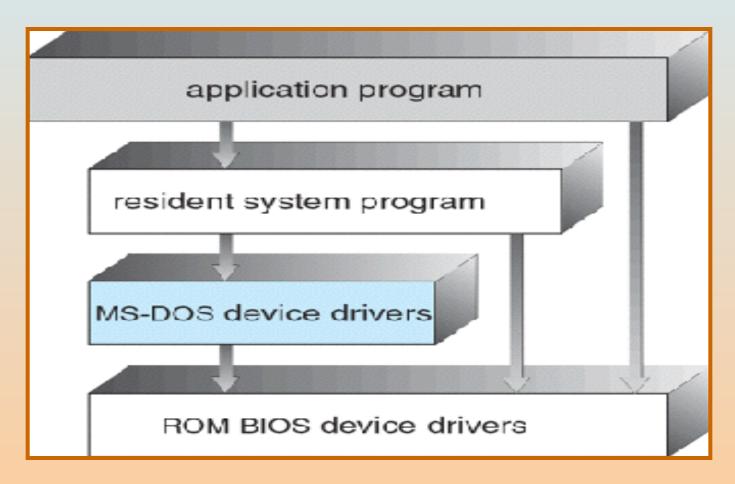
- 中央处理机(CPU)
- 内存
- I/O设备(键盘、显示器、鼠标)
- · 外部设备(打印机、扫描仪、MODEM等)
- 外存设备 (硬盘、软盘、光盘、磁带等)

#### What if we didn't have an Operating System?

- 人工操作
  - 用户独占全机
  - · CPU等待人工操作
- 脱机输入/输出

# What if only one application?

#### MS-DOS



## What if only one application?

- 单道批处理系统
  - 自动性
  - 顺序性

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- 单道性
- · 资源(cpu,内存,I/O设备)利用率?
- 系统吞吐量?

#### More complex OS: Multiple Apps

- Multi-programming (多道程序)
- Problem: Run multiple applications in such a way that they are protected from one another
- Goal:
  - Keep User Programs from Crashing OS
  - Keep User Programs from Crashing each other
  - [Keep Parts of OS from crashing other parts?]
- (Some of the required) Mechanisms:
  - Address Translation
  - Dual Mode Operation
- Simple Policy:
  - Programs are not allowed to read/write memory of other Programs or of Operating System

# Multi-programming (多道程序)

• 多道性

• 无序性

• 调度性

- 平均周转时间?
- 交互能力?
- · 处理机/内存/I/O设备/文件/...管理?

#### **Time-Sharing Systems-Interactive Computing**

#### 多路

- The CPU is multiplexed among several jobs that are kept in memory and on disk (the CPU is allocated to a job only if the job is in memory)
- A job swapped in and out of memory to the disk
- On-line communication between the user and the system is provided
  - When the operating system finishes the execution of one command, it seeks the next "control statement" from the user's keyboard
  - 多路性
  - 独立性
  - 及时性
  - 交互性

#### **Real-Time Systems**

#### 专用

- Often used as a control device in a dedicated application such as controlling scientific experiments, medical imaging systems, industrial control systems, and some display systems
- Well-defined fixed-time constraints 限制
- Real-Time systems may be either hard or soft real-time
- 实时控制
- 实时信息处理
- 可靠性

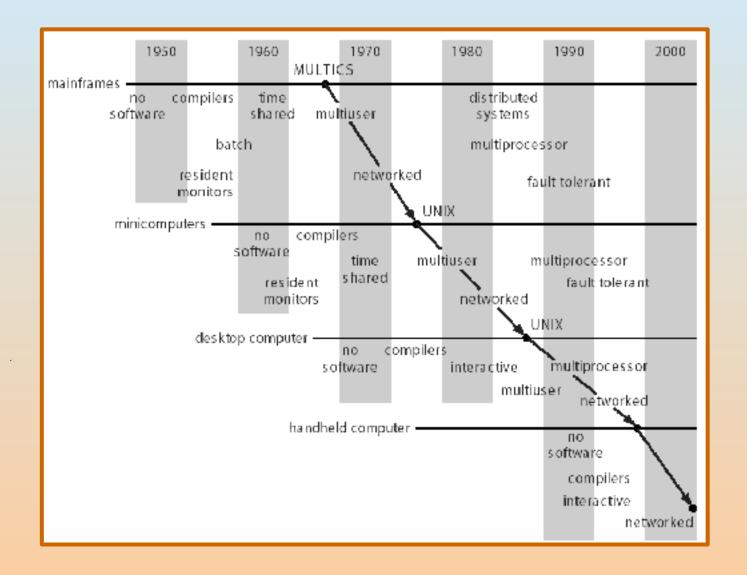
#### **Real-Time Systems (Cont.)**

- Hard real-time:
  - Secondary storage limited or absent, data stored in short term memory, or read-only memory (ROM)
  - Conflicts with time-sharing systems, not supported by generalpurpose operating systems
- Soft real-time
  - Limited utility in industrial control of robotics
  - Integrate-able with time-share systems
  - Useful in applications (multimedia, virtual reality) requiring tight response times

## **Handheld Systems**

- Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
- Cellular telephones
- Issues:
  - Limited memory
  - Slow processors
  - Small display screens

#### Migration of Operating-System Concepts and Features



#### **OS Characteristics**

- 并发(Concurrence)
- · 共享(Sharing)?
- 虚拟(Virtual)
- 异步(Asynchronism)

#### Why Study Operating Systems?

- Learn how to build complex systems:
  - How can you manage complexity for future projects?
- Engineering issues:
  - Why is the web so slow sometimes? Can you fix it?
  - What features should be in the next mars Rover?
  - How do large distributed systems work? (Kazaa, etc)

## Why Study Operating Systems?

- Buying and using a personal computer:
  - Why different PCs with same CPU behave differently
  - How to choose a processor (Opteron, Itanium, Celeron, Pentium, Hexium)? [Ok, made last one up]
  - Should you get Windows XP, 2000, Linux, Mac OS …?
  - Why does Microsoft have such a bad name?
- Business issues:
  - Should your division buy thin-clients vs PC?
- Security, viruses, and worms
  - What exposure do you have to worry about?

# **Goals for Today**

◎操作系统的发展

◎操作系统的功能

◎操作系统的特征

◎操作系统的性能指标

○现代操作系统设计及其基本问题

○批处理操作系统

○并行操作系统

○分时操作系统

○分布式操作系统

○实时操作系统

◎嵌入式操作系统

◎网络操作系统

○一些典型操作系统

- ◎批处理操作系统
  - ○主要特征:
    - ○用户脱机工作
    - ◎成批处理作业
    - ○作业周转时间长
  - ○单道:自动,顺序,单道
  - ○多道:调度,无序,多道
- ○分时操作系统
- ○实时操作系统

- ◎批处理操作系统
- ○分时操作系统
  - ○分时技术 (Time-sharing)
  - ○多道程序技术 (Multi-programming)
  - ○主要特征:
    - ○多道
    - ○独立
    - ○交互
    - ○及时
- ○实时操作系统

- ◎批处理操作系统
- ○分时操作系统
- ○实时操作系统
  - ●多道
  - ●独立
  - ○交互
  - ○及时
  - ○可靠

- ◎网络操作系统
  - Centralized
  - Client/Server
  - Peer2Peer(P2P)
  - ○主要功能:
    - □具备网络通信能力
    - ◎提供各种网络服务
    - ◎通常操作系统应具备的功能
  - ○主要特征:
    - ○资源共享
    - ○独立自主

#### 并行操作系统

- ○运行在并行计算机上的操作系统
- ○并行处理技术
  - ○提高同一时间间隔内的操作数量
    - ○时间并行
    - ○空间并行
    - ◎数据并行
    - ○任务并行
- ○并行计算
  - ○Google 搜索引擎
  - 曙光 3000

#### 分布式操作系统

○ 通过网络连接在一起的若干计算机的集合,有各自的局部存储器和外部设备。从硬件上 讲,它与计算机局域网没有任何区别,主要区别在于软件。

#### ○主要特征:

- ◎独立, 无主从关系
- ●协作
- ◎数据/任务分布未知
- ◎健壮性

#### ○主要功能

- ○多机进程通信;
- ○分布资源共享;
- ○并行分布计算;
- ○分布式网络管理。

#### 嵌入式操作系统

- ○嵌入式系统: 嵌入在各种设备、装置或系统(非"计算机")中,完成特定 功能的软硬件系统
- ○运行在嵌入式系统环境中的操作系统
- ○主要特征
  - ◎微型化
  - ○可定制
  - ○实时性
  - ○可靠性
  - ○易移植性
  - ○开发环境

## 典型操作系统

- ○OS/360操作系统:通用操作系统,兼容性
- ○MULTICS操作系统: 首次应用许多现代操作系统领域概念雏形
- ●UNIX操作系统
- MS/DOS
- MS/Windows
- MAC OS

- ○CPU管理
- ○存储管理
- ○文件管理
- ○设备管理
- ○用户接口
- ◎网络与通信管理

- ○CPU管理
  - ◎ 进程/线程控制和管理

- 进程同步和互斥(mutual exclusion)
- ○进程通信和死锁 (dead lock)

○处理器调度,作业调度和进程调度

- ○存储管理
  - ○存储分配
  - ○存储共享
  - ○存储保护
  - ○地址转换
  - ○存储扩充

- ○文件管理
  - ○目录管理
  - 存取控制/保护
  - ◎逻辑组织
  - ○物理组织
  - ○文件存储空间管理

- ○设备管理
  - ◎设备分配

○设备驱动

◎缓冲管理

- ○用户接口
  - ○命令接口

○程序接口

◎图形接口

#### 操作系统的特征

○并发(Concurrence)

○共享(Sharing)?

◎虚拟(Virtual)

○异步(Asynchronism)

#### 操作系统的特征

- 并发(Concurrence)
  - ○如何从一个活动切换到另一个活动?
  - ○怎样将各个活动隔离开来,使之互不干扰,免遭对方破坏?
  - ○怎样让多个活动协作完成任务?
  - 怎样协调多个活动对资源的竞争?如何保证每个活动的资源不被其它进程侵犯?
  - ○多个活动共享文件数据时,如何保证数据的一致性?

# 操作系统的特征

○ 共享(Sharing)

○ 互斥共享:

○同时访问

#### 操作系统的性能指标

◎系统的可靠性

◎系统吞吐率

◎系统的响应时间

○系统资源的利用率

○可移植性

#### 现代操作系统设计及其基本问题

○ Conflict: 解决冲突的策略设计;

○ Coordination: 协调协作活动的关系;

Coherence: 保证数据的一致性;

OAccess Control: 实现数据存取控制。

#### 现代操作系统设计及其基本问题

- ○用户行为难以预料
  - No user action should crash the machine
  - Can't just flee when the file system fills up
- ○种种破坏性可能
  - ○0作为分母,越权访问
  - Users will try to use 130% of everything
  - ○非法拷贝别人的文件
  - □删除文件或文件系统

#### 现代操作系统设计及其基本问题

- ◎硬件问题难以预见
  - ◎ 硬盘出现坏道(扇区)
  - ◎ 硬盘损坏
  - ○内存被宇宙射线修改
- ◎系统的健壮性、容错性
  - OS should run "forever"
  - ○各类错误随时间的累积