



Operating Systems

CSN-232

Dr. R. Balasubramanian

Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

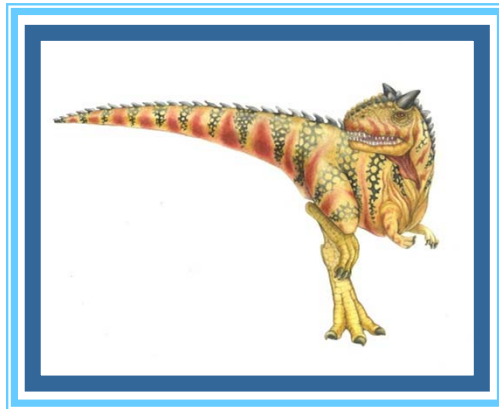
Roorkee 247 667

balarfcs@iitr.ac.in

<https://sites.google.com/site/balaiiitr/>



Chapter 1: Introduction





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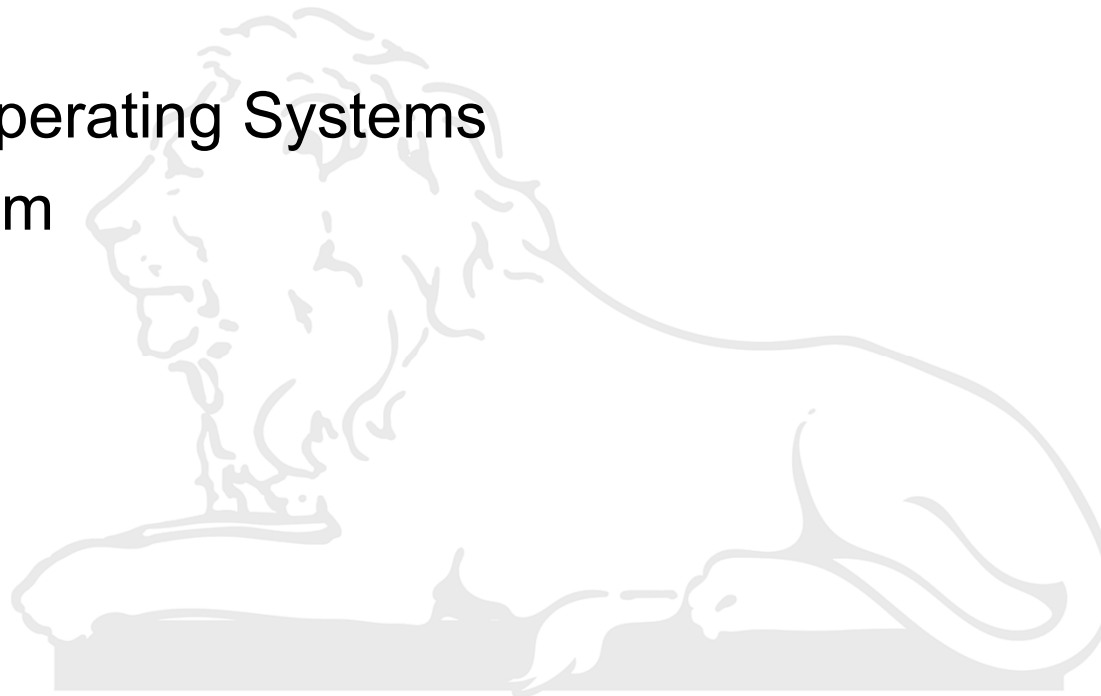
- What Operating Systems Do
- Computer-System Organization
- Computer-System Architecture
- Operating-System Structure
- Operating-System Operations
- Process Management
- Memory Management
- Storage Management
- Protection and Security
- Kernel Data Structures
- Computing Environments
- Open-Source Operating Systems



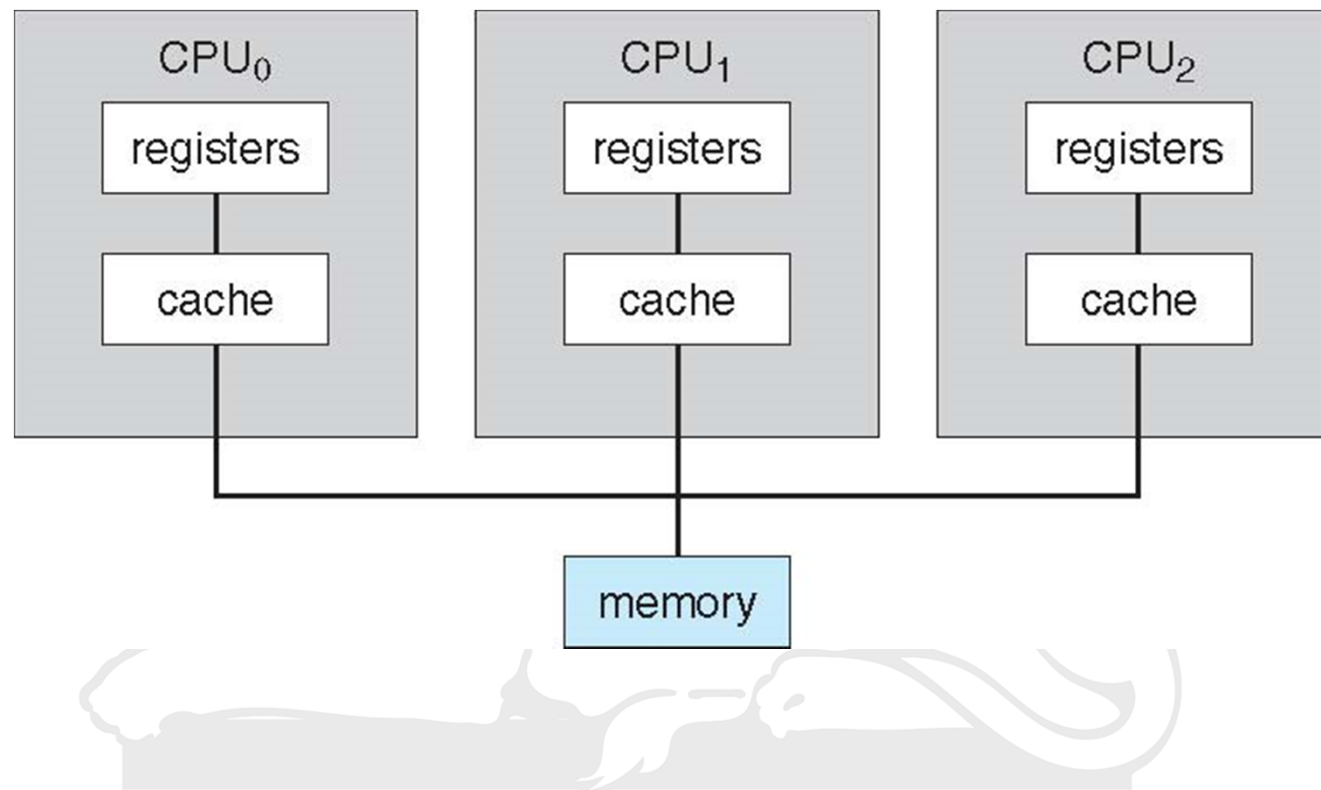
Books

Operating System concepts - 9th Edition **– Silberscharz, Galvin and Gagne**

- Modern Operating Systems
– Tanenbaum

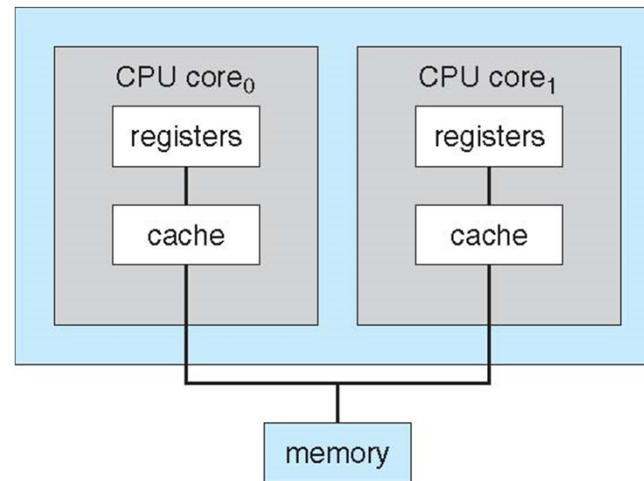


Symmetric Multiprocessing Architecture



A Dual-Core Design

- Multi-chip and **multicore**
- Systems containing all chips
 - Chassis containing multiple separate systems

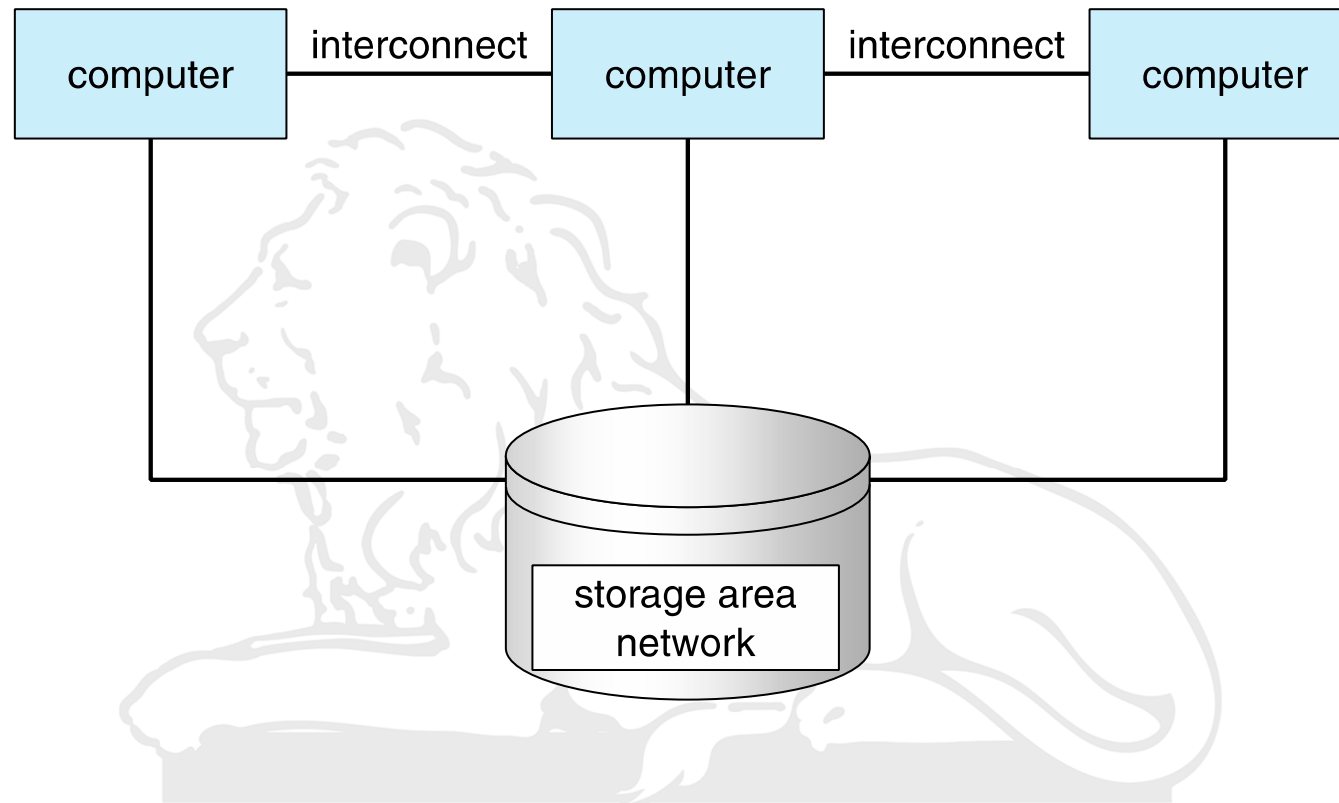




Clustered Systems

- Like multiprocessor systems, but multiple systems working together
 - Usually sharing storage via a **storage-area network (SAN)**
 - Provides a **high-availability** service which survives failures
 - **Asymmetric clustering** has one machine in hot-standby mode
 - **Symmetric clustering** has multiple nodes running applications, monitoring each other
 - Some clusters are for **high-performance computing (HPC)**
 - Applications must be written to use **parallelization**
 - Some have **distributed lock manager (DLM)** to avoid conflicting operations (**Oracle, Hadoop, ...**)

Clustered Systems

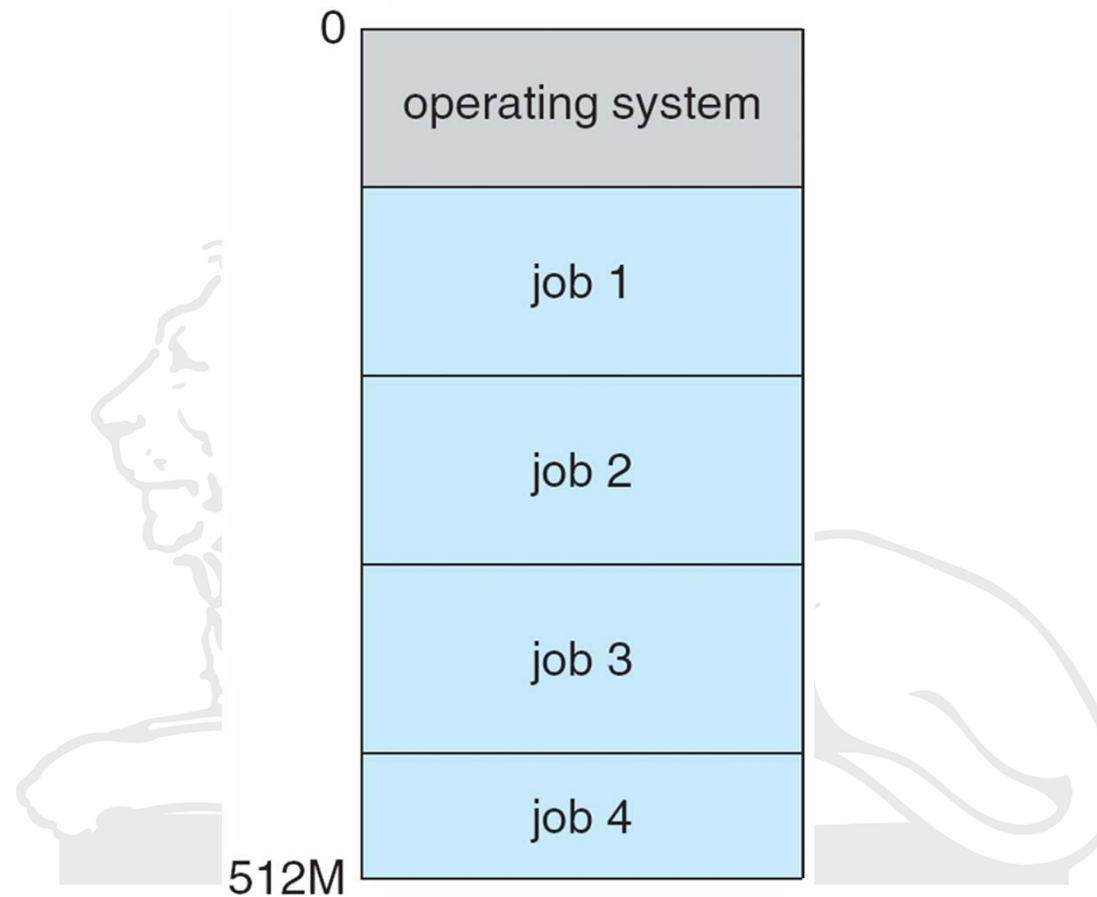


Operating System Structure



- **Multiprogramming (Batch system)** needed for efficiency
 - Single user cannot keep CPU and I/O devices busy at all times
 - Multiprogramming organizes jobs (code and data) so CPU always has one to execute
 - A subset of total jobs in system is kept in memory
 - One job selected and run via **job scheduling**
 - When it has to wait (for I/O for example), OS switches to another job
- **Timesharing (multitasking)** is logical extension in which CPU switches jobs so frequently that users can interact with each job while it is running, creating **interactive** computing
 - **Response time** should be < 1 second
 - Each user has at least one program executing in memory \Rightarrow **process**
 - If several jobs ready to run at the same time \Rightarrow **CPU scheduling**
 - If processes do not fit in memory, **swapping** moves them in and out to run
 - **Virtual memory** allows execution of processes not completely in memory

Memory Layout for Multi-programmed System



Operating-System Operations



- **Interrupt driven** (hardware and software)
 - Hardware interrupt by one of the devices
 - Software interrupt (**exception** or **trap**):
 - Software error (e.g., division by zero)
 - Request for operating system service
 - Other process problems include infinite loop, processes modifying each other or the operating system

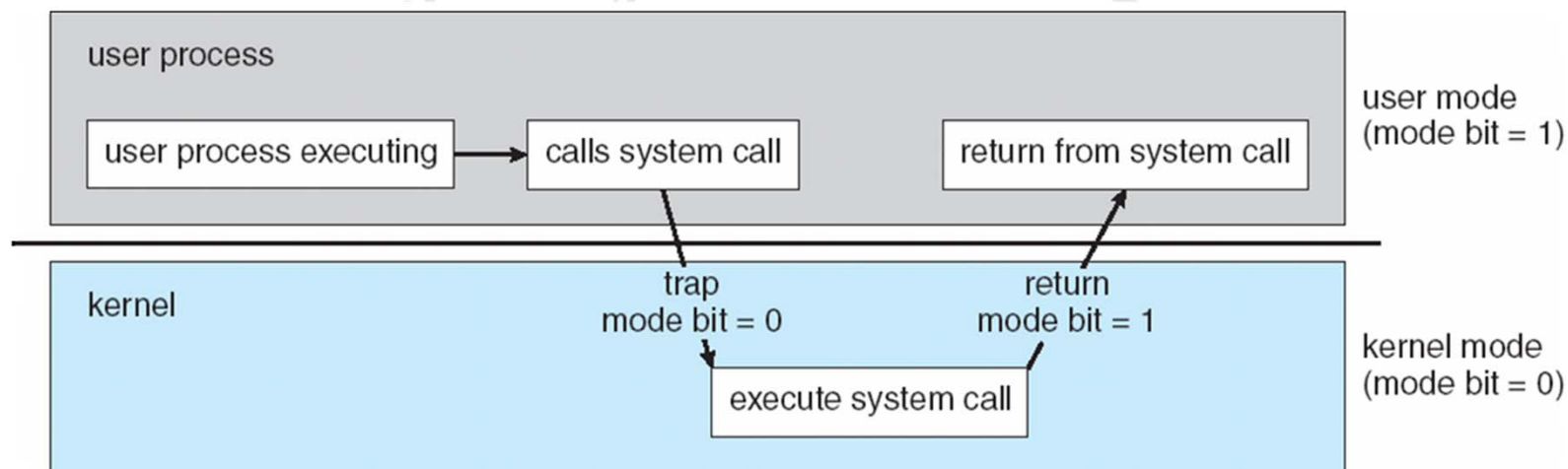


Operating-System Operations

- **Dual-mode** operation allows OS to protect itself and other system components
 - **User mode** and **kernel mode**
 - **Mode bit** provided by hardware
 - Provides ability to distinguish when system is running user code or kernel code
 - Some instructions designated as **privileged**, only executable in kernel mode
 - System call changes mode to kernel, return from call resets it to user
- Increasingly CPUs support multi-mode operations
 - i.e. **virtual machine manager (VMM)** mode for guest **VMs**

Transition from User to Kernel Mode

- Timer to prevent infinite loop / process hogging resources
 - Timer is set to interrupt the computer after some time period
 - Keep a counter that is decremented by the physical clock.
 - Operating system set the counter (privileged instruction)
 - When counter zero generate an interrupt
 - Set up before scheduling process to regain control or terminate program that exceeds allotted time





Process Management

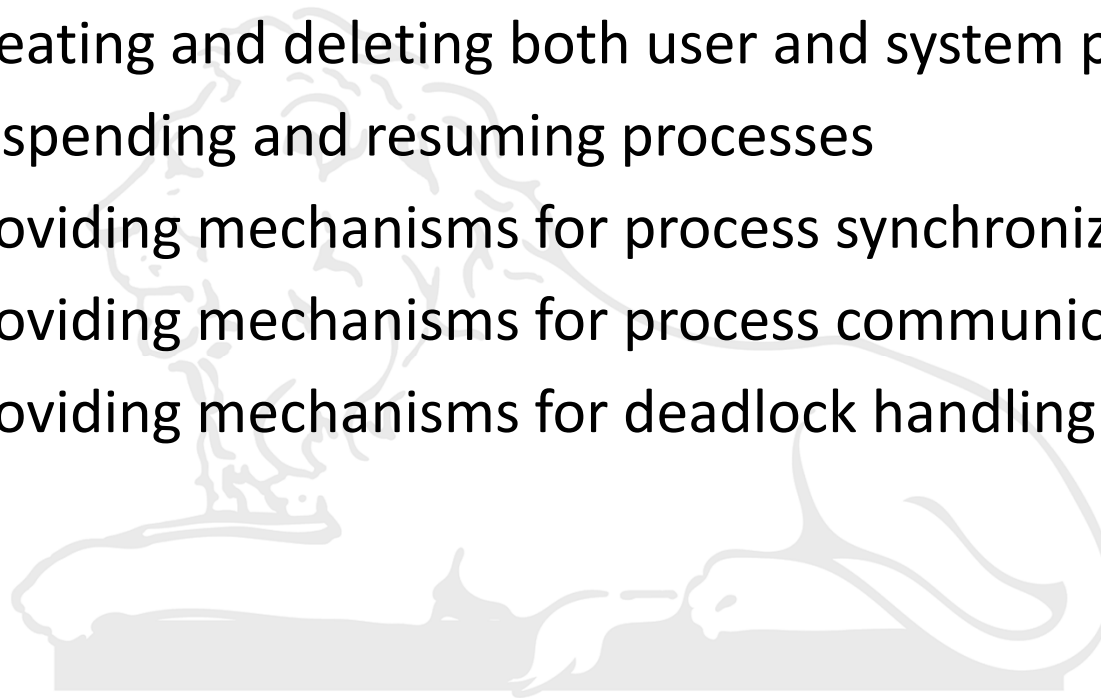
- A process is a program in execution. It is a unit of work within the system. Program is a ***passive entity***, process is an ***active entity***.
- Process needs resources to accomplish its task
 - CPU, memory, I/O, files
 - Initialization data
- Process termination requires reclaim of any reusable resources
- Single-threaded process has one **program counter** specifying location of next instruction to execute
 - Process executes instructions sequentially, one at a time, until completion
- Multi-threaded process has one program counter per thread
- Typically system has many processes, some user, some operating system running concurrently on one or more CPUs
 - Concurrency by multiplexing the CPUs among the processes / threads

Process Management Activities



The operating system is responsible for the following activities in connection with process management:

- Creating and deleting both user and system processes
- Suspending and resuming processes
- Providing mechanisms for process synchronization
- Providing mechanisms for process communication
- Providing mechanisms for deadlock handling



Memory Management



- To execute a program all (or part) of the instructions must be in memory
- All (or part) of the data that is needed by the program must be in memory.
- Memory management determines what is in memory and when
 - Optimizing CPU utilization and computer response to users
- Memory management activities
 - Keeping track of which parts of memory are currently being used and by whom
 - Deciding which processes (or parts thereof) and data to move into and out of memory
 - Allocating and deallocating memory space as needed

Storage Management



- OS provides uniform, logical view of information storage
 - Abstracts physical properties to logical storage unit - **file**
 - Each medium is controlled by device (i.e., disk drive, tape drive)
 - Varying properties include access speed, capacity, data-transfer rate, access method (sequential or random)
- File-System management
 - Files usually organized into directories
 - Access control on most systems to determine who can access what
 - OS activities include
 - Creating and deleting files and directories
 - Primitives to manipulate files and directories
 - Mapping files onto secondary storage
 - Backup files onto stable (non-volatile) storage media



Mass-Storage Management

- Usually disks used to store data that does not fit in main memory or data that must be kept for a “long” period of time
- Proper management is of central importance
- Entire speed of computer operation hinges on disk subsystem and its algorithms
- OS activities
 - Free-space management
 - Storage allocation
 - Disk scheduling
- Some storage need not be fast
 - Tertiary storage includes optical storage, magnetic tape
 - Still must be managed – by OS or applications
 - Varies between WORM (write-once, read-many-times) and RW (read-write)



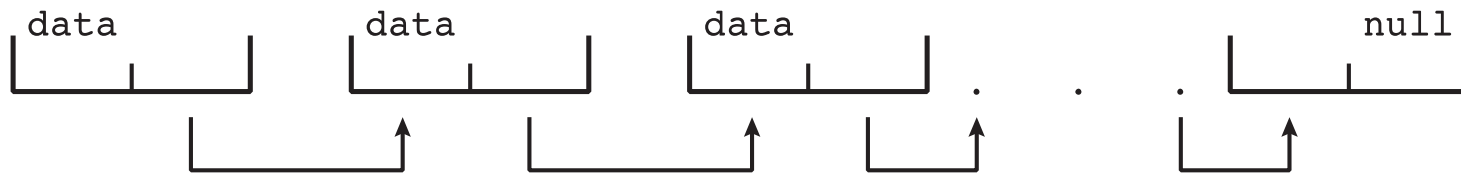
Performance of Various Levels of Storage

Level	1	2	3	4	5
Name	registers	cache	main memory	solid state disk	magnetic disk
Typical size	< 1 KB	< 16MB	< 64GB	< 1 TB	< 10 TB
Implementation technology	custom memory with multiple ports CMOS	on-chip or off-chip CMOS SRAM	CMOS SRAM	flash memory	magnetic disk
Access time (ns)	0.25 - 0.5	0.5 - 25	80 - 250	25,000 - 50,000	5,000,000
Bandwidth (MB/sec)	20,000 - 100,000	5,000 - 10,000	1,000 - 5,000	500	20 - 150
Managed by	compiler	hardware	operating system	operating system	operating system
Backed by	cache	main memory	disk	disk	disk or tape

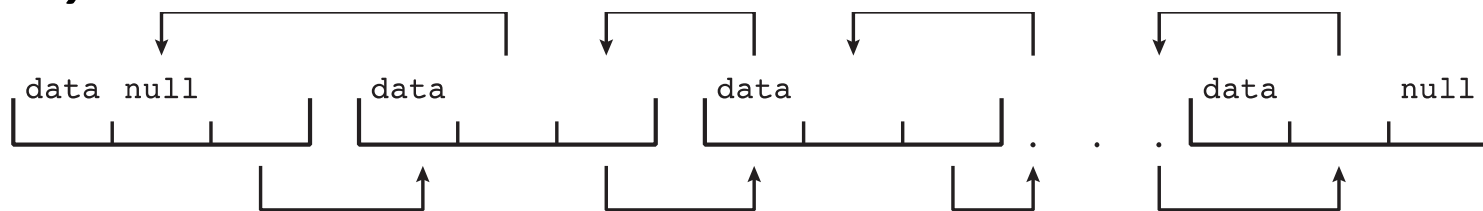
- Movement between levels of storage hierarchy can be explicit or implicit

Kernel Data Structures

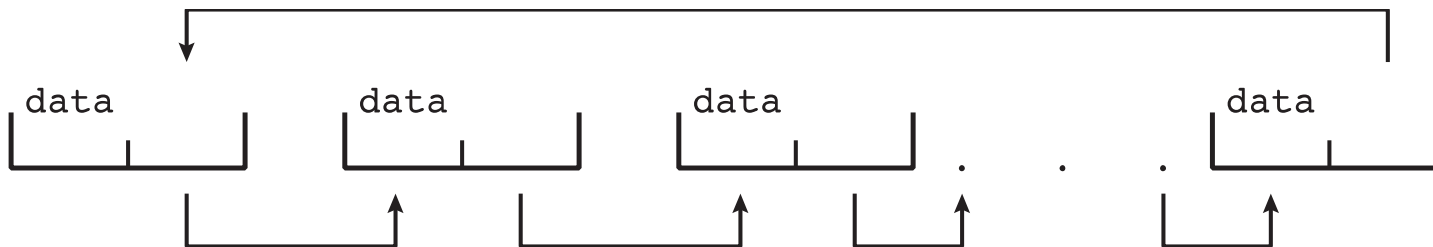
- Many similar to standard programming data structures
- ***Singly linked list***



- ***Doubly linked list***



- ***Circular linked list***

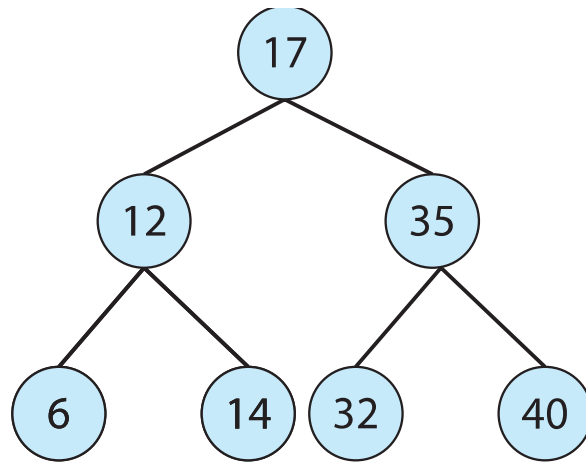


Kernel Data Structures

- **Binary search tree**

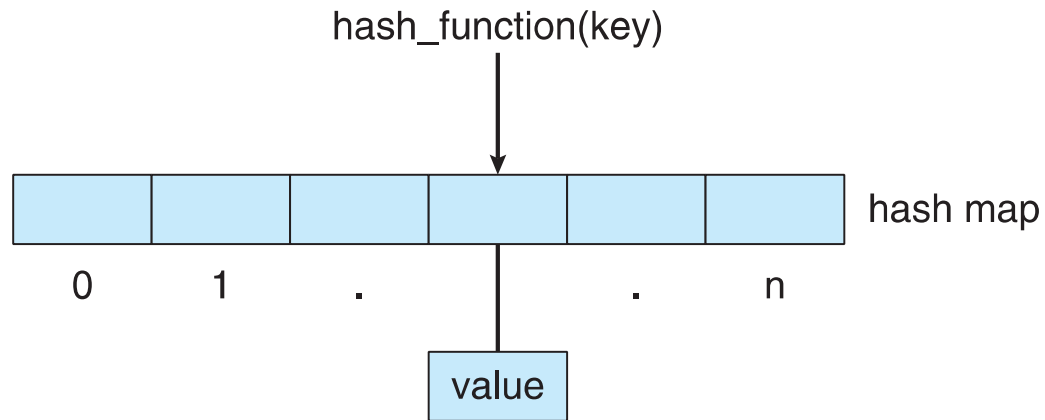
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- Search performance is $O(n)$
- **Balanced binary search tree** is $O(\lg n)$



Kernel Data Structures

- **Hash function** can create a **hash map**



- **Bitmap** – string of n binary digits representing the status of n items
- Linux data structures defined in
include files `<linux/list.h>`, `<linux/kfifo.h>`,
`<linux/rbtree.h>`

Kernel- Core components of OS

- Program Execution (Process Management)
- Interrupts
- Modes
- Memory Management
- Virtual Memory
- Multitasking
- Disk access and File Systems
- Device Drivers
