CSCE 313-200
Introduction to Computer Systems
Spring 2024

Operating Systems
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Chapter 2: Book Overview

• Lectures skip chapter 1
  – Mostly 312 background with some examples

• Our goal in chapter 2
  – Understand the motivation for building an OS
  – Introduce basic terminology and history
  – Glance over the main concepts studied later
Chapter 2: Motivation

- Early computers (1940-1950s) did not have an OS
- Programs (called **jobs**) were loaded manually from punch cards
  - Errors were indicated by lights
  - Printer output signaled successful completion
- Three main problems:
  - Scheduling inefficiency
  - Setup delays
  - Hardware awareness

IBM punch card (invented in 1928)
Chapter 2: Motivation

• Scheduling inefficiencies
  - Sign-up sheet to reserve computer time
  - Wasted resources if job finishes quicker than reserved time
  - Forced termination and repeated visits if taking too long

• Setup delays
  - Loading compiler, source code, libraries, input data, and linking involved mounting tapes and/or card decks
  - If an error occurred, the user had to restart the process
  - Considerable time dedicated to setting up the program to run

• Hardware awareness
  - Programmer had to write directly into device registers in every program, keep track of hardware changes
  - Time wasted on largely irrelevant code development
Chapter 2: Roadmap

2.1 OS objectives and functions
2.2 Evolution of the OS
2.3 Major achievements
2.4 Other developments
2.5 Virtual Machines
2.6 Multi-core considerations
2.7 MS Windows
2.6 Traditional UNIX
2.7 Modern UNIX
2.8 Linux
Evolution of the OS

- Manual job control in the 1940s was known as serial processing
- Extreme inefficiency and inconvenience prompted automation of the process and development of an OS
- Main functions
  - Controls the execution of application programs
  - Provides an interface to hardware
Simple Batch System (1955)

- Early computers were extremely expensive
  - Was important to maximize processor utilization
- With an OS present, user no longer had direct access to CPU or devices
  - Instead, submitted jobs into a FIFO queue that was read and executed by a monitor
- When programs were done, they returned control to the monitor
  - Job Control Language (JCL)
    - Directives how to run the job (e.g., compiler, input data, job owner)
Simple Batch System

Hardware features

- **Memory protection**
  - Jobs with access violations (e.g., trying to wipe out the monitor) were aborted

- **Timer**
  - Prevented jobs from monopolizing system or infinitely looping
  - Each job had a fixed deadline by which it had to finish

- **Privileged instructions**
  - Execution allowed only by the monitor
  - Prevented jobs from crashing the system or reading unauthorized data (e.g., the next job)
  - Monitor controlled all I/O

- **I/O interrupts**
  - Were not needed as all I/O was synchronous
Multi-Programmed Batch System (1959)

- Even in batched systems, the CPU was often idle
  - Automatic job sequencing helped reduce the delay between the jobs, but not within them
  - Reason: I/O devices are slow compared to processor

- Example: a job spends 15 ms reading a record from the file, then processes it for 1 ms, and finally writes one record to another file (also 15 ms)
  - What is the CPU utilization?

- This is often called uni-programming
Multi-Programmed Batch System

- Idea: when one job needs to wait for I/O, the monitor can switch the CPU to another job
  - Various scheduling algorithms are possible
  - Example below uses strict priority scheduling from A to C

- Interrupts are now needed for monitor to regain control
- This is called multi-programming (or multi-tasking) and is now the central theme of modern OSes
Example

- At time 0, three jobs are submitted to a monitor in a system with 250 MB of RAM
  - CPU in table means % of time task is not blocked on I/O
  - Assume jobs never conflict on the same I/O device

- Uni-programming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Job 1</th>
<th>Job 2</th>
<th>Job 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>5 min</td>
<td>15 min</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>50 MB</td>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>75 MB</td>
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</table>

- Multi-programming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5 min</th>
<th>15 min</th>
<th>10 min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>70%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Task 1**: completion time of last job in uni-programming?
- **Task 2**: what is the average CPU and RAM utilization?
  - Metric computed over the entire interval
- **Uni-programming**
  - CPU: \( \frac{70\% \times 5 + 10\% \times 15 + 10\% \times 10}{30} = 20\% \)
  - RAM: \( \frac{20\% \times 5 + 40\% \times 15 + 30\% \times 10}{30} = 33.3\% \)
- **Task 3**: what is the *throughput* of the system?
  - Number of jobs finished per time unit (e.g., 1 hour)
- **Task 4**: what is the *mean response time*?
  - Average delay from job submission to its completion
  - Uniprocessing: \( \frac{5 + 20 + 30}{3} = 18.333 \text{ min} \)
**Time Sharing System (1961)**

- Batch mode favors long CPU-bound jobs
  - Response time for other tasks may be minutes or hours
- Maximizing CPU utilization does not suit interactive jobs
  - E.g., a text editor cannot wait 3 hours for its turn
- Under time-sharing, CPU is periodically provided to all jobs not waiting for I/O
  - Goal: minimize response delay
- Time divided into slices
  - E.g., 200 ms in early systems, 1-10 ms in modern OSes
- The kernel rotates through all jobs scheduling them to run on the CPU
- Max delay before getting on the CPU
  - Slice * (number of jobs in system – 1)
Time Sharing System

• Comparison

- Response time of C with 10-ms slices?
- First time-sharing OS
  - Compatible Time-Sharing System (CTSS), MIT 1961
- Modern OSes derived from these early concepts
Real-Time System

• In regular OSes, job switching delays are random and depend on the immediate backlog of CPU-bound tasks and their priority
  – Under worst-case scenarios, a job may not receive its turn for many slices
• This presents certain problems in mission-critical applications
  – E.g., car traction control, helicopter missile-guidance system
• Real-time OS (RTOS) provides guarantees on scheduling and interrupt delays
  – Examples include Windows CE, RTLinux, VxWorks
OS Growth

• OSes are complex pieces of software
  - MIT’s CTSS (1961-3): 32,000 machine words
  - IBM’s OS/360 (1964): 1M CPU instructions
  - Multics (1978): 20M CPU instructions

• Later, software was measured in source lines of code (SLOC)
  - Estimates from Wikipedia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OS</th>
<th>SLOC</th>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>NT 3.1</td>
<td>4M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>NT 3.5</td>
<td>7M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>NT 4.0</td>
<td>11M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29M</td>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
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<td>45M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Server 2003</td>
<td>50M</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OS</th>
<th>SLOC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Linux kernel</td>
<td>10K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Linux 1.0.0</td>
<td>176K</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Linux 3.3 kernel</td>
<td>15M</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>MacOS 10.4</td>
<td>86M</td>
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<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Debian 4.0</td>
<td>283M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Debian 5.0</td>
<td>324M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Major Achievements

• Impossible to deal with OS complexity without certain systematic ways of managing resources, jobs, and users

• Major advances in the development of operating systems (layout of the book):
  - Processes and threads (ch. 3-4)
  - IPC (inter-process communication) and synchronization mechanisms (ch. 5-6)
  - File systems (ch. 11-12)
  - Memory (RAM) management (ch. 7-8)
  - Scheduling and resource allocation (ch. 9-10)
  - Information protection and security (ch. 14-15)

covered in this class
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**MS Windows**

- **Hardware abstraction layer (hal.dll)**
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- **Simple kernel (ntoskrnl.exe)**
- **Native API (ntdll.dll)**
- **Win32 API (kernel32.dll, user32.dll, gdi32.dll)**
- **System services**
  - Kernel system processes
  - Process and thread manager
  - Object manager
  - Virtual memory manager
  - Runtime libraries
- **Wrappers and frameworks** (MFC, .NET, msvcrt.dll)
- **Managed user processes**
- **Low-level user processes**
- **Window manager**
  - Graphics drivers
- **I/O manager**
- **Cache manager**
- **File system manager**
- **Device drivers**

**User mode**

**Kernel mode**