

Lecture #1: Introduction, History, Course Organization

Review -- 1 min

Outline - 1 min

Introduction

- Why study operating systems?
- What is an operating system?
- Principles of operating system design

Class Organization

~~History and Future~~

Dual mode operation

3 ways to invoke OS (if time)

Preview - 1 min

Today: Overview – basic principles

Then – how does OS manage basic system resources

next month – management of memory

then CPU: concurrency (threads, synchronization, deadlock, scheduling)

Then – IO: disk, networks, distributed systems, ...

Next time: anatomy of an OS and a process

Lecture - 20 min

1. Why Study Operating Systems?

Some claim windows XP is last OS humankind will ever produce...

OS is everywhere: Resource mgmt and abstraction are key in any complex system. Plus many “applications” are really OS’s or network OS’s (e.g., netscape browser, JVM/Jini, Network Appliance, Akamai, Google, Tivoli, Yahoo, ...)

Abstraction: OS is a wizard, providing illusion of infinite CPUs, infinite memory, single worldwide computer, etc.

System Design: tradeoffs between performance and simplicity, putting functionality in HW v. SW, etc.

How computers work: “look under the hood” of computer systems

Capstone: combines things from many other areas of CS – languages, hardware, data structures, algorithms, ...

Project: This class should be particularly fun because it has an excellent project.

- Build a working operating system – threads, multiprogramming, virtual memory, networks
- SW Engineering skills – threads programming, large system, team programming

John Ousterhout – “When I read a paper, I can immediately tell whether the authors ever actually built the system and got it to work”

Proverb – “I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand”

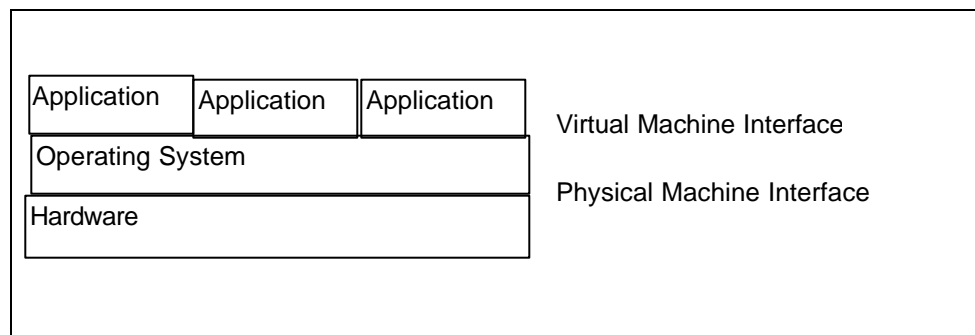
2. Teach at 3 levels

- 1) How to approach problems
 - fundamental issues

- design space
 - case studies: state of art techniques
- Goal: When faced with similar problem, you will be able to devise a good solution
- Timescale: big long-term payoff
- 2) Specific techniques you should be able to apply
- Time-tested solutions to hard problems
 - "Hacking" will not succeed
 - e.g., concurrent programming, two-phase commit, transactions, ...
- Goal: be a good engineer
- Timescale: immediately useful; still useful in 20 years
- 3) Details of modern OS
- e.g., FS, network stack, internal data structures, VM, ... of XP, Solaris, Linux, ...
 - lots of material, changes relatively quickly
 - not a priority of this class
 - but use "real" examples to help understand/motivate principles

3. What is an Operating System?

Definition: An operating system implements a virtual machine that is (hopefully) easier to program than the raw hardware:



In some sense: OS is just a software engineering problem: how do you convert what the hardware gives you into something application programmers want?

For any OS area (file systems, virtual memory, CPU scheduling) begin by asking two questions:

What's the hardware interface? (The physical reality)

What's the application interface? (The nicer abstraction)

Of course, should also ask why the interfaces look the way they do, and whether it might be better to push more responsibilities into applications, the OS, or hardware.

3.1 Operating systems have two general functions:

1. **Coordinator:** Allow multiple applications/users to work together in efficient and fair ways

3 aspects of coordination (*Draw Picture*)

- Security – prevent jobs from interfering with one another
- Communication – let jobs talk to one another
- Resource Management – give jobs fair share of resources (memory, CPU, disk, ...)

Dual Mode Operation

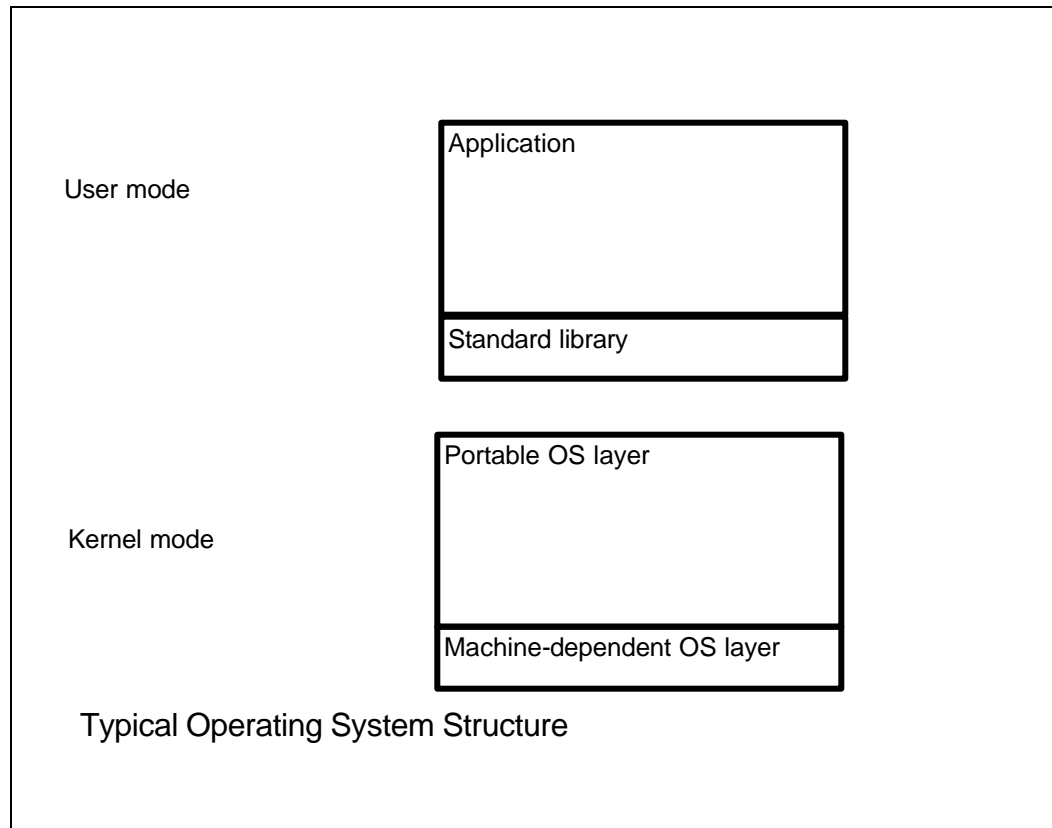
When in OS, program can do anything (kernel mode)

When in a user program, restricted to only touching that program's memory

Kernel mode:

- can issue physical addresses that are not translated by translation box (kernel can read/write process memory)
- can modify address translation tables

Structure of a Dual-mode operating system



Also, want OS to be portable, so put a layer that abstracts out differences between different hardware architectures (e.g. Solaris runs on Sun and x86, NT/win2k runs on x86 and (until recently) Alpha)

~~How do the security, communication, resource management facilities get reflected in dual-mode operation? (draw in picture above)~~

- ~~• Security: application can access its memory but not OS or other apps~~
- ~~• But OS can access any application's memory~~
- ~~• Communication: application can call OS (how does that work?)
— then OS can read one application's memory and write another's → communication~~
- ~~• Resource management: OS can access hardware registers to, for instance, grow an application's memory allocation...~~

2. Standard Services: provide standard facilities that everyone needs (e.g. standard libraries, window system, file cache, ...)

“standard library” or “standard utilities” don’t run in kernel, but can be regarded as part of OS

What if you didn’t have an OS?

Source code → compiler → object code → hardware

How do you get object code onto the hardware?

How do you print an answer?

Before OS’s: toggle in program in binary; read out answers from LED’s!

3.2 Simple OS: What if only one application at a time?

Examples: very early computers, early PC’s, embedded controllers (elevators, cars, Nintendos, ...)

Worry less about coordination, more about standard services

→ then OS is just a library of standard services.

Examples: device drivers, interrupt handlers, math libraries, etc.

History of OS – for each new platform, OS starts as standard services (b/c only run one job at a time), evolves into “real” os that does coordination too

Mainframe, PC, palmtop?, cell phone?, ...

3.3 More complex OS: what if we share machine among multiple applications?

Then OS must manage interactions between different applications and different users for all hardware resources: CPU, physical memory, I/O devices (disks, printers, screen, keyboard), interrupts, etc

Of course, OS can still provide library of standard services

Discussion: What are key OS services? Do they do (1) coordination (resource mgmt, security, communication) or (2) standard services

- Example: file system – what aspects of file system are resource management? Security? Communication? Standard services?

Admin - 3 min

(much more than 3 min today!)

Lectures

- 1 minute review
- 1 minute outline
- 35 minute lecture
- 3 minute admin
- 33 minute lecture
- 1 minute summary (Don't get up!)
- 1 minute preview

Break up class (admin, break) b/c attention span
outline/summary important to all presentations

“say what you're going to say, say it, say what you said”
preview – feedback from last class I taught

Philosophy

- Write on board instead of slides (or I'll go too fast)
 - feedback from class I taught – copies of my notes available on line (warning – not “polished”)
- encourage discussion
- feedback – I'll hand out 3x5 cards in a month or so; feedback welcome any time

Syllabus

see notes on syllabus

Project

- Overview and schedule
- Language
 - 372H: C
 - 372: C and C++
 - See references on class web page for quick tutorial on C
- 372H: Project 1 – due 2 weeks; start reading now
 - Lots of material to learn; not much code to write
 - Later projects: more code, more open-ended

372H: Enrollment

Lecture - 23 min

4. Operating Systems Principles

Throughout this course you will see four common themes recurring over and over:

- **OS as illusionist** – *abstraction* -- make hardware limitations go away. OS provides illusion of dedicated machine with infinite memory and infinite processors
- **OS as government** – *protection* -- protect users from each other and allocate resources fairly and efficiently
- **OS as complex system** – keeping things simple is key to getting it to work!!!
- **OS as history teacher** – learn from past to predict the future

Meta-principle: OS design tradeoffs change as technology changes

What is exciting about computer science v. other engineering disciplines – underlying technology changes rapidly → lets us do things that were unthinkable a few years ago (v. bridge building)

5. History of Operating Systems: Change!

Typical academic computer in 1981, 1996, 2005

	1981	1996	2005	factor
SPECint/ MIPS	1	300	3000	300, 3000
\$/SPECint	\$100K	\$33	\$.33	3000, 300K
DRAM capacity	128 KB	128MB	1024MB	1000, 10K
Disk Capacity	10MB	4 GB	400GB	400, 40K
Net BW	9600 b/s	100 Mbit/s	100Mbit/s	10K, 10K
#addr bits	16	64	64	4, 4
#users/machine	100	<1	<1	100, 100

Impact: Techniques have to vary over time, adapt to changing tradeoffs

5.1 History Phase 1: Hardware expensive, humans cheap

Computers cost millions of \$ → optimize to make most efficient use of hardware

1) **User at console** – one user at a time; OS is a subroutine library
(Literally a stack of cards you pulled off a shelf to, say, do a matrix multiply)

Problem – have to wait between jobs while user enters next job
(innovations make job entry faster: binary switches → keyboard → card reader → tape reader)

2) **Batch monitor** – load program, run print
Advantage – can load next job immediately as previous one finishes

2 problems

- ◆ no protection – what if program has a bug and crashes the batch monitor → waste time rebooting
- ◆ computer idle during I/O

3) **Data channels, interrupts**: overlap I/O and computation

DMA – direct memory access for I/O devices.

OS requests I/O, goes back to computing, gets interrupt when I/O device finishes (PICTURE)

4) **Memory protection + relocation**

Multiprogramming – several programs run at same time; users share the system

Multiprogramming benefits

- Small jobs not delayed by large jobs
- more overlap between I.O and CPU

Multiprogramming requires memory protection to keep bugs in one program from crashing the system or corrupting other programs

Bad news: OS must manage all these interactions between programs. Each step seems logical, but at some point, fall off cliff – just gets too complicated

- Multics – announced in 1963; ran in 1969
- OS360 released with 1000 bugs

UNIX based on multics, but simplified so they could get it to work!

5.2 History Phase 2: Hardware cheap, humans expensive

5) **interactive time sharing**

Use cheap terminals to let multiple users interact with the system at the same time.

Sacrifice CPU time to get better response time for users

OS does timesharing to give illusion of each user has own computer

5.3 History Phase 3: Hardware very cheap, humans very expensive

6) Personal computing

Computers are cheap, so give everyone a computer.

Initially, OS became a subroutine library again (MSDOS, MacOS)

Since then, adding back in memory protection, multiprogramming, etc. (when humans are expensive, don't waste their time by letting programs crash each other)

5.4 History phase 4: Distributed systems

Computers so cheap – give people a bunch of them

I have a PC at home, 2 in my office, a portable, a palmtop and share some machines in a lab

→ how do I coordinate a bunch of machines?

Networks fast – allow machines to share resources and data easily

Networks cheap – allow geographically distributed machines to interact

Question: What does all this mean to OS?

Summary - 1 min

- 1) Key ideas: coordination (resource management, isolation), abstraction
- 2) Application of ideas changes
 - a. Over time
 - b. Across applications, services (not just kernels)
 - c.

Point of describing change isn't "Look how stupid batch processing is" – it was right for tradeoffs of the time, but not anymore

Point is: have to change with changing technology

Situation today is much like it was in the late 60's – OS's today are enormous, complex things

small OS – 100K lines

big OS – 50M lines

100 - 1000 people-year

Key aspect of this course, understand OS's so we can simplify them!