

LECTURE - I
INTRODUCTION

Tevfik Koşar

University at Buffalo
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Contact Information

- Instructor: Prof. Tevfik Kosar
 - Office: 338J Davis Hall
 - Phone: 645-2323
 - Email: tkosar@buffalo.edu
 - Web: <http://www.cse.buffalo.edu/~tkosar>
 - Office hours: Wed 11:00am - noon, Thu 11:00am - noon
(Or anytime by appointment)
- Teaching Assistants:
 - Sonali Batra <sonaliba@buffalo.edu>
 - Ying Yang <y yang25@buffalo.edu>
 - Weida Zhong <weidazho@buffalo.edu>

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Recitations

- You need to attend one of the following recitations:
 - Tue 11:00am - 11:50am (Capen 260)
 - Wed 10:00am - 10:50am (Obrian 112)
- Recitations will include:
 - Clarification of some important course material
 - Solutions of some exercise questions
 - Project & HW guidance
 - Programming tips

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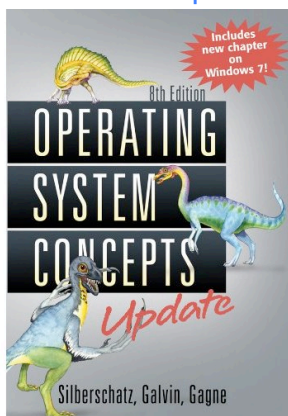
Course Web Page

- Course web page:
 - <http://www.cse.buffalo.edu/faculty/tkosar/cse421-521/>
 - All lecture notes will be available online
 - As well as homework assignments, projects and other important course information

Date	Lect.	Title	Notes
Aug 28	1	Introduction	<i>Read Ch. 1</i>
Aug 30	2	Operating System Structures	
Sep 4	3	Processes	
Sep 6	4	Threads	
Sep 11	5	CPU Scheduling - I	
Sep 13	6	CPU Scheduling - II	
Sep 18	7	Project-I Discussion	
Sep 20	8	Process Synchronization - I	
Sep 25	9	Process Synchronization - II	
Sep 27	10	Deadlocks - I	
Oct 2	11	Deadlocks - II	
Oct 4	12	Main Memory - I	
Oct 9	13	Main Memory - II	
Oct 11	14	Midterm Review	
Oct 16		MIDTERM EXAM (Room: Davis 101) @ 9:30am-10:30am	
Oct 18	15	Midterm Discussion	
Oct 23	16	Project-II Discussion	

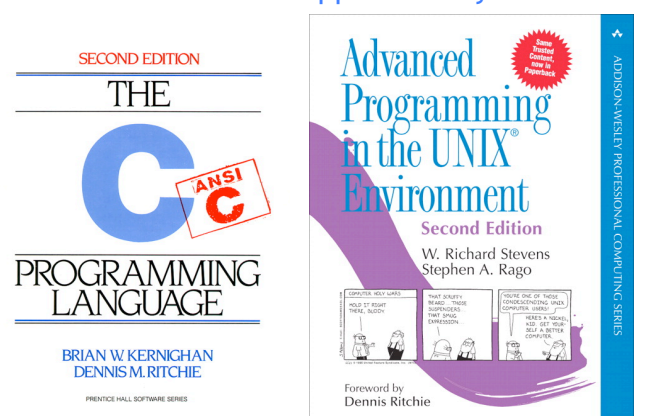
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Textbook: Required

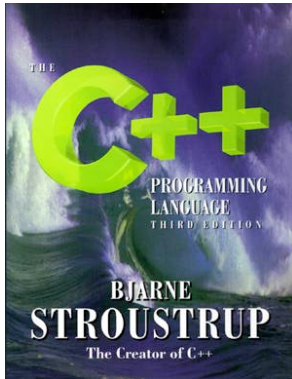


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Recommended Supplementary Text



Recommended Supplementary Text



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Grade Components

- The end-of-semester grades will be composed of:

- Pop Quizzes	: 5%	(4-5)
- Homework	: 10%	(4)
- Projects	: 30%	(3)
- Midterm	: 25%	(1)
- Final	: 30%	(1)

* You are expected to attend the classes and actively contribute via asking and/or answering questions.

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Grading Scale

- Final grades will be given according to this scale:

Point Range	Letter Grade
95.00-100	A
90.00-94.99	A-
85.00-89.99	B+
80.00-84.99	B
75.00-79.99	B-
70.00-74.99	C+
65.00-69.99	C
60.00-64.99	C-
55.00-59.99	D+
50.00-54.99	D
0-49.99	F

* I will use “curve” to adjust grades (up) to this scale.

* There will be separate curves for graduate & undergraduate students.

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Rules

- No use of laptops/phones during the lectures!
- No late homework/project submissions accepted!
- Exams will be closed book.
- You are only responsible from material covered in the class, homework, and projects.
- **Academic dishonesty will be treated “very” seriously!**

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Passive vs Active Learning

Passive learning: learning through **reading, hearing & seeing**

Active learning: learning through **saying and doing**

After 2 weeks, we tend to remember:

Passive learning

- 10% of what we read
- 20% of what we hear
- 30% of what we see (i.e. pictures)
- 50% of what we hear and see

Active learning

- 70% of what we say
- 90% of what we say and do

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How to Become an Active Learner

- Recall prior materials
- Answer a question
- Guess the solution first (even guessing wrong will help you to remember the right approach)
- Work out the next step before you have to read on
- Think of an application
- Imagine that you were the professor and think about how you would give a test on the subject material so that key concepts and results will be checked.
- Summarize a lecture, a set of homework or a lab in your own words concisely.

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What Expect to Learn?

- Key Concepts of Operating Systems
 - Design, Implementation, and Optimization
- Topics will include:
 - Processes, Threads and Concurrency
 - CPU and I/O Scheduling
 - Memory and Storage Management
 - File System Structures
 - Synchronization and Deadlocks
 - Protection and Security
 - Distributed Computing & Related Issues

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INTRODUCTION

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What is an Operating System?

- A program that manages the computer hardware.
- An intermediary between the computer user and the computer hardware.
- Manages hardware and software resources of a computer.

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Computer System Overview

■ A computer system consists of (bottom-up):

1. hardware
2. firmware (BIOS)
3. operating system
4. system programs
5. application programs
6. users

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Computer System Overview

1. Hardware
 - ✓ provides basic computing resources
 - ✓ CPU, memory, disk, other I/O devices
2. Firmware (BIOS)
 - ✓ software permanently stored on chip (but upgradable)
 - ✓ loads the operating system during boot
3. Operating system
 - ✓ controls and coordinates the use of the hardware among the various application programs for the various users

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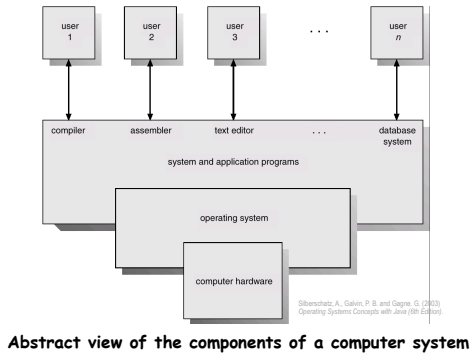
Computer System Overview

4. System programs
 - ✓ basic development tools (shells, compilers, editors, etc.)
 - ✓ not strictly part of the core of the operating system
5. Application programs
 - ✓ define the logic in which the system resources are used to solve the computing problems of the users
 - ✓ database systems, video games, business programs, etc.
6. Users
 - ✓ people, other computers, machines, etc.

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Role of an Operating System

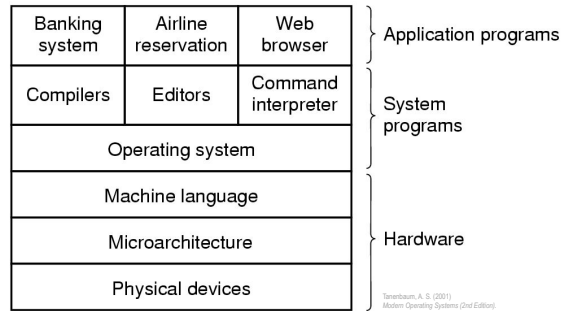
■ The Silberschatz "pyramid" view



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Role of an Operating System

■ The Tanenbaum "layered" view

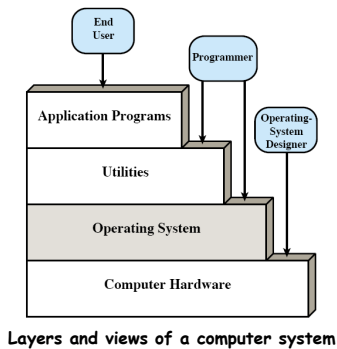


A computer system consists of hardware, system programs and application programs

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Role of an Operating System

■ The Stallings "layered & stairs" view

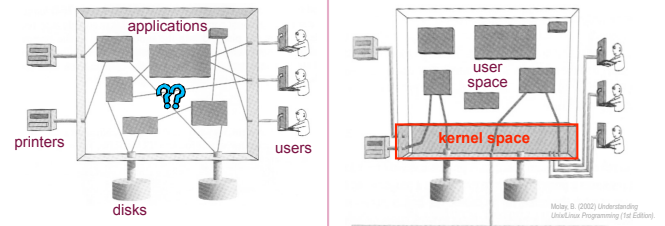


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Role of an Operating System

■ The Molay "aquarium" view

- the only not-layered view
- everything must transit through the O/S or "kernel"



How are they all connected?

The kernel manages all connections

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Key Point

- An operating system is a program that acts as an **intermediary** between **users/applications** and the **computer hardware**.

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Operating System Goals

- From the **user perspective**:
 - Executes user programs and make solving user problems easier
 - Makes the computer system convenient to use
 - hides the messy details which must be performed
 - presents user with a virtual machine easier to use
- From the **System/HW Perspective**:
 - Manages the resources
 - Uses the computer hardware in an efficient manner
 - time sharing: each program gets some time to use a resource
 - resource sharing: each program gets a portion of a resource

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OS Services for Users

- Program Execution
 - The OS loads programs and data into memory, initializes I/O devices and files, schedules the execution of programs
- Access to I/O Devices
 - The OS hides I/O device details from applications (direct I/O access is forbidden) and offers a simplified I/O interface
- Controlled Access to Files & Directories
 - The OS organizes data into files and directories, controls access to them (i.e. create, delete, read, write) and preserves their integrity

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OS Services for Users

- Communications
 - The OS allows exchange of information between processes, which are possibly executing on different computers
- Error Detection and Response
 - The OS properly handles HW failures and SW errors with the least impact to running applications (i.e. terminating, retrying, or reporting)

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OS Services for System/HW

- Resource Allocation
 - The OS allocates resources to multiple users and multiple jobs running at the same time
- Operation Control
 - The OS controls the execution of user programs and operations of I/O devices
- System Access
 - The OS ensures that all access to resources is protected, including authorization, conflict resolution etc.
- Accounting and Usage Statistics
 - The OS keeps performance monitoring data

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Summary

- What is an OS?
- Role of an OS
- Operating System Goals
 - User View vs System View
- Operating System Services
 - For Users and HW



- **Reading Assignment: Chapter 1 from Silberschatz.**

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Acknowledgements

- “Operating Systems Concepts” book and supplementary material by A. Silberschatz, P. Galvin and G. Gagne
- “Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles” book and supplementary material by W. Stallings
- “Modern Operating Systems” book and supplementary material by A. Tanenbaum
- R. Doursat and M. Yuksel from UNR

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