

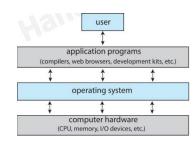
Lecture 1

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَيَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّد، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمِينَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

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Computer System Components:

- Hardware: Provides basic computing resources.
- Application programs Define the ways in which resources are used to solve user problems.
- Operating system (OS): Controls the hardware and coordinates its use among the application programs and Intermediate layer between Hardware and Software



Operating System Views:

- > resource allocator It acts as the manager of resources and decides how to allocate them to specific programs and users.
- > control program It controls the I/O devices and manages the execution of user programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer.

Operating system component:

- Operating system = kernel + system programs
- ا الكمبيوتر ميشتغلش . Kernel is the one program running at all times الكمبيوتر ميشتغلش .
- > System programs are associated with the operating system.
- > Application Programs are not associated with the operating system

Computer System Organization:

- **Each device controller controls a specific type of devices.**
- > CPU and the device controllers can execute in parallel.
- memory controller synchronizes access to the shared memory.

احنا عندنا كل device controller بتستخدم نفس memory فكده ممكن يحصل لغبطه زي ان أكتر من device controller عاوز يعمل مدن عددنا كل access في نفس الوقت فيجي هنا دور ال memory controller و هو تنظيم مين هيعمل access على ال memory في الوقت ده

Bootstrap Program(firmware):

- A simple program stored in ROM or EEPROM.
- اول ما الكمبيوتر يوصله كهربه ده اول حاجه تشتغل :It runs when the computer is powered up or rebooted to
 - Initialize all aspects of the system (e.g. CPU, memory). بيعمل فحص على كل المكونات الخاصه بالهارد وير
 - Locate the kernel, load it into memory, and start its execution
 بعد ما يتأكد ان كل حاجه موجوده وكله تمام بعد كده يشوف Kernal فين ويروح يحملها في memory

Interrupts:

- 🕨 Once the system is fully booted, it waits for some event to occur أول ما النظام يحمل كله بيستني منك امر علشان يعمله
- interrupt is a signal that is generated when some event occurs
- hardware-generated interrupt occurs by sending a signal to the CPU

زي مثلا انك تضغط على الماوس او مثلا الطابعه و هي شغاله تخلص ورق فعلطول تبعت رساله او اشاره الى CPU

- خ انك تعمل برنامج بيقسم علي صفر software-generated interrupt (or trap) occurs by executing a system call
- Each computer architecture has a predefined set of interrupts

- Each interrupt has a corresponding service routine (or handler)
 service routine او Handler ده يحصل جزء الكود ده اسمه Handler او interrupt ده يحصل جزء الكود ده اسمه
- > The interrupt handler must be executed when the interrupt occurs
- The *interrupt vector* is <u>stored in low memory</u> and <u>holds the addresses of the interrupt service routines (or interrupt handlers)</u>

Interrupt vector دي عباره عن مصفوفه متخزن فيها كل أنواع interrupt اللي موجوده عندي وكل interrupt له رقم مثلا بيحيث لما يحصل call بيروح لل CPU في شكل اشاره الاشاره دي هي رقمه في interrupt vector فيروح لمكان interrupt علطول ينفذ ال interrupt handler اللي هو قلنا انه عباره عن جزء الكود الخاص ب interrupt ده

Storage Structure:

- **ROM** cannot be changed.
- EEPROM can be changed but not frequently.
- > The main memory (or RAM) is implemented as DRAM.
- > CPU can load instructions only from the main memory.
- > CPU interacts with RAM using load or store instructions.
- load instruction moves a word from RAM to a CPU register.
- store instruction moves the content of a CPU register to RAM.

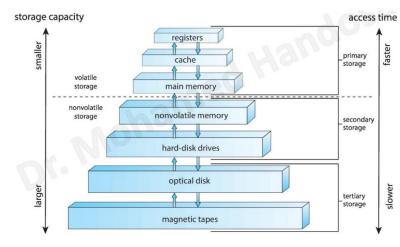
Instruction Execution Cycle:

Fetch the instruction from memory and store it in the CPU's instruction register
بنروح نجیب الامر اللی علیه الدور فی التنفیذ و نخزنه فی CPU's instruction register اللی هو اختصاره IR

- <u>Decode</u> the instruction, which may require fetching operands from memory and store them in some CPU internal registers
- **Execute** the instruction, which may store the result back in memory.

Secondary Storage:

- Main memory cannot store all programs and data permanently:
 - RAM is usually too small to store all needed programs and data.
 - RAM is a volatile storage device that loses its
 contents when power is off اللي فيها لما
 نفصل الكهرباء
- The main requirement for secondary storage is to be able to hold large quantities of data permanently (example: hard disk drive) الغرض الأساسي منها هو اني الخزن البيانات بشكل دائم بقدر المستطاع



most computer systems provide secondary storage as an extension of main memory

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّد، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمِينَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ.

Caching:

- **Caches** can be installed to improve access time or transfer rate.
- Caching refers to the use of high-speed memory to hold a copy of recently-accessed data assuming that it will be needed again soon

يعنى لو في داتا انا بستخدمها كتير باخد نسخه منها احطها في caching بدل ما افضل رايح كل شويه للميموري والعمليه دي اسمها caching

Cache coherency ensures that an update to some data in a cache is reflected immediately in other caches containing a copy of that data.

نفترض ان عندنا كذا بروسيسور لكل واحد منهم cache نفترض ان كلهم خدوا نسخه من X اللي قيمتها مثلا 4 من الميموري لو حصل تغيير لقيمة X في واحد فيهم ويقت ب 5 مثلا لازم يمسمع عند كله او يتغير عند كله

❖ I/O Structure:

- A general-purpose computer system consists of CPUs and multiple device controllers connected through a common bus.
- **Each device controller controls a specific type of device** (e.g., USB).
- 🕨 A device controller has a local buffer storage (ذاكره تخزينيه محليه) and a set of registers.
- > The <u>device controller</u> is responsible for moving the data between the peripheral devices that it controls and its local buffer storage.
- > The operating system provides a device driver that understands the device controller and provides a uniform interface to the device. نفهم النقطه دي بمثال لما تيجى مثلا توصل الطابعه على اللاب فمتشتغلش فسقولك دي محتاجه تعرفها فتروح

عند حد يعرفها او تنزل التعريف بتاعها زي تعريف كارت الشاشه برضه فيجي هنا دور OS ويوفر Device Driver اللي بيوفر تعريف لل Device حد يعرفها او تنزل التعريف بتاعها زي تعريف لل Controller علشان يتيح مثلا نقل الباينات وهكذا

❖ I/O Operation:

- 1. Device driver loads the registers within the device controller.
- 2. <u>Device controller</u> determines action to take based on registers. بيعمل قرار معتمد على اللي في المعاج
- 3. Device controller transfers data between device and its local buffer.
- 4. Device controller generates an interrupt to inform the device driver بيعمل الخطوه دي علشان يعرف الجهاز انه خلص
- 5. Device driver returns control to the operating system
 - هنا بيرجع داتا في حالة ان العمليه كانت بيقرأ . Possibly returning the data if the operation was a read
 - For other operations, the device driver returns status information. لو عمليه غير القراه بيرجع معلومات عن العمليه دي
- > This is fine for moving small amounts of data but can produce high overhead on the CPU when used for bulk data movement

Direct Memory Access (DMA):

Device controller transfers an entire block of data directly between its local buffer and main memory, with no intervention by the CPU

هنا ال device controller بينقل الداتا مباشرة بين buffer و main memory دون الرجوع الي CPU

- > Device controller generates only one interrupt per block, to inform the device driver, rather than one interrupt per byte
 - هنا يقصد ان لما device controllerيخلص نقل block كامل من data بيعمل interrupt ويعرف ال CPU انه نقل الكم ده من الداتا
- > While the device controller is transferring a whole data block, the CPU is available to accomplish other work

Single Processor Systems:

- A general-purpose processor supports a complete instruction set; Therefore, it can execute user processes.
- > A special-purpose processor supports a limited instruction set. Therefore, it cannot execute user processes.
- 🕨 Special-purpose processors such as disk, keyboard, and graphics controllers. دول ليهم أوامر محدده بس مش بينفذ غيرها
- ➤ A single processor system has only one general-purpose processor.
- The use of special-purpose microprocessors is common and does not turn a single-processor system into a multiprocessor.

Multiprocessor Systems:

- known as *parallel systems* or *tightly coupled systems*
- > Two or more general-purpose processors in close communication, sharing bus, clock, memory, and peripheral devices
- Advantages of Multiprocessor Systems:
 - Increased throughput. (زيادة الإنتاجية)
 - More processors means more work in less time لما يكون عندي أكتر من بروسيسور هقسم الشغل عليهم فكده هعمل
 شغل أكتر في وقت أقل لاني هخليهم يشتغلوا ع التوازي يعنى هخلى البروسيسور يشتغلوا مع بعض في نفس الوقت
 - The speed-up ratio with N processors is less than N.
 - ا فتصادیه) Economy of scale. (أكثر اقتصادیه)
 - Sharing peripherals, mass storage, and power supplies means less cost

مهو كمبيوتر واحد في كذا بروسيسور بيستخم نفس الميموري ونفس الكهربه معني كده مش هيكون عندي تكلفه زياده زي ان يكون اكترمن كمبيوتر بس signal processor وهيحتاج كل واحد ميموري لوحده و كهربه لوحده

- Increased reliability. (زيادة الاعتماديه)
 - Failure of one processor will not halt the system, but only slows it down

System Reliability:

- Increased reliability is crucial(ضروري) in many applications
- Graceful degradation is the ability to continue providing service proportional to the level of surviving hardware. بمعنى لو عندي مثلا 10 بوسيسور وواحد اتحرق الكفاءة تقل بشكل معقول تقل مثلا وتبقى 90% ويقدر يقدم الخدمه المطلوبه منه.
- رغم ان فيه مشاكل بتقابله بس لسه مستمر في العمل. Fault tolerant systems can continue operation despite of failures
- Fault tolerance requires a mechanism to allow the failure to be detected, diagnosed, and, if possible, corrected يعني يعرف يحدد الخطأ فين او المشاكل ويروح يحلها لو كان يقدر

Types of Multiprocessing:

- 🔑 Asymmetric multiprocessing (غير متماثل)
 - This scheme defines a boss-worker relationship. هنا بنعين بروسيسور انه يكون رئيس عليهم
 - The boss processor schedules and allocates work to the worker processors. الرئيس مسئول عن توزيع الشغل
 - Worker processors look to the boss for instruction or have predefined tasks. كل بروسيسور بيروح لرئيس
 يشوف ايه الشغل الى مفروض ينفذه
- > Symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) (متماثل)
 - Used by most systems and **No boss-worker relationship**. مفیش هنا رئیس کله زی بعضه
 - All processors are peers, where each processor can perform any task کله بشتغل وکل واحد یعمل تاسك

Multicore Systems:

- Multiple computing cores on a single chip اكتر من معالج على شريحه واحده
- More efficient than multiple chips with single cores
 - لما يكونوا ع شريحه واحده التواصل هيكون اسرع.On-chip communication فيكون اسرع.On-chip communication
 - و بيستخدم طاقه اقل <u>One chip with multiple cores uses less power</u> than multiple single-core chips وبيستخدم

Multicore systems are multiprocessor systems. But Not all multiprocessor systems are multicore systems

Clustered Systems:

- known as loosely coupled systems
- هي أصلا فكرته انك توصل اكتر من كمبيوتر مع بعض.(composed of two or more individual systems (or nodes)
- Each **node** may be a single processor system or a multicore system.
- Clustered computers share storage and are closely linked via a LAN.

Types of Clustering:

- Asymmetric clustering:
 - One node is in **hot-standby mode** monitoring the active server.
 - If the active server fails, the hot-standby node becomes the active server.
 - Supports high-availability service, where a node failure does not stop service.

دي بالظبط زي الماتش في لاعيبه بتلعب ولاعيبه احتياطي مستنيه حد يتصاب علشان تنزل هنا برضه بيكون في نود واحده active عمره ما يوقف server و في نود server عمره ما يوقف

Symmetric clustering:

- Two or more nodes are running applications and are monitoring each other.
- Supports high performance computing better than multiprocessor systems.
- An application can run concurrently on all cluster nodes using parallelization.
- Parallelization divides a program into separate components to run in parallel

هنا بيكون عندي اكتر من جهاز شغالين مع بعض في نفس الوقت ف ده هيتيح اني اقسم الشغل عليهم و بالتالي هخلصه اسرع ليه مهو لما اقسم الشغل عليهم هيشتغلوا parallel وده Parallelization هتسمح اني اشغل اكتر من جهاز علي التوازي واقسم الشغل عليهم

Dual-Mode Operation:

- Protects the operating system from errant users
- Two modes of operation: user mode and kernel mode.
- Kernel mode = supervisor mode = system mode = privileged mode.
- User defined code must execute in user mode.
- Only the operating system can execute in kernel mode.
- A mode bit indicates the current mode: **kernel (0)** or **user (1)**.
- All instructions that may cause harm are deigned as privileged.
- Privileged instructions can execute only in kernel mode by OS

user process user mode (mode bit = 1)user process executing calls system call return from system call return kernel mode bit = 0mode bit = 1kernel mode (mode bit = 0)execute system call

هنا مثلا اهو البرنامج شغال في user mode فجأه حصل trap يقوم OS محول mode ل kernel mode خلاص ال trap خلص هيقوم وهو طالع os مغيره mode الى user mode

Multi-Mode Operation:

- بدل ما كان في 2 مود بس ممكن اضيف كمان واحد . The concept of modes can be extended beyond two modes ﴿
- > A CPU that supports virtualization can have a third mode for VMM (Virtual Machine Manager)
 - VMM mode provide more privileges than user but fewer than kernel.
 - VMM needs these privileges so it can create and manage virtual machines

خد بالك هو أه نوع تالت من mode له صلاحيات اكتر من user mode بس اقل من mode خد بالك هو أه نوع تالت من

Sometimes, different modes are used by various kernel component

Timer:

- OS must prevent a user program from running too long
- timer can be set to interrupt the system after a specified period.
- timer is generally implemented by a fixed-rate clock and a counter.
- OS sets the counter before turning the control to a user program.
- بينقص . Every time the clock ticks, the counter is decremented
- When the counter reaches 0, an interrupt occurs and control return to the OS.
- OS may treat the interrupt as a fatal error or give the program more time.
- instructions to modify the content of the timer are privileged

دلوقتي انا عندي كذا برنامج عاوزين يشتغلوا واحد بدأ يشتغل علشان ميخشش في infint لوب ويفضل هو بس اللي شغال انا بحط حاجه اسمها timer من أمها كده بتحدد الوقت اللي البرنامج بيشتغله بتكون متحدد عن طريق OS ال timer و ليكن مثلا 5 ثواني اول ما البرنامج يشتغل بيفضل يقل يقل مع مرور الوقت اول ما بيوصل ل 0 بيبعت interrupt فيرجع التحكم لل OS فيحدد بقى هل هيقفله ولا هيديله فرصه جه في بالك سؤال طب ما ممكن البرنامج يغير في قيمة timer هقولك هنعمله من الأوامر privileged اللي مينفعش حد يغير فيها غير OS

في أوامر مينفعش تتنفذ الا ب OS لانها لازم تتنفذ في kernel mode علشان لو هو اللي نفذها هيحصل مشاكل الأوامر دي سميناها privileged instruction اللي هي زى مثلا تحويل المود من kernel mode الى user mode

Traditional Computing:

- اول کمبیوتر کان کمبیوتر ضخم .Computer systems started as mainframe computers
- مكنش حد بيستخدمه الا الجهات او المؤسسات الكبيره .Mainframes were used primarily by large organizations 💉
- Mainframe computers have evolved from batch systems to multiprogramming systems, and then time-sharing systems.
 مراحل تطور الكمبيوتر القديم اللي هي النسخ الاولى منه قبل ظهور الكمبيوتر الحالي

Batch Systems:

- Processed jobs in bulk, one job after another.
- Input devices were card readers and tape drives. المدخلات كانت بتكون عباره عن كروت
- Line printers output results and a memory dump.
- OS = resident monitor for automatic job sequencing.
- > If the running job needs to wait for an I/O operation
- > the CPU remains idle waiting for the job

الحته دي مينفعش تتشرح الا بمثال بص احنا عندنا مثلا مصلحه حكوميه بيروحها مواطنين اللي هما هنا process وفي موظف واقف كل اللي بيعمله يقول اللي بعده اللي بعده اللي هو هنا OS يجي مواطن يخش يختم ورقم ختم وخلص ال OS يدخل اللي عليه الدور يجي ال process اللي بعدها تخش تنفذ الامر الأول و التاني جت ف التالت في حاجات نقصاها محتاجه ١/٥ تروح تجيبها و تيجي ويفضل CPU مستنيها لحد متكمل بيانتها و ترجع يخلص معاها وبعدين ياخد العمليه اللي عليها الدور فكده هيخليه مبتحققش الاستفاده الكامله من CPU

Disadvantages:

- Low CPU utilization as the CPU is often idle. مبتحققش الاستفاده الكامله من ال سي بي يو
- There is no direct interaction between user and system

Multiprogramming Systems:

- بقي في اكتر من عمليه . Several jobs are kept in main memory
- > The CPU is always executing a job (no idle time).
- If the running job needs to wait for an I/O operation, the OS picks another job to start/continue execution.

الميزه هنا عن اللي فات ان لو في عمليه ناقصها حاجه هنا CPU مش هيستناها هو هياخد العمليه اللي عليها الدور و بدل ما كانت العمليه هي اللي بتروح تجيب ١/٥ بنفسها لأ ال OS هي اللي بتجيبه لحد عندها

- **This requires the OS to provide several features:**
 - I/O routines: only the OS can perform I/O.
 - CPU scheduling: to selecting a job for execution. علشان يختار انهى عمليه اللي عليها الدور
 - علشان يحجز الميموري لكل عمليه وميحصلش لغبطه. Memory management: to allocate memory to several jobs
 - Resource allocation: no job can use resources of other jobs. مفيش عمليه تستخدم موارد العمليه التانيه
- Increased CPU utilization but still no direct interaction

Timesharing Systems:

- interactive computer system
 - Provides direct communication between the user and the system.
 - Should be responsive (response time to user input should be minimal)

operating system

user program area

(one job at a time)

time-sharing (or multitasking) system is An interactive computer system, An extension of multiprogramming systems

زي موظف بيختم ورق للناس الناس واقفه طابور جه اول واحد عاوز يختم ورقه ختمها اللي بعده ورقتين ختمله ورقه وقاله ارجع تاني في الطابور اللي بعده عاوزي يختم 1000 ورقه ختمله 1 وقاله ارجع فب الطابور بمعني ان cpu بينفذ جزي من كل process وبيعمل switch على ال process التانيه بحيث مفيش واحده تستنى كتير

> The CPU switches between jobs so frequently that the user can interact with each program while it is running.

Desktop Computers:

- personal computer dedicated to a single user.
- > I/O devices: keyboards, mice, display screens, small printers.
- بيركز انه يريح المستخدم ويقدمله اللي هو عاوزه . <u>OS</u> focuses on achieving user convenience and responsiveness
- Less focus on advanced CPU utilization and protection features.
- > Desktop computer OSs include Windows, Mac OS, UNIX, and Linux.

Mobile Computing:

- > Computing on handheld(بيتشال ف الايد) smartphones and tablet computers.
- > These devices are portable, lightweight, and battery-powered
- > A mobile device can provide features that are either unavailable on a desktop or laptop computer, such as:
 - GPS: to determine precise location of the device on Earth. ده بيحدد المكان
 - ممكن يقيسلك سرعة الهواء مثلا .<u>Accelerometer</u>s: to measure linear acceleration in different directions
 - اتجاه الجهاز هل هو مايل بدرجة قد ايه Gyroscopes: to detect orientation of the device with respect to the ground
- > Two OSs dominate mobile computing: Apple iOS and Google Android

Distributed Computing:

- Computer networks are characterized by distances between nodes:
 - Personal-area network (PAN): wireless links over a short distance.
 - Local-area network (LAN): links nodes within a room, building, or campus.
 - Metropolitan-area network (MAN): connects computer nodes within a city.
 - Wide-area network (WAN): links nodes within buildings, cities, or countries
- A <u>distributed system</u> is a collection of physically separate, possibly heterogeneous, computer systems that are networked together. اجهزه منفصله متوصلین مع بعض بس عن طریق شبکه

Distributed computing

- is the use of a distributed systems to solve single large problems.
- may take the form of <u>client-server computing</u> or <u>peer-to-peer computing</u>.

Client-Server Computing:

- 🕨 A model of distributed systems. Server systems satisfy requests of client systems. السير فر بيقدم خدمه للعميل
- A server can be categorized as a compute-server or a file-server.
 - File-servers allows clients to create, update, read, and delete files.
- بيعمل عمليات على مدخلات العميل Compute-servers receive client requests, execute actions, and return results

Peer-to-Peer Computing:

- کل نود بیکون لوحدها . A node must first join the peer-to-peer system
- > All nodes are peer, where each node may act as
 - هنا بيكون كب نود هي سيرفر فتخدم التانبين . A server, when providing services to other nodes •
 - في نفس الوقت عميل ف تبعت تطلب من النود التانيين. A client, when requesting services from other nodes
- In client-server systems, a server is a bottleneck. BUT In P2P systems, several nodes can provide the service.

❖ Virtualization:

- Allows for creating a virtual machine that acts like a real computer.
- 🕨 A single computer (host) may run several virtual machines (guests). الكمبيوتر الواحد ممكن يعمل اكتر من جهاز وهمي
- The host and the guests share the hardware, but each has its own OS.
- virtual machine manager runs the guest machines, manages their resource use, and protects each guest from the others

Cloud Computing:

- 🕨 Delivers computing as a service and users pay based on usage. بيقدم خدمه ع قد ما انت بتدفع
- cloud service can be categorized as public, private, or hybrid cloud
 - ه ممكن أي حد يستخدمه عن طريق الانترنت .A public cloud is available to anyone via the Internet
 - ده محدش يقدر يستخمه الا المالك بتاعه بس زي شركه مثلا. A private cloud is used only by the company owning it
 - ده مزيج من النوعين اللي فاتوا. A hybrid cloud includes both public and private cloud components •
- It may provide infrastructure, platform, or application as a service.
 - ممكن توفرلك برنامج سوفت وير. (Google Docs) provides applications (Google Docs) ممكن توفرلك برنامج سوفت
 - Platform as a service (PaaS) provides a software stack (Google Firebase) ممكن توفرلك برنامج سوفت وهارد وير
 - بتوفر مسلحه او جهازع الانترنتInfrastructure as a service (laaS) provides servers or storage over the internet
 - Internet connectivity requires security like firewalls

❖ Real-Time Embedded Systems:

- ده نوع بدائي من الكمبيوتر بيعمل حاجه واحده بس. Embedded computers are primitive with very specific tasks
- > Their OSs provide limited features with little or no user interface.
- Embedded systems almost always run <u>real-time operating systems</u>.
 - له وقت محدد للتنفيذ مينفعش يتأخر عنه او حتى يتقدم عنه A <u>real-time system</u> has well-defined, fixed time constraints. •
 - لو اتنفذ متأخر او بدري شويه السيستم يبوظ .Processing must be done within the defined constraints, or the system fails •
- Examples: weapons systems, nuclear plant systems, medical imaging systems, and industrial control systems.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّد، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمِينَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

By: Mohamed Gamal Maklad

