

0117401: Operating System

计算机原理与设计

Chapter 1-1: OS overview

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温馨提示：



为了您和他人的工作学习，
请在课堂上**关机或静音**。

不要在课堂上接打电话。

Outline

What is OS?

操作系统的定义和目标

Roles of operating system

操作系统的层次模型

History of Operating Systems

操作系统的发展动力

1945~1955, 无操作系统

1955~1965, 批处理系统

1965~1980, 引入分时

1980~present, PC时代, 百花齐放

1990~present, 移动计算时代

其他操作系统

Personal-Computer Systems

Parallel Systems

Distributed Systems

Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

What is OS?

- ▶ What is operating system(操作系统, OS)?
- ▶ What operating system do?

An operating system acts as an **intermediary** between the user of a computer and the computer hardware. The **purpose** of an operating system is to provide an environment in which a user can execute programs in a **convenient** and **efficient** manner. An operating system is **software** that manages the computer hardware.

(From 9th edition).

What is OS?

- ▶ The role of operating system
 - ▶ User view: different user has different opinion.
 - ▶ easy of use? performance? resource utilization? battery life?
 - ▶ user of pc? mainframe or minicomputer? workstations and servers connected via networks?
 - ▶ System view: a resource allocator; a control problem.



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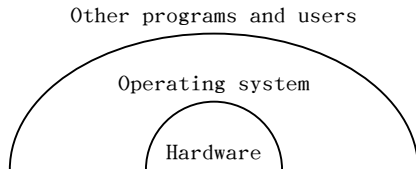
Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

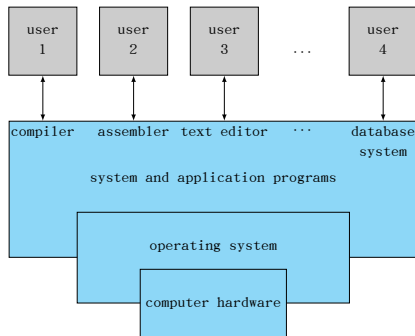
Components of Computer System: viewpoint 1

Viewpoint 1: Computer system = hardware + software (+data)

- ▶ **Operating System** is the first software layer on the physical hardware, and can be viewed as the first **expansion** of computer hardware system.
- ▶ All applications running in the OSes, more or less, directly or indirectly, call the OS functions. For example, the simplest program “helloworld” .



Components of Computer System: viewpoint 2



Viewpoint 2: Computer system = hardware + os + applications + users

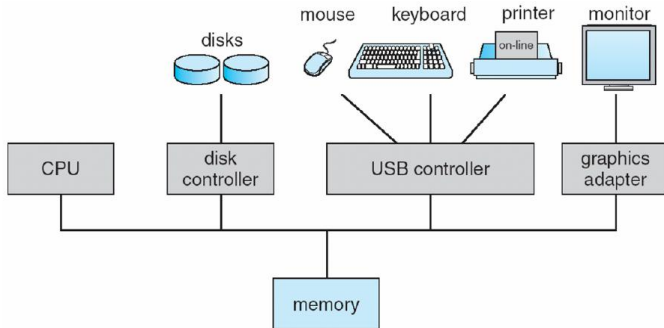
Problems:

What is **the hardware** of a computer system?

How a **computer system** up and running?

How a **program** up and running?

A modern computer system



Problem:

What are the operating systems that you know?

- ▶ Windows series, Unix series, SUN Solaris, FreeBSD, Apple Mac OS, Linux series, ...
- ▶ A variety of real-time, non-real-time, embedded OSes
 - ▶ μ C/OS-II, RTEMS, VxWorks, QNX, PalmOS, iOS, ...
- ▶ 各种网络操作系统、分布式操作系统、集群操作系统、并行操作系统
- ▶ 各种研究型操作系统，等等

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OS definitions

- ▶ 没有一个统一的、适用的定义！

1. An Operating System is a program that

- ▶ Manages the computer hardware
- ▶ Provides a basis for application programs
- ▶ Acts as an intermediary between the computer user and the computer hardware

2. OS is a resource allocator that

- ▶ Manages all resources
- ▶ Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use

3. OS is a control program that

- ▶ Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer

4. 操作系统是一组控制和管理计算机软硬件资源、合理地各类作业进行调度以及方便用户的程序的集合【汤】。

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操作系统的（设计）目标

- ▶ 在计算机硬件上配置OS的（设计）目标有以下几点【汤】：

1. convenience(方便性)

- ▶ Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier
- ▶ Make the computer system convenient to use

2. Effectiveness(有效性)

- ▶ Use the computer hardware in an efficient manner（提高软硬件资源的利用率）

3. Extensibility(可扩充性)

- ▶ 适应软硬件的发展需求

4. openness(开放性)

- ▶ 可移植性、互操作性

- ▶ 方便性和有效性是操作系统最重要的两个目标。

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- ▶ 对操作系统作用的理解，有不同的观点【汤】。
- 2. 计算机资源的管理者(resource allocator)
 - ▶ 四类资源：处理机、存储器、I/O设备、文件
- 3. 扩充机器（或虚拟机Virtual Machine）
 - ▶ 虚拟机：覆盖了软件的机器
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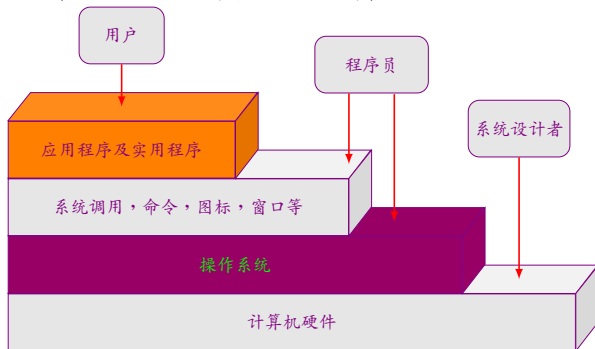
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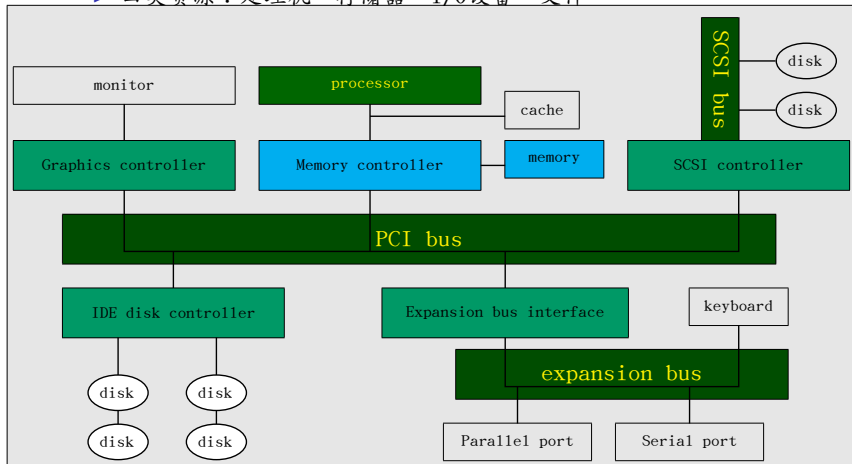
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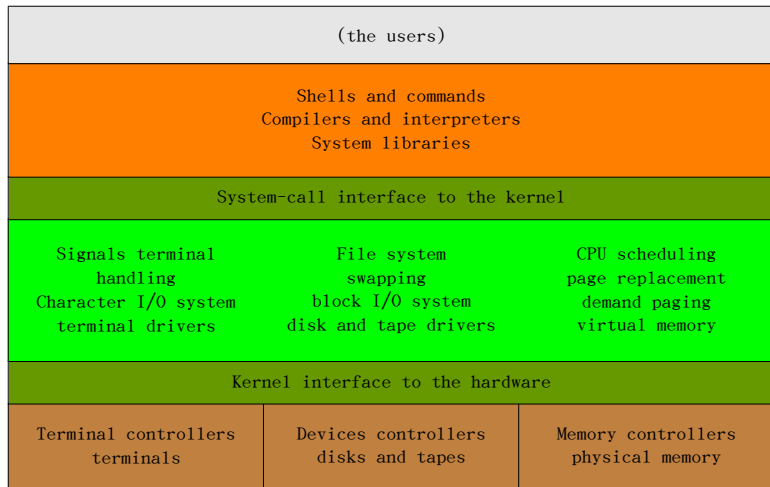
Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

操作系统的层次模型

- ▶ 什么是层次模型(layered modularization)?
- ▶ 是一种经典的操作系统的结构模型 【汤】
 - ▶ 最高层：接口
 - ▶ 中间层：对对象进行操纵和管理的软件集合
 - ▶ 最底层：OS操纵和管理的对象，包括各类软硬件资源
- ▶ 以Linux，Windows和嵌入式操作系统RTEMS为例

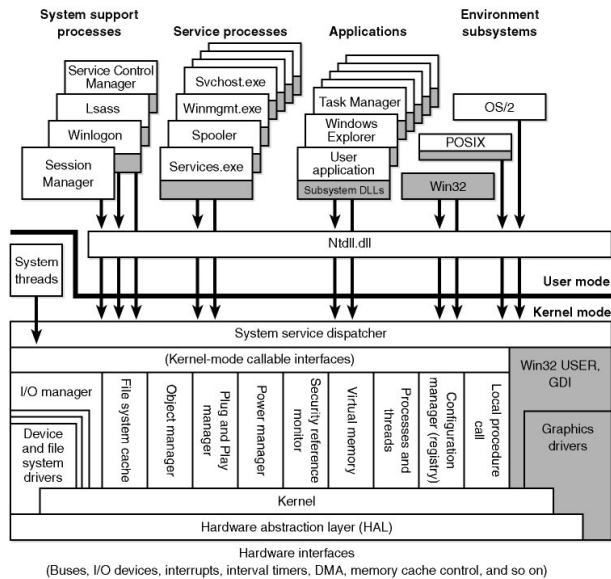
举例：类UNIX操作系统的经典体系结构图



System prog

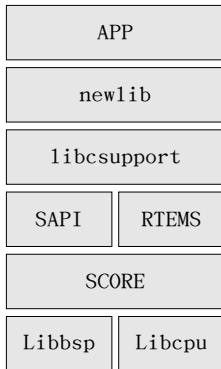
Kernel:
a large
number of
functions f
one level

举例：Windows操作系统的经典体系结构图



举例：RTEMS体系结构

- ▶ RTEMS：一种微内核抢占式实时操作系统
 - ▶ 现在：
Real Time Executive for Multiprocessor Systems；
 - ▶ 最早：Real Time Executive for Missile Systems
 - ▶ 后来：Real Time Executive for Military Systems
- ▶ 4.0.0核心代码约9万行，目前最新版本为4.11
- ▶ 维护网站：<https://www.rtems.org/>



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 - ▶ 大型机、小型机、微机、嵌入式、实时、分布等等
- ▶ 推动操作系统发展的主要动力有4个方面【汤】：
 1. 不断提高计算机资源利用率的需要
 2. 方便用户
 3. 器件的不断更新换代
 4. 计算机体系结构的不断发展
- ▶ 历程：
 - ▶ 无OS时代→批处理系统→分时系统→实时系统→PC→分布式和并行系统→
嵌入→移动系统→ …

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 - ▶ **List of operating systems:**
 - ▶ FMS (FORTRAN Monitor System, FORTRAN监控系统)
 - ▶ OS/360 (IBM为系列机360配备的操作系统)
 - ▶ CTSS (Compatible Time Sharing System)
 - ▶ MULTICS (MULTiplexed Information and Computer Service)
 - ▶ UNIX类、Linux
 - ▶ CP/M
 - ▶ Windows、Macintosh
 - ▶ Mach
 - ▶ VxWorks、嵌入式Linux系列、uC/OS-II、RTEMS
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- ▶ 本实验室操作系统方面的研究工作

- ▶ 基于服务体/执行流模型的操作系统：MiniCore
- ▶ 安全操作系统
- ▶ 分布式操作系统
- ▶ 可重构混成操作系统
- ▶ 车控操作系统
- ▶ 机器狗操作系统
- ▶

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1. 1945~1955, 无操作系统时期

2. 1955~1965, 批处理系统

2.1 单道批处理系统(simple batch processing)

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- ▶ 百花齐放

- ▶ 实时系统(Real-Time system)

- ▶ 其他操作系统: 分布式、并行、安全、...

5. 1990~, 移动计算

Outline

What is OS?

操作系统的定义和目标

Roles of operating system

操作系统的层次模型

History of Operating Systems

操作系统的发展动力

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1965~1980, 引入分时

1980~present, PC时代, 百花齐放

1990~present, 移动计算时代

其他操作系统

Personal-Computer Systems

Parallel Systems

Distributed Systems

Embedded System

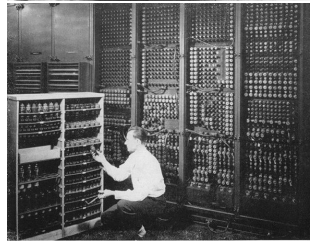
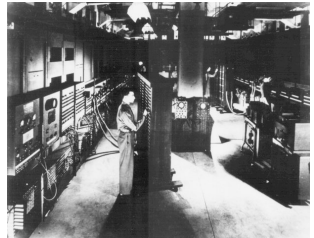
作业、实验和小结

History of the OS(1945~1955，无操作系统)

▶ Tube-based (电子管)

▶ ENIAC

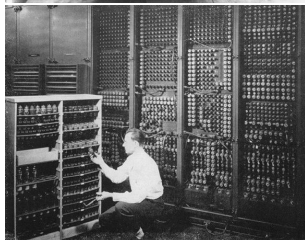
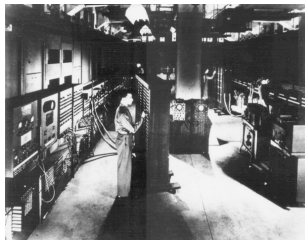
- ▶ 17,468 vacuum tubes
- ▶ 5,000 additions/sec,
- ▶ 1800 square feet, 30 tons



Replacing a bad tube meant checking among ENIAC's 19,000 possibilities.

History of the OS(1945~1955，无操作系统)

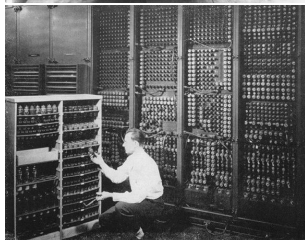
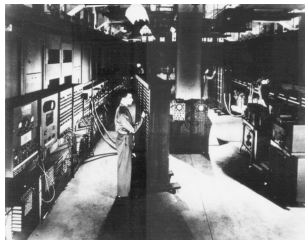
- ▶ Tube-based (电子管)
- ▶ Program are hardwired on plug boards
- ▶ One program at a time, Need professional operator
 - ▶ User VS. operator
- ▶ Only useful to Numerical calculations



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- ▶ Program are hardwired on plug boards
- ▶ One program at a time, Need professional operator
- ▶ Only useful to Numerical calculations
- ▶ No OS at all !
 - ▶ Manual system (人工操作)



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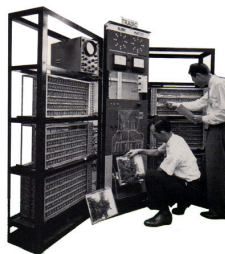
Distributed Systems

Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

History of the OS(1955~1965，批处理系统)

- ▶ Transistor based (晶体管)
- ▶ Jobs on cards or tapes
 - ▶ Job (作业)
 - ▶ Control cards
- ▶ Language:
 - ▶ ASM
 - ▶ High level language
 - ▶ FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBOL
- ▶ Applications
 - ▶ Scientific APPs & Engineering APPs
- ▶ Batch system



1954年，美国贝尔实验室，第一台晶体管计算机
TRADIC



TX-0，MIT林肯实验室，1956，它将键盘、打印机、磁带阅读机和打孔机集成在一起，操作员可以通过键盘编程，生成印好的磁带后直接输入机器；配有一台可编程序显示器。

专题1：Batch system，批处理系统

- ▶ 批处理系统概述
- ▶ 专题1.1：单道批处理系统
- ▶ 专题1.2：脱机IO
- ▶ 专题1.3：多道批处理系统

批处理系统的工作方式

1. 用户 (user) 将作业 (job) 交给系统操作员 (operator)
2. 系统操作员将许多用户的作业组成一批作业，输入到计算机系统中，
在系统中形成一个自动转接的连续的作业流
 - ▶ 作业是成批的(batched)
3. 启动操作系统
4. 系统自动、依次执行每个作业
5. 由操作员将作业结果交给用户

批(batch)的含义：

- ▶ 供一次加载的磁带或磁盘，通常由若干个作业组装而成，在处理中使用一组相同的系统软件

- ▶ 批处理系统中作业的组成：
 - ▶ 用户程序 + 数据 + 作业说明书（作业控制语言）
- ▶ 批作业处理：对批作业中的每个作业进行相同的处理
 - ▶ 从磁带读入用户作业和编译链接程序，编译链接用户作业，生成可执行程序；启动执行；执行结果输出

批处理系统

批处理系统经历了两个阶段

1. Simple batch systems，单道批处理系统
2. Multiprogramming systems，多道批处理系统

专题1.1：单道批处理系统

- ▶ 单道批处理系统简介
- ▶ 单道批处理系统的工作过程
- ▶ 单道批处理系统的分析

单道批处理系统(simple batch system)

- ▶ **Input devices:** card readers, tape drives
- ▶ **Output devices:** line printers, card punches and tape drives
- ▶ Operator **BATCH** similar jobs to speed up processing
 - ▶ User VS. operator
 - ▶ Compare to : Manual system
- ▶ **Monitor** (OS) , load program and execute
 - ▶ Always resident in memory
 - ▶ **FIFO:** Transfer control automatically from one job to the next
- ▶ **Only One Job in Memory at a time**

单道批处理系统(simple batch system)

- ▶ **Input devices**: card readers, tape drives
- ▶ **Output devices**: line printers, card punches and tape drives
 - ▶ Line printers(行式打印机)
 - ▶ **Card punches(打孔机)**: A computer-actuated punch or a hand punch that punches holes in a punch card or punched card.
- ▶ Operator **BATCH** similar jobs to speed up processing
 - ▶ User VS. operator
 - ▶ Compare to : Manual system
- ▶ **Monitor (OS)** , load program and execute
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单道批处理系统的工作过程

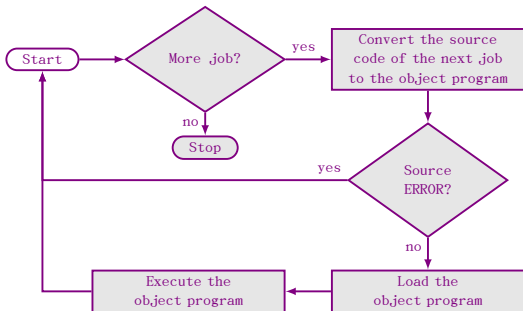
► 处理过程

- 监督程序 (monitor)
- 系统对作业的处理都是成批进行的、且内存中始终只保持一道作业。
- 批处理系统的引入是为了提高系统资源的利用率和吞吐量

► 特征

- 自动性、顺序性、单道性

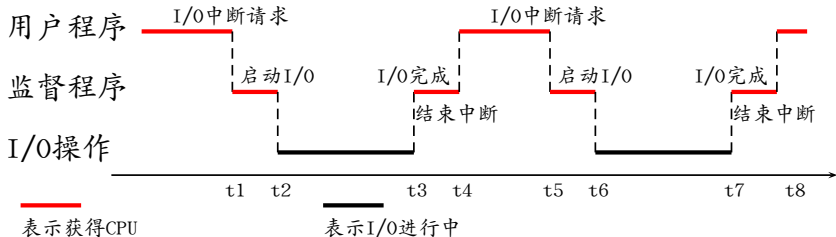
Monitor :



单道程序运行情况

用户进程的行为序列：

执行 \rightarrow I/O \rightarrow 执行 \rightarrow I/O \rightarrow ... \rightarrow 执行 \rightarrow I/O \rightarrow 执行



单道批处理系统分析

Analysis

- ▶ Serial Card reader: Jobs execute one by one
- ▶ Mechanical I/O device: poor speed
 - ▶ CPU速度与I/O速度之间的矛盾
 - ▶ CPU: thousands of instructions/sec VS. Card reader: 20 cards/sec
 - ▶ CPU is often idle → CPU utilization is LOW

解决问题的办法：引入的新技术和成果

- ▶ Off-line I/O (脱机I/O)
 - ▶ a cheaper system reads from cards into tapes
- ▶ 磁盘(Disk)
 - ▶ Allowed OS to keep all jobs on a disk
 - ▶ With direct access to several jobs
 - ▶ Could do Job scheduling to use resources and perform task efficiently
 - ▶ Multiprogramming (多道程序) → CPU utilization(利用率) ↑

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专题1.2：脱机I/O

脱机I/O

脱机I/O （时间：50年代末 ）

- ▶ 目的：解决人机矛盾和CPU与I/O设备之间速度不匹配的矛盾
- ▶ 方法：利用低速的外围机进行，纸带（卡片）→磁带（磁盘）

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- ▶ 目的：解决人机矛盾和CPU与I/O设备之间速度不匹配的矛盾
- ▶ 人机矛盾：人工操作方式与机器利用率的矛盾
- ▶ 方法：利用低速的外围机进行，纸带（卡片）→磁带（磁盘）

脱机I/O

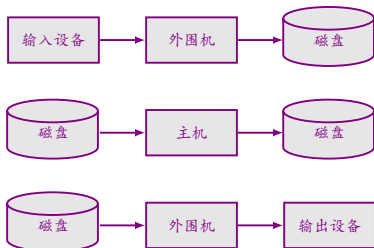
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- ▶ 方法：**利用低速的外围机**进行，纸带（卡片）→磁带（磁盘）



- ▶ 脱机的内涵：
程序和数据都在脱离主机控制下，
由**外围机**控制完成。

专题1.3：多道批处理系统

- ▶ 多道批处理系统的概念和工作过程
- ▶ 多道程序对操作系统的功能需求
- ▶ 多道批处理系统的分析

多道批处理系统(multiprogramming system)

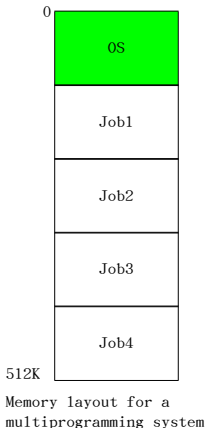
- ▶ **多道**：系统中同时驻留多个作业
 - ▶ **共享内存**
 - ▶ **复用CPU**：
当一个作业因某个原因暂停运行时，
切换到另一个作业上运行

- ▶ **多道引入的优点**：

- ▶ 提高CPU利用率
- ▶ 提高内存和I/O设备利用率
- ▶ 提高了系统吞吐量

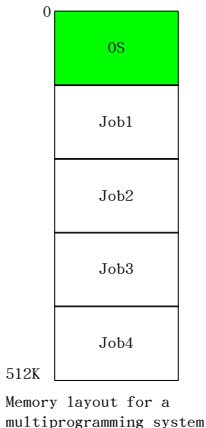
- ▶ **特征**

1. 多道性、
2. 无序性、
3. 调度性（作业调度、进程调度）



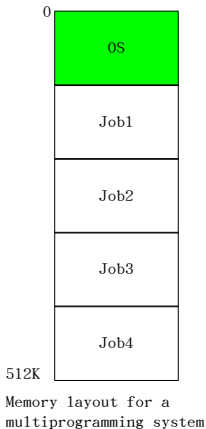
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 - ▶ **复用CPU**：
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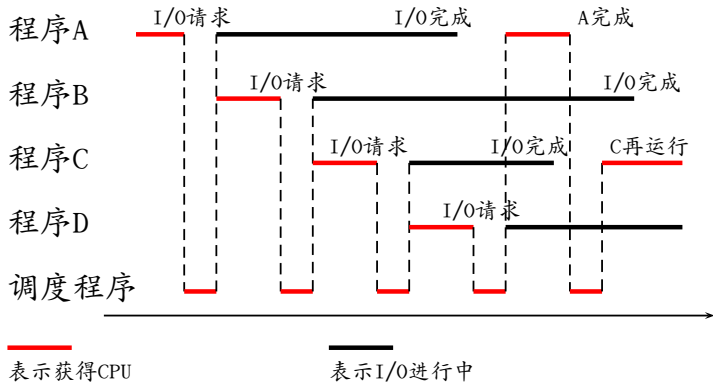


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多道程序运行情况（四道时）



多道程序对操作系统的功能需求

- ▶ Job Scheduling

- ▶ How many & which jobs entered memory

- ▶ Memory management

- ▶ where & how much memory: the system must allocate the memory to several jobs.
 - ▶ Memory protection for each job

- ▶ CPU scheduling

- ▶ Which job in memory(job pool) would get the CPU
 - ▶ Job and CPU scheduling makes up 2-phrase of scheduling

- ▶ I/O routine supplied by the system.

- ▶ Allocation of devices.

多道批处理系统分析

- ▶ When the job have to wait for some task, such as an I/O op. to complete
 - ▶ Single Batch System: CPU→idle
 - ▶ Multiprogramming system: CPU→switch to another job and execute(CPU is never idle)
- ▶ **Advantages**
 - ▶ Higher CPU, I/O, Memory Utilization
 - ▶ Higher system throughput
- ▶ **Disadvantages**
 - ▶ No User interaction with computer
 - ▶ Job time too long (why?)
 - ▶ Simple batch system VS. Multiprogramming system

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Parallel Systems

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Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

History of the OS(1965~1980，引入分时)

- ▶ IC circuits (集成电路)
 - ▶ LSI,VLSI
- ▶ UNIX
- ▶ More Applications
- ▶ OS
 - ▶ Multiprogramming batch systems ↑
 - ▶ Time-sharing systems (分时系统)

专题2：分时系统

- ▶ 分时系统的需求及其解决
- ▶ 经典案例
- ▶ 分时系统下的工作方式
- ▶ 关键技术、设计目标和实现



MIT CTSS



IBM709

Time-sharing system 分时系统

- ▶ 需求 : User need interaction with computer
 - ▶ Response time < 1 sec
- ▶ 解决方法 :
 - ▶ Share CPU by time pieces (时间片)
 - ▶ Time-sharing (multitasking)
- ▶ Users share Main frame
 - ▶ One main frame VS. Multi users & Multi terminal
- ▶ Time-sharing system is a logical extension of multiprogramming.
- ▶ 经典操作系统 : MULTICS、UNIX

经典案例：UNIX

- ▶ 一群计算机迷 在贝尔实验室开发出UNIX
- ▶ 初衷：可以在一台无人使用的DEC PDP-7 小型计算机上玩星际探险游戏
- ▶ Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie 1983年图灵奖获得者 1999年4月美国国家技术金奖



汤普逊和里奇在DEC PDP-7计算机旁工作

分时系统下的工作方式

- ▶ 一台主机连接了若干个终端， 每个终端有一个用户在使用
 - ▶ 交互式的向系统提出命令请求
 - ▶ 系统接受每个用户的命令
 - ▶ 采用时间片轮转方式处理服务请求
 - ▶ 通过交互方式在终端上向用户显示结果
 - ▶ 用户根据上步结果发出下道命令

分时系统的关键技术

- ▶ Receive input in time (及时接收)
- ▶ Process in time (及时处理)
- ▶ 解决思路：
 - ▶ Mutual job (交互作业) always in memory
 - ▶ Time pieces
- ▶ 分时系统的特征
 - ▶ 多路性、独立性、及时性、交互性

分时系统的设计目标

- ▶ 分时操作系统所追求的设计目标：
 - ▶ 及时响应，其依据是响应时间
- ▶ 响应时间：
 - ▶ 从终端发出命令到系统给予回答所经历的时间
- ▶ 影响响应时间的因素：
 - ▶ 机器处理能力
 - ▶ 请求服务的时间长短
 - ▶ 系统中连接的终端数目
 - ▶ 服务请求的分布
 - ▶ 调度算法（时间片的选取）

分时系统的实现

- ▶ 单道与分时的结合：
 - ▶ 单道分时
- ▶ 分时与批处理相结合：
 - ▶ 原则：分时优先，批处理在后
 - ▶ 具有前后台的分时：
 - ▶ “前台”：需频繁交互的作业
 - ▶ “后台”：时间性要求不强的作业
- ▶ 分时与多道相结合
 - ▶ 多道分时

Outline

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1980~present, PC时代, 百花齐放

1990~present, 移动计算时代

其他操作系统

Personal-Computer Systems

Parallel Systems

Distributed Systems

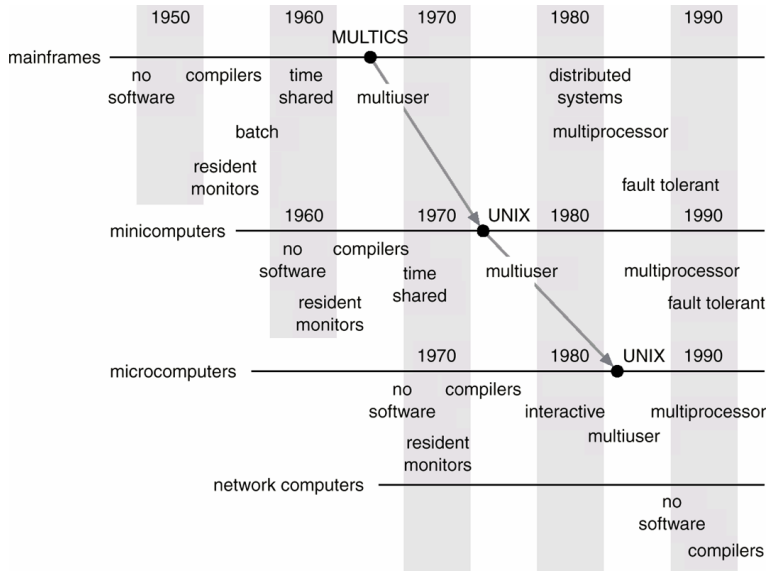
Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

History of the OS(1980~present, PC时代, 百花齐放)

- ▶ Development of Computer architecture (图)
 - ▶ 32bits→64bits
 - ▶ Workstations and PCs
 - ▶ Parallel processors
 - ▶ Computer networks
 - ▶ Cluster
- ▶ Special purpose computer system Types
 - ▶ Parallel systems
 - ▶ Real-time systems
 - ▶ Embedded systems
 - ▶ Distributed systems

Migration of OS Concepts and Features



专题3：实时系统

- ▶ 实时系统
- ▶ 实时任务的分类
- ▶ 实时系统的实现和应用
- ▶ 实时系统与批处理系统、分时系统的比较

实时系统

- ▶ 通常在一些专门的应用中，用来控制设备
 - ▶ 这种系统往往具有及时响应的时间限制
 - ▶ 严格 vs. 不严格

- ▶ 定义：

实时系统是指使计算机能及时响应外部事件的请求，在规定的严格时间内完成对该事件的处理，并控制所有实时设备和实时任务协调一致地工作的操作系统

- ▶ 按领域分类：

- ▶ 第一类：实时过程控制
- ▶ 第二类：实时通信（信息）处理

实时任务的分类

- ▶ 按任务执行是否呈现周期性来划分
 - ▶ 周期性的，有规律；
 - ▶ 非周期性的，无规律，但有截止时间
 - ▶ 开始截止时间 vs. 完成截止时间
- ▶ 根据对截止时间的要求来划分
 - ▶ 硬实时任务 vs. 软实时任务
- ▶ 实时操作系统追求的设计目标：
 - ▶ 满足实时性要求：
对外部请求在严格时间范围内作出反应
 - ▶ 高可靠性

实时系统的实现和应用

- ▶ 硬实时系统：Hard real-time system
 - ▶ Secondary storage limited or absent, data stored in short-term memory, or read-only memory (ROM)
 - ▶ Conflicts with time-sharing systems, not supported by general-purpose operating systems
- ▶ 软实时系统：Soft real-time system
 - ▶ Limited utility in industrial control or robotics
 - ▶ Useful in applications (multimedia, virtual reality) requiring advanced operating-system features
- ▶ 典型：VxWorks、QNX、RTEMS

实时系统与批处理系统和分时系统的区别

▶ 专用系统：

- ▶ 许多实时系统是专用系统，而批处理与分时系统通常是通用系统

▶ 实时控制：

- ▶ 实时系统用于控制实时过程，要求对外部事件的迅速响应，具有较强的中断处理机构

▶ 高可靠性：

- ▶ 实时系统用于控制重要过程，要求高度可靠，具有较高冗余（如双机系统）

▶ 事件驱动和队列驱动：

- ▶ 实时系统的工作方式：
接受外部消息，分析消息，调用相应处理程序进行处理。

实时、分时的比较

- ▶ 多路性：相同
- ▶ 独立性：相同
- ▶ 及时性：实时系统要求更高
- ▶ 交互性：分时系统交互性更强
- ▶ 可靠性：实时系统要求更高

专题小结

- ▶ 到目前为止，介绍了**三种最基本的操作系统类型**【汤】
 1. 批处理系统
 2. 分时系统
 3. 实时系统
- ▶ 一个实际的操作系统，往往兼有上述三种基本操作系统类型的功能
- ▶ 后面会简单介绍其他类型的操作系统

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Parallel Systems

Distributed Systems

Embedded System

作业、实验和小结

1990~present，移动计算时代

- ▶ Today, mobile phone penetration is close to 90% of the global population.
- ▶ The first real smartphone: Nokia N9000
- ▶ OS :
 - ▶ ..., Symbian, Blackberry, iOS, Android, ...

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作业、实验和小结

Personal-Computer Systems，个人计算机系统

- ▶ Personal computers (PCs)
 - ▶ 计算机为单用户服务
- ▶ I/O devices 键盘、鼠标、显示器、打印机
- ▶ PC系统所追求的设计目标是：
 - ▶ 界面友好，使用方便 (User convenience & responsiveness)，有丰富的应用软件
 - ▶ 不必过于追求CPU利用率

常见的PC system用的操作系统

- ▶ OS

- ▶ MS-DOS

- ▶ OS/2

- ▶ Microsoft windows ...

- ▶ NT, 95, 98, 2000, xp, windows me, Win7, Win8, windows vista

- ▶ Apple Macintosh

- ▶ Linux (...)

- ▶ ...

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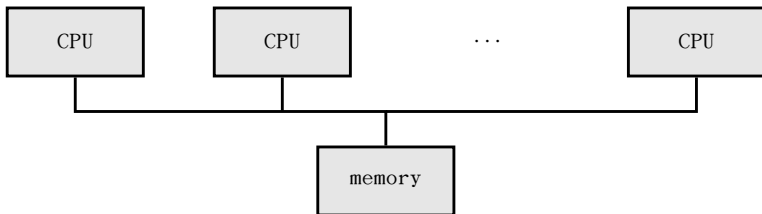
作业、实验和小结

并行系统 Parallel Systems

- ▶ Multiprocessor systems with more than one CPU in close communication
- ▶ Tightly coupled system 紧耦合系统
 - ▶ processors share memory and a clock; communication usually takes place through the shared memory
- ▶ 优点:
 - ▶ Increased throughput
 - ▶ Economical
 - ▶ Increased reliability
 - ▶ graceful degradation
 - ▶ fail-soft systems

并行系统(Cont.)

- ▶ Symmetric multiprocessing (SMP，对称多处理器)
 - ▶ Each processor runs an identical copy of the operating system.
 - ▶ Many processes can run at once without performance deterioration.



- ▶ 现在的大多数通用操作系统都支持SMP，例如Linux、UNIX、Windows

并行系统(Cont.)

- ▶ Asymmetric multiprocessing 非对称多处理 ASMP
 - ▶ Each processor is assigned a specific task; master processor schedules and allocates work to slave processors.
 - ▶ More common in extremely large systems

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作业、实验和小结

Distributed Systems 分布式系统

- ▶ 分布式系统：处理和控制的分散
- ▶ Loosely coupled system 松耦合系统
 - ▶ each processor has its own local memory; processors communicate with one another through various communications lines, such as high-speed buses or telephone lines
- ▶ Advantages of distributed systems
 - ▶ Resources Sharing 资源共享
 - ▶ Computation speed up — load sharing 负载均衡
 - ▶ Reliability 可靠
 - ▶ Communications 通信

分布式系统上的操作系统

- ▶ Network Operating System 网络操作系统
 - ▶ provides file sharing
 - ▶ provides communication scheme
 - ▶ runs independently from other computers on the network
- ▶ Distributed Operating System 分布式操作系统
 - ▶ less autonomy between computers
 - ▶ gives the impression there is a single operating system controlling the network 单一映像

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作业、实验和小结

Embedded System

- ▶ 嵌入式系统是在各种设备、装置或系统中，完成特定功能的软硬件系统
 - ▶ 它们是一个大设备、装置或系统中的一部分，这个大设备、装置或系统可以不是“计算机”
 - ▶ 通常工作在反应式或对处理时间有较严格要求环境中
- ▶ 由于它们被嵌入在各种设备、装置或系统中，因此称为嵌入式系统
- ▶ 嵌入式系统具有最广泛的应用

- ▶ 嵌入式操作系统与通用操作系统有很大不同

- ▶ Small size、Low power
- ▶ Special environment, special function
- ▶ 开发方式也不同
 - ▶ 交叉开发
 - ▶ Host, simulator VS. target

- ▶ 经典：VxWorks、嵌入式Linux系列、RTEMS、WindowsCE、PalmOS

作业一

1. 阅读至少2本操作系统相关书籍，
 - ▶ 给出这些书中关于操作系统的定义，要列出出处。
 - ▶ 阐明操作系统的公共设计目标和某些操作系统特有的设计目标，要列出出处。
 - ▶ 阐明操作系统的作用，要列出出处。
2. 根据你对操作系统的理解，画出操作系统的层次模块图（自由发挥，合乎逻辑）。
3. 操作系统的基本类型是哪三种？它们的关键技术有哪些？
4. 使用一张表，简要列出操作系统发展各个阶段的年代、器件技术、操作系统突破的关键技术问题。
5. 多道程序设计的主要优点是什么？多道程序对操作系统的功能需求有哪些？

实验一（必做）

- ▶ 安装虚拟机，具体参见课程主页

小结

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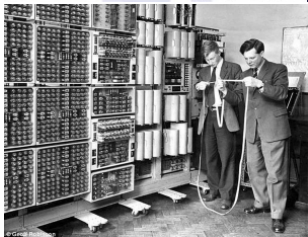
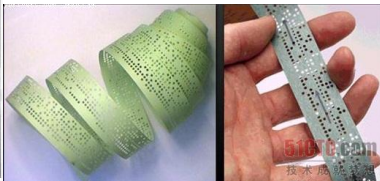
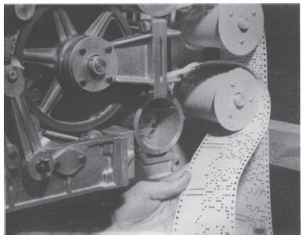
谢谢！

资料：穿孔卡片等



穿孔卡片(punched card)：在硬纸板上打孔以记录信息的工具。（图：IBM12行80列穿孔卡）

资料：穿孔纸带机等



上世纪60年代，科学家在检查电脑“哈佛尔”上的穿孔纸带
阅读“世界最老电脑”修后重启 比iphone慢800万倍

专题1.2：SP00Ling技术

SPOOLing技术

- ▶ 1961年，英国曼彻斯特大学，Atalass机
- ▶ Simultaneous Peripheral Operation On-Line
(同时的外围设备联机操作——假脱机技术)
- ▶ 基本思想：
利用磁盘作缓冲，将输入、计算、输出分别组织成独立的任务流，
使I/O和计算真正并行

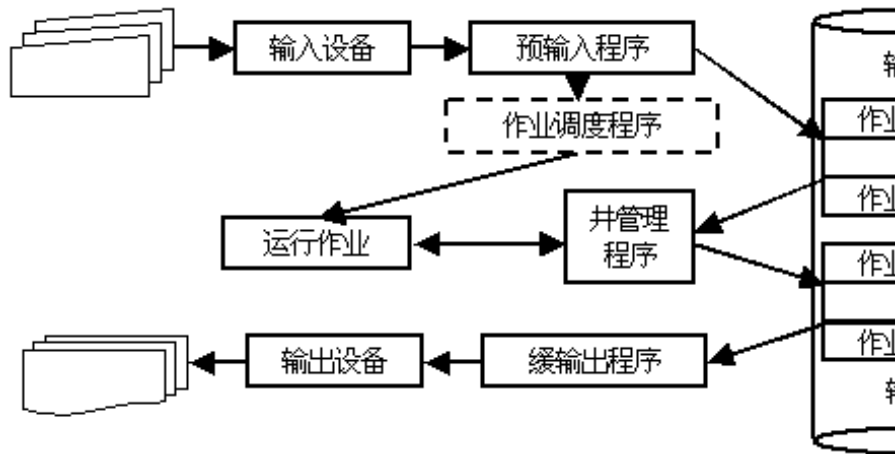
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SPooling 系统工作原理

- ▶ 作业进入到磁盘上的输入井
- ▶ 按某种调度策略选择几种搭配得当的作业，并调入内存
- ▶ 作业运行的结果输出到磁盘上的输出井
- ▶ 结果从磁盘上的输出井送到打印机
- ▶ 使用 **进程** 代替外围机

SPooling系统的组成示意图



(From: <http://course.cug.edu.cn/cug/OS2.0a/study/chapter7/7.6.htm>)