

Operating Systems

Author: Guanzhou (Jose) Hu 胡冠洲 @ UW-Madison

This note is a reading note of the book: [Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces \(OSTEP\)](#) by Prof. Remzi Arpaci-Dusseau and Prof. Andrea Arpaci-Dusseau. Figures included in this note are from this book unless otherwise stated.

Operating Systems

[Introduction to OS](#)

[Virtualizing the Processor: Processes](#)

[Virtualizing Memory: Memory Management](#)

[Concurrency: Multi-Tasking & Synchronization](#)

[Persistence: Storage Device & File System](#)

[Advanced Topics](#)

Introduction to OS

An **Operating System** (OS) is a body of software sitting in between *software applications* and a [Von Neumann computer architecture](#). An OS connects applications to physical hardware. It makes **abstractions** of underlying hardware and provides an easy-to-use *interface* for running portable software on physical hardware.

An OS does this through three general techniques:

1. **Virtualization**: taking a physical resource (processor, memory, storage, ...) and transforms it into a more general, portable, and easy-to-use virtual interface for user applications to use
2. **Concurrency**: acting as a resource manager which supports multiple user applications to run concurrently and coordinates among running applications, ensuring fair and efficient sharing of resources
3. **Persistence**: data can be easily lost on volatile devices such as DRAM. An OS allows users to talk to peripheral devices - including persistent storage drives - through *Input/Output* (I/O)

Abstraction is a great idea in both computer architecture and operating systems. It hides implementation complexity about the underlying layer and exposes a unified model of how to use the underlying layer to the upper layer. Check out the first section of [this note](#).

A modern operating system also pursues some other goals apart from the above three. These are:

- *Performance*: minimize the overheads brought by the OS
- *Security*: protect against bad behavior; provide *isolation*
- *Reliability*: properly recover on fail-stops
- *Connectivity*: networking support; connect with the Internet
- *Energy-efficiency, Mobility, ...*

I've made a brief OS history tree in XMind which is [available HERE](#).

Virtualizing the Processor: Processes

TODO

Virtualizing Memory: Memory Management

TODO

Concurrency: Multi-Tasking & Synchronization

TODO

Persistence: Storage Device & File System

TODO

Advanced Topics

TODO a list