

### Fundamental OS Issues

#### Structure

How is an operating system organized?

#### Sharing

How are resources shared among users?

#### Naming

How are resources named (by users and programs)?

#### Protection

How are users/programs protected from each other?

#### Security

How can information access/flow be restricted?

#### Communication

How to exchange data?

#### Reliability and fault tolerance

How to mask failures?

#### Extensibility

How to add new features?

#### Concurrency

How to control parallel activities?

#### Performance

How to make efficient use of resources, reduce OS overhead?

#### Scale and growth

How to handle increased demand?

#### Compatibility

Can we ever do anything new?

#### Distribution

How to coordinate remote operations?

#### Accountability

How to change for/restrict use of resources?

The **principles** in this course are the design **methods, approaches, and solutions** to these issues

### What is an operating system?

The OS is the software layer between user applications and the hardware

### The OS and Hardware

#### The OS *abstracts/controls/mediates* access to hardware resources:

Computation (CPUs)

Volatile storage (memory) and persistent storage (disk, etc.)

Communication (network, modem, etc.)

Input/output devices (keyboard, display, printer, camera, etc.)

#### The OS defines a set of logical resources (*objects*) and a set of well-defined operations on those objects (*interfaces*):

Physical resources (CPU and memory)

Logical resources (files, programs, names)

#### Benefits to applications:

Simpler (no tweaking device registers)

Device independent (all network cards look the same)

Portable (across Windows95/98/ME/NT/2000/XP/VISTA/...)

Transportable (same program across different OSes (Java))

