

# OS Sys Prog

## ① Introduction

Operating system = intermediary between users and computer hardware

Goal: solving problems easier, convenient to use, efficiency of hardware

- resource utilization
- optimized for usability
- resource locator
- control program

## OS Structure

### • Multiprogramming → can be single user

- job scheduling
- context switching

### • Time sharing (multitasking) → multi-user

- interactive
- response time < 1 second
- swapping
- Virtual Memory

## OS Operation

- hardware interrupt driver
- software error create exception request as service
- process problems
- Dual-mode (user mode vs kernel mode)
  - hardware
  - mode bit
  - privileged instructions, only executable in kernel mode
  - system call changes mode to kernel and return to user mode
- multi-mode ex VM

## Kernel Data Structure

- Singly linked list
- Doubly linked list
- Circular linked list
- BST
- Hash map
- Bit map

## Computing Environments

- Traditional - portal, thin clients, wireless networks, firewalls
- Mobile - GPS, Gyroscope, cellular data (Apple iOS, Google Android)
- Distributed - Network
- Client-Server
- P2P

\* Virtualization - OS within OS, Emulation (CPU 模拟) จำลอง  
virtualization (OS ที่อยู่ใน OS) วิ่ง Guest OS บน Host OS

ใช้สำหรับ: Developing and testing, ทดสอบฟังก์ชัน, data center

- Cloud computing - Public, Private, Hybrid (SaaS, PaaS, IaaS)
- Real-Time Embedded - ทำงานในเวลาจริง, ต้องต่อเน็ตทุกหน้าจอ ex. autonomous car

## Open-Source OS

- available in source-code format, not binary closed-source
- Copyleft = ไม่สามารถนำ回去ขาย ex. GNU/Linux, BSD UNIX

## ③ System Structure

OS provide an environment for execution of programs

OS provide services

- User interface (Command Line, GUI, Batch)
- program execution - Load program to memory and run
- I/O operation
- File system manipulation - R/W, create, delete, permission
- Communication

Same computer - shared memory

Through network - message passing

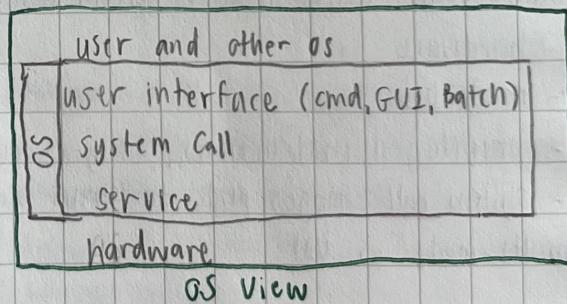
- Error detection

### Functions ensuring operation flow

- Resource allocation - multiple user
- Accounting - user
- Protection and security

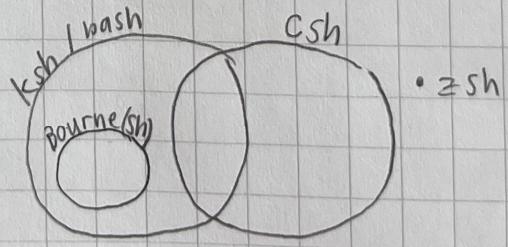
protection = all access to system resource is controlled

security = user authentication



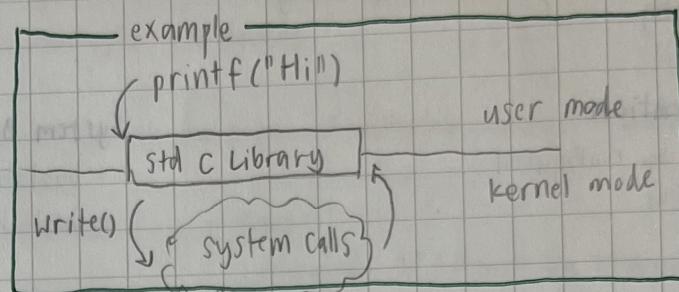
## Command Interpreter

- in kernel or systems program
- User type command to shell → execute
  - Some commands built-in
  - Now we can add new features, doesn't require shell modification



## System calls

- = programming interface to the services provided by the OS
- written in a high-level language (C, C++)
- Application Program Interface (API) — program access via this
- **通过 kernel**
- Portability
- parameter passing



## OS Design and Implementation

- not solvable
- LINUX has proven successful
- defining goals and specs
- **hardware environments** 依赖於 OS

### Principle

**Policy** : What will be done

**Mechanism** : How to do it

flexibility ยืดหยุ่น

hardware Layer

connecting hardware to application

Hardware connecting - assembly

Kernel - C

System program - C, C++, PERL, Python, Shell scripts

high-level = easy

low-level = performance

## OS Structure

### Simple Structure (MS-DOS)

- most functionality in the least space
- no modules
- not separated

### UNIX

- limited by hardware functionality
- 2 parts - system program and kernel

### Layer Approach

- inner = hardware
- outer = user interface

### Microkernel ex. Mach

- kernel minimizes → portability, debugging
- message passing to user module → better performance

### NOW Loadable kernel Module

- 增加 Layer but more flexible
- OO approach
- Load module 独立化

## OS Debugging

- OS generate log files (error information) → Protect
- Failure of an application generate core dump (capturing memory)
- OS failure generate crash dump (kernel memory)
- trace listing    } performance tuning
- profiling

## OS Generation

- must be configured
- SYSGEN

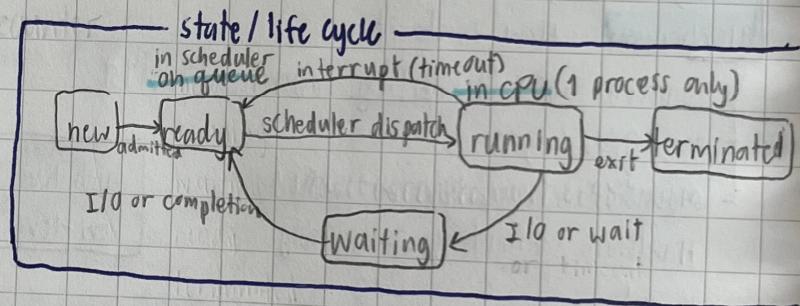
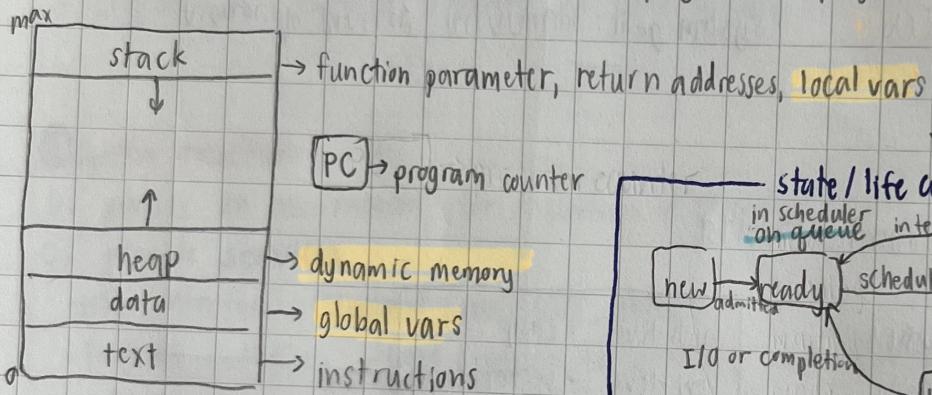
System Boot → kernel loading

- bootstrap loader
- boot block

## ③ Process Concept

- OS executes jobs / tasks / processes

Process = a program in execution, active program (1 program at time)



## Process Control Block (PCB)

- State
- program counter
- CPU registers
- CPU scheduling information (memory allocation)
- Account information
- I/O status information

## Thread

- Process sharing → multiple threads share process resources

## Process Scheduling

- Process scheduler in Kernel
- maximize CPU use, quickly switch processes
- Job queue = set of all processes in the system

Ready queue

Device queue = set of processes waiting for I/O devices.

### Scheduler

• Long-term scheduler (job scheduler) controls the degree of multiprogramming (Processes running = 100)

• Short-term scheduler (CPU scheduler)

- which process should be executed next

-  $\frac{\text{utilization}}{\text{idle time}}$

- affects performance of OS

• Medium-term scheduler

-  $\frac{\text{utilization}}{\text{swap in disk}}$  swap main memory  $\leftrightarrow$  disk

disk swap in main memory

-  $\frac{\text{utilization}}{\text{virtual memory}}$

### Context Switch

- save the state  $\rightarrow$  load the saved state

- represented in PCB

- overhead

- time dependent on hardware support

## Operations on Processes

### process creation

- parent creates children, forming a tree of processes
- resource sharing options
- execution options
- clone (duplicate) then add new data
  - fork()
  - exec()

- fork  $\rightarrow$  wait until parent exits
  - (parent always resume)
- init (PID=1) is parent of every process
- PID=0 is child process

### Process Termination

- process deallocated
- abort() = abnormal termination
- $\frac{\text{termination}}{\text{abnormal termination}}$
- Orphan = terminates but no parent to receive signal (parent has died or is still running)
- zombie = anomalous termination (process return exit value but not terminated / parent return "kill yourself" (cannot kill itself if parent process ends))

## Interprocess communication (IPC)

- shared memory and message passing
- cooperating processes
  - o Producer - Consumer problem ex.  $\text{ATM}_{\text{System}}$
  - unbounded - buffer
  - bounded - buffer

### Message Passing

- Without resorting to shared variables
- Send and receive through communication link
- direct communication / indirect communication (mailbox)

### Synchronization

(Sync) Blocking  $\Rightarrow$  மாலோமுதி receiver விடுவு

(Asyn) Non-blocking  $\Rightarrow$  மிகவுக்குகிழவு

\* Rendezvous = both are blocking (Deadlock)

### Buffering

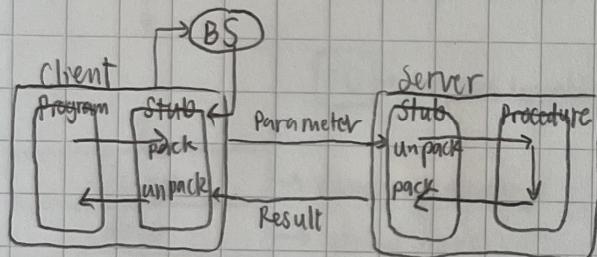
zero capacity Sender wait for receiver

Bounded capacity Sender wait if link full

Unbounded capacity

## Communication

### Remote Procedure Call



Binding Server நினைவு service server (Antivirus)

Stub : converts pack/unpack (parameter passing) நினைவு

Parameter marshalling = pack parameter for network compatibility

- big endian and little endian problem
- more failure than local

### Pipe காஸ்டிலைப்போன்று

Ordinary pipe

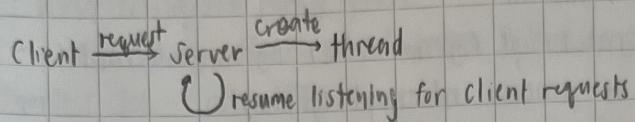
- producer - consumer problem
- parent - child
- unidirectional

Named pipe

- bidirectional
- no parent-child needed

#### ④ Multithreaded programming

- Process creation is heavy-weight, thread creation is light-weight



##### - Benefit

Responsiveness	- Continue execution if part of process is blocked
Resource sharing	- easier than shared memory or message passing
Economy	- cheaper than process
Scalability	- multiprocessor

#### Multicore Programming

- Dividing activities, Balance, Data splitting, Data dependency, Testing and Debugging
- Parallelism vs Concurrency  
(Data, Task)
- need hardware threads support
- Threads are Code, Data, File sharing  
Registers and Stack separating
- User threads and Kernel threads
  - user-level
  - library
  - Support by Kernel
  - general purpose OS

#### Multithreading Models

Many-to-one	One-to-Many	Many-to-Many
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- One thread blocking cause <u>all</u> to block (because of one kernel thread)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- creating user thread creates a kernel thread</li><li>- Number of threads per process Sometimes restricted due to overhead</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- allows the OS to create a <u>sufficient</u> number of kernel threads → thread pool</li></ul>

#### Thread Libraries

- API for creating and managing threads
- 2 ways of implementing : user space library / Kernel-level library
  - pthread : specifying behavior

#### Implicit Threading - manage by compiler at runtime library

- Thread pool = 既存 thread から → 新しい thread を, schedule する
- OpenMP
- GCD
- other (Java, TBB)

## Threading Issues - choose one

- fork()
  - "new process with n threads" vs "1 new thread"
  - all thread exec vs 1 thread
- Signal handling
  - interrupt → ignore interrupt (ignore ctrl+c) by user-defined
- Thread cancelling
  - thread interrupt vs process interrupt (general)
- Thread-local storage
  - terminate before return
- Scheduler Activations

## ⑤ Process Scheduling

### Basic Concepts

- \* Process  $\rightarrow$  CPU intensive program / I/O intensive program  $\rightarrow$  CPU burst distribution
  - CPU Burst  $\rightarrow$  calculation, execution
  - I/O Burst  $\rightarrow$  read from file, write to file
- multiple processes share I/O Burst (multiprogramming)
  - 尽量减少I/O时间以最大化CPU利用率
  - ready queue
  - maximize CPU utilization
- Scheduler by OS

### CPU Scheduler

Short-term scheduler (and Long-term scheduler)  $\rightarrow$  job batch job

- timeout  $\rightarrow$  interrupt  $\rightarrow$  millisecond
- switch between (idle CPU time)

1 running  $\rightarrow$  waiting = I/O

2 running  $\rightarrow$  ready = Timeout

3 waiting  $\rightarrow$  ready

4 terminates

1,4 = nonpreemptive

2,3 = preemptive = higher CPU usage Priority

### Dispatcher

- CPU control
- Context switching
- User mode  $\leftrightarrow$  Kernel mode
- dispatch latency = from stop process A to start process B

### Scheduling Criteria

CPU Utilization (max) % busy

Throughput (max) # process per time unit

Turnaround Time (min) start process A  $\rightarrow$  end process A

Waiting time (min) Wait in ready queue

Response Time (min) start process A  $\rightarrow$  first response from process A

## Scheduling Algorithm

- 1) First Come, First Served (FCFS)
    - uses **ready queue**
    - **Convoy effect** (short process behind long process)
  - 2) Shortest-Job-First (SJF)
    - **uses history CPU burst-time**
    - **Burst time** ~~is used for finding~~
    - suboptimal (approximate)
  - 3) Shortest-remaining-time-First
  - 4) Priority Scheduling
    - consider preemptive vs nonpreemptive
    - Problem: starvation — low priority may never execute
    - Solution: Aging — increase priority of waiting time
  - 5) Round Robin (RR)
    - **time quantum ( $q_f$ )** = time out in 10-100 ms      - **Quantum**
    - concurrently work
    - $q_f$  large  $\rightarrow$  FIFO
    - $q_f$  small  $\rightarrow$  overhead of context switching
    - $q_f$  ~~not~~ **not** ~~overhead~~ **not** ~~overhead~~ **not** ~~overhead~~ burst time (minimizing)
  - 6) Multilevel Queue
    - **uses P**

## Thread Scheduling

- პროცესი ეკვივალენტი CPU-ის ესერთ ყოველი მოვრევის

## Multiple-Processor Scheduling

- Each processor has own private queue
  - Processor Affinity - Keep thread run on the same processor (cache benefit)
  - Load balancing
    - Counteracts the benefit of processor affinity

## ⑥ Process Synchronization

- Producer and Consumer
- buffer and counter

### Race Condition

- 2 process n' access and manipulate the same data ॥ សំគាល់បង្កើតក្នុង
- inconsistency

→ Critical section = one process in critical section at a time

```
do {  
    entry section  
    critical section  
    exit section  
    remainder section  
} while (true);
```

### Solution

1. Mutual exclusion - wait for current running process (forever)
2. Progress (advancement) - if no one in section, enter the section
3. Bounded waiting - avoid livelock

OS: preemptive or non-preemptive

- free of race condition in kernel mode

### Synchronization Hardware - ideas of locking

- Atomic hardware instruction = non-interruptible
  - ex. test memory word and set value, swap contents of two memory words
- Uniprocessors Could disable interrupt, running code without preemption

### Mutex Locks

acquire() : ទទួល critical section និងតាមរយៈ return our the lock  
no return នៅក្នុងកំពង់បញ្ជី critical section

release() : Free lock

- busy waiting → ចាំនេះដែលអាចរាយការណាមួយទៅ check in lock វិនិយោះ → spin lock  
ការងាររបស់ខ្លួន

### Semaphore

- If integer value of 2 operations → check if sc=0 and s--;  
wait() and signal()
- Counting Semaphore  
Binary Semaphore → mutex lock

↳ s++; ~release

### Implementation

block - លើលូវិជ្ជាបាល waiting queue

wakeup - ចាយលូវិជ្ជាបាល waiting queue ទៅ ready queue

### Deadlock and Starvation

Deadlock - នឹងមិនអាចបាត់បាត់បានឡើង

Starvation - នឹងមិនអាចបាត់បាត់បានឡើង

Priority Inversion - ឬឱ្យ priority និង lower priority Lock ពិនិត្យ priority ខ្ពស់

→ ឬកំណត់ Priority-inheritance protocol : ឬឱ្យ priority តួនាទីខ្ពស់ ឬឱ្យបាត់បានឡើង

## Classical Problem

- Bounded-buffer problem
- Readers and Writers problem - ข้อมูล reader มากกว่า 1 แล้ว writer คร่าวๆ ก็ได้
- Dining-Philosophers problem

Solution: สร้างรากฐานที่เกิดนิพัทธ์พอก  
ตัวอย่างเช่น: เก็บบุฟเฟต์ 2 ชั้นพื้นที่มีคน สำหรับห้องที่มีผู้เข้ามาใช้งานต่อเนื่อง  
แบบ非對稱 (asymmetric)

## Problems with Semaphore

- ปล่อยก่อนหน้า
  - ขึ้นกันไปปล่อย ปล่อยก่อนโดยไม่ต้อง
  - ขึ้นกันไปก่อนหน้าต้องรู้
- } leads to deadlock and starvation

—MIDTERM-END—