

# Lecture 02: The Bigger Picture

CS101 - Introduction to Computing

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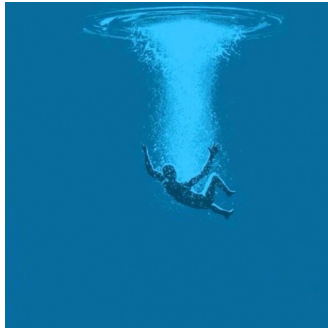
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<http://recluze.wordpress.com>



## Warning!

You are **not** expected to understand all of this content fully (at the moment) ... but feel free to **ask questions** and **discuss**



## Introduction

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# Operating systems

Operating systems are the souls of computers

They decide the [behavior of computers](#) and the [interactions](#) you have with them

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What do operating systems do?

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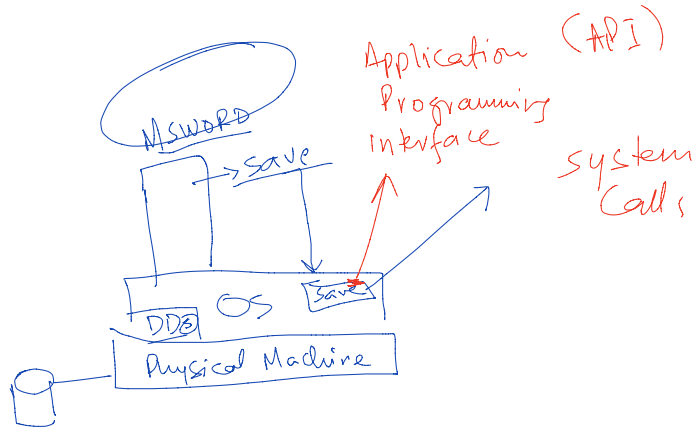
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What do operating systems do?

[System calls](#) and [Application Programming Interface](#)

# The Role of an OS





## The social computer

Computers do not operate in isolation

Some computers are good at one function, others at some different one

For instance, one computer might have a very good CPU/GPU –  
another might have a huge storage capacity

Graphical  
Processing

Unit.

central

## Paradigms of execution

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You might have heard about [super computers](#)

The immense power of super computers can be emulated with the concepts of [High Performance Computing](#)

Clustering

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[Cluster computing](#) and [grid computing](#) puts several computers together to create extremely powerful functions

[Amazon](#) (among others) created such a large computing base for their online shop that they weren't using all of the power! *Simple Storage Service S3*

They decided to rent it out thus giving rise to the concept of [cloud computing](#)

## The truth behind cloud computing

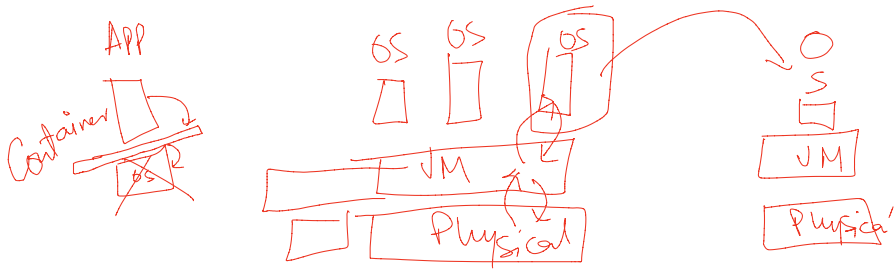
Recall what a “machine” does

# The truth behind cloud computing

Recall what a “machine” does

What's stopping you from writing a machine that acts like the hardware you have

This is called a **virtual machine**!



## VMs versus containers

Containers (see [Docker](#)) are light weight virtual machines (sort of)

Create [once](#), deploy [everywhere](#)



## **The social computer (continued)**

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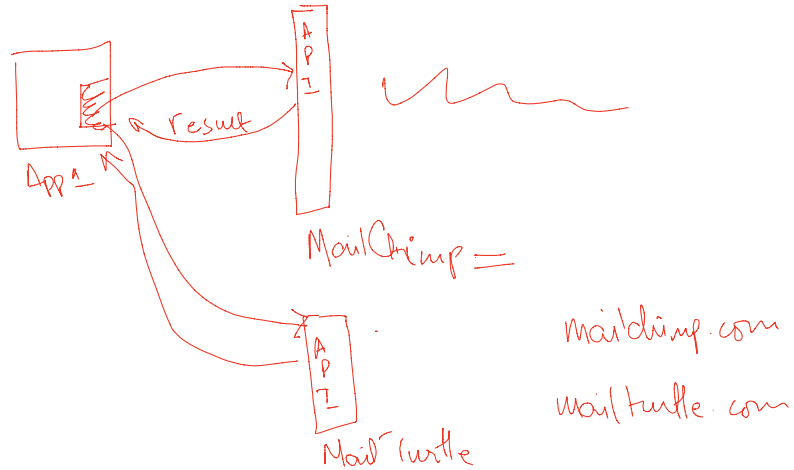


## But I don't want to offload all computation

There are computation concerns as well as those related to security and privacy

Also, businesses can't rely fully on other businesses for their operations

## Networked APIs (and how to use them)

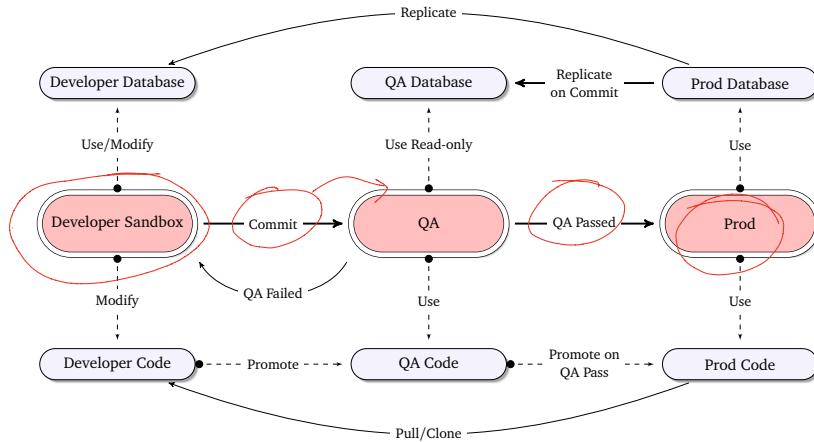


## **Trends in software development**

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## Component-based construction

# Typical workflow in production environment



You will notice that we have not talked about **programming languages** at all

This is because all of this holds for (almost) **all languages** (but not equally)

Some languages are good for some tasks, others ... for other tasks

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In this course, we will be starting with **Python** (but only because we **have** to pick a language)