

Operating Systems

Nikesh Kumar

3rd January 2020

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Definition	1
1.2	Functions	1
1.3	Structure	1
1.4	Interrupts	2

1 Introduction to Operating Systems

1.1 Definition

A program that acts as an intermediary between user of a computer and computer hardware.

Goals:

- Execute user programs
- Making it easier to use computer hardware
- Efficient way to use computer hardware

1.2 Functions

A good OS should have following:

- Ease of use
- Good Performance
- Resource Utilization

OS is a resource allocator which manages all resources such as CPU time, storage devices etc, and decides between conflicting requests by processes for efficient and fair usage of resource. It is a control program that controls execution of programs to prevent misuse and managing control over devices. A **kernel** is component which keeps running all the time.

NOTE

Bootstrap is loaded at the power-up/reboot and is stored in ROM/E-PROM and initializes all aspects of system.

1.3 Structure

Multiprogramming¹

One program cannot keep the CPU busy and thus this calls for some kind of management which in this case is job scheduling. A subset of all

¹Batch System

the programs is kept in the memory. One job is selected and run via job scheduling.

Time Sharing²

This is an extension of multiprogramming in which CPU switches job so frequently that users can interact with each job. Time sharing should be $< 1ms$. If the processes don't fit in memory, swapping moves them in & out to run. **Virtual Memory** allows execution of processes not completely in memory.

1.4 Interrupts

Interrupts alert CPU to events that require attention. Interrupt transfers control to the Interrupt Service Routine generally through **Interrupt vector**, a vector which contains the addresses of all service routines. When a CPU is interrupted, it immediately transfer execution to that particular location. As soon as the interrupted process is completed the CPU should return to the interrupted computation.

²Multitasking