Operating systems –Lecture3

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Text Book:

Modern Operating Systems

Andrew S Tanenbaum and Herbert Bos

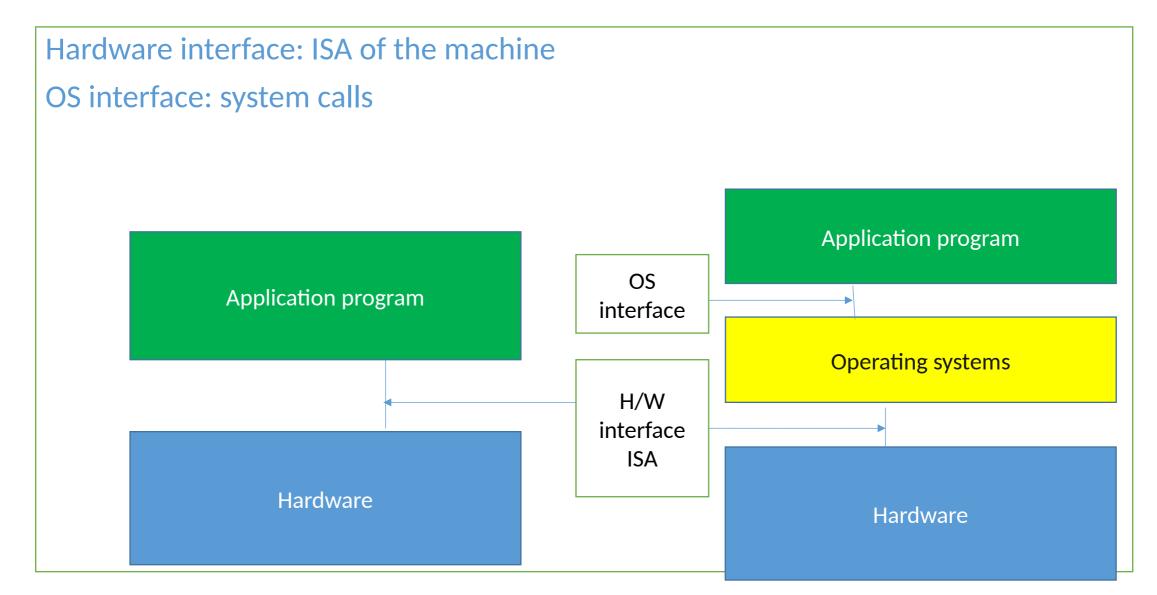
Operating System Concepts

Avi Silberschatz, Peter Baer Galvin, Greg Gagne

Operating systems –introduction

```
fd=open("file name", mode);
• • • • • • •
a=10;
                                                            • • • • • • • • •
b=20;
                                                           int read(fd, buffer, n);
c=a+b;
                                                            . . . . . . . . . .
                                                           int write(fd, buffer, size);
•••••
                                                            •••••
printf("%d", c);
• • • • • • • •
```

Introduction



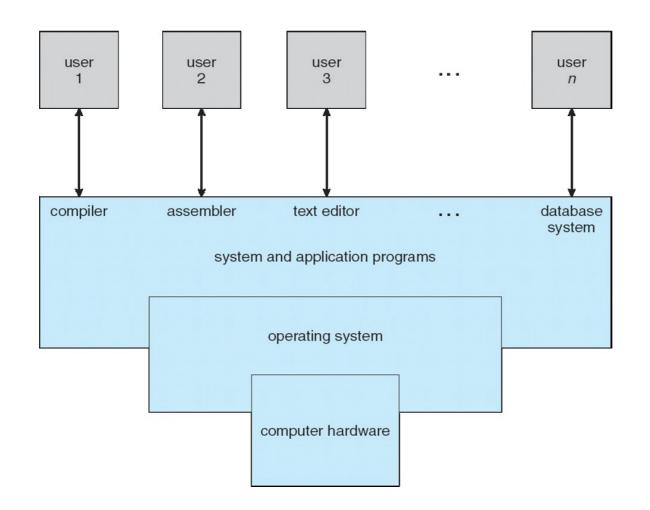
What is an OS

- An OS is a program that acts an intermediary between the user of a computer and computer hardware.
- Operating system goals:
 - Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier
 - Make the computer system convenient to use
 - Use the computer hardware in an efficient manner
- Major cost of general purpose computing is software.
 - OS simplifies and manages the complexity of running application programs efficiently.

Computer System Structure

- Computer system can be divided into four components
 - Hardware provides basic computing resources
 - ▶ CPU, memory, I/O devices
 - Operating system
 - Controls and coordinates use of hardware among various applications and users
 - Application programs define the ways in which the system resources are used to solve the computing problems of the users
 - Word processors, compilers, web browsers, database systems, video games
 - Users
 - People, machines, other computers

Computer System Structure



Operating System Definition

- OS is a resource allocator
 - Manages all resources
 - Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use
- OS is a control program
 - Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer
- No universally accepted definition
- "Everything a vendor ships when you order an operating system" is good approximation
 - But varies wildly
- "The one program running at all times on the computer" is the **kernel**. Everything else is either a system program (ships with the operating system) or an application program