Operating System Principles 901 49000

王凡 farn@ce.ee.ntu.edu.tw

Dept. of Electrical Engineering National Taiwan University

感謝SUNY-Stony Brook的Stoller教授,提供Nachos實習資料

目的

- 介紹作業系統的基本概念、組成原理
- 透過實習,培養學生系統程式製作的基礎能力

對象

- 電機系、或外系同學
- 對系統程式、硬體驅動程式,有興趣研究的同學
- 想要瞭解系統程式製作的同學

對學生的課前要求

- 對計算機資料結構的基本認識與能力
- 使用C/C++語言
- LINUX的使用基本知識

3

很抱歉,需要調整上課時間

時段	週一	週二	週三	週四	週五	週六
上午						
下午						
晚 上						

基本資料 90149000

• 授課教授: 王凡

• 上課時間: 18:00-20:50, Thursday

• 九十九年秋季

• 教室:博理館114

• 教科書: Silberschatz, Galvin, and Gagne,

Operating System Concepts

Version 8e, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2010.

台灣代理:新月圖書公司

台北市重慶南路一段143號3樓

02-2331-1578

http://www.bookcake.com.tw

newmoo@ms15.hinet.net

5

教師聯絡方式

• 教師與課程網址:

http://cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~farn

• 教師email:

farn@cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw

助教資訊

吳哲榮 b93901098@ntu.edu.tw 陳威宇 r98943100@ntu.edu.tw

博理館618

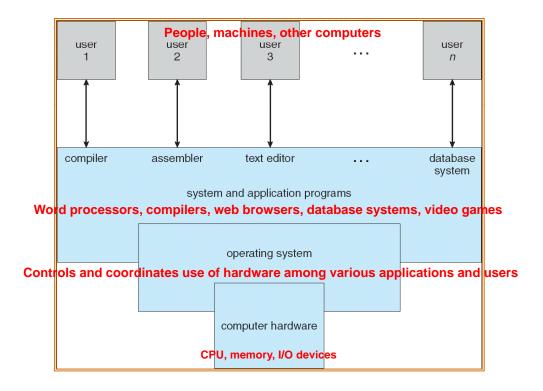
Office hours: Tuesday 1:00-2:20

7

What is an Operating System?

- A program that acts as an intermediary between
 - a user of a computer and
 - the computer hardware.
- Operating system goals:
 - Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier.
 - Make the computer system convenient to use.
 - Use the computer hardware in an efficient manner.

Four Components of a Computer System



C

Functions of Operating Systems

- Oversee operation of computer
 - bridge between software and central hardware
- Management of system resources
- Store and retrieve files
- Schedule programs for execution
- Coordinate the execution of programs
- Protections of system resources
- Security

Operating System Definition

- OS is a resource allocator
 - Manages all resources
 - Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use
- OS is a control program
 - Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer

11

Operating System Definition (Cont.)

- No universally accepted definition
- "Everything a vendor ships when you order an operating system" is good approximation
 - But varies wildly
- "The one program running at all times on the computer" is the kernel.
 - Everything else is either a system program (ships with the operating system) or an application program

Why do we want to learn O.S.?

Learn

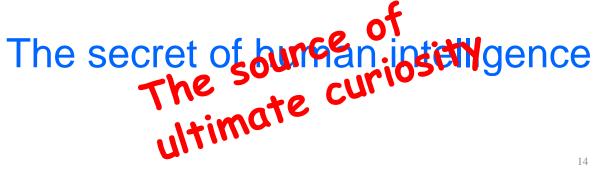
- How to program embedded systems
 - Interfaces between hardware and software
- The tremendous collections of software technology
 - Scheduling theory
 - Distributed computing
 - Storage heirarchy
 - Security systems

13

Evolution of Modern Computer (1/7) How it started?

Before computers:

- Who are we?
- What is intelligence?
- What is the mechanism of thinking?



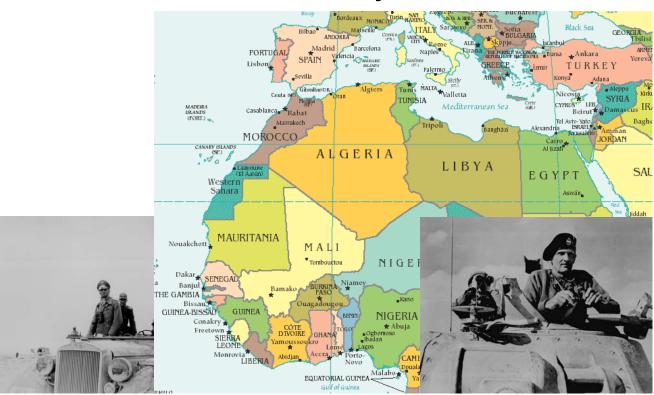
Evolution of Modern Computer (2/7) How it started ?

Before computers:

- Abacus, China
- GCD algorithm, Euclid (Greece, B.C.)
- The origin of knowledge, Aristole (Greece, B.C.)
- Philosophy of Mind (17th century)
- Computing machines (18-19th century)
- Hollerith's machine for

15

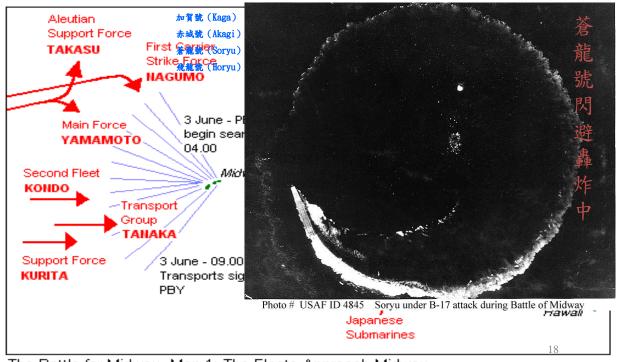
Evolution of Modern Computer (3/7) The War in North Africa, WWII



Evolution of Modern Computer (4/7) Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942

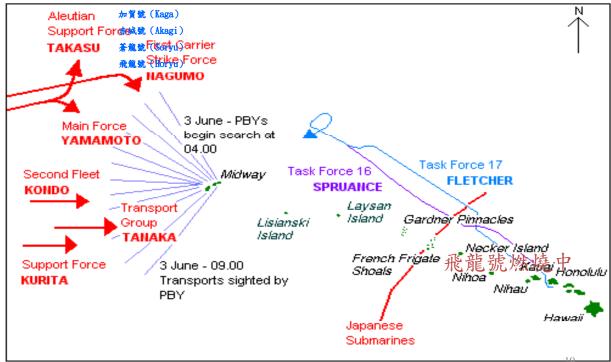


Evolution of Modern Computer (5/7) Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942



The Battle for Midway, Map 1: The Fleets Approach Midway

Evolution of Modern Computer (6/7) Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942



The Battle for Midway, Map 1: The Fleets Approach Midway

Evolution of Modern Computer (7/7) The 1st Modern Computer

ENIAC, the first computer

- In University of Pennsylvania
- Only hardware and programs
- The computers? Men or machines?

Evolution of Operating Systems (1/6)

- The period of no OS
 - operator = programmer
 - loading programs from console panel switches, cards, paper tapes
 - monitoring through display lights
 - error handling by operators
 - output to tapes or cards

later → card readers, line printers, magnetic tapes

3-21

Evolution of Operating Systems (2/6)

- The later period of no OS
 - card readers, line printers, magnetic tapes
 - assemblers
 - loaders, linkers
 - libraries
 - device drivers
 - high-level languages: FORTRAN, COBOL, ...
 - compilers

Evolution of Operating Systems (3/6)

- Before the birth of OS
 - high-level languages: FORTRAN, COBOL, ...
 - compilers

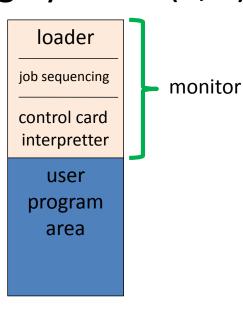
human intervention → low CPU utilization

- operator ≠ programmer
- batch processing to share loading & setup time.

3-23

Evolution of Operating Systems (4/6)

- The birth of OS
 - Automatic job sequencing
 - resident monitor
 - always staying in the memory



memory allocation for a resident monitor

Evolution of Operating Systems (5/6)

- Parallel I/O
 - magnetic tapes
 - sequential access
 - offline preparation of program and data to magnetic tapes
 - disks
 - random access
 - evolving to replace magnetic tapes
 - Spooling
 - simultaneous peripherial operation on-line
 - memory → disks → I/O

3-25

Evolution of Operating Systems (6/6)

- Shared Computing
 - Batch processing
 - Interactive processing
 - Requires real-time processing
 - Time-sharing/Multitasking
 - Implemented by Multiprogramming
 - Multiprocessor machines

成績評量:(subject to changes)

- 期中考(30%)、
- 期末考(30%)、
- 作業(10%)、
- 學期Nachos計畫 (30%)

27

非目的

- 本門課程不以當學生爲目的!
 - 一六十分不能證明什麼,只能傷害你往後的申請案。
- 可是,
 - 作業缺交多次
 - -期中考、期末考成績慘不忍睹
 - -學期計畫多次未完成、敷衍了事

必當!!!

學期計畫

- Nachos作業系統實習。
- 在PC Linux下執行。
- 模擬MIPS硬體架構。
- 二人一組。
- 目前暫訂三個部分:
 - Thread management
 - CPU scheduling
 - Virtual memory management

29

預定課程進度(1)

- 1. 9/17 課程簡介、第一章
- 2. 9/24 第二章
- 3. 10/1 第三章
- 4. 10/8 第四章
- 5. 10/15 第五章
- 6. 10/22 學期計畫介紹:Nachos簡介 第一階段學期計畫介紹: thread management

預定課程進度(II)

- 7. 10/29 第六章
- 8. 11/5 第七章
- 9. 11/12 期中考
- 10. 11/19 第八章

繳交第一階段學期計畫報告

第二階段學期計畫介紹:

CPU scheduling

11. 11/26 第九章

預定課程進度(III)

- 12.12/3 第十章、第十一章
- 13.12/10 第十二章、第十三章 第二次計畫 期中報告
- 14.12/17 第十四章
- 15.12/24 第十五章

繳交第二階段學期計畫報告

第三階段學期計畫介紹:

Virtual Memory

31

預定課程進度(IV)

16.12/31 第十六章

17. 2011/1/7

第十七章

18.1/14 期末考

19.1/21 繳交第三階段學期計畫報告