

Chapter 1: Introduction to Operating Systems

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What is an Operating Systems (OS)?

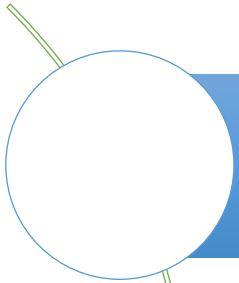
It is a special program

Can control other programs

Exercises control over hardware



Background Required



C/C++ programming proficiency



Computer Architecture

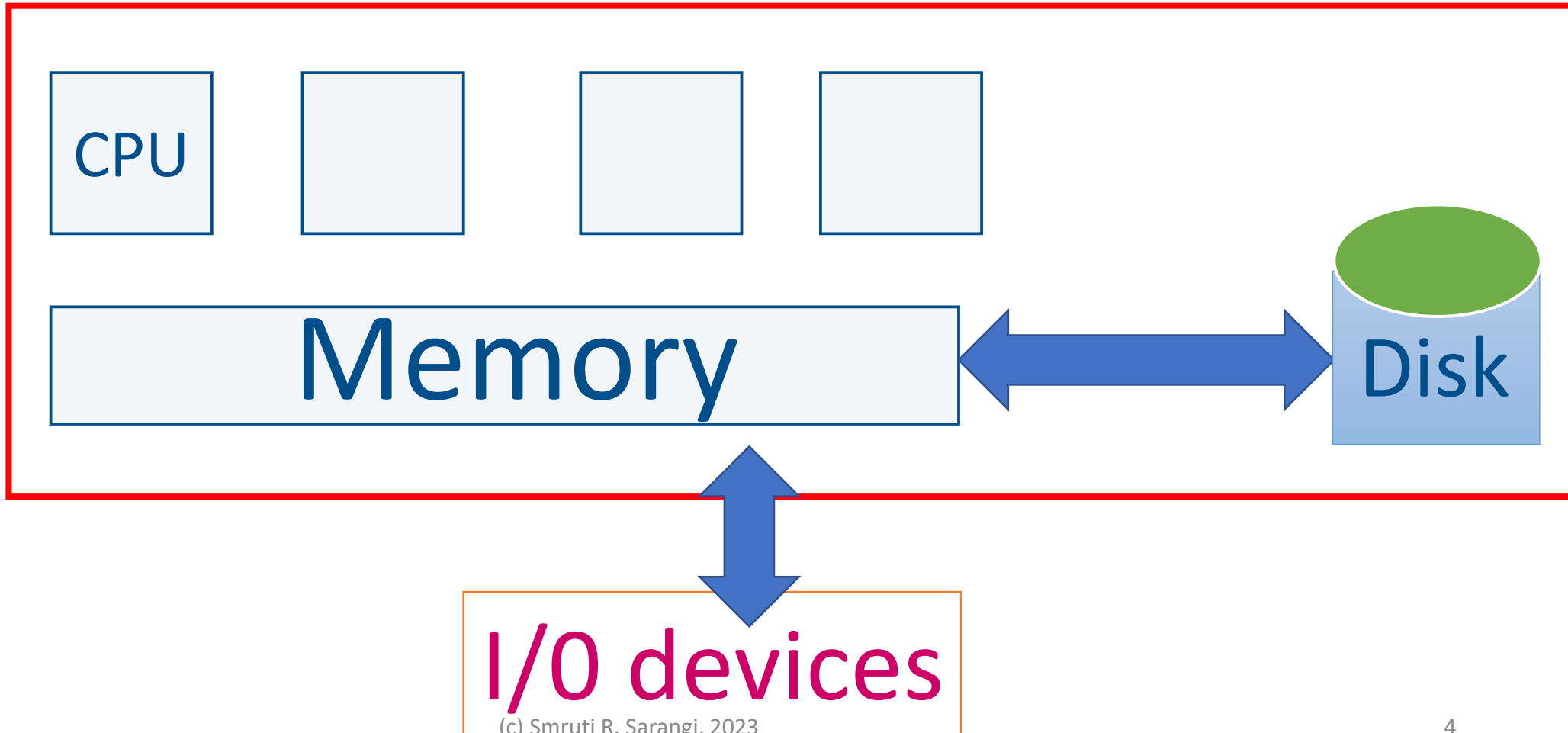


Data Structures

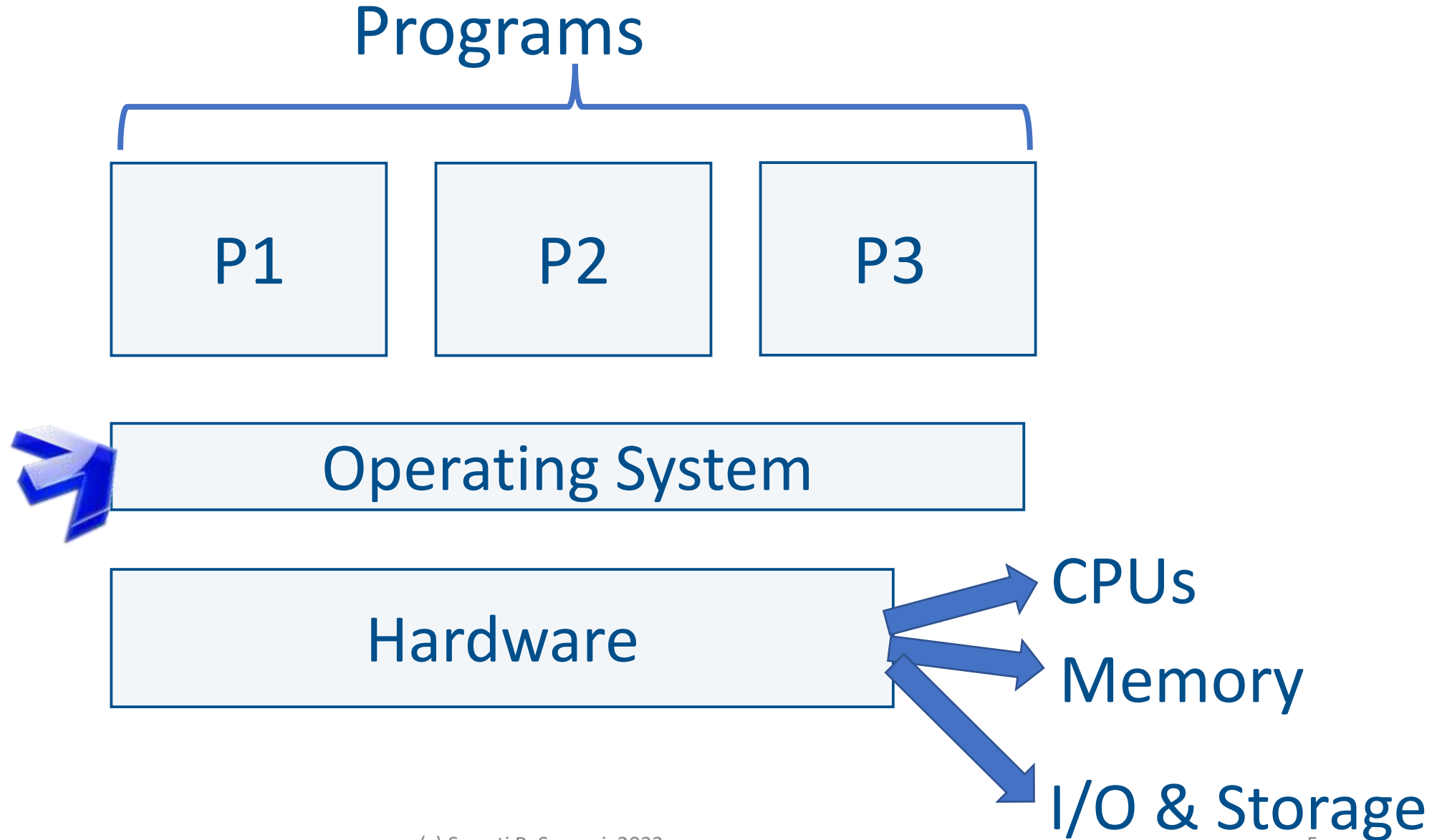
Key Components



Who manages these?



Place of the OS





Why do we need a special program, the OS?

- Many programs share **common** hardware
- The access to common hardware needs to be **regulated**
- Hardware: CPU, memory, I/O and storage
 - **Schedule** the CPU
 - **Interface** with devices
 - **Manage** storage
 - **Manage** memory
 - **Security**
 - **Make** it easy to build distributed systems
 - Makes it **easy** to work with HW

Basic Idea



- A **process** is an instance of a running program
- At any point of time multiple processes are **active**
- The processes have different HW **requirements**
- The OS **arbitrates** between the processes

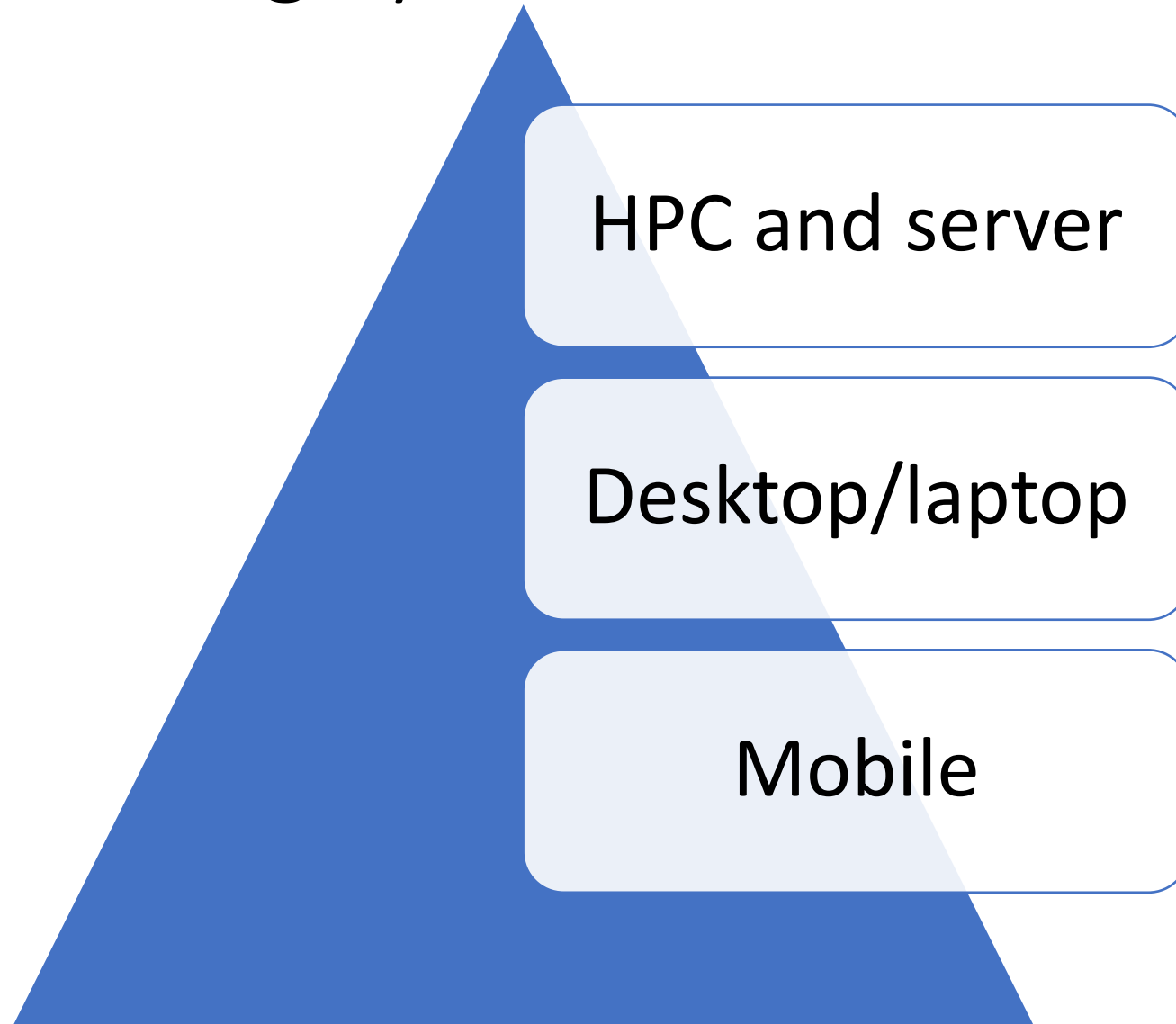
Arbitration



- Accessing HW is very **complex**
- Elaborate **protocols**
- Same code needs to **run** on multiple machines
- Provide a common **interface**: device drivers in the OS

Access

Space of operating Systems

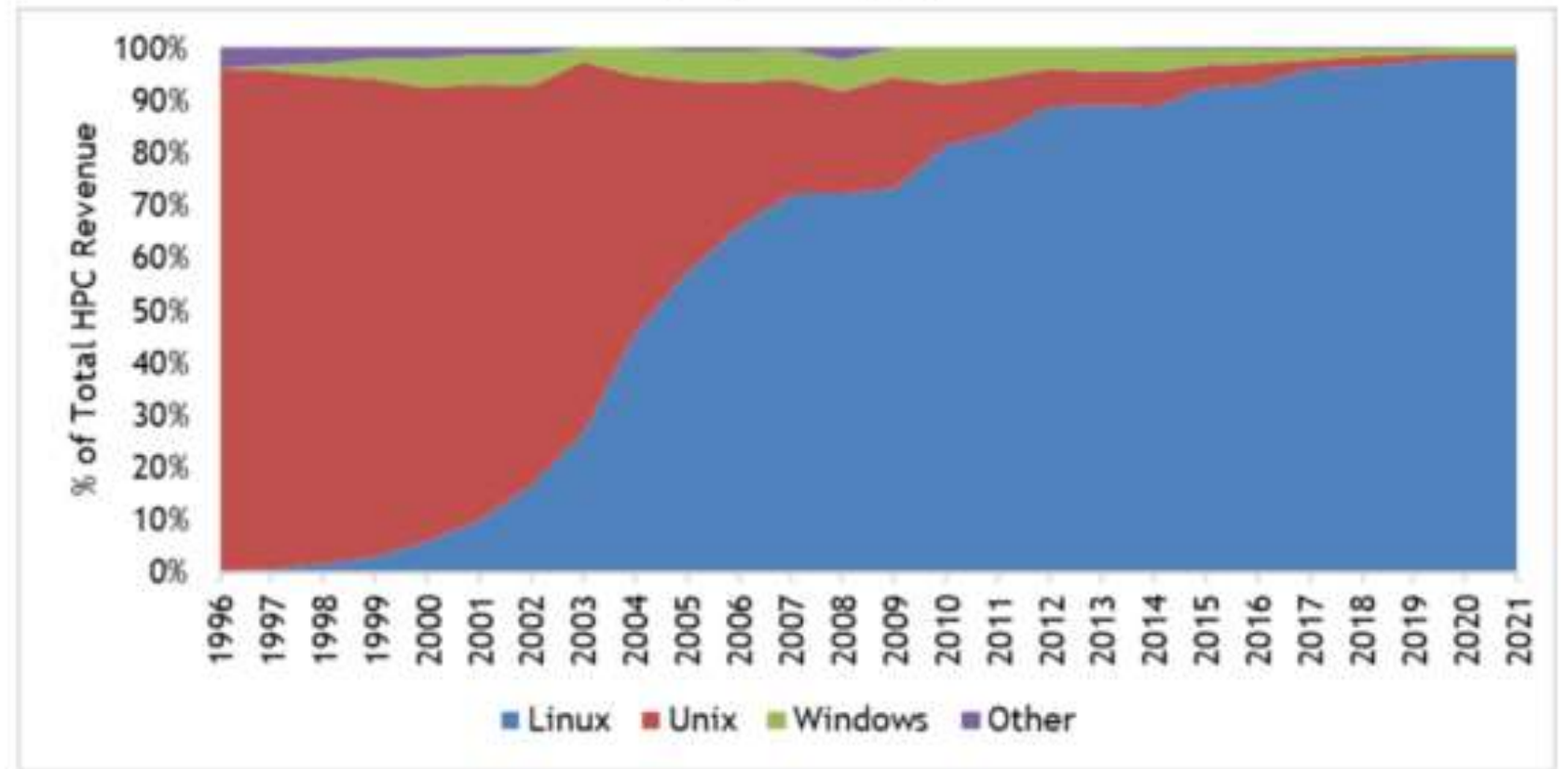


HPC OS market share



Only Linux
now

Percent of HPC Server Revenue by Operating System



Source: Hyperion Research, 2022

History of Linux : milestones

1991

Linus Torvalds started extending the MINIX OS

1992

Released under the GPL license. Available on the web.

2000 – 2010

Takes over the server and HPC market

2012 – 2020

Android (Linux-based) becomes the most popular mobile Operating System

Why teach a real –world OS?

- Conveys a realistic picture
- Provides real-world skills



We will learn generic concepts in the context of Linux



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Open Source Design

Freely available source code



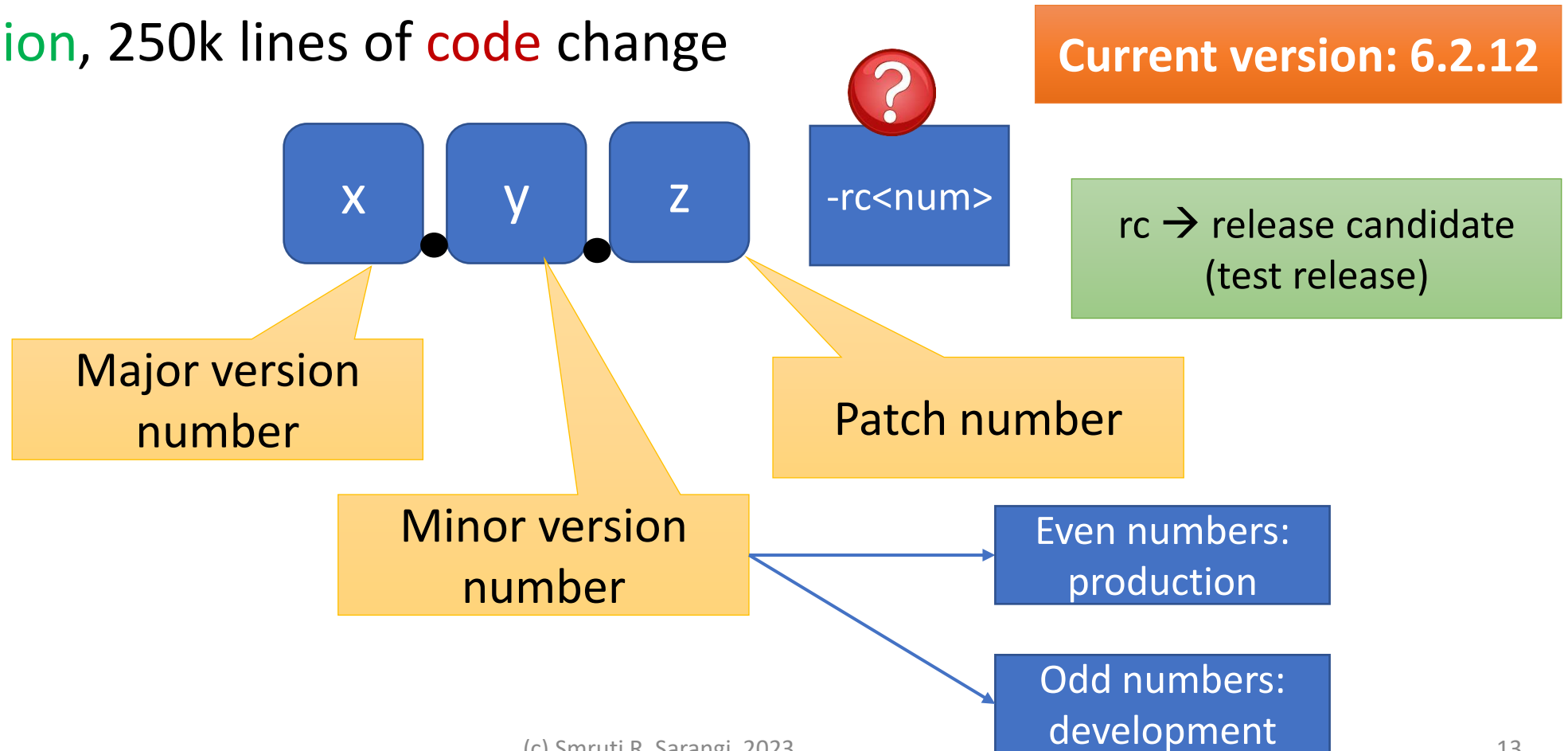
www.kernel.org

<https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/kernel>

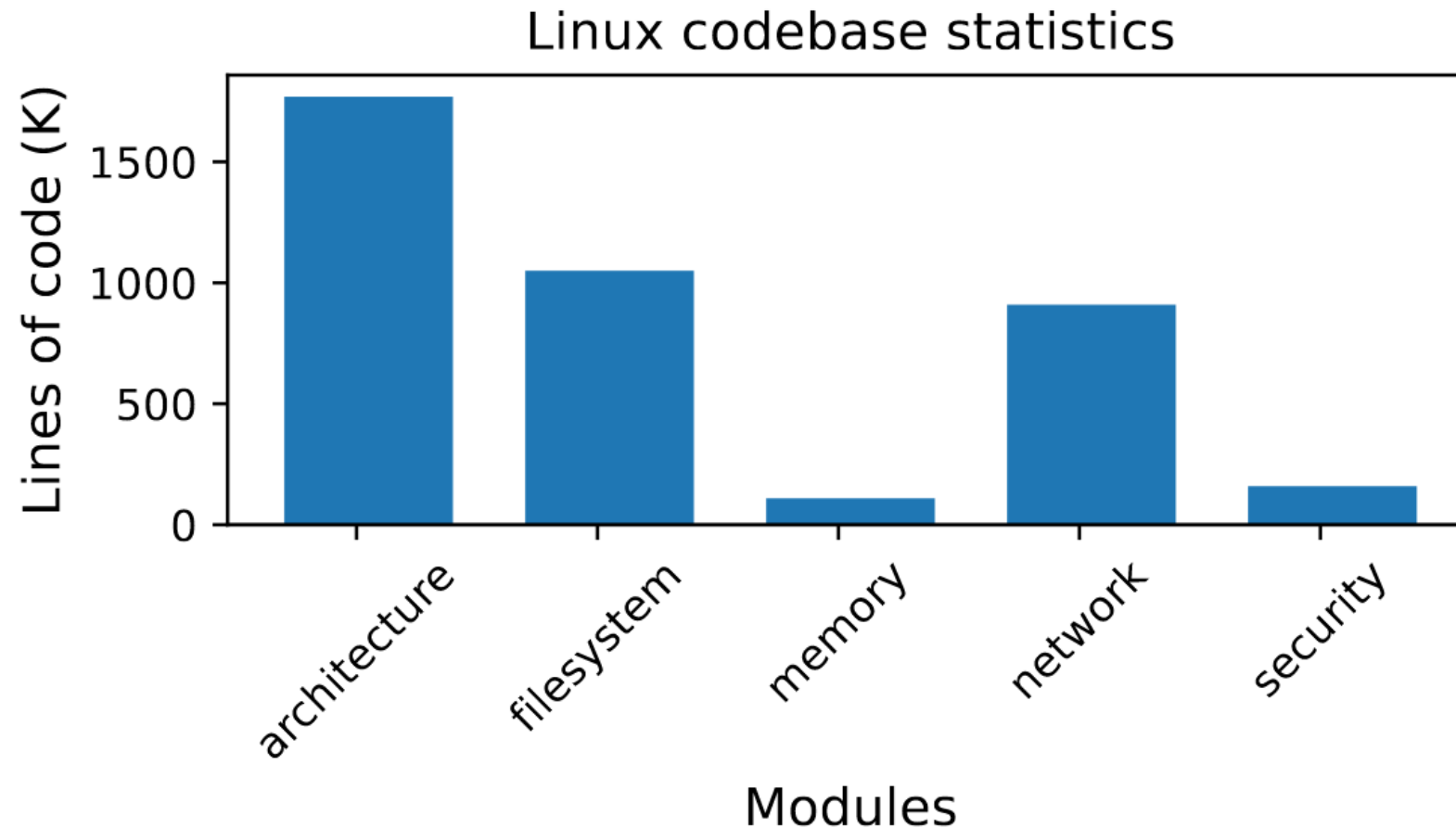
Version 6

Some Kernel Source Code Statistics

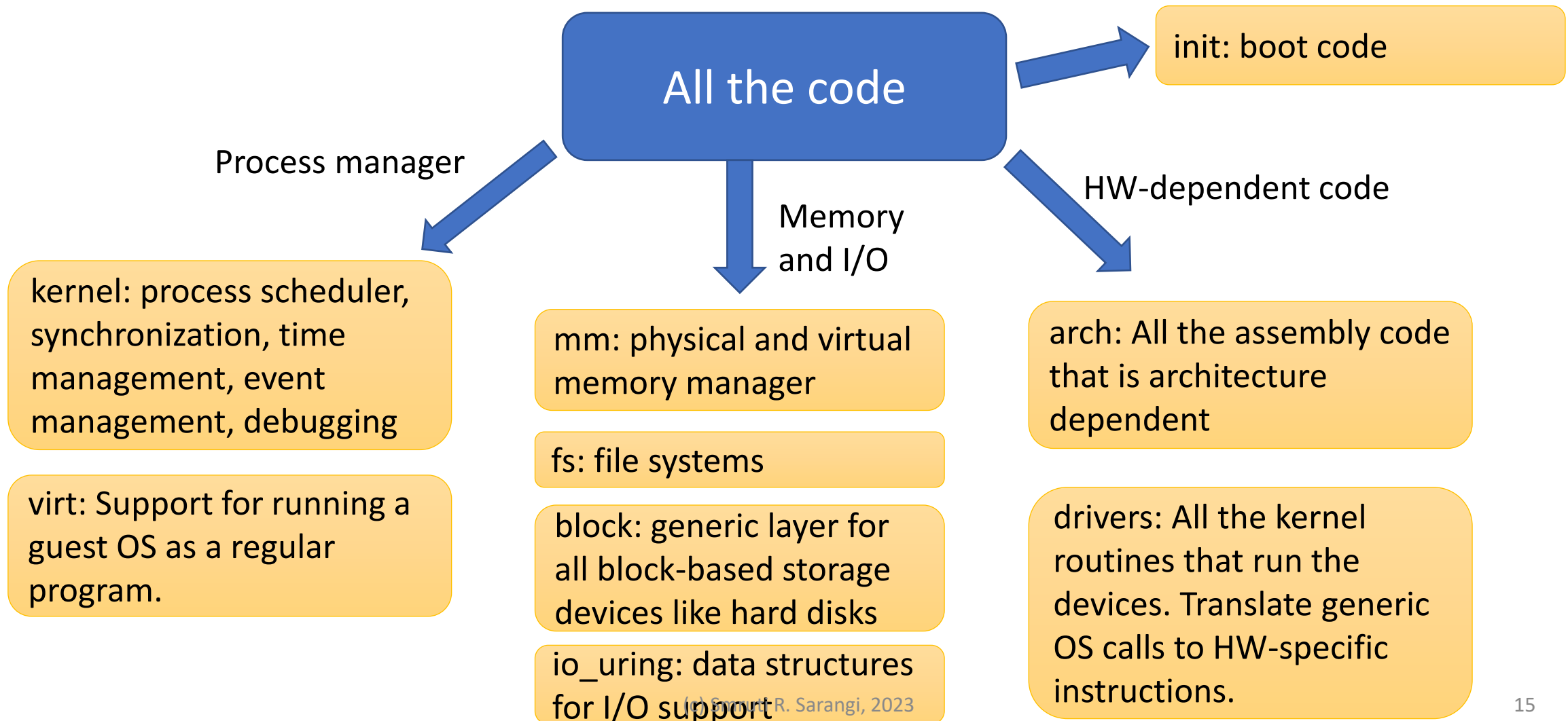
- **Roughly** 25 million lines of source code
- Per **version**, 250k lines of **code** change



70% of the code is in drivers, rest in →



Major Subsystems in Linux (Directory-wise)



Factoid



Android, Chrome OS, Tizen (Samsung),
Web OS (LG) are all based on Linux.



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thank you

