# Chapter 3



# **OS** Organization



# Design of OS

- Factors influencing *design* of OS
  - 1. Performance
  - 2. Protection/Security
  - 3. Correctness
  - 4. Maintainability
  - 5. Commercial factors
  - 6. Standard & Open Systems

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#### (1) Performance

- Functionality v/s Performance
  - More resource abstraction
  - Higher levels of resource abstraction
- Coding OS w.r.t. Performance
  - Assembly => Fast execution
  - BUT Assembly => Debugging ???
- Others?

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#### (2) Protection & Security

- OS MUST NOT allow one process to interfere with the operations of another process
  - File access
  - Memory space
  - Resources
- Therefore, need to implement strategies that support Isolation & Sharing
- Challenge is:
  - If OS implements a policy, how to prevent <u>application</u> from changing it

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# (3) Maintainability & (4) Correctness

- Maintainability
  - Design and write systems to be maintainable
    - => Sacrifice performance
- Correctness
  - Does the OS meet the requirements ?
  - Can we write valid set of requirements?

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### (5) Commercial influence

- Commercial Influence
  - DOS => IBM-PC
  - UNIX => open platform
  - Commercial influence
    - => machine nuances that hinder portability
      - UNIX => portable
      - MAC ???
      - Windows ???

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### (6) Standards & Open Systems

- Early systems: User tied to ONE vendor
- Desire: User gets pieces from ANY set of vendors
  Need for Standards and Open Systems
- Open Systems
  - => Network of heterogeneous systems =>Information flow [Big Endian v/s Little Endian]

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#### (6) Standards & Open Systems

- Open systems achieved through
  - Application integration => common interface
  - Portability => more applications among hardware platforms
  - Interoperability
    - Standardize remote access facilities
      - => All systems talk same language over the network
- POSIX = Open system
  - Standardize OS interfaces

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#### Basic Functions of OS

- 1. Device Management
- 2. Process / Resource Management
- 3. Memory Management
- 4. File Management

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#### **Device Management**

- Isolation
- Allocation
- Share
- Need device drivers
  - Must be able to configure into OS without recompiling OS (no Source Code)

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## Process / Resource Management

- Process
  - Creating
  - Destroying
  - Blocking
  - Running
- Resource
  - Isolation
  - Sharing

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#### Memory Management

- Allocation & use of main memory
  - Isolation & Protection
  - Sharing
- Virtual Memory
  - Main memory & storage devices
  - Reference 'memory' on storage devices
- Segmented VM viable approach
  - Block & Offset

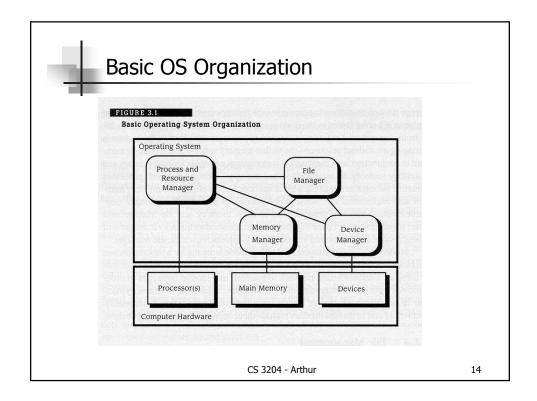
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# File Management

- Transfer from main memory to file
  - Code (VM)
  - Data (VM)
  - Editors
- Different file management strategies
  - Sequential
  - Indexed
  - Direct access
  - Networked

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# Implementation Considerations

- Process Modes
- Kernels
- Method of requesting system services

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#### **Processor Modes**

- Supervisor mode
  - Can execute any instruction
- User mode
  - Subset of instructions

#### In UNIX:

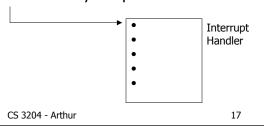
What can root execute that application cannot?

- re-nice : OS callchown : OS call
- IOCTL (OS call) if user interleaves output on printer
- Memory accesses

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- Trusted part of the OS
- Executes in Supervisor mode
- Generally, memory resident
- OS <u>extension</u> run in User mode
  - Example: Drivers
- Kernel functions are invoked by "trap"

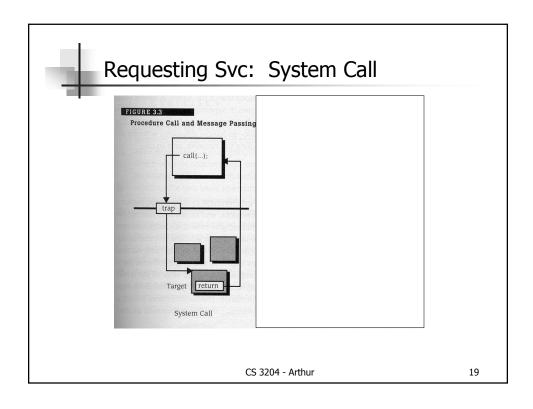




# Requesting Service from OS

- System call
  - Process traps to OS Interrupt Handler
  - Supervisor mode set
  - Desired function executed
  - User mode set
  - Returns to application

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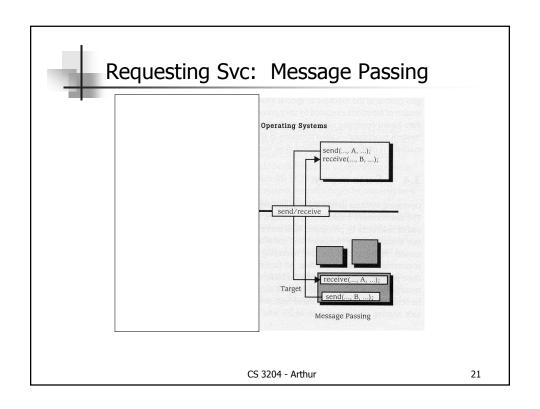


#### Message Passing

- User process constructs message indicating function (service) needed
- Invokes send to pass message to OS
- Process blocks
- OS receives message
- OS initiates Function execution
- Upon Function completion, OS Returns ("OK")
- Process un-blocks

*Send* and *Receive* analyze message for proper format, etc.

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#### Message Passing...

System call are more efficient

BUT

they also unduly tie the Application to specifics of the OS

■ Tradeoffs ???

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