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| University of Windsor |
| 60-330 Project |
| A Standalone Operating System Simulator |
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| **Jason Bennett (bennettj@uwindsor.ca), George Kyrtsakas (kyrtsakg@uwindsor.ca), Halen Whiston (whistonh@uwindsor.ca), Ping Yong (yongp@uwindsor.ca)** |
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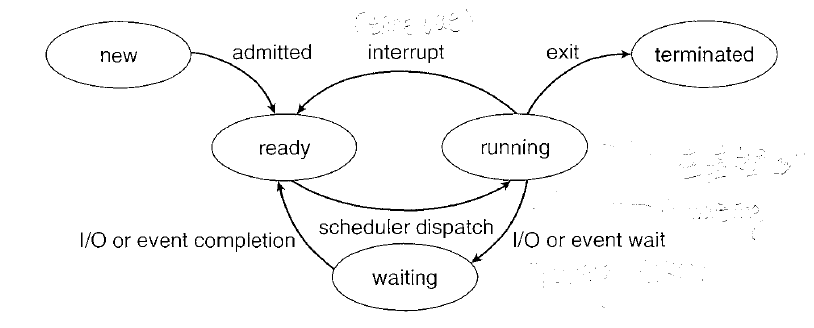
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| This documentation is to be submitted with our operating system. It contains information explaining the functions and concepts taught in the course and how they are implemented into our application. |

60-330 Project Documentation

# Introduction

For our project, we have developed a standalone java application that simulates the basic functionality of a computer operating system. The simulation used within the application applies concepts taught in the class 60-330 “Operating System Fundamentals,” as well as the concepts described in the original project requirements. Please keep in mind that this application is designed to simulate the functionality of an operating system. This means that all resources and memory that is used by the application is artificial and only exists to portray operating system concepts. We have given our homemade operating system the name, “2P2E,” which stands for “Two Printers to Eat.”

# 5-State Process Model

The application utilizes a standard 5-State Process Model and follows the basic flowchart accordingly. This model is used to describe the states of process within our operating system. Basically, at any given point in time, all currently active processes have a state. Processes that are created are placed in their “new” state, where they are then changed to a “ready” state when they have access to the required resources/devices. Processes may begin “running” once this condition is met, however, they will be changed to their “waiting” state should a certain condition not be met (such as an I/O event or required resource that is locked by another process). Once a process has completed its task, it becomes “terminated”, thus ending the process’ activity.

The processes are created using the “Process.java” class within our application. This class contains all attributes or event information related to processes. To create a new process, a new pid value must be passed into the “Process” constructor, as well as a process name, priority level, submission time, burst cycle, and list of devices/resources required by the process. Once these values have been passed, a process is created and put into the “new” state. Depending on the resources that are required and available, the process will be able to move to further states. These states are determined using one of the 5-State Queues.

# Job Submission

# Machine Architecture

## RAM Model for User Processes

## CPU Functionality

## I/O Devices

## System Clock

# Process and Resource Tables, Queues and Management

## Resource Management Tables

## Device Management Tables

## 5-State Queuing Model

## Queue Management

# Scheduling

## Short Term and Long Term

## Round-Robin, FCFS, SJF, Priority

## Deadlock Avoidance/Prevention

# User Process Synchronization and Simulation

## Simulation of Single Process Execution

Processes in our application may enter the “running” state, in which case, are then transferred to the running queue. Processes in the running queue have access to all of the necessary resources and are executing. The structure of the running queue can be examined within the “QueueManager.java” class. Processes continue in this running state until they are finished a job or are terminated. In our application, only one process may be actively running at a time.

## Multiprogramming Support and Management

Support for basic multiprogramming is implemented in our application. Based on the textbook, this support ensures that the CPU is utilized during most of the operating system’s total runtime. For example, if a process is busy waiting on resources to become available, it is sent to the waiting queue until the required resource becomes available. During this time, another process is scheduled to be used with the CPU. This technique is intended to maximize CPU usage and prevent wasted time and resources. The class that manages this form of multiprogramming is the “QueueManager.java” class. All processes in the waiting queue will not use up as much CPU as a process in the running queue, so any activity that is done by a process moved to the waiting queue will be replaced with a process that has access to all of its resources (a process in the “running” state).

## Synchronization and Critical Sections

The application uses a form of synchronization to ensure processes have permission to access resources. Basically, a reader-writer lock is set on resources that are accessed by processes during run time. Any resource that has a write-lock on it means that it cannot be accessed by any other processes. Processes attempting to access a locked resource are moved to the waiting queue until the resource becomes available. When a process is finished utilizing a resource, it unsets the lock and the resource may be used by another process. This form of synchronization ensures processes do not attempt to modify the same resource at the same time.

## Peterson Solution to Critical Sections

The “Process.java” class has Peterson’s solution utilized in a method; however, the overall nature in which the application was designed prevents proper implementation of the algorithm. The algorithm is intended to allow shared resources to be accessible by multiple processes. Our application prevents us from getting the most use out of this algorithm because it only permits one process to access any one resource at a time. A resource that is accessed by a process becomes locked and therefore, inaccessible to other processes. Assuming that our application does support shared resources, the Peterson solution would have made it so that any two processes could access the same resource. It does this by utilizing a “flag” Boolean variable in the process class, as well as a “turn” variable to mark the turn of the process to access the resource. If the “flag” is true and the “turn” of the process is set, then the process may access the resource without any conflict.

# User Interface and Reporting

## Command Line Interface

## Reporting Summary Statistics

## Comparative Statistics for Scheduling

# Conclusion