

On the Duality of Operating System Structures

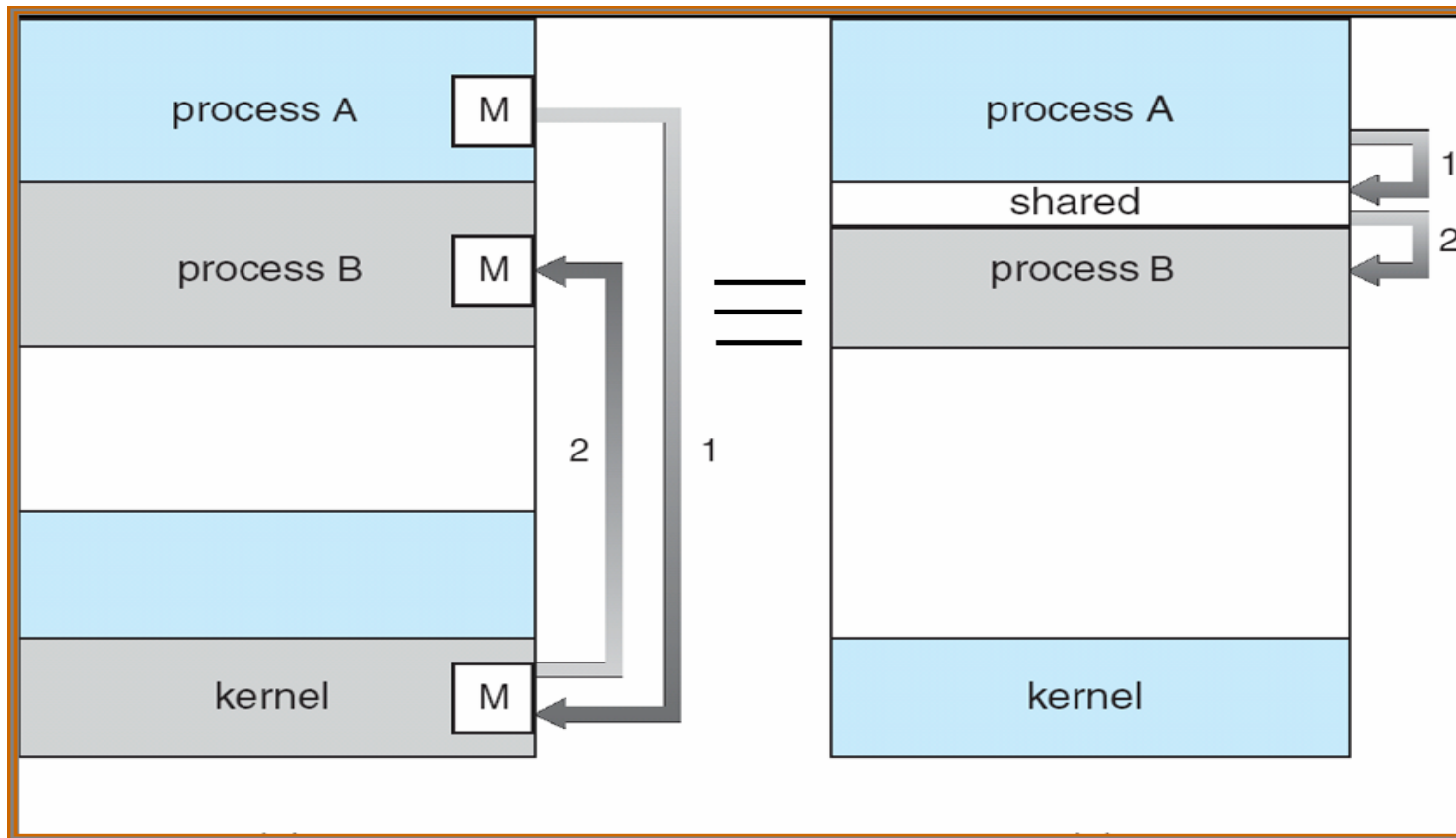
- Lauer, Needham

Presented by – Kapil Ahuja

[Key Point]

Message-oriented system

Procedure-oriented system



* Image from OSC

CS5204 Fall2005

9/2/2005

[Tracker]

- Basics
- Message Oriented System
- Procedure Oriented System
- Obv.1 & 2: Duality Mapping & Similar Programs
- Observation3: Performance Preservation
- Finally: Which One to Use?
- Should you Change?
- Conclusion

[Basics (Terminology)]

- In Paper (1970's)

- Today (2000's)

Message Oriented	Event Based
Procedure Oriented	Thread Based

- Mapping not exact as events today use:
 - Cooperative multitasking (basically non-preemptive multitasking)
 - Shared memory

These not present in message oriented system of paper

[Basics (Introduction)]

- Most OS and internet servers can be classified using message or procedure oriented system

Type1: Style very close to one model or the other

Type2: Subsystems correspond to one model or the other

Type3: Ill-structured and unstable

[Basics (Objectives)]

- Eliminate uninformed controversy about which is “better” to build. In general:
 - Message oriented – simpler concurrency model
 - Procedure oriented – simpler & natural programming style
- Eliminate several degrees of freedom in the design process

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[Message Oriented System]



- Characterized by:
 - Small number of (relatively static) big processes
 - Explicit set of message channels
 - Limited amount of direct sharing of data in memory
- Examples:
 - Real-time systems
 - General OS: IBM's OS/360, GEC 4080

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[Procedure Oriented System]



- Characterized by:
 - Large number of very small processes
 - Rapid creation and deletion of processes
 - Communication by means of direct sharing of data in memory

- Examples:
 - HYDRA
 - Plessey System 250

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Obv. 1 & 2: Duality Mapping & Similar Programs

■ Message-oriented system

■ Procedure-oriented

message ports	procedure identifiers simple
SendReply	RETURN (from procedure) monitor
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
SendMessage; AwaitReply (immediate)	procedure call
SendMessage;... AwaitReply (delayed)	FORK; . . .JOIN

[.....Obv. 1 & 2 (Contd.) – Server's]

■ Message-oriented

```
begin m: messageBody
  i:msgId, p:portId, s:set of portId
  resourceExhausted: boolean flag

  do forever
    [m, i, p] = WaitForMessage[s]
    case p of
      port 1 =>...

      port 2 =>...
        if resourceExhausted then
          s = s - port2;
          SendReply[i, reply];
          ...

      port L =>.
        s = s + port 2
        ...
    endcase
  endloop
end
```

■ Procedure-oriented

```
ResourceManager: MONITOR =
  C: CONDITION
  resourceExhausted: BOOLEAN

  proc 1: ENTRY PROCEDURE[...] =...

  proc 2: ENTRY PROCEDURE[...] RETURNS[...] =
    BEGIN
      IF resourceExhausted THEN
        WAIT C
      RETURN [results]
    ...
  END

  proc L: ENTRY PROCEDURE[...] =
    BEGIN
      resourceExhausted = FALSE
      SIGNAL C
    ...
  END

END
```

Obv. 1 & 2: Duality Mapping & Similar Programs

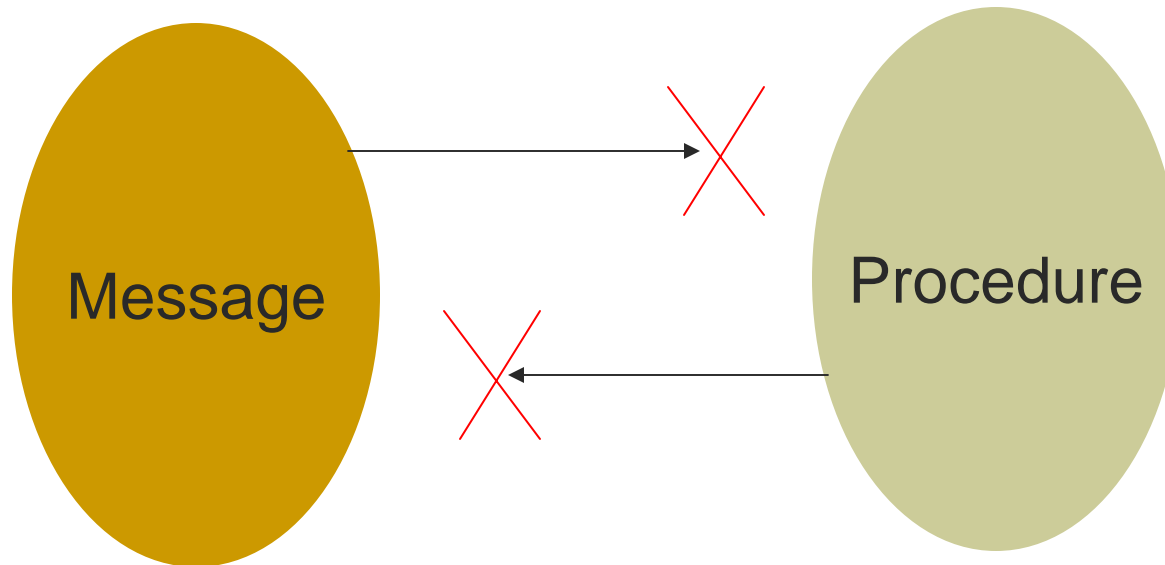
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[....Obv. 1 & 2 (Contd.)]

- Open Question



Is having a no reasonable counterpart a good thing?

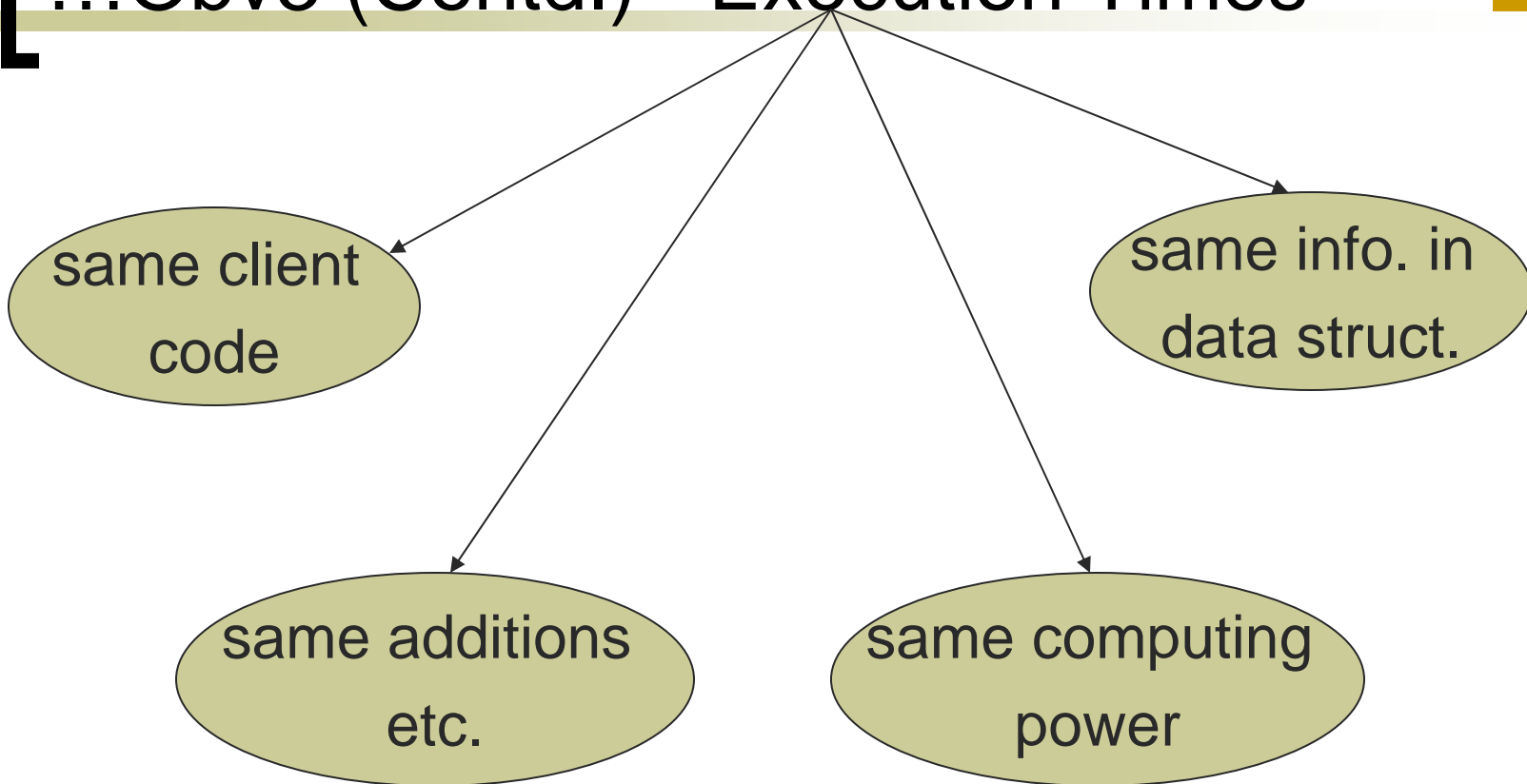
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[Obv3: Performance Preservation]

- 3 components of the dynamic behavior:
 1. Execution times of programs themselves
 2. Computational overhead of primitive system operations
 3. Queuing and waiting times reflecting congestion and sharing of resources

[...Obv3 (Contd.) - Execution Times]

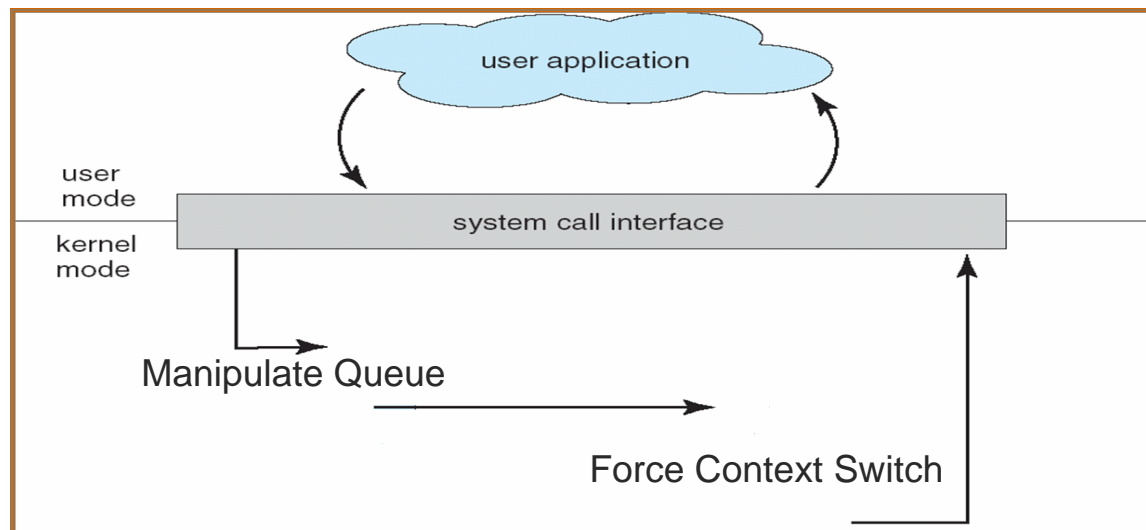


[Obv3: Performance Preservation]

- 3 components of the dynamic behavior:
 1. Execution times of programs themselves
 2. Computational overhead of primitive system operations
 3. Queuing and waiting times reflecting congestion and sharing of resources

[...Obv3 (Contd.) – Comput. Overhead]

- This implies the background things can be made equally efficient.
- Example: Message oriented – Send Message OR
Procedure oriented – Call a procedure



* Image from OSC

[Obv3: Performance Preservation]

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[Finally: Which One to Use?]

- Depends on the substrate upon which the system is built
- Basically the following criteria's:
 - Organization of real & virtual memory
 - Ease of scheduling and dispatching
 - Arrangement of peripheral devices & interrupts
 - Architecture of instruction set & programmable registers
- Thus advantages to have a system in which changing from one form to other is easy

[Tracker]

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[Should you Change?]

- Not easy to change to reflect the suggested duality
- Why?
 - Underlying addressing structures etc. tightly bound to the design
 - Transformation to a dual version not justified by the second order gains
- Example where easy to change:
 - Cambridge CAP Computer

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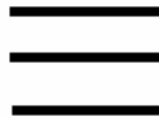
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[Conclusion: Still Controversial!]

- It was an empirical study i.e. no rigorous proofs
- Thus, number of people still disagree to this duality

[My Evaluation: Summary]

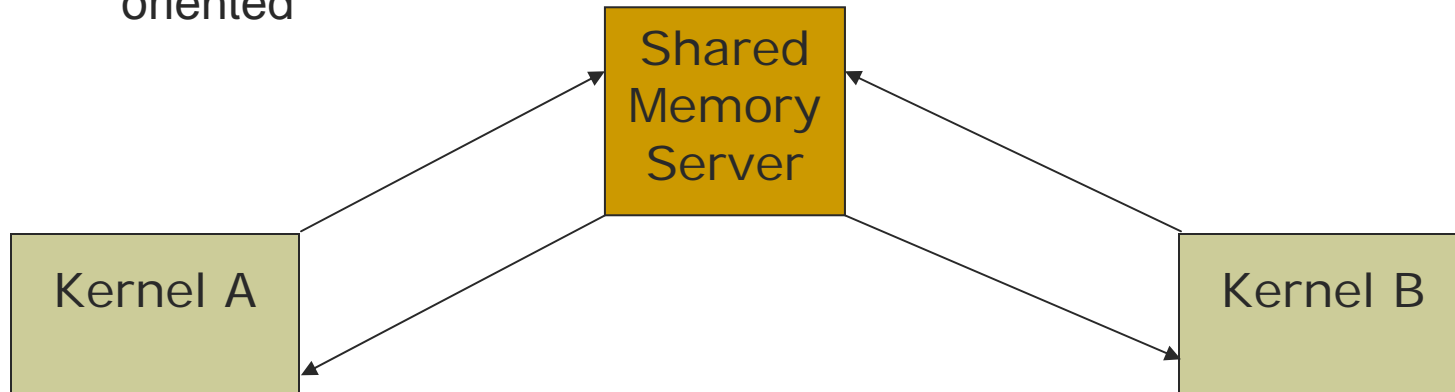
- “It's alright -- you're both doing ok, and you're not that different.”
- In modern times:



.....up to a constant factor of crashes.

My Eval.: Intercomputer Comm.

- Message oriented system preferred
- Why?
 - Easier to implement
- How?
 - No troubles like the shared memory server as in procedure oriented



[References]

- Papers:
 - On the Duality of Operating System Structures - Lauer, Needham
 - Why Events Are A Bad Idea (for high-concurrency servers) - Rob von Behren, Jeremy Condit and Eric Brewer
 - SEDA: An Architecture for Well-Conditioned, Scalable Internet Services - Matt Welsh, David Culler, and Eric Brewer

- Books:
 - Operating System Concepts – Silberschatz, Galvin, Gagne
 - Modern Operating Systems – Tanenbaum

- Others:
 - Summary by Jonathan Ledlie at Harvard University
 - Presentation by David Allen at Portland State University
 - Presentation by Mehmet Belgin at Virginia Tech

[Questions?]

