

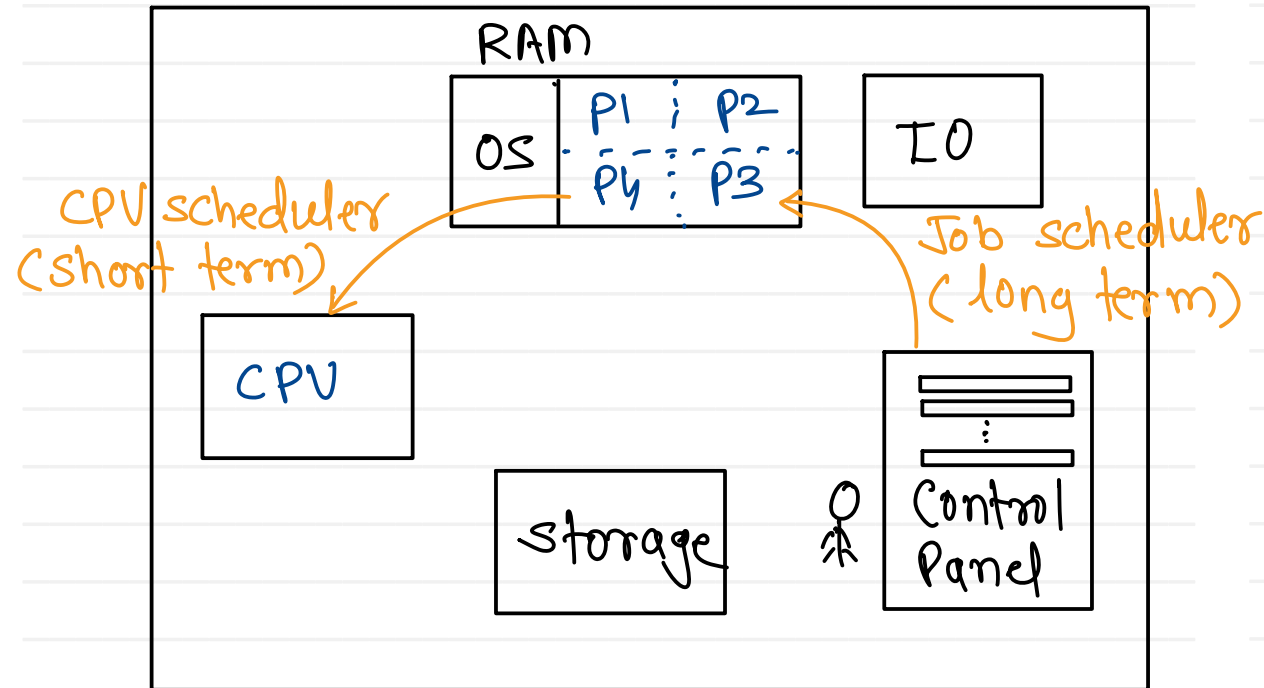


Sunbeam Institute of Information Technology
Pune and Karad

Module - Concepts of Operating System

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1. Resident monitor
2. Batch systems
3. Multi programming system

- multiple programs are loaded into RAM (memory)

CPU burst: time spend by process on CPU

IO burst: time spend by process for IO

CPU burst > IO burst: **CPU bound process**

IO burst > CPU burst: **IO bound process**

- mixture of CPU bound & IO bound processes was loaded inside RAM

Degree of multi programming:

No. of processes which can be loaded into RAM

4. Time sharing system : (Multi tasking system)

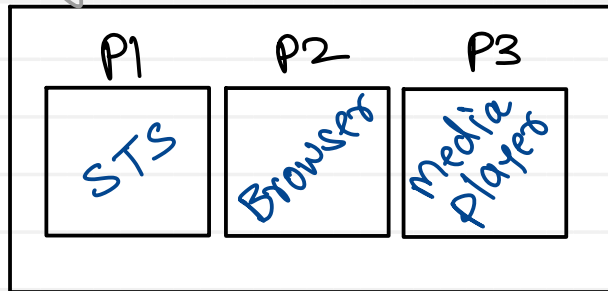
- CPU time is shared in all the processes of RAM

Response time $< 1\text{sec}$

- multiple tasks are getting executed in single system concurrently.

i) Process based multitasking

system

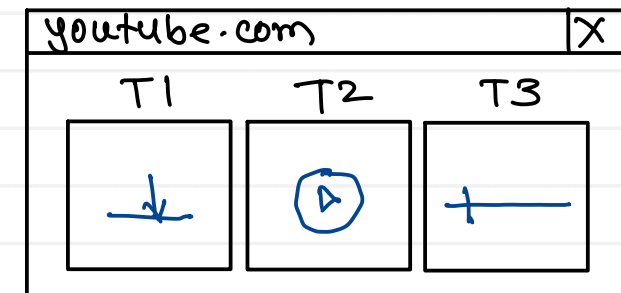


- system wide multitasking

- light weight process

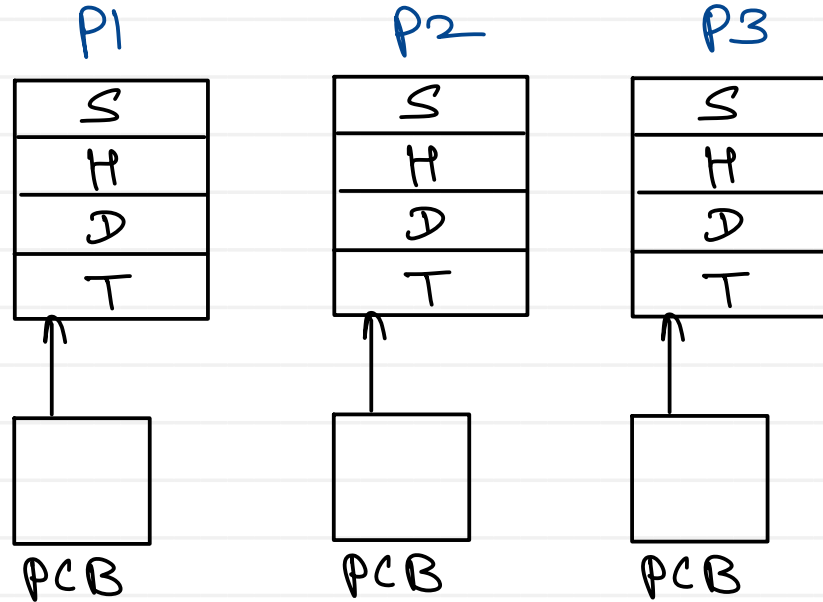
ii) Thread based multitasking (multithreading)

Browser



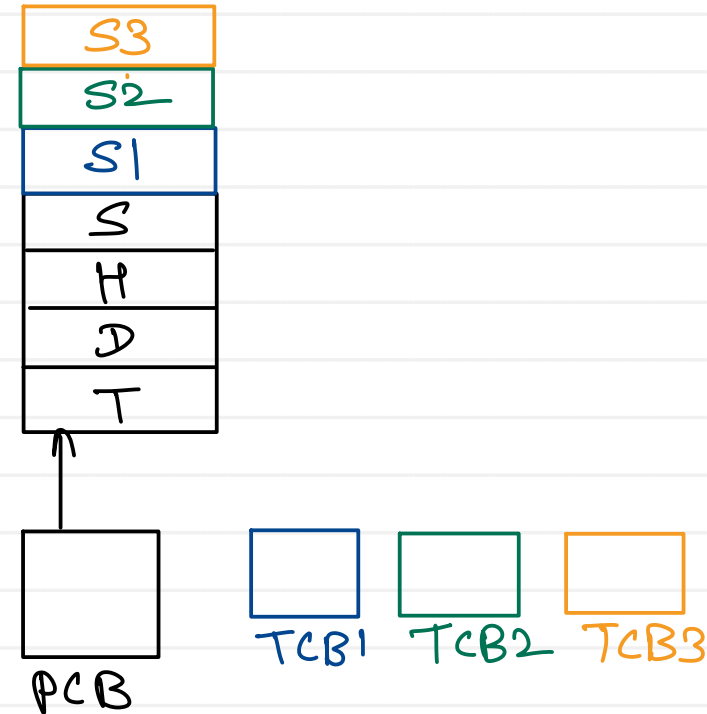
- multitasking within process

- processes are created in system.



- for process all sections are created in user space + PCB is created in kernel space.

- threads are created always inside process

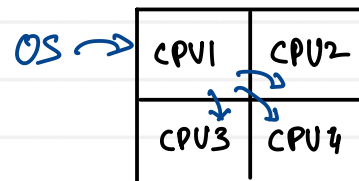


- for thread only stack section is created in user space & TCB is created in kernel space.
- remaining sections of user space are shared with parent process.

5. Multiprocessing systems :

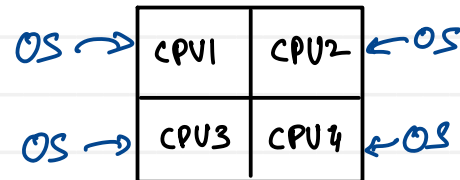
- multiple processing units (CPU) are putted on single chip which is called as multiprocessor / multi core.
- OS can take advantage of this, by scheduling process for each core
- multiple processes can be executed parallelly, (parallel systems)

i. Asymmetric multi processing

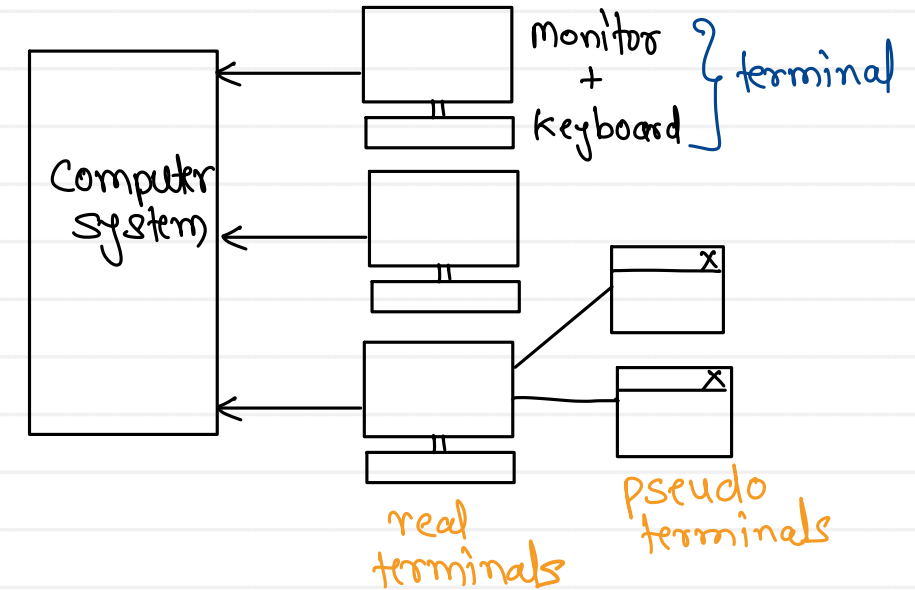


Windows Vista
linux 2.6

ii. Symmetric multi processing



6. Multiuser system:



ps
ps -e
top

uname
uname -r
uname -a

who
tty
whoami
w



Thank you!!!

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