

CONTENTS

PART ONE OVERVIEW

Chapter 1	Introduction
-----------	--------------

1.7 Real-Time Systems

Chapter 1 Illioude	
1.1 What Is an Operating System? 3	1.8 Ha
11 What is all Operations 7	1.9 Fe
12 Mainframe Systems 7	1.10 Co
13 Desktop Systems 11	1.11 Su
1.4 Multiprocessor Systems 12	Ex
15 Distributed Systems 14	Bi
1.6 Clustered Systems 16	
1.0 -10	

17

1.8	Handheld Systems 19	
1.9	Feature Migration 20	
1.10	Computing Environments	21
	Summary 23	
	Exercises 24	
	Bibliographical Notes 25	

ter-System Structures

Chapter 2 Computer-Sy	stem	2.6 Network Structure 48
2.1 Computer-System Operation	27	2.7 Summary 51
2.2 I/O Structure 30		Exercises 52
2.3 Storage Structure 34		Bibliographical Notes 54
2.4 Storage Hierarchy 38		

Chapter 3 Operating-System Structures

3.1 System Components 55

13 Operating System Services 61

3.3 System Calls 63

14 System Programs 7

3.5 System Structure 74

ta Virtual Machines 80

3.7 System Design and Implementation 85

3.8 System Generation 88

3.9 Summary 89
Exercises 90
Bibliographical Notes 92

PART TWO PROCESS MANAGEMENT

Chapter 4 Processes

4.1 Process Concept 95

4.2 Process Scheduling 99

4.3 Operations on Processes 103

4.4 Cooperating Processes 107

4.5 Interprocess Communication 109

6.6 Communication in Client -Server Systems 117

4.7 Summary 126
Exercises 127
Bibliographical Notes 128

Chapter 5 Threads

5.1 Overview 129

5.2 Multithreading Models '132

5.3 Threading Issues 135

5.4 Pthreads 139

5.5 Solaris 2 Threads 141

5.6 Window 2000 Threads 143

5.7 Linux Threads 144

5.8 Java Threads 145

5.9 Summary 147 Exercises 147

Bibliographical Notes 148

Chapter 6 CPU Scheduling

6.1 Basic Concepts 151

6.2 Scheduling Criteria 155

6.3 Scheduling Algorithms 157

6.4 Multiple-Processor Scheduling 169

6.5 Real-Time Scheduling 170

6.6 Algorithm Evaluation 172

6.7 Process Scheduling Models 177

6.8 Summary 184 Exercises 185

Bibliographical Notes 187

Chapter 7 Process Synchronization

7.1 Background 189
7.2 The Critical-Section Problem 191
7.3 Synchronization Hardware 197
7.4 Semaphores 201
7.5 Classic Problems of Synchronization 206
7.6 Critical Regions 211
7.7 Monitors 216
7.8 OS Synchronization 223
7.9 Atomic Transactions 225
7.10 Summary 235
Exercises 236
Bibliographical Notes 240

Chapter 8 Deadlocks

8.1 System Model 243 8.2 Deadlock Characterization 245

8.3 Methods for Handling -Deadlocks 248

8.4 Deadlock Prevention 250

8.5 Deadlock Avoidance 253

8.6 Deadlock Detection 260

8.7 Récovery from Deadlock 264

8.8 Summary 266 Exercises 266 Bibliographical Notes 270

PART THREE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

Chapter 9 Memory Management

.1 Background 273

.2 Swapping 280 .3 Contiguous Memory Allocation 283

4 Paging 287

5 Segmentation 303

9.6 Segmentation with Paging 309

9.7 Summary 312 Exercises 313 Bibliographical Notes 316

Chapter 10 Virtual Memory

0.1 Background 317

0.2 Demand Paging 320

0.3 Process Creation 328

0.4 Page Replacement 330

0.5 Allocation of Frames 344

0.6 Thrashing 348

10.7 Operating-System Examples 353 10.8 Other Considerations 356

10.9 Summary 363
Exercises '364
Bibliographical Notes 369

- Inter	face	
Chapter 11 File-System Interior 11 File Concept 371 11 File Concept 371 11 Access Methods 379 11 Directory Structure 383 11 Directory Structure 383 11 File-System Mounting 393 11 File-System Mounting 393	11.6 Protection 402 11.7 Summary 406 Exercises 407 Bibliographical Notes	40

Chapter 12 File-System Implementation 12.7 Recovery 437 12.1 File-System Structure 411 12.8 Log-Structured File System 439 12.2 File-System Implementation 413 12.9 NFS 441 12.3 Directory Implementation 420 12.10 Summary 448 12.4 Allocation Methods 421 Exercises 449 12.5 Free-Space Management 430 Bibliographical Notes 451 12.6 Efficiency and Performance 433

PART FOUR I VO SYSTEMS

Chapter 13 I/O Systems

Chapter 15 Do Systems	
13.1 Overview 455	13.6 STREAMS 481
13.2 1/O Hardware 456	*13.7 Performance 483
13.3 Application I/O Interface 466	13.8 Summary 487
13.4 Kernel I/O Subsystem 472	Exercises 487
13.5 Transforming I/O to Hardware	Bibliographical Notes 488
Operations 478	

Chapter 14 Mass-Storage S	tructure	
14.1 Disk Structure 491 14.2 Disk Scheduling 492 14.3 Disk Management 498 14.4 Swap-Space Management 502 14.5 RAID Structure 505	14.7 Stable-Storage Implementation 14.8 Tertiary-Storage Structure 516 14.9 Summary 526 Exercises 528	514

PART FIVE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

Oupter 15 Distributed System Structures

SI Background 539

52 Topology 546

53 Network Types

54 Communication 551 55 Communication Protocols 558

34 Robustness 562

15.7 Design Issues 564

15.8 An Example: Networking 566

15.9 Summary 568 Exercises 569

Bibliographical Notes 571

Chapter 16 Distributed File Systems

161 Background 573 162 Naming and Transparency

163 Remote File Access 579

16.4 Stateful Versus Stateless Service 583

165 File Replication 585

16.6 An Example: AFS 586

16.7 Summary 591

Exercises 592

Bibliographical Notes 593

Chapter 17 Distributed Coordination

17.1 Event Ordering 595

172 Mutual Exclusion 598

173 Atomicity 601

17.4 Concurrency Control 605

175 Deadlock Handling 610

17.6 Election Algorithms 618

17.7 Reaching Agreement 620

17.8 Summary | 623 Exercises 624

Bibliographical Notes 625

PROTECTION AND SECURITY PART SIX

Chapter 18 Protection

18.1 Goals of Protection 629

18.2 Domain of Protection 630

18.3 Access Matrix 636

18.4 Implementation of Access Matrix 640

18.6 Capability-Based Systems 645

18.7 Language-Based Protection 648

18.8 Summary 654

Exercises 655

Bibliographical Notes 656

Chapter 19 Security 19.1 The Security Problem 657 19.2 User Authentication 659 19.3 Program Threats 663 19.4 System Threats 666 19.5 Securing Systems and Facilities 19.6 Intrusion Detection 674	671	19.9	Computer-Security Classifications 686 An Example: Windo Summary 689 Exercises 690 Bibliographical Note
---	-----	------	--

PART SEVEN CASE STUDIES

Chapter 20 The Linux System

20.3 Kernel Modules 703	20.8 Input and Output 729 20.9 Interprocess Communication 732 20.10 Network Structure 734 20.11 Security 737 20.12 Summary 739 Exercises 740 Bibliographical Notes 741
-------------------------	--

Chapter 21 Windows 2000

21.1	History 743-	21.6	Networking 774	
	Design Principles 744	21.7	Programmer Interface	780
	System Components 746		Summary 787	
	Environmental Subsystems 763	3	Exercises 787	
	File System 766		Bibliographical Notes	788

Chapter 22 Historical Perspective

22.1	Early Systems	789.	22.6	CTSS 800)
22.2	Atlas 796	Many Later Committee of the Committee of	22.7	MULTICS	800
	XDS-940 797			OS/360 I	

Appendix A The FreeBSD System (contents online)

A.1 History A807

A.2 Design Principles A813

A.3 Programmer Interface A815

A.4 User Interface A823

A.7 File System A834

A.8 I/O System A842

A.9 Interprocess Communication A846

A.4 User Interface A823

A.10 Summary A852

A.4 User Interface , A823 A.10 Summary A852 A.5 Process Management A827 Exercises A852

A.6 Memory Management A831 Bibliographical Notes A853

Appendix B The Mach System (contents online)

B.1 History A855 B.7 Programmer Interface A880

B.2 Design Principles A857 B.8 Summary A881

B.3 System Components A858 - Exercises A882

B.4 Process Management A862 Bibliographical Notes A883

B.5 Interprocess Communication A868 Credits . A885

B.6 Memory Management A874

Appendix C The Nachos System (contents online)

C.1 Overview A888 C.5 Conclusions A900

· C.2 Nachos Software Structure A890 Bibliographical Notes A901

C.3 Sample Assignments A893 Credits A902

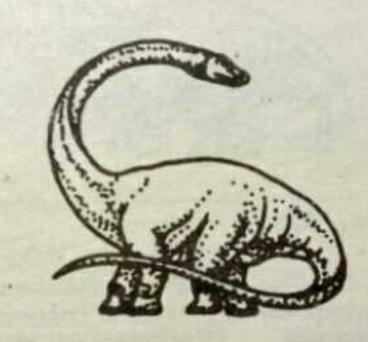
C.4 Obtaining a Copy of Nachos A898

Bibliography 807

Credits 837

Index 839

Part One



OVERVIEW

An operating system is a program that 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.

We trace the development of operating systems from the first hands-on systems, through multiprogrammed and time-shared systems, to current handheld and real-time systems. Understanding the evolution of operating systems gives us an appreciation for what an operating system does and how it does it.

The operating system must ensure the correct operation of the computer system. To prevent user programs from interfering with the proper operation of the system, the hardware must provide appropriate mechanisms. We describe the basic computer architecture that makes it possible to write a correct operating system.

The operating system provides certain services to programs and to the users of those programs in order to make their tasks easier. The services differ from one operating system to another, but we identify and explore some common classes of these services.