

A hand is shown typing on a keyboard, with the keys and fingers illuminated in a blue glow. The background is dark with abstract, glowing white lines that curve and flow, suggesting a digital or network environment. The overall mood is technical and futuristic.

OPERATING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Contents

- O.S. Functions
- The Evolution of O.S.
- Characteristics of O.S.
- Basic hardware elements

Contents

- O.S. Components
- System calls
- O.S. Structure

O.S. Classification

Internal structure

- uniprogramming
- multiprogramming
- time sharing

O.S. Classification

User

→ Batch

→ Interactives

→ Embedded

→ PC, PDA

→ Real time

→ Distributed

Batch systems

Operators batch together programs with similar or different needs in terms of computer resources

Batch systems

Programs are loaded on a mass memory as a group and then processed by multiprogramming

Batch systems

Target: throughput
improvement

Choice of the set
of programs (**job mix**)
in main memory to optimize
resource utilization

Interactive systems

Users give instructions to the O.S. or to a program directly, using either a keyboard or a mouse, and wait for immediate results

Interactive systems

Accordingly, the response time should be short, typically within 1 second or so



Interactive systems

Use of the time-sharing
technique

Embedded systems

The computer is **dedicated** to one single application

E.g.: electronic control unit that controls one or more electrical subsystems in a modern car

Embedded systems

The functions
of an embedded O.S. are,
generally, **very simple**

Embedded systems

To maximize efficiency more
O.S. functions are left to
realize to **the application
level**

Embedded systems

Moreover, memory and other resources are statically assigned to programs

Personal Computer

→ multiprogramming

→ virtual terminal:
window system

Windows (Microsoft),
MacOS (Apple), Linux

Personal Data Assistant (PDA) and Smartphone

handheld devices that
combine computing, telephone,
Internet and networking

Palm OS, Pocket PC (Windows
CE), Linux, Symbian, etc..

Real time systems

They aim to **control** and **react** to events that take place in the outside world

Real time systems

The correctness of the system depends not only from the logical result of the computation, but also from the time to produce the results

Real time systems

deadline associated with
a particular task (start
time or completion time)

Real time systems

hard real-time

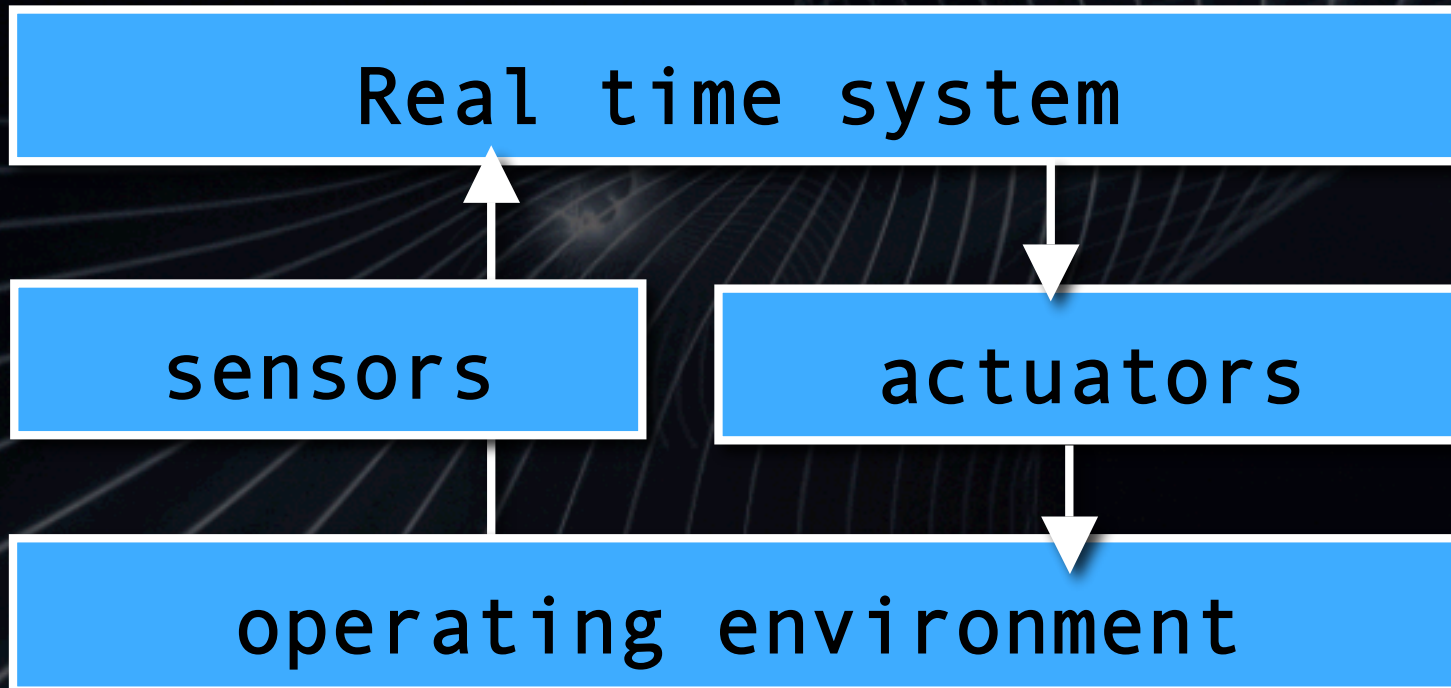
Goal: All tasks **must**
meet their deadline

Real time systems

soft real time

Goal: there are several deadlines that are desirable to meet but not mandatory

Real time systems



Real time systems

Real time O.S.

→ VxWorks

→ RT-Linux

Transactions

Interaction between
a client and a server
in which databases are
searched or modified

Transactions

High number of potential users and geographical dislocation of the system (e.g.: ticket booking)

Transactions properties

Es.: bank transaction

Objects: bank accounts

Programs: operations
of reading, writing,...,
referring to several
objects together

Transactions properties

Withdrawing money from
account

O_1 and deposit to O_2

Consistency property:
 $O_1 \text{ value} + O_2 \text{ value} =$
constant

Transactions properties

Atomicity

The internal states of objects during the transaction are not consistent

Transactions properties

Atomicity

They must be not visible,
i.e., it must not possible
that others transactions
can access to them

Transactions properties

All or nothing: only two possibilities to complete the transaction

Transactions properties

In a **correct way**, the changes to the data are permanent (**commit**)

Transactions properties

In a **incorrect way**, the initial state of data is restored (**abort**)

Distributed systems

Collection of processors that do not share memory or a clock.

Each processor has its own **local memory**

Distributed systems

The processors communicate with one another through various communications lines (such as high speed buses or telephone lines)

Distributed systems

Network O.S.: provides features such as **file sharing** across the network

Distributed systems

and includes a **communication scheme** that allows different processes residing on different computers to exchange messages

Distributed systems

Distributed O.S.:

The users access remote resources the same way as if they were local resources

Distributed systems

Data and process migration
from one site to another
are under control of the
distributed O.S.