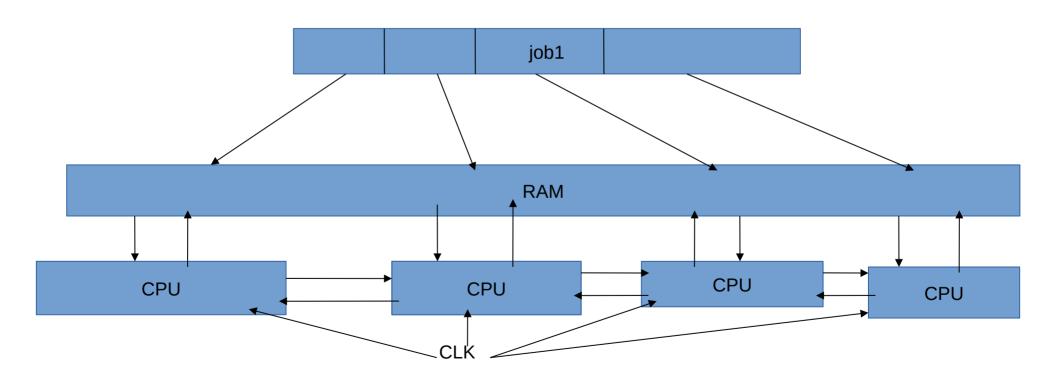
Distributed OS Tightly coupled system

Tightly coupled system

One in which there are multiple processors which communicate with each other by sharing computer bus, the clock, memory etc.



Distributed OS

Also known as parallel system or multiprocessor system.

Why Distributed system?

1. Resource sharing: files, printers etc...

2. Computation speed up: A problem can be divided into sub problems and can be run concurrently in different CPU and result is found quickly.

3. Reliability: If one CPU fails others are still working.

4. Communication: When a number of CPUs are connected communication takes places and information is exchanged.

Real time os(RTOS)

A real time os is considered to function correctly only if it returns the correct result the correct result within any time constraints.

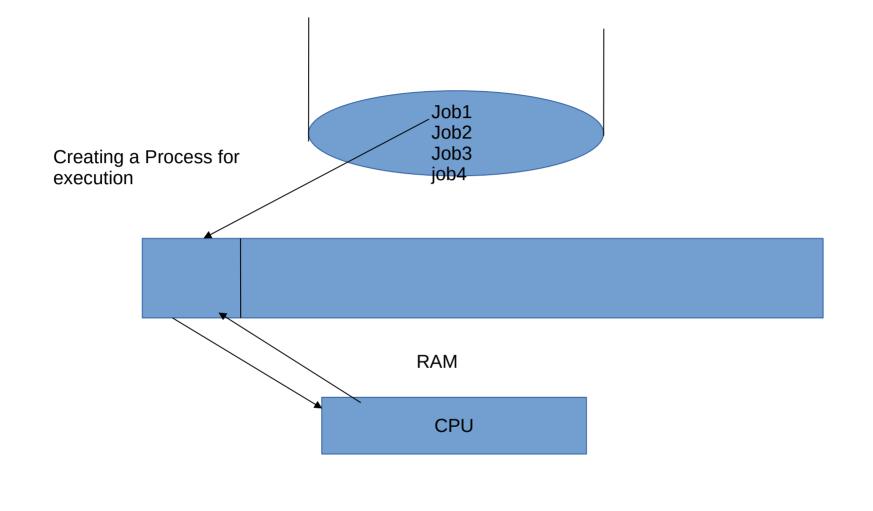
E.g: Missile technology

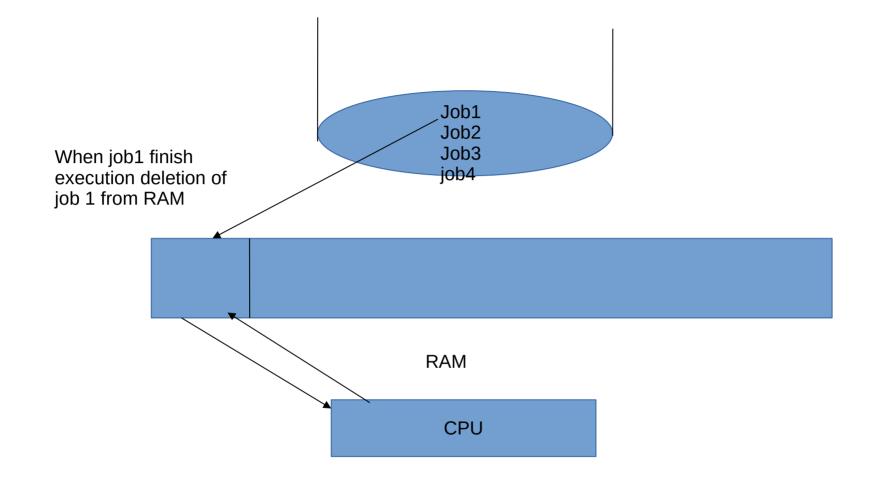
- Space technology
- Robotics

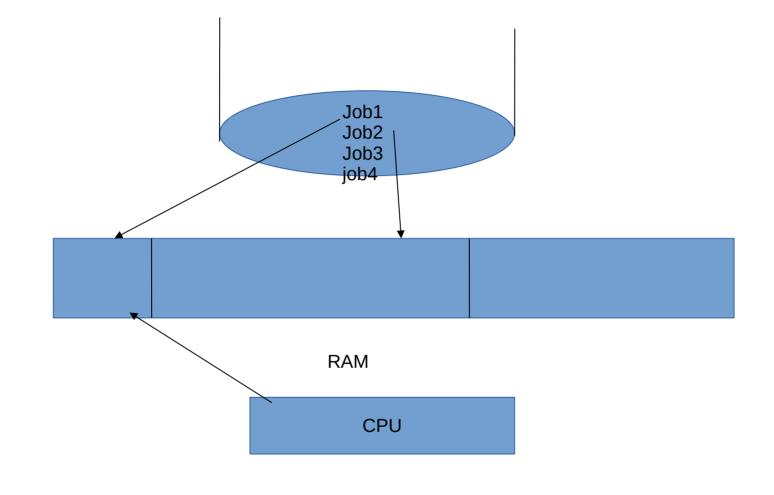
OS Components

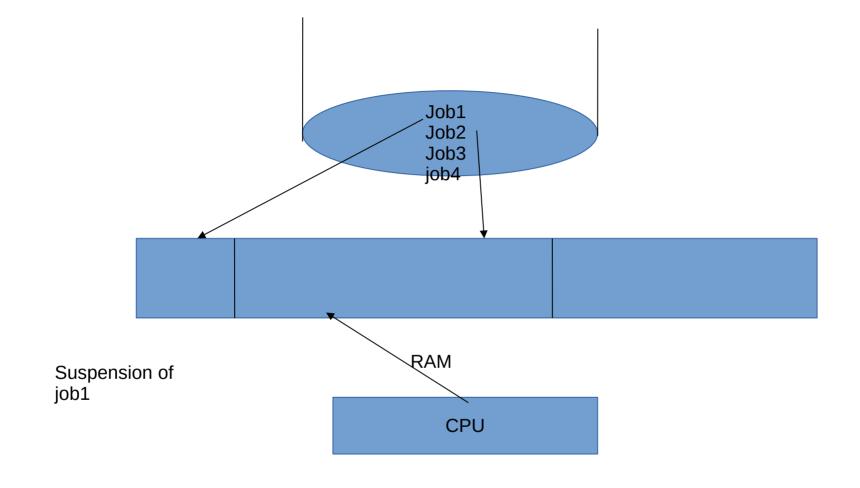
1. Process management:

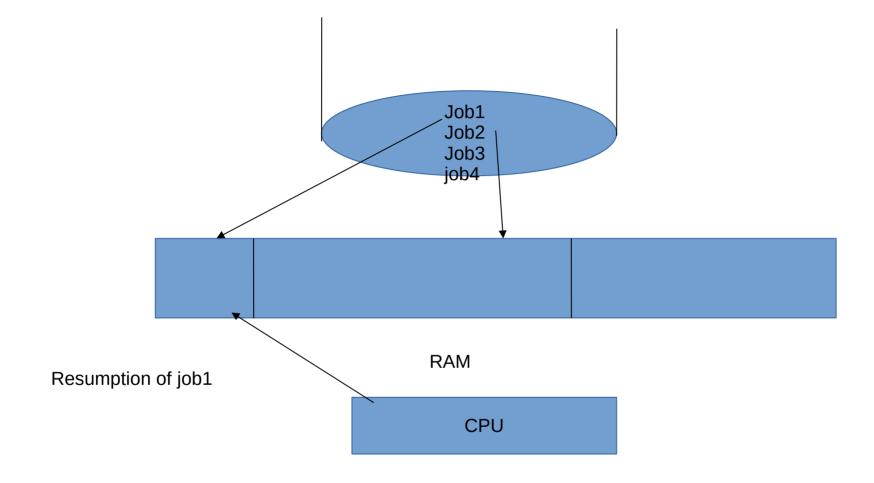
- Creation and deletion of process.
- Suspension and resumption of process.
- Process communication.
- Deadlock handling.

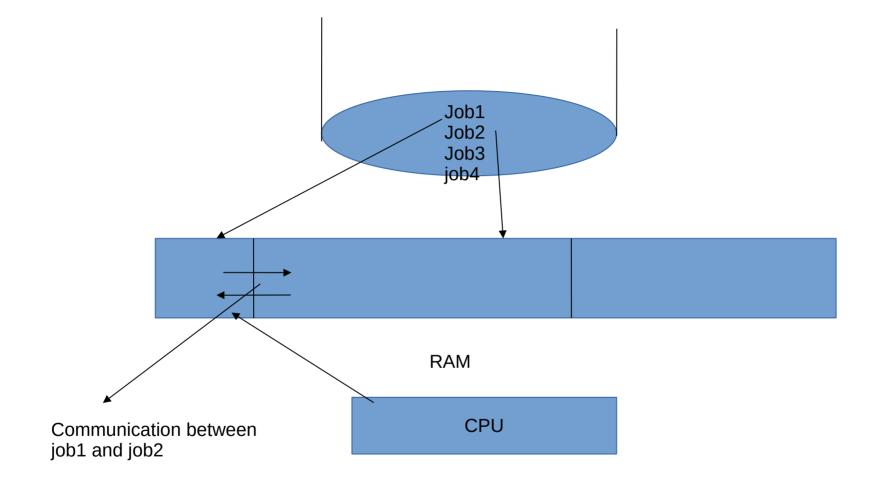




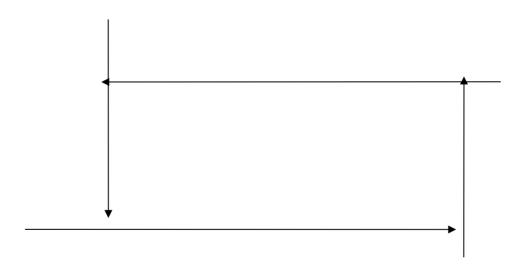








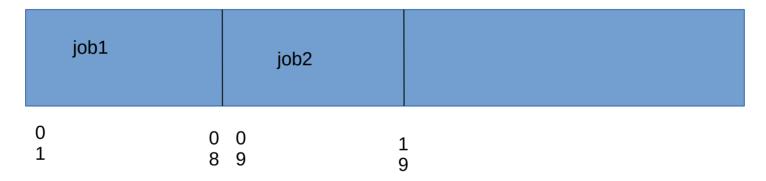
DEADLOCK????



OS Components

2. Main memory management:

- Keep track of which part of the memory are currently being used by whom.
- Decide which processes are to be loaded into memory when memory space becomes available.
- Allocate and deallocate memory space as needed.



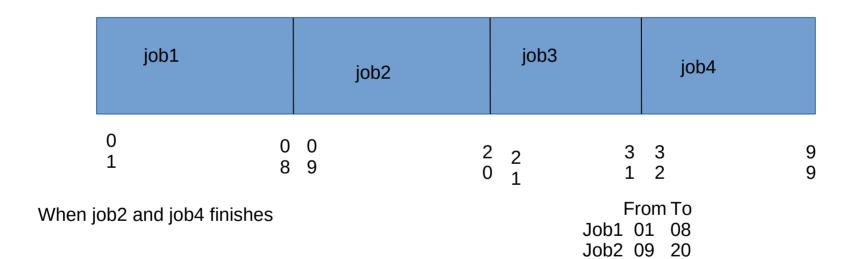
From To Job1 01 08 Job2 09 19



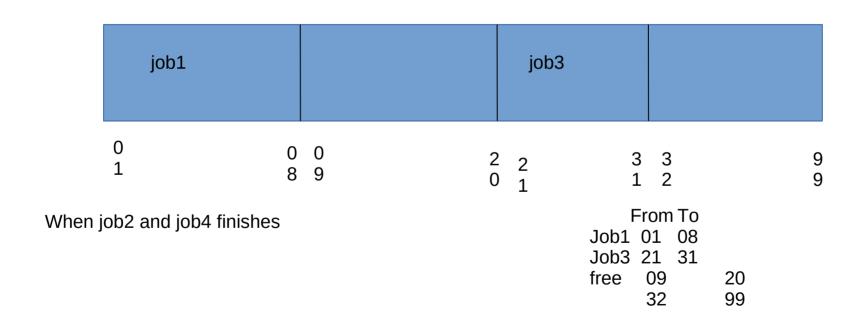
When job2 finishes

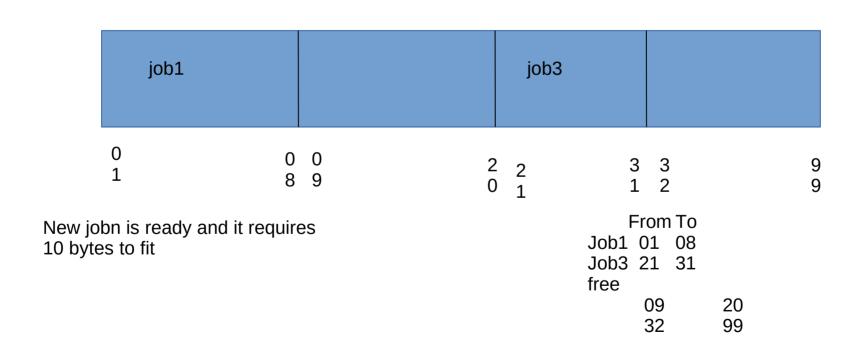
From To Job1 01 08

Free 09 99



Job3 21 31 Job4 32 99





3. File Management

- The creation and deletion of files.
- The creation and deletion of directories.
- Modifying a file.
- Mapping of files into secondary storage.

I/O system management

- General device driver interface.
- Drivers for specific hardware devices.
- If a printer is shared between more than one machines then buffering of document to be print.

- Networking
- Secondary storage management.
- Protection system.
- Command line interpreter.

OS services

- Program execution.
- I/O operation.
- File system manipulation.
- Communication.
- Error detection.
- Resource allocation.
- Accounting.
- Protection.