CSE3241: Operating System and System Programming

Class-2

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Operating System

Operating system is a system software which acts as a:

- Bridge:
 - Establishes links between hardware and software (application and system software).
- Coordinator:
 - Coordinates all the activities among hardware devices.
- Abstractor:
 - Hides details of complicated working procedure of hardware devices from user programs.
 - Provides interfaces through which user programs can access hardware safely for doing their jobs.
- Controller:
 - Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer.
- Resource Allocator:
 - Manages all resources (both software and hardware).
 - Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use.

The main tasks of an OS are:

- 1. Process Management
- 2. Memory Management
- 3. Mass-Storage Management
- 4. Cache Management
- 5. File System Management
- 6. I/O System Management
- 7. Protection and Security

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- Process Management
 - Scheduling process and threads.
 - 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
 - Keeping track of which parts of memory are currently being used and by whom.
 - Deciding which processes and data to move into and out of memory.
 - Allocating and deallocating memory space as needed.

- Mass-Storage Management
 - Mounting & unmounting
 - ► Free-space management
 - Storage allocation
 - Disk Scheduling
 - Partitioning
 - Protection
- ► File-System Management
 - Creating and deleting files
 - Supporting primitives for manipulating files
 - Creating and deleting directories to organize files
 - Mapping files onto mass storage
 - Backing up files on stable (nonvolatile) storage media

- Cache Management
 - copying information and data from slower to faster storage temporarily.
 - deciding when and how to replace cache content.
- ► I/O System Management
 - Handling buffering, caching, and spooling
- send (data that is intended for printing or processing on a peripheral device) to an intermediate store

- Providing device-driver interface
- Managing drivers for specific hardware devices
- Protection and Security
 - Controlling access to the resources in a multiprogrammed computer system with several users
 - Controlling access to resources in a network and in the Internet
 - Defending a system from internal and external attacks