# Operating Systems <a href="Dmitry Zaitsev">Dmitry Zaitsev</a>

Lecture 1:
Definition of OS. Interfaces of OS.
Case study: Linux GUI.

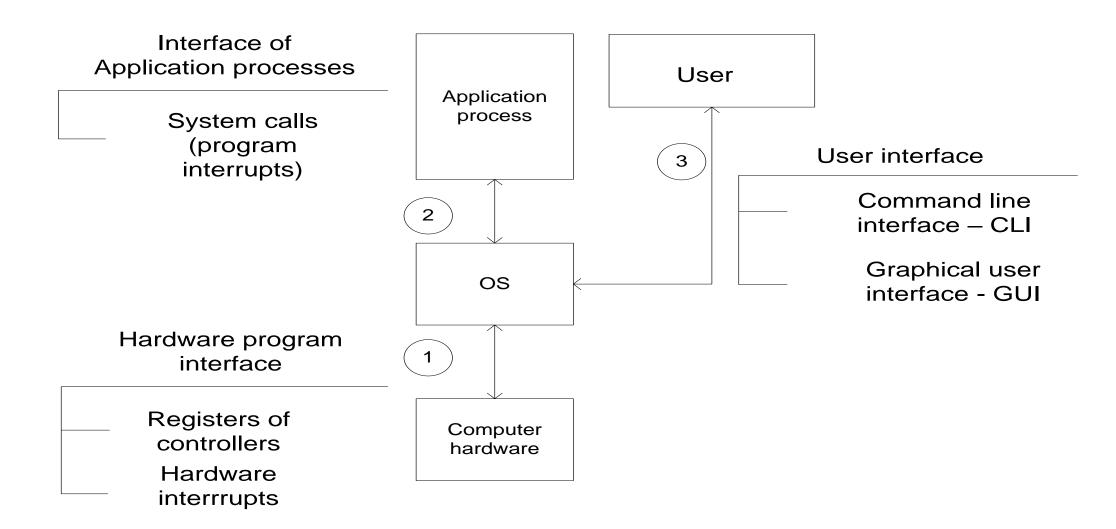
#### **Definitions of OS**

- Operating system is a software complex for control of computer resources and interaction with hardware, programs, and users.
- Operating system is an extension of hardware.
- Operating system is an instrument to launch and run user programs on computer and store user data.
- etc

# **Operating System (OS):**

- Control of computer resources –
   operations over resources
- Interaction with
  - ✓ Hardware
  - ✓ Running programs
  - ✓ Users graphical and command line interface

#### Interfaces of OS



# OS interface with computer hardware

- I/O ports registers of hardware
  - ✓ Read registers state of device, bits are set/reset by hardware and read by OS
  - ✓ Write registers commands to execute, bits are set/reset by OS and read and executed by device
- I/O interrupts procedures of switching between running programs initiated by external events associated with devices
  - ✓Interrupt number and priority/mask
  - √ Vector of interrupt new PC and PSW

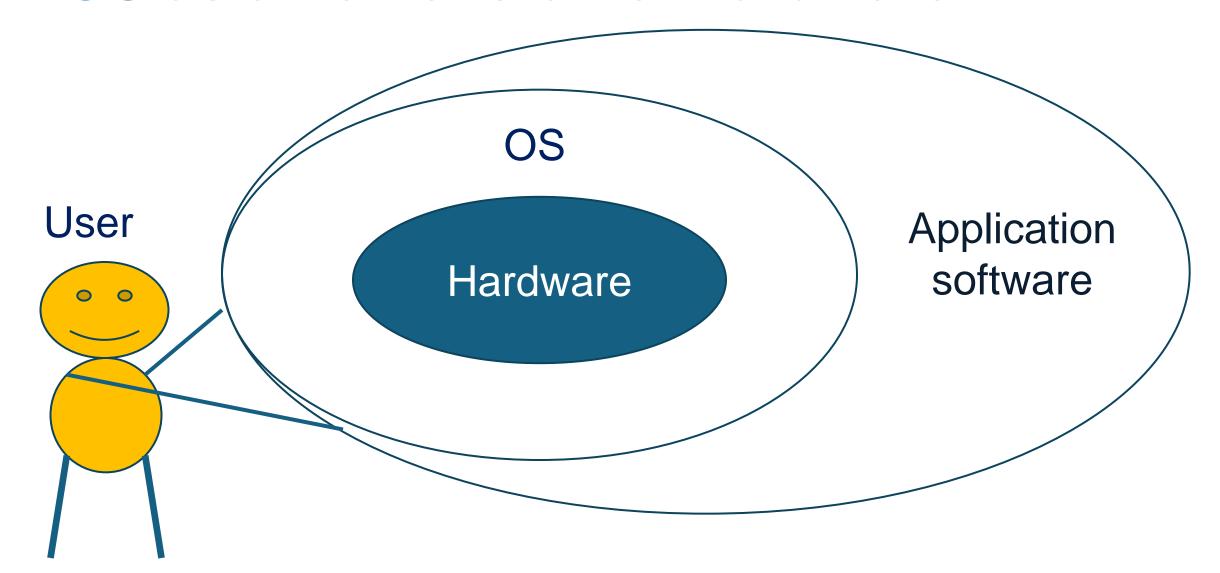
# OS interface with running programs

- System calls a running program asks for some service from OS
- Similar to a function call though requires switching of processor context – from user to system
- Traditionally implemented via a program interrupt because the interrupt vector contains both a new PC and PSW
- Modern OS implement hundreds of system calls
- Standard libraries of programming languages provide a series of convenient functions for system calls – wrappers for a single generic system call

#### **OS** interface with users

- Graphical User Interface (GUI):
  - ✓ Windows, menus, hot keys, widgets, buttons, check boxes, input fields, etc.
  - ✓ Convenient, though sometimes tangled with the function classification menus
- Command Line (User) Interface (CLI):
  - √ Type command and receive textual response
  - ✓ Brief and exact though requires knowledge of command names
  - ✓ Extended with programming features to compose scripts

## OS as an extension of hardware



#### **GUI**

- Desktop, icons and windows
- Mouse and touchpad
- Menu and hot keys
- System feed-back: pop-up windows, hints
- MS Windows
- Unix/Linux XWindow
- Unix/Linux Gnome, KDE, etc

## Linux/Unix skill is a must for IT professional

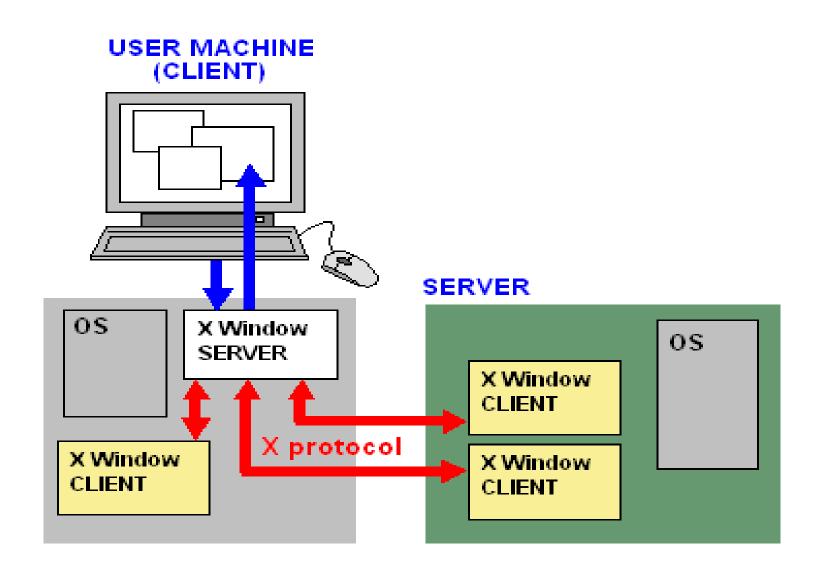
- Linux powers 100% of the world's top 500 supercomputers.
- Linux has over 97% share in the worldwide embedded systems market.
- Linux runs 96.3% of the top million web servers and 90% of the cloud.
- Linux is estimated to power over 80% of the global stock market.
- Android, based on the Linux kernel, has over 75% of the global mobile operating system market share.
- Over 70% of web servers run on Linux



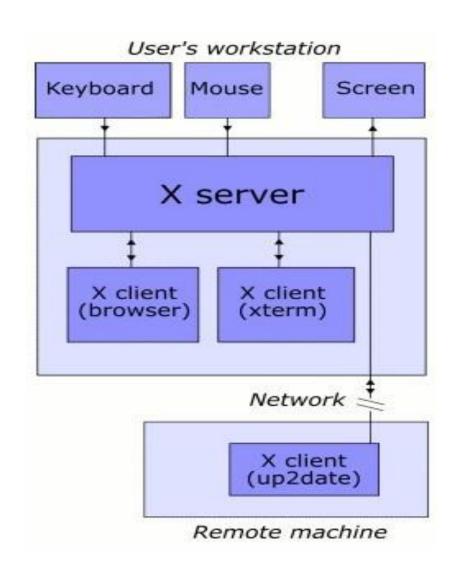
## History of Unix/Linux – de facto standard of OS

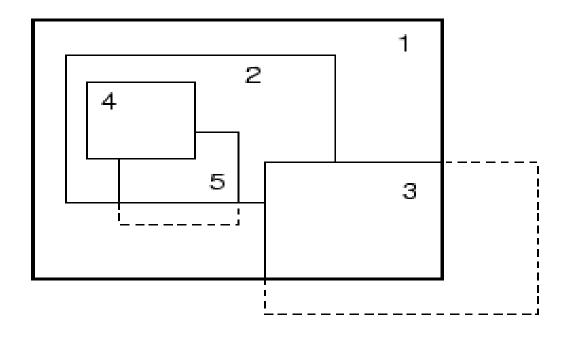
- AT&T Unix, Bell Labs, 1969 (Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Douglas McIlroy, and Joe Ossanna)
- BSD, Xenix, AIX, Solaris, SCO
- Open source, C
- Kernel, packages
- Networking
- Linus Torvalds, 1991
- Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora etc

#### **Unix/Linux GUI: X Window servers & clients**



#### X Window work

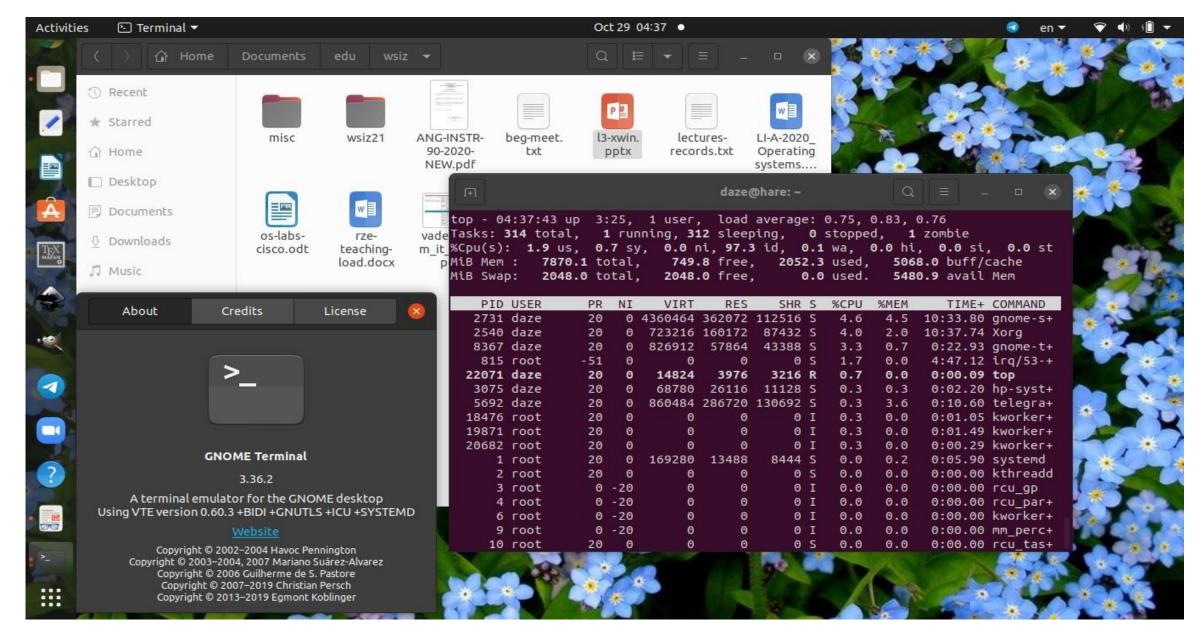




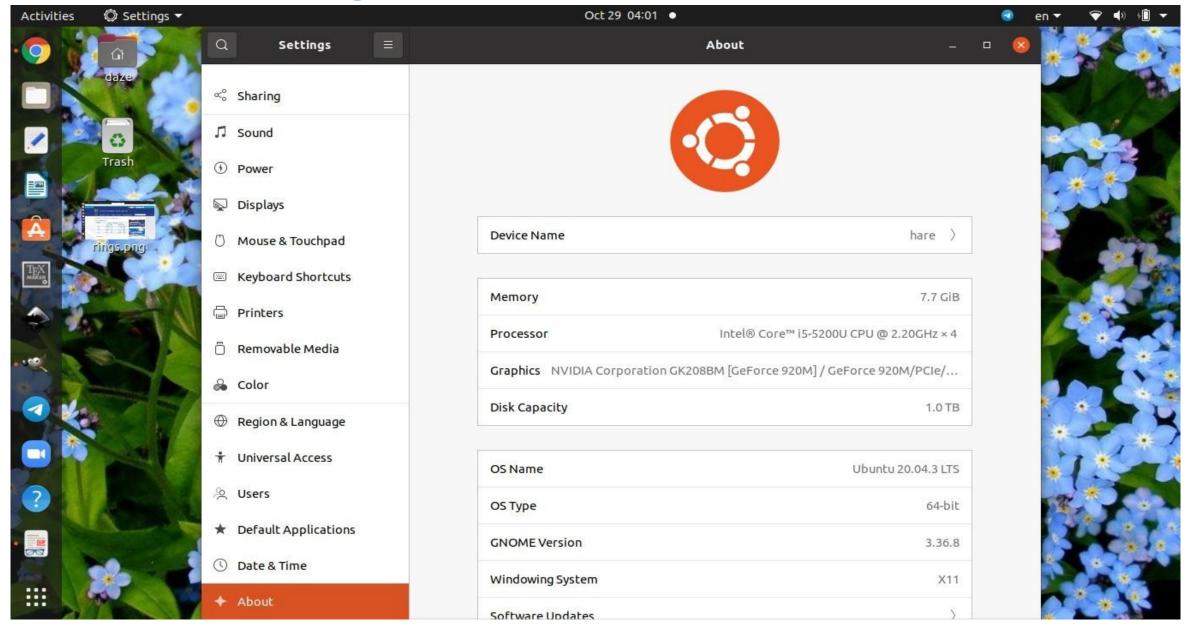
# An example of GNOME



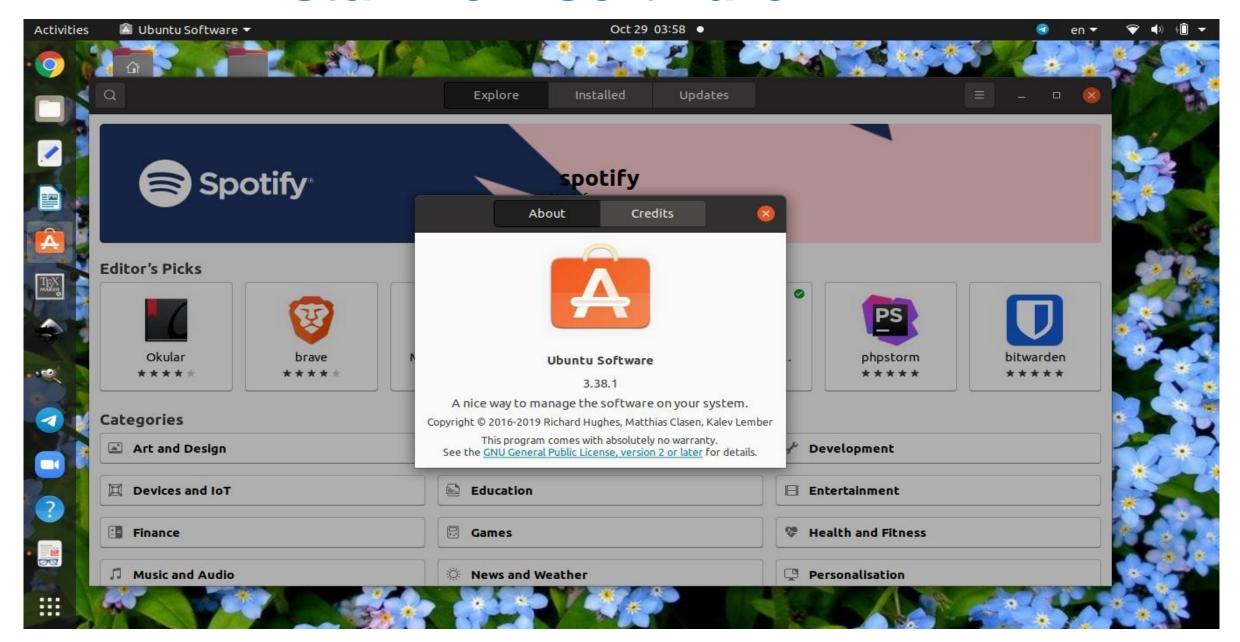
#### **CLI within GUI - Terminal**



### **Configure Ubuntu**



#### Install new software



#### **Libre Office**



Writer — word processor



Impress — presentation editor



Calc — spreadsheet



Draw — diagram and figure editor

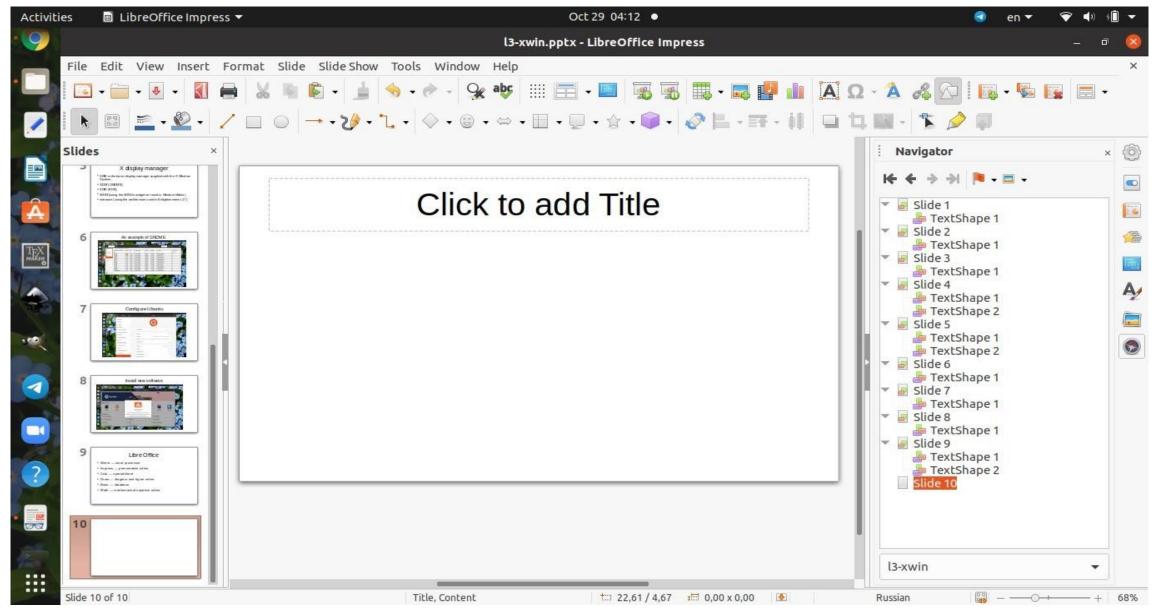


Base — database

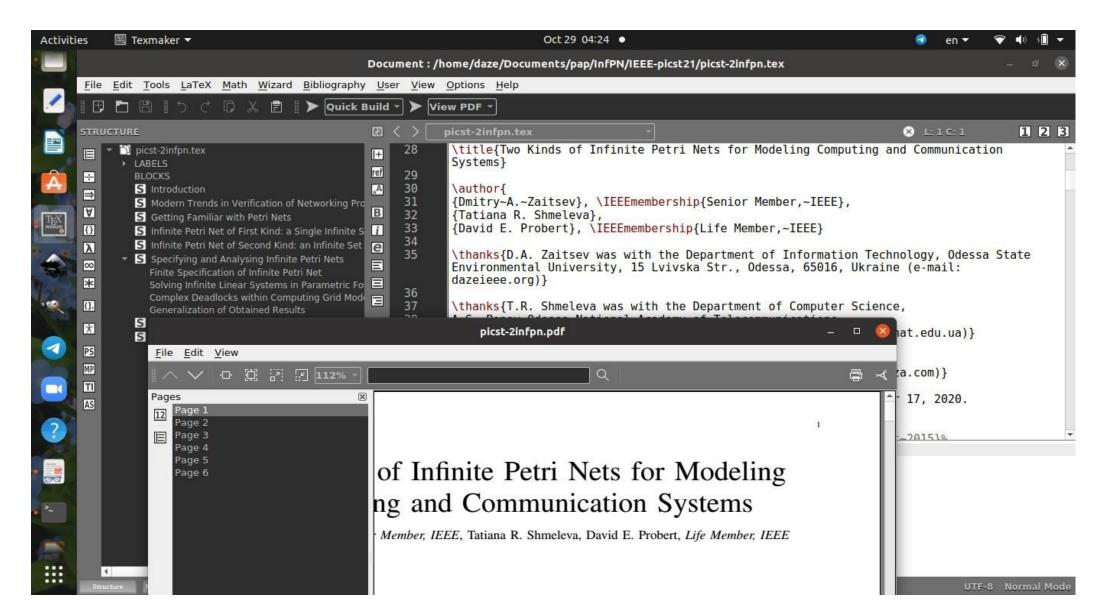


Math — mathematical equation editor

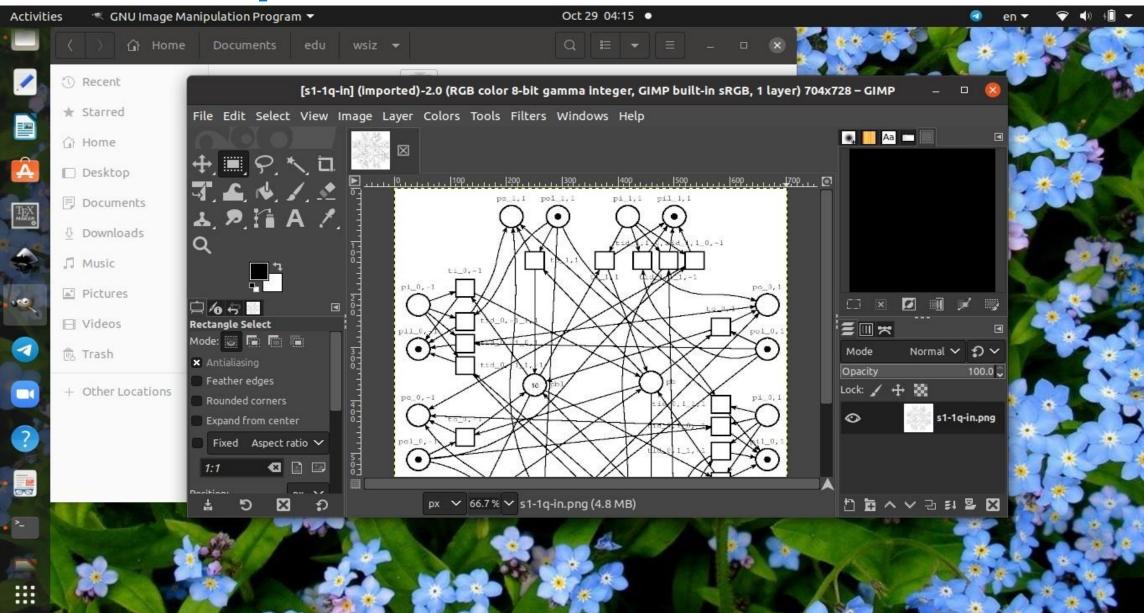
# **Presentations** — Impress



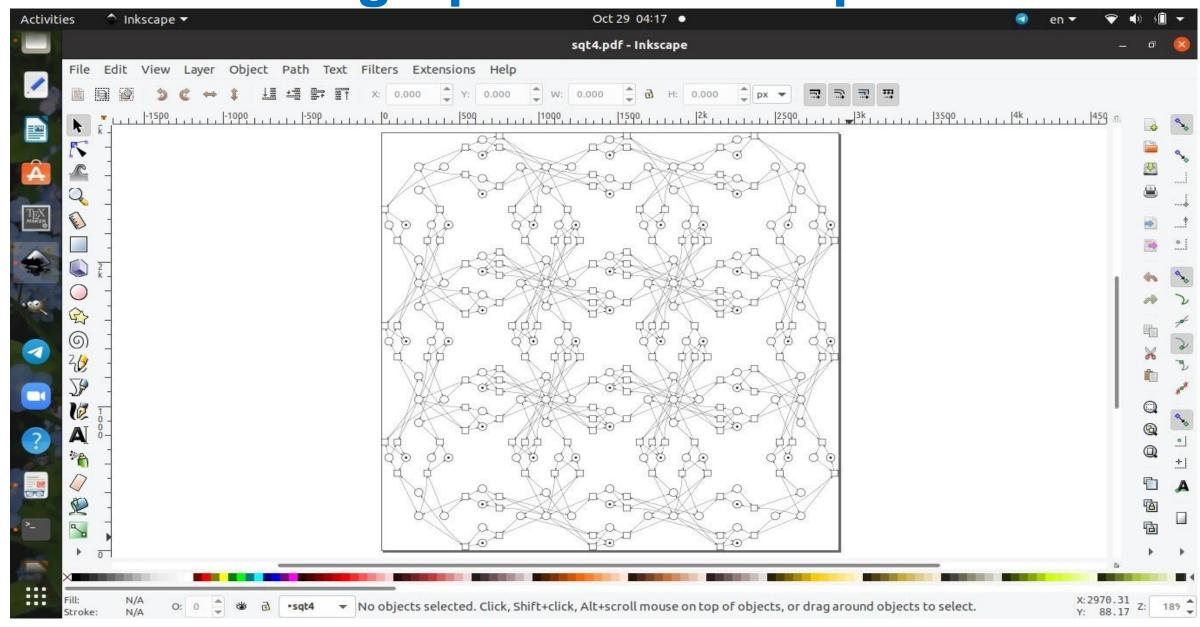
# LaTEX word processor



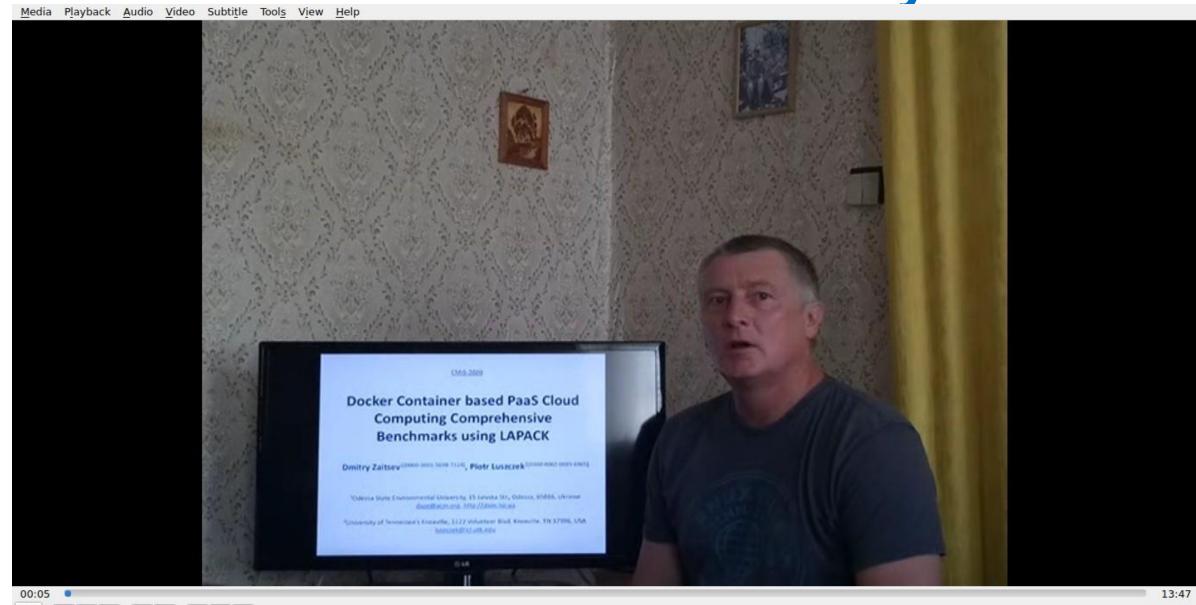
# **Graphical editor - GIMP**



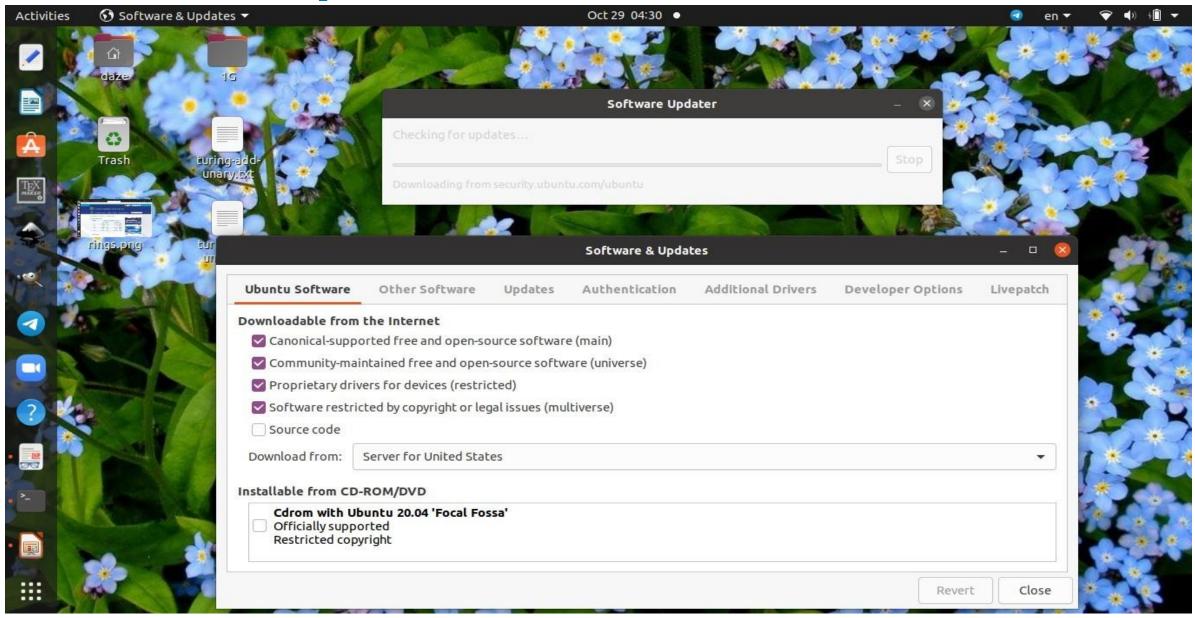
# Vector graphics - Inkscape



# Multimedia — VLC Media Player



# **Update Ubuntu**



#### **Install Ubuntu**

- www.ubuntu.com
- Download a disc image
- Create bootable media (memory stick)
- Boot ubuntu image
- Live disc
- Compress Windows partition
- Install ubuntu
- Install & update