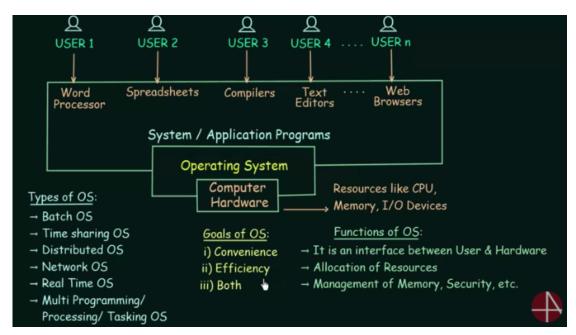
CSC369 Week 1 Notes

Hyungmo Gu

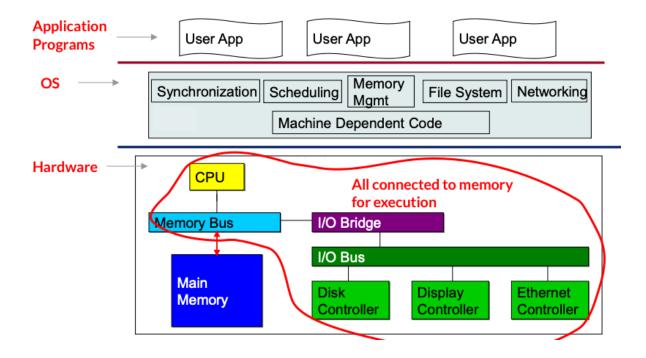
May 18, 2020

1 Intro to OS

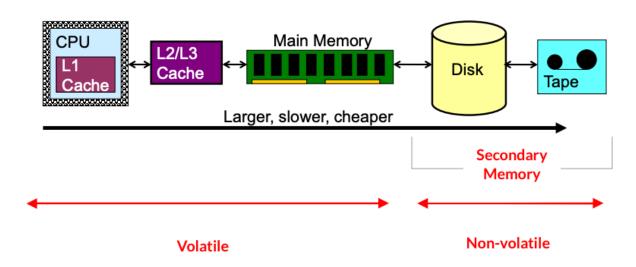
- What is Operating System
 - is the program that manages the computer hardware
 - is the software layer between user applications and hardware
 - is used for
 - * Allication of resources
 - * Management of memory, security, etc.



• Overview of Computer System

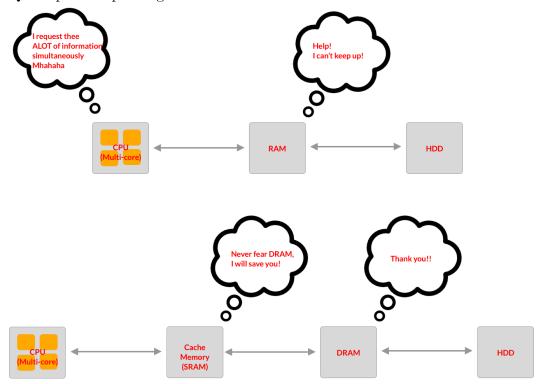


- All hardware devices are connected through common bus and are loaded to memory for execution.
- Synchronization: to ensure orderly acces to the shared memory
- Storge Hierarchy / Storage Structure



- Volatile \rightarrow Loses contents when power is removed
- Non-volatile \rightarrow Retains contents even when power is removed
- Caching / Cache Memory

- Is also called Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)
- Is more costly
- Hides performance differences when large access-time gap exsists between two levels
 - * Quad-quare requesting RAM for information



- More can be found here

• Concurrency

- Is execution of several instruction sequences at same time
 - * i.e, CPU and device controllers
- Interrupt: are signals sent to the CPU by external devices, (usually I/O devices)
 - * It's like telling 'Hey CPU, please stop this process, and do y instead, since this is more important'
 - * i.e. Network Packet has arrived, Disk I/O comeplete occured
- System Call: are interrupt signals sent by software
 - * Is a programmatic way of a program requesting for service to kernel of operating system
 - * i.e. Accessing a hard-disk drive
- IMPORTANT: An operating system is an <u>event-driven</u> program.

2 Process Threads

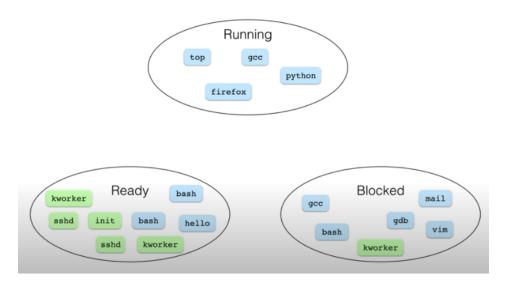
- Part 1: The Process Concept
 - **Process:** is a program in execution
 - Threads: is the unit of execution within a process.

Thread =
$$\frac{\text{Job}}{\text{Unit of Work}}$$
 (1)

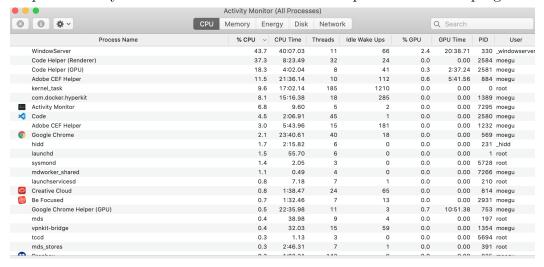
- * A process can have anywhere from one thread to many threads
- Process Data Structure (PCB)
 - Is called Process Control Block
 - Is OS data structur representing each process
 - Generally includes
 - 1. Process State
 - * (Ready, running, blocked)
 - 2. Program Counter
 - * Is an address that indicates the line of code that has to be executed next
 - * i.e. the next line of code i need to execute is line 2:)

```
print("Hello World");
print("Hi World!") //<- Line 2
```

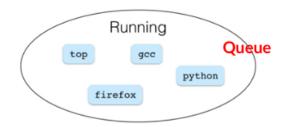
- 3. CPU Register **Need to come back
- 4. CPU Scheduling Information
 - * Priority of process
 - * Higher the priority \rightarrow executed first
- 5. Memory Management **Need to come back
- 6. I/O Status Information
 - * Is list of input output devices assigned to this process
 - * Is used during execution
 - * i.e. Sound, Mouse, Keyboard
- Process States & State Changes

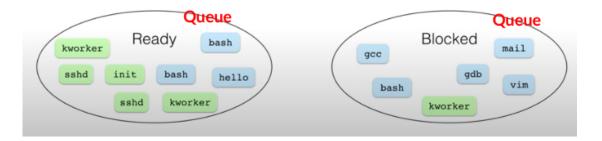


- State Queues
 - Is a part of **process scheduling**
 - * keeps CPU busy at all times to deliver minimum response time for all programs



- * Here, processes in queue are <u>switched</u> so frequently that user can interact with each program while running
- Has one state queue for each process state
 - * Job Queue, Ready Queue, Waiting Queue, Blocking Queue





- PCBs And State Queues
- Context Switch
- Operations on Processes
- Process Creation
- fork()
- Duplicating Address Processes
- Divergence

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