

Intro to Operating Systems

CMPSC 473

Administrative Details

Instructor

Trent Jaeger (trj1@psu.edu)

W359 Westgate

Office Hours: Tu: 3:30-4:45PM in office

Th: 9:30-10:45AM in office

or by appt.

Zoom info on Canvas – in case we need it

About me

- **Trent Jaeger**
 - Research focus: Computer Security
 - Operating Systems and Software Security
 - IBM Research for nine years
 - Penn State for 18 years

Welcome!

TAs

- Aditya Basu (aditya.basu@psu.edu) : Tu,W - 10:00am-11:15am
- Frank Capobianco (fnc110@psu.edu) : W,Fr - 2:30pm-3:45pm
- Ankush Mishra (aam6386@psu.edu) : M,Fr - 10:30am-11:45am
- David Reinoso (dar5654@psu.edu) : W,Th - 4:00pm-5:15pm
- Niramay Vaidya (nvv5143@psu.edu) : M,W - 9:00-10:15am

In Bldg 300 West College Ave


Please go over the [Canvas Discussions](#) page to see if your queries have been already answered. If not, and if you feel that your question may be useful to a larger audience, you can use the Discussions page to post your questions. **Please do NOT post pieces of code here**, which will constitute a violation of Academic Integrity.

Course Description

- Concepts, algorithms, and implementation of operating systems
- Important to understand the concepts and also how they are implemented
- Course Text --- "Operating Systems : Three Easy Pieces" by R. Arpaci-Dusseau and A. Arpaci-Dusseau
 - <http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~remzi/OSTEP/>

Prerequisites

- **311 and 331 are pre-requisites.**
- **Knowledge of C, and basic UNIX shell interface.**
- **Knowledge of how high-level programs execute on the hardware**
 - **how does a high-level program get translated to assembly/binary, linker, loader, runtime (stack-based), program layout – code, data, stack, heap, etc.**
- **Basic knowledge of hardware**
 - **processors, instruction sets, caches and memory hierarchy, peripherals, DMA, disks, etc.**



If you are not sure about any of this, you either need to take the corresponding prerequisite courses, or read them by yourselves. Note that you have been pre-warned, and it will be your problem if you cannot keep up with all this material.

Projects

- **4** programming projects (Deadlines: **Jan 27, Feb 21, Mar 30, Apr 25**)
- Each project will require several weeks of work – so no excuses!
- Knowledge of C language, toolchain, and debugging
- Project 2 will be in teams of 2 people. Others will be individual. Can chose project members across sections.
 - Will have minimal requirements for team members to contribute to P2
- Send email to TAs with team members, they will track the teams, and can team you up if needed.
- **Start early on the projects. Note that there will be no extensions.**
- **Department's AI policy regarding coding projects:**
 - <https://www.eecs.psu.edu/students/resources/EECS-CSE-Academic-Integrity.aspx>
- **Cheating Penalty: 0 on project and additional penalty equal to the credit (points) for the project (like losing two projects)**

Exams

- Midterm during class hours (Feb 28) + Final during finals week
- You have until Jan 27 to email me regarding any conflicts you may have for exams, together with a very valid reason.
- After this date, no requests for conflicts will be entertained!
- All exams are closed book/notes and “non comprehensive”.
- Some coding questions are expected

Quizzes

- In class – middle of lecture
- 1 or 2 problems – complete in 10 minutes
- Likely all will be announced
- On Canvas

Schedule/Grading

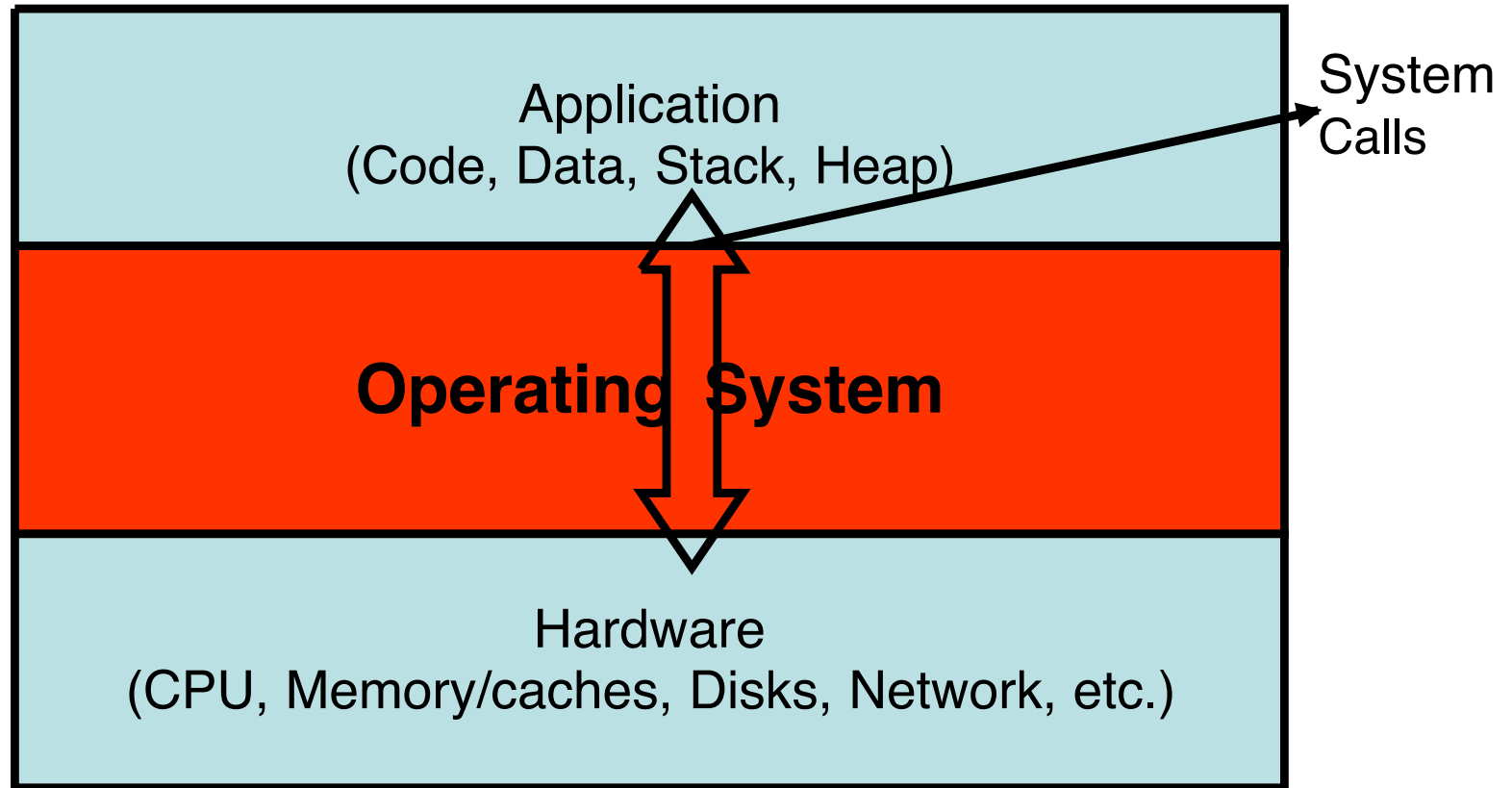
	Percent of Grade	Date
Project 0	2 %	Due Friday, Jan 27 (by 11.59 PM)
Project 1	9 %	due Tuesday, Feb 21 (by 11.59 PM)
Project 2	9 %	due Thursday, Mar 30 (by 11.59 PM)
Project 3	10 %	due Tuesday, Apr 25 (by 11.59 PM)
Midterm	25 %	Tuesday, Feb 28 (in class)
Final	35 %	during Finals Week
Quizzes	10 %	On Canvas

Class attendance/participation

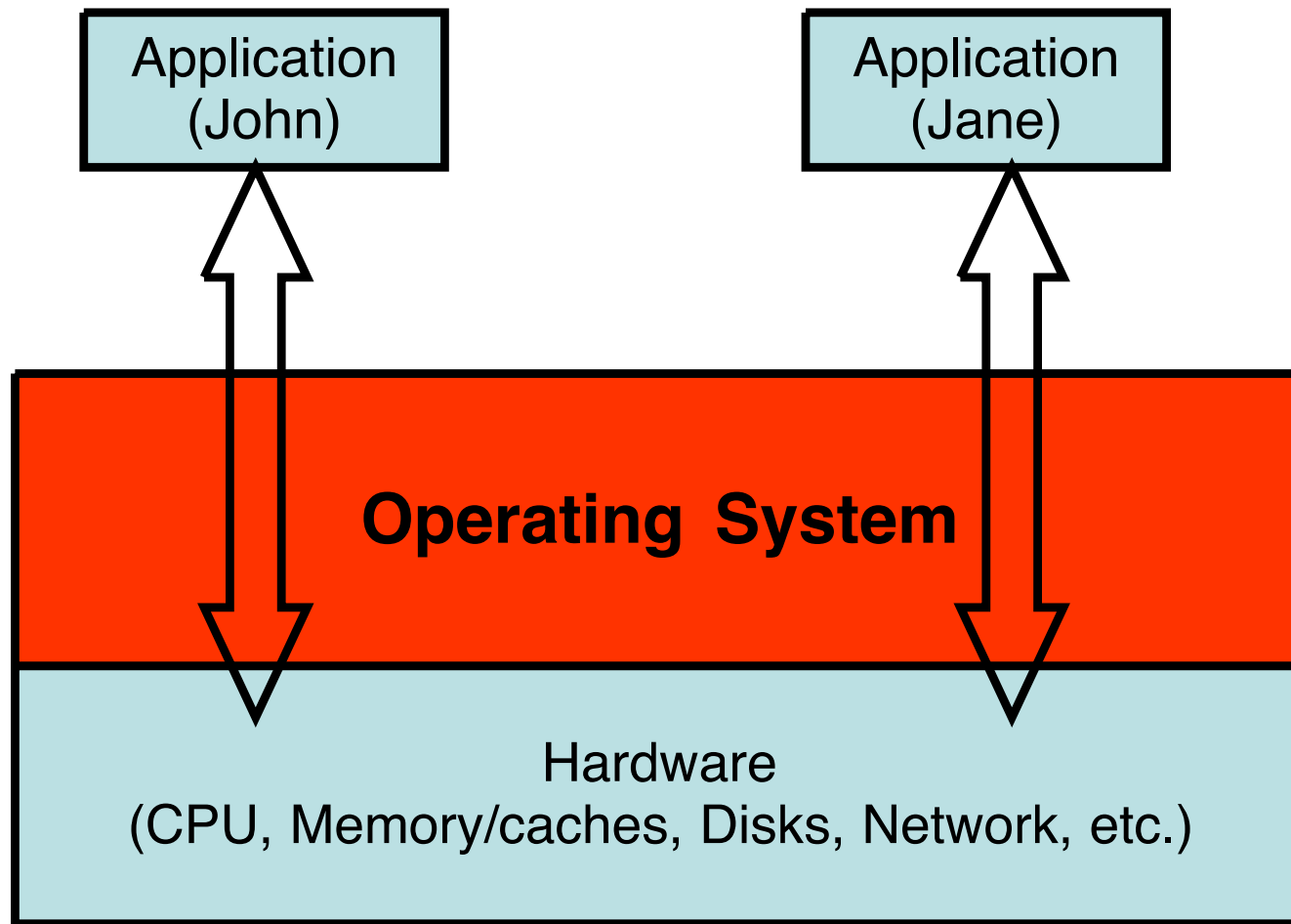
- **In person class/exams**
- **Though there is a course text, the instructor may present additional material.**
- **You are responsible for studying and understanding everything covered in class (not just what is in the text or the slides) for the exams.**
- **Active class participation will ensure you closely follow what is going on.**
- **Please ask questions in class to clarify any doubts you may have.**

OS Overview

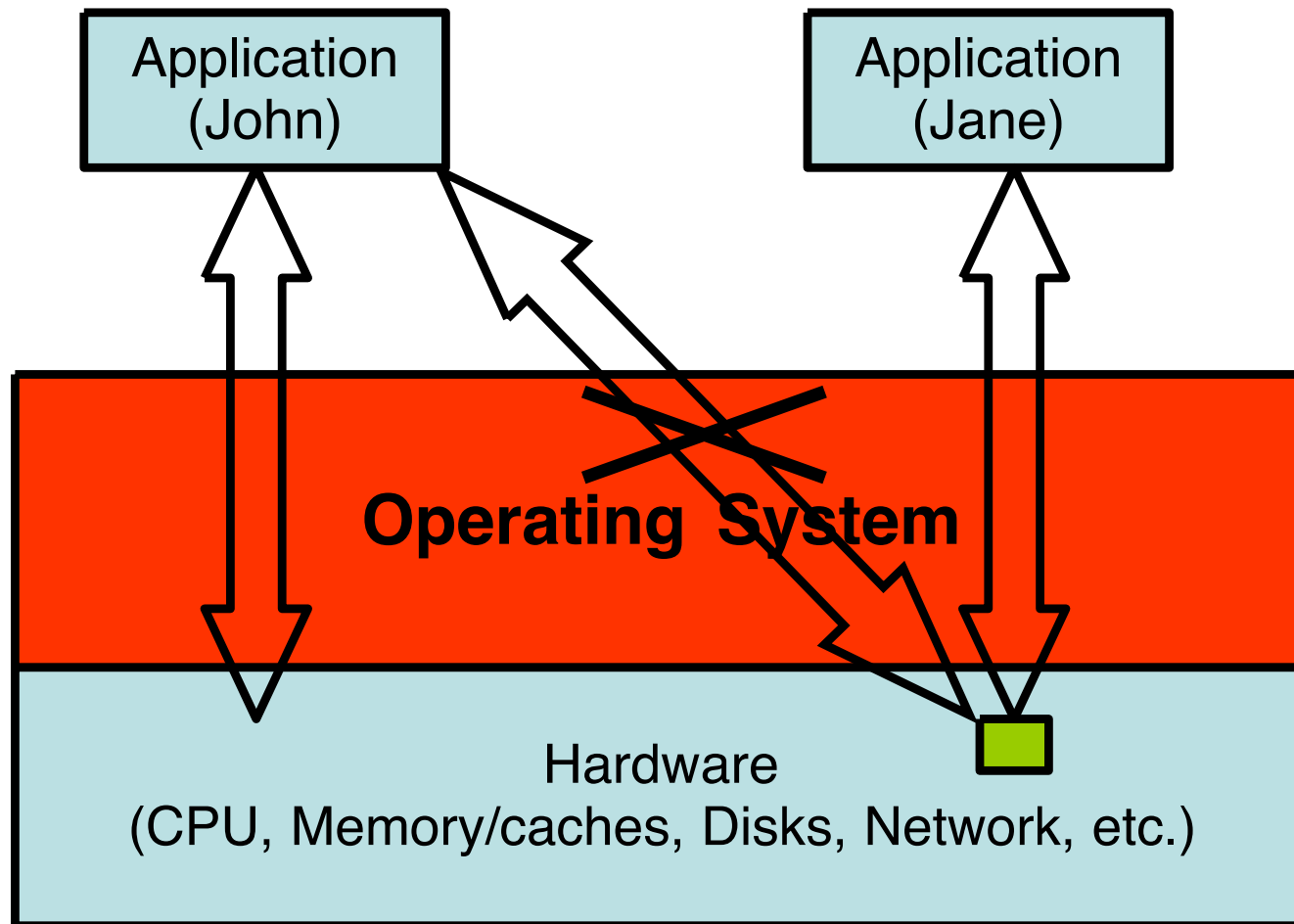
What is an Operating System (OS)?



Role: Service Provider (abstract/convenient interface to hardware)



Role: Resource manager/multiplexer (to avoid applications stepping on each other's toes)



Role: Resource Protection enforcer

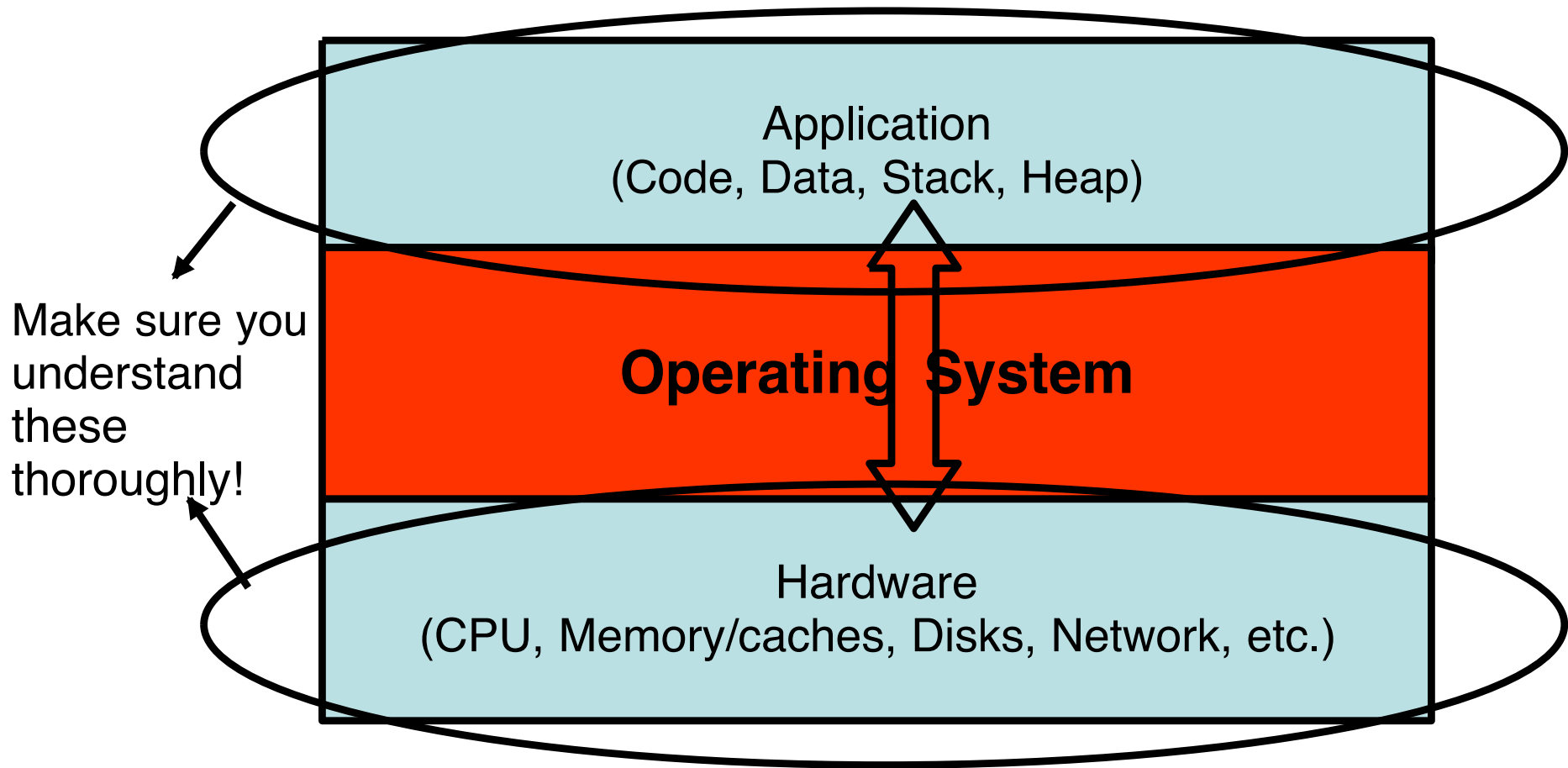
OS Roles (summary)

- Service provider (abstract h/w interface)
- Resource manager/multiplexer
- Protection enforcer

OS Roles (More Detail)

- **HW resources we will examine:**
 - **CPU: Abstracted to Processes/Threads**
 - **Memory: Abstracted to Regions/Pages**
 - **Disks: Abstracted to Files/Directories**
 - **Other I/O devices: Device drivers**
- **Access efficiently, atomically, securely:**
 - **Schedulers**
 - **Concurrency Primitives**
 - **Access Control and Authentication**

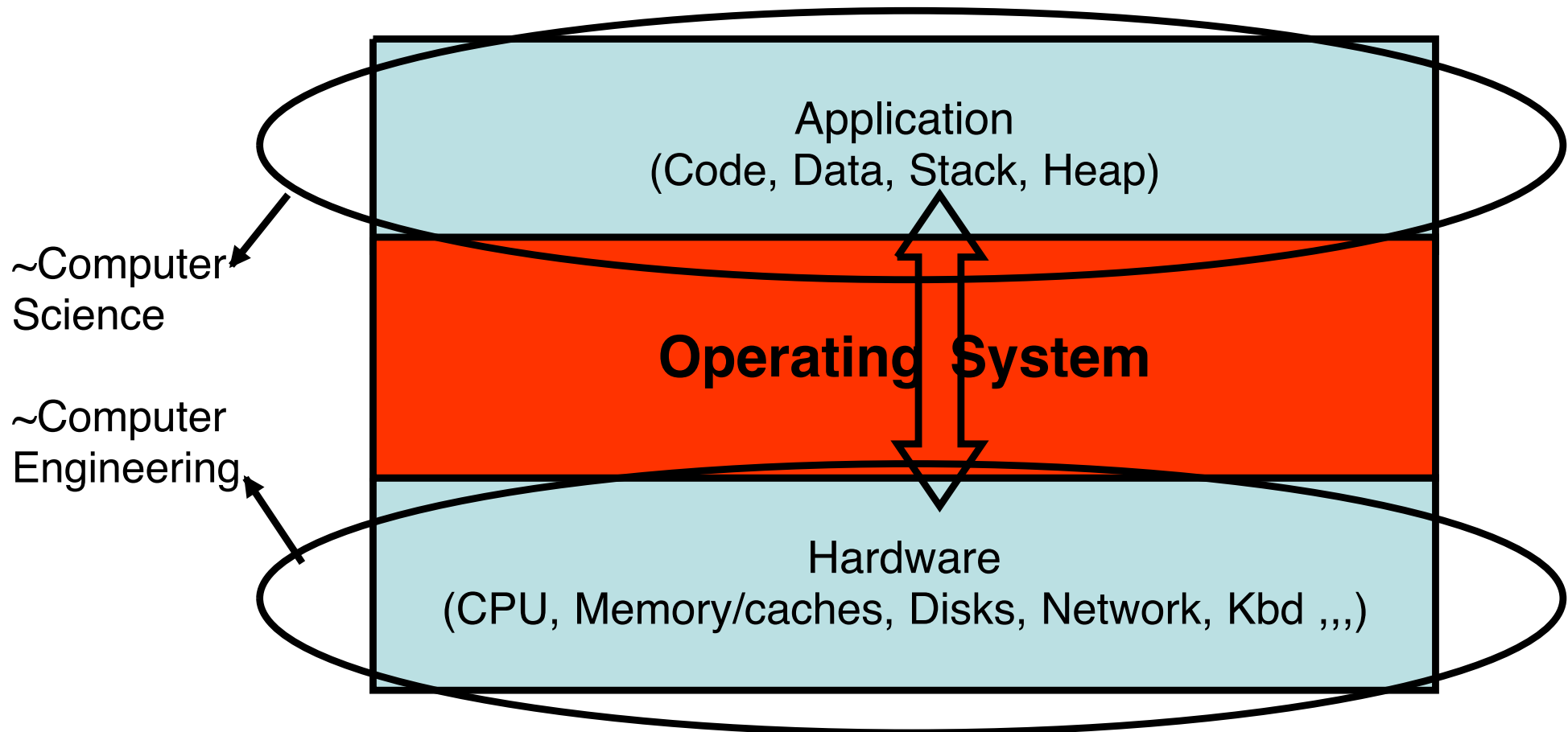
Before understanding operating systems ...



These are pre-requisites to this course

Why Should You Learn OS?

From Your Perspectives



OS Impact

- Perhaps most of you will not become “kernel hackers”
- But, the way operating systems work impacts **how your programs run** and **whether your HW is effective**

User Programs

- Program operation is determined by the operating system
- **Performance** – Why does my program run slowly?
- **Reliability** – Why is my program running incorrectly?
- Understanding how operating systems work can help solve these kinds of problems – in many forms

Program Example

- We were trying to write a program to assess a side channel vulnerability
 - **Disclaimer:** Seek approval before writing attack programs
- **Side channel:** X server processes unicode characters (e.g., the Euro symbol, €) much more slowly than ascii characters
- So, if your password has an unicode character, we could detect that by measuring the time between characters
- **Password recovery:** Could an adversary use this knowledge to recover someone's password illicitly?

Program Example

- We wrote a program to record the time before and after each character is entered (for X server)
- Then measure the delay for X server processing (or Unicode char we insert)
- **Requirement:** Our program must run right before and right after X server to measure the delay accurately
- **Problem:** Many processes run on a computer, so our program was not run regularly when we required
- Measurements were very noisy
- **What determines when a program (process) is run?**

Linux Scheduler

- **Problem:** Many processes that run on a computer, so our program was not run regularly when we required (i.e., right before and after X server)
- **Solution:** By learning more about how **the Linux scheduler** worked, we were able to redesign our program to ensure that it ran when required
- **We will learn about how processes are scheduled here**

Hardware Features

- Hardware designers introduce new features, but whether these features are effective depends on how OSes utilize them
- **Performance** – Provide efficient use of feature?
- **Reliability** – Does the feature work as intended?
- Understanding how operating systems work can help solve these kinds of problems – in many forms

HW Example

- Intel introduced the Software Guard Extensions (SGX) to run software in a protected (encrypted) environment on your computer
- **Intent:** SGX memory is encrypted, so no attacker can see the secret data your program uses/generates
- Does this hardware feature work as intended?

HW Example

- Does this hardware feature work as intended?
- **Problem:** The OS controls access to other hardware used by an SGX program
- End result is that the OS can control the execution of an SGX program (e.g., run one instruction at a time) to gather information to infer secret data (e.g., see which execution paths are run)
- We will learn about how an OS helps programs run

Questions?