



D u k e S y s t e m s

CPS 310 / ECE 353

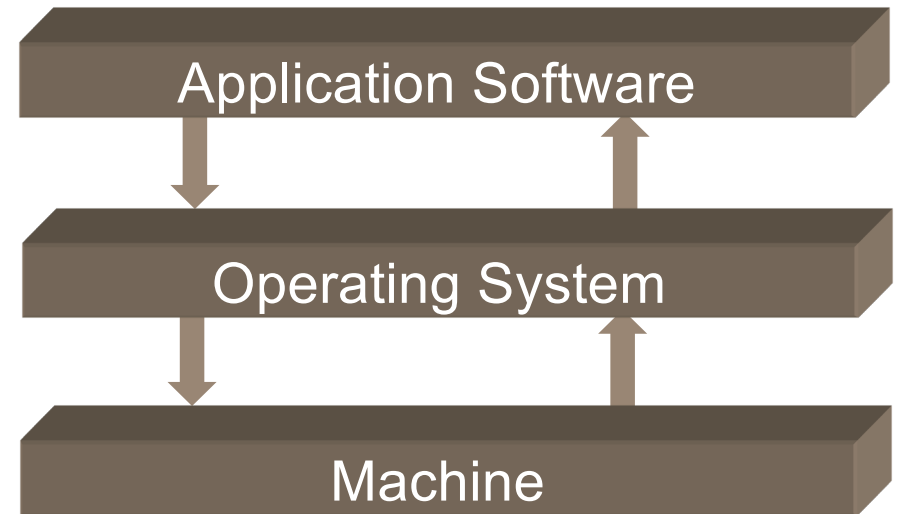
Introduction to Operating Systems

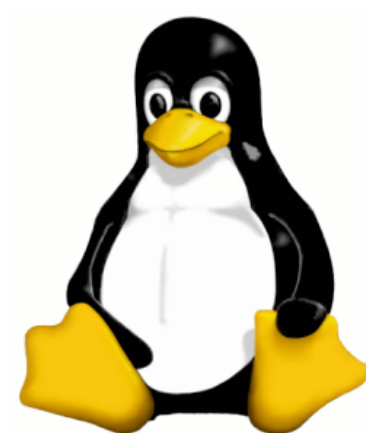
Jeff Chase

Duke University

What is this course about?

- Programs
- Platforms
- Sharing
- Concurrency
- Storage
- Protection and trust
- Resource management
- Virtualization
- Scale and performance
- Abstractions





A broader view of OS

- OS are **platforms** for running programs on machines.
 - **Program**: software packaged for the platform.
 - **Platform**: defines an environment for software and its data and interactions.
 - **Machine**: it runs software—may be virtual.

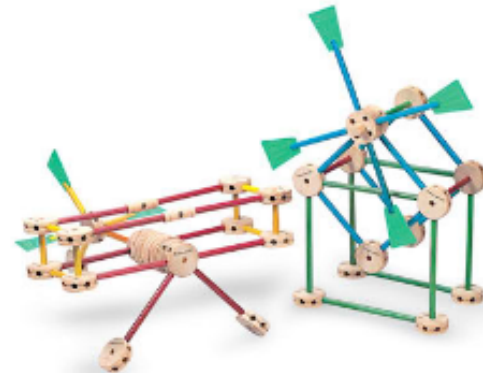
- Examples

- Mobile device
- Embedded/IoT
- Supercomputer
- Cloud services
- Web browser



Platform abstractions

- Platforms provide “building blocks”...
- ...and APIs to use them to construct software.
 - Instantiate/create/allocate
 - Manipulate/configure
 - Attach/detach
 - Combine in uniform ways
 - Release/destroy
- Abstractions are layered.
 - Expose the power through APIs
 - Hide the details behind APIs



The choice of abstractions reflects a philosophy of how to build and organize software systems.

Unix: A lasting achievement?

“Perhaps the most important achievement of Unix is to demonstrate that a powerful operating system for interactive use need not be expensive...it can run on hardware costing as little as \$40,000.”

The UNIX Time-Sharing System*

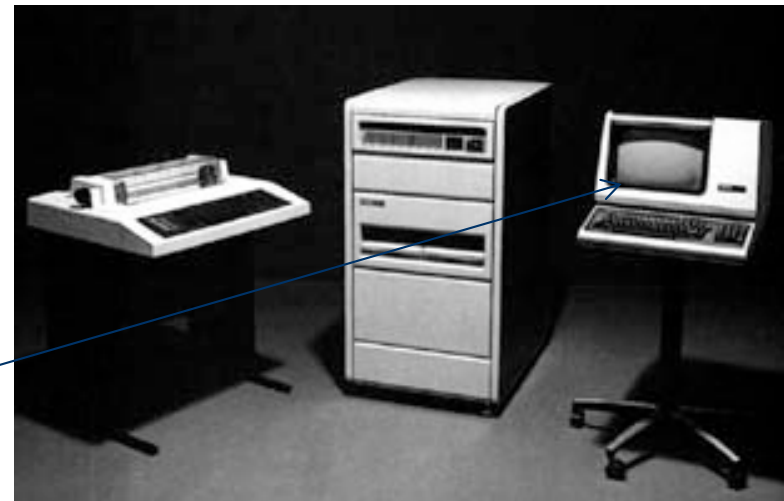
D. M. Ritchie and K. Thompson

1974

terminal (**tty**)

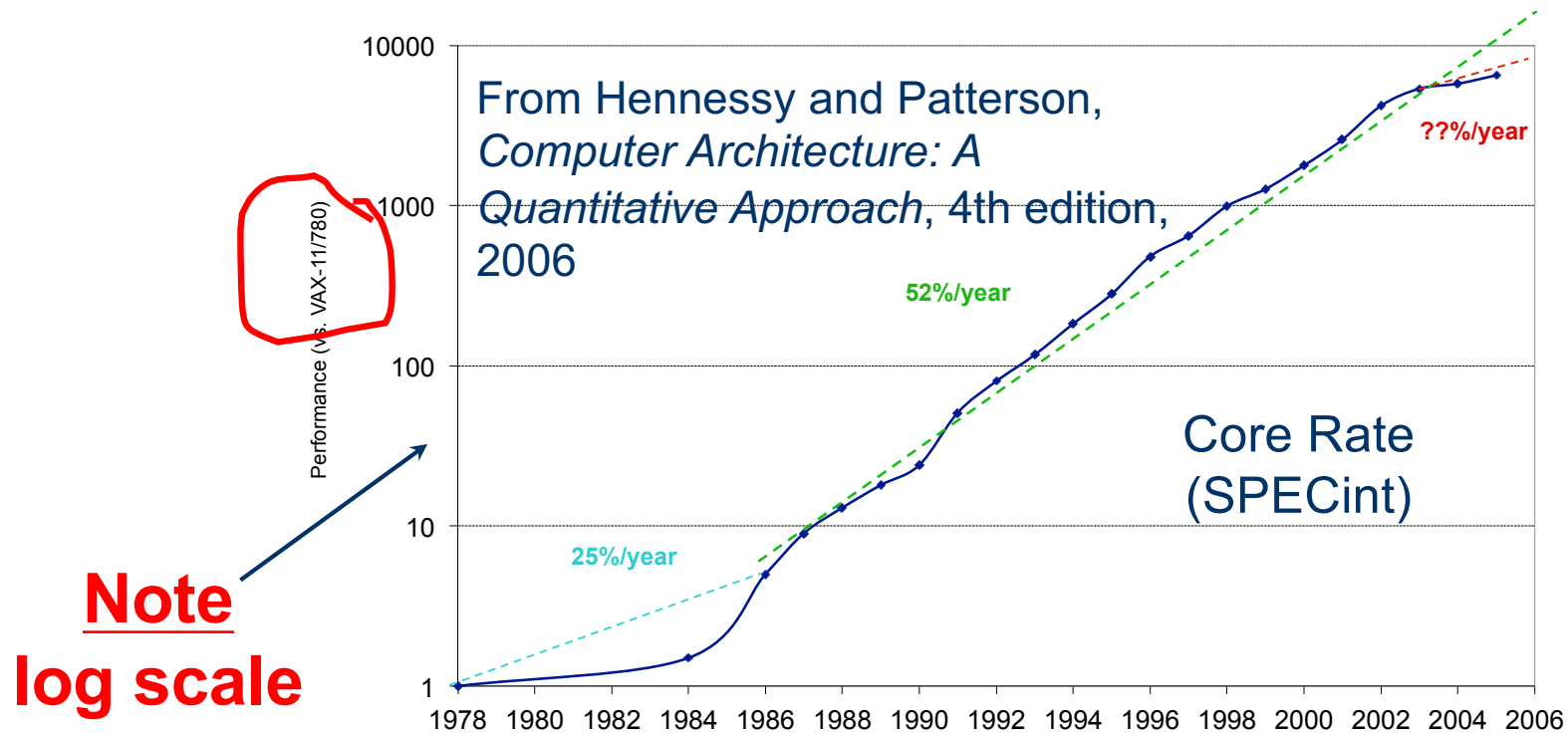
“teletypewriter”

DEC PDP-11/24



<http://histoire.info.online.fr/pdp11.html>

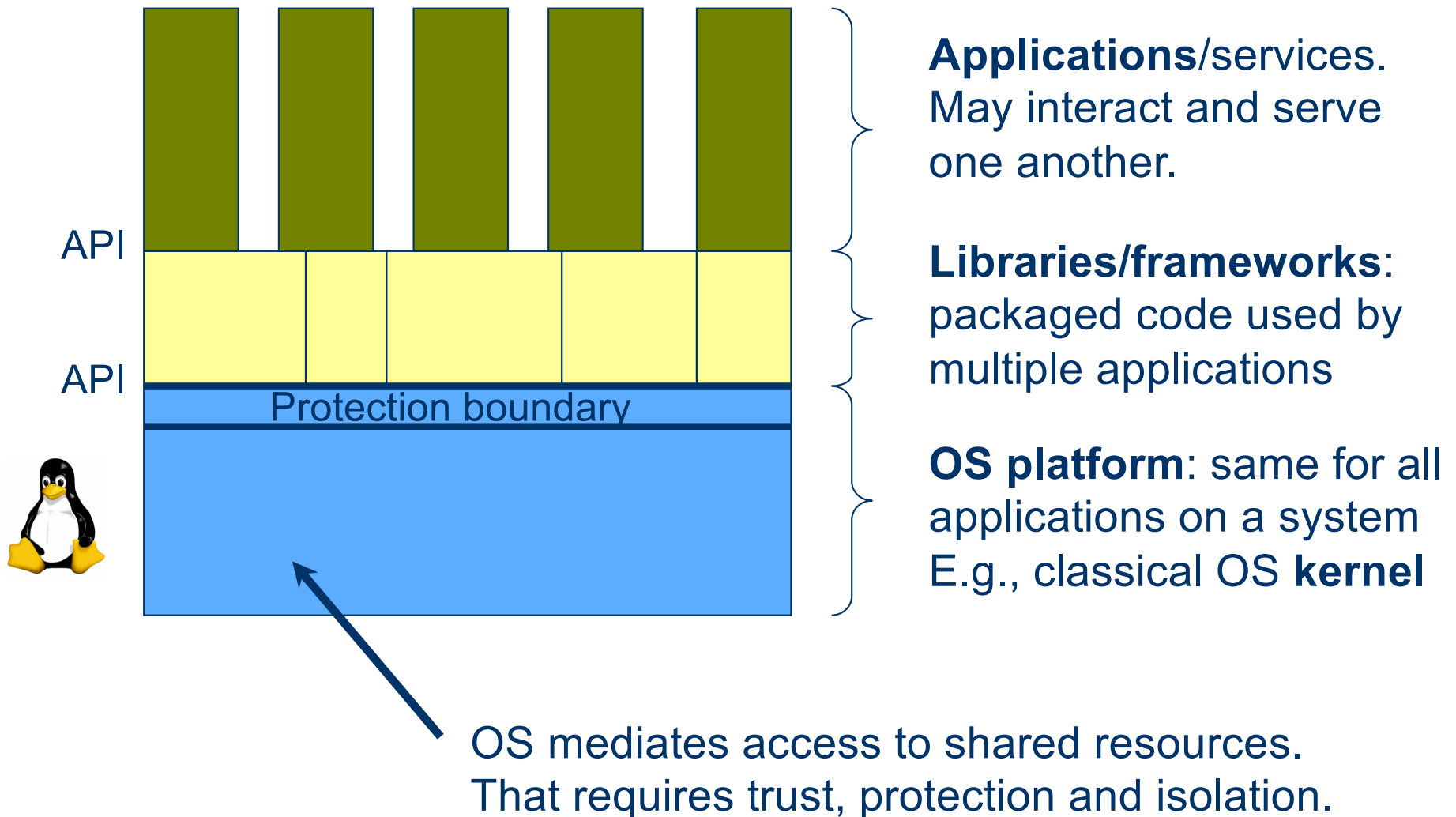
Let's pause a moment to reflect...



Today Unix runs embedded in
devices costing < \$100.



OS Platform: a model

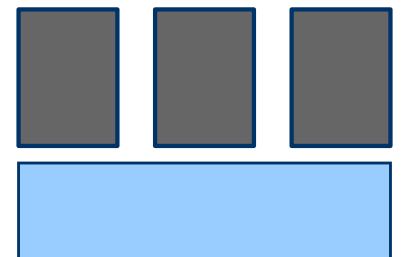
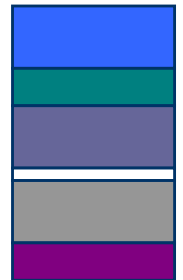
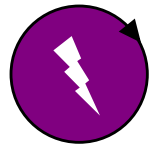


Isolated environments for programs



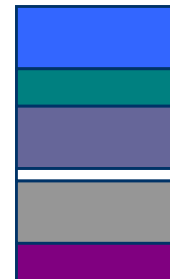
Processes and virtualization

- In a (classical) OS programs run as processes.
- A **process** is a running program instance.
- A process has a **thread** (at least one) to run code.
- OS multiplexes the computer among processes.
- Processes are isolated from one another.
 - A process has one **virtual address space**.
 - VAS defines its view of machine's memory.
 - It sees only what the kernel lets it see.
- The OS kernel controls **everything**.
- OS kernel creates/destroys processes.

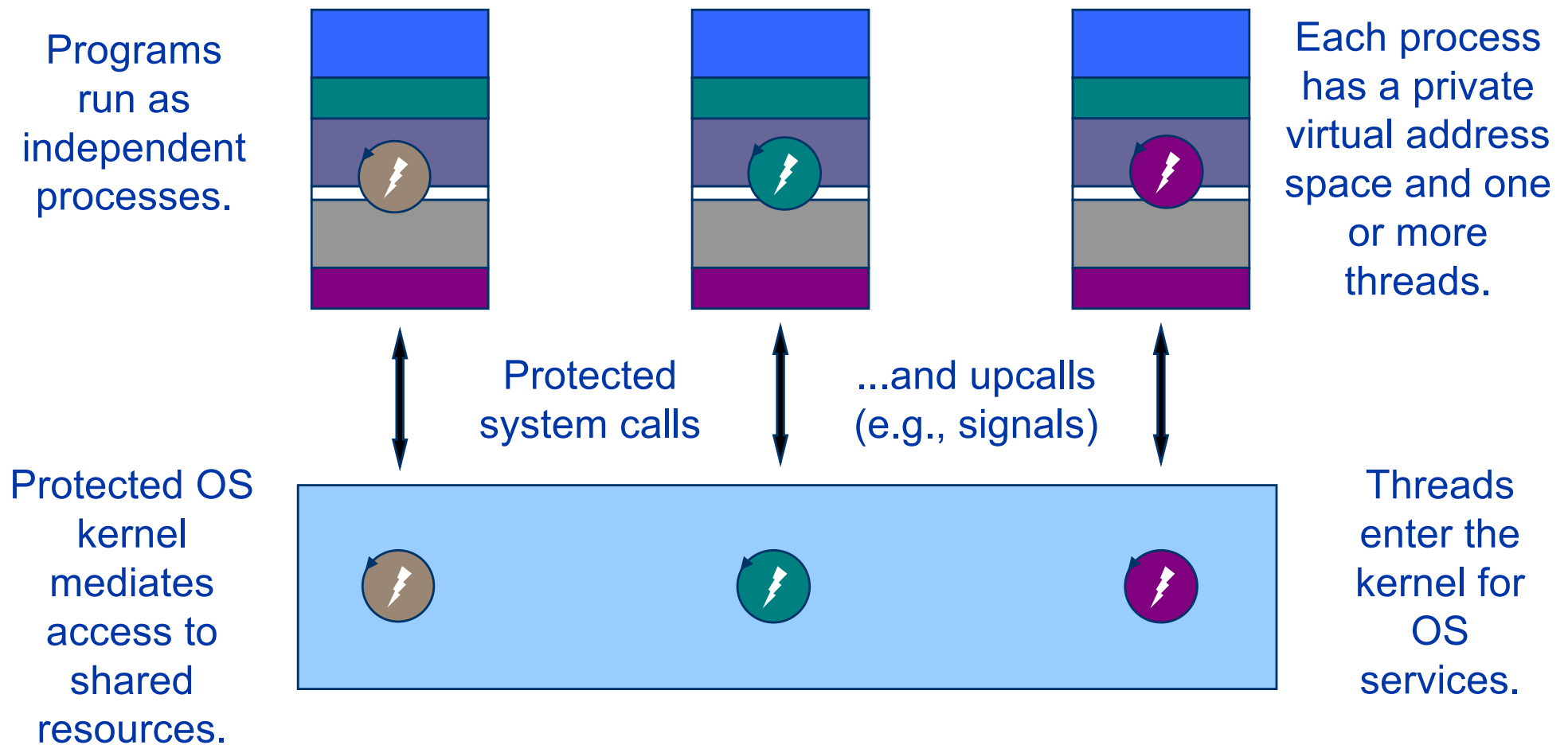


Virtual address spaces

- A virtual address space (VAS) is a window on memory.
 - Defines what portions of memory a process can access.
 - Defines what names (addresses) to use.
- The machine and kernel work together to support VAS.
- Metaphors:
 - **Sandbox**: secure to play in; can't get out.
 - **Lockbox**: nobody else can get in.



OS: classical view

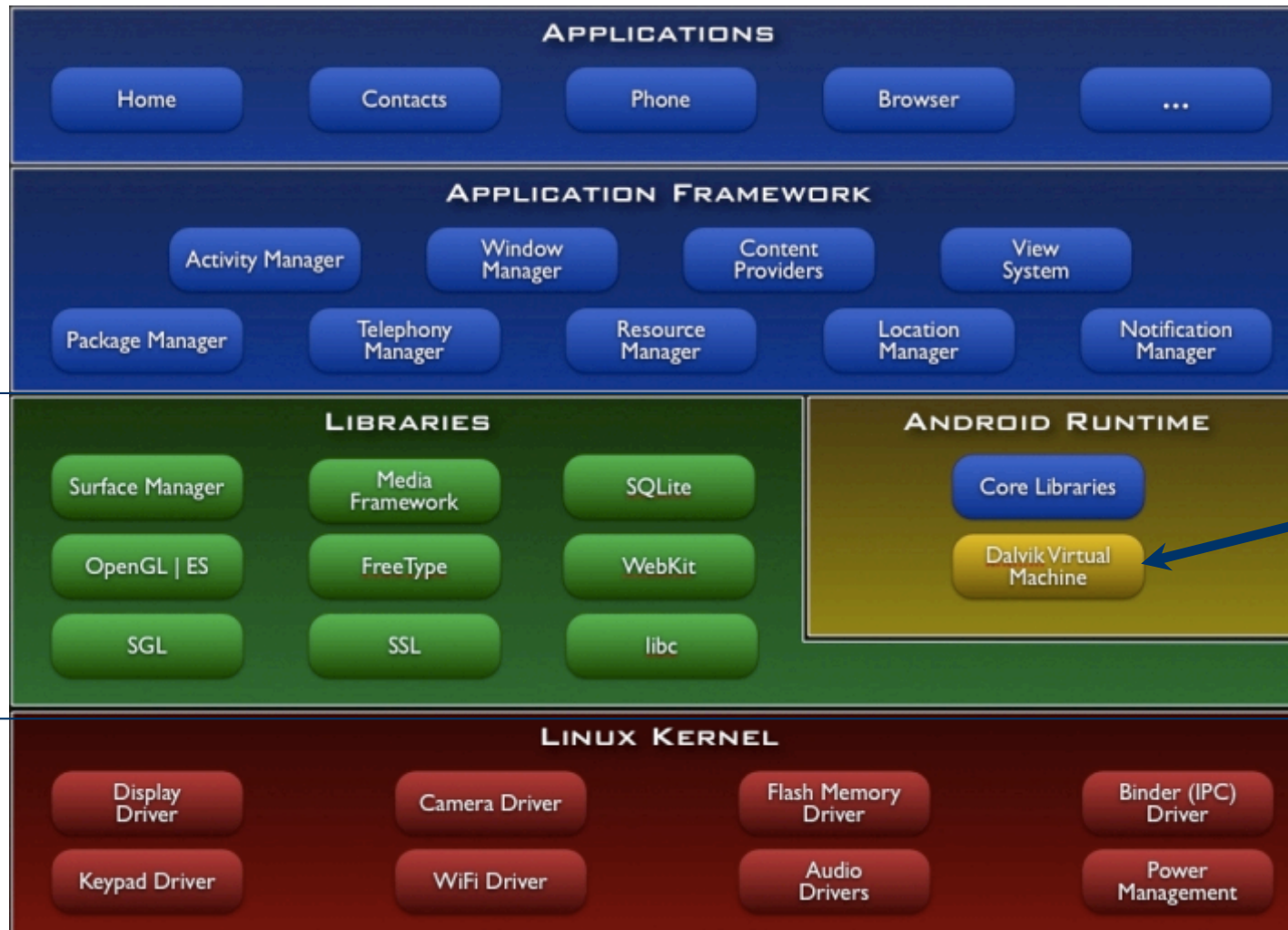


The kernel code and data are protected from untrusted processes.

Platforms are layered/nested



ANDROID



Virtual Machine (JVM)

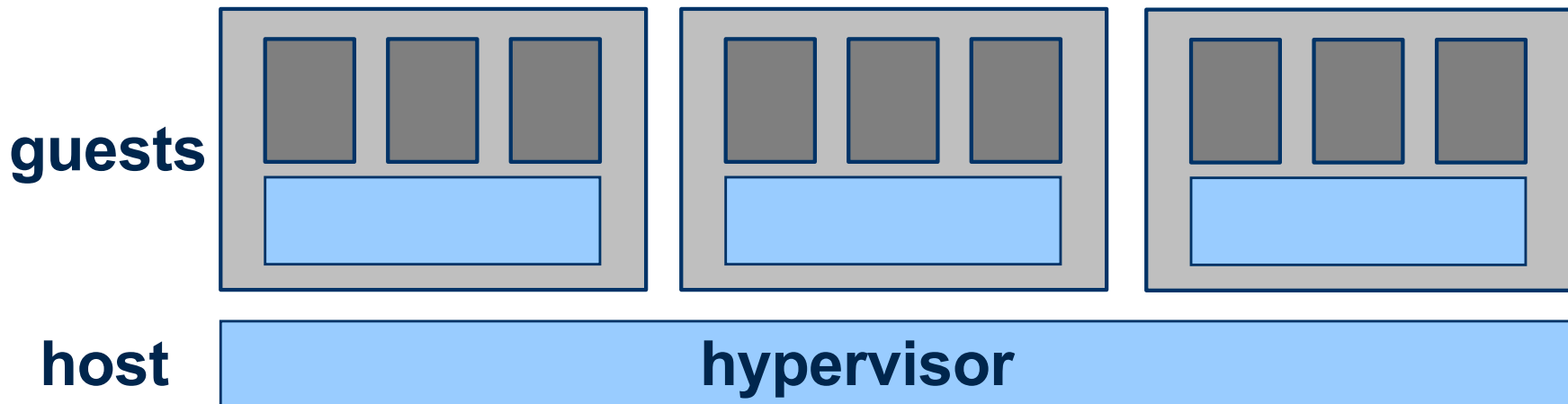
System libraries (native C/C++)

“Classical OS kernel etc.

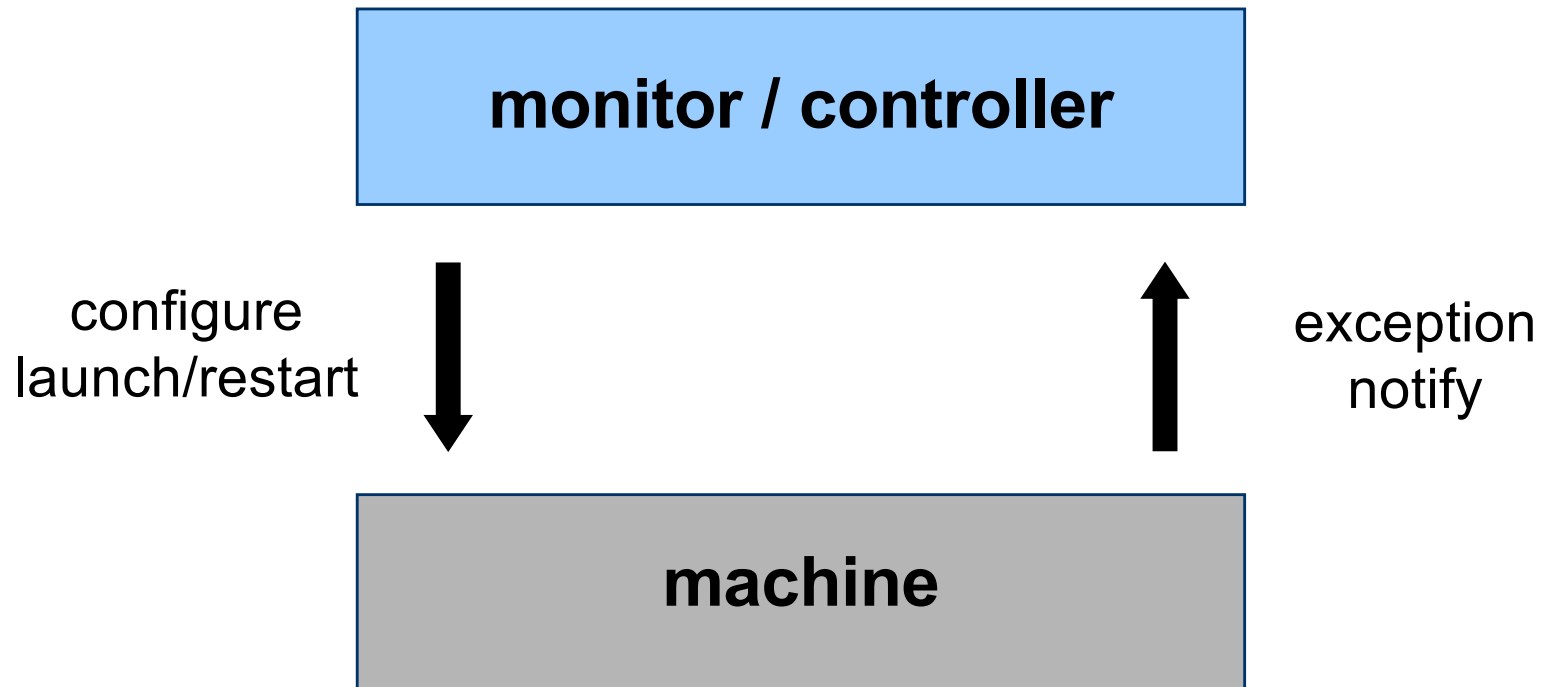
Reloaded with a few new kernel extensions (drivers).

Virtual machines (VMs)

- Run a **hypervisor** on the “bare metal” physical machine.
 - New trusted layer!
- Kernel and processes run in a **virtual machine (VM)**.
 - Hypervisor manages multiple “instances” of the machine.
 - The VM “looks the same” to the OS as a physical machine.
- Can run multiple OS on a shared computer.



The p-p-paradigm



Machine runs according to its configuration. If it encounters a condition that requires controller to intervene, it suspends processing and generates an exception for the controller.

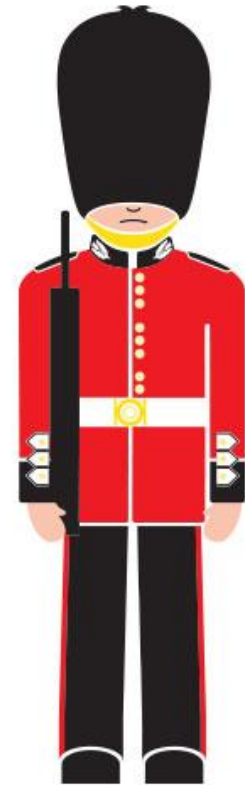
Summary: faces of your OS



Serving
your
requests



Directing
traffic



Guarding
your private
property