

CH.1: Introduction

Q: What is an operating system?

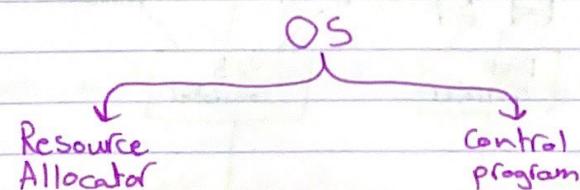
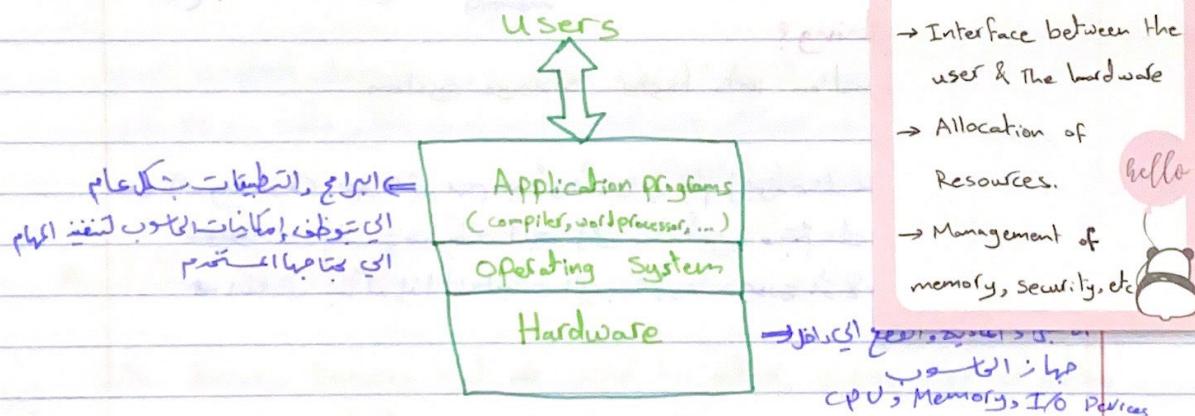
A program that acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware.

Q: What are operating system goals?

- Execute programs and solve user problems easily.
- Make the computer system **convenient** to use.
- Use computer hardware **efficiently**.

نظام التشغيل هو البرنامج (أو مجموعة البرامج) المسؤول عن إدارة موارد الكمبيوتر وصوب كل الوظائف المختصة بالجهاز إلى المبرمج

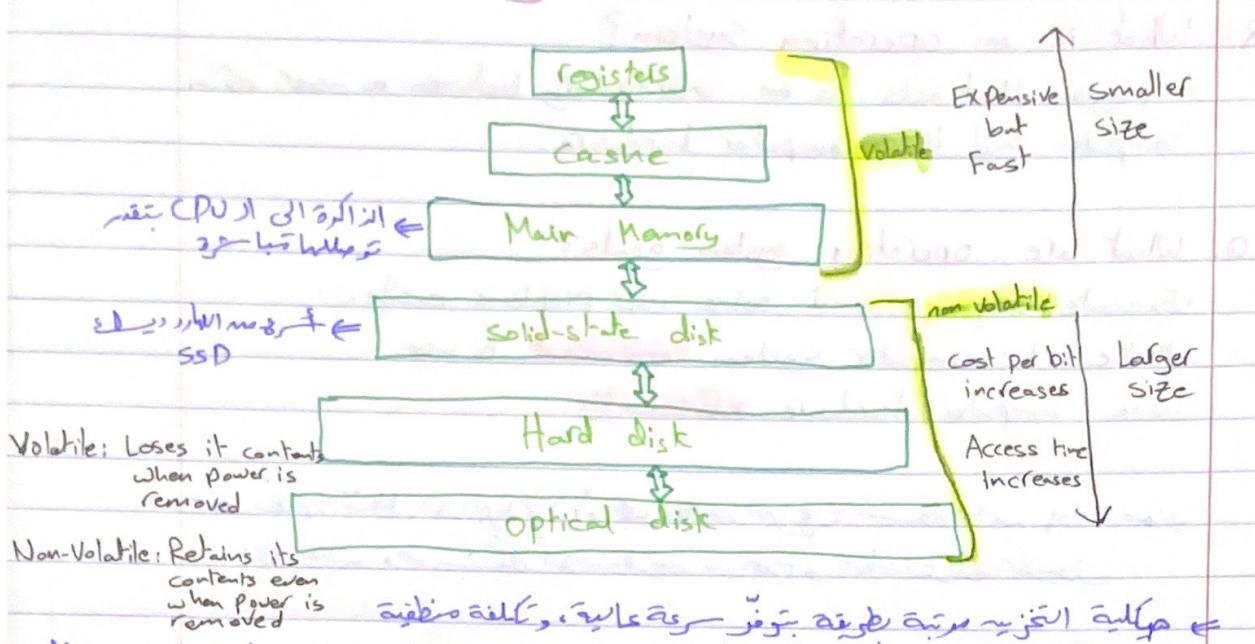
* Computer system structure



Kernal: The one program running at all times on the computer.

⇒ (The central component of most operating systems).

* Storage Hierarchy



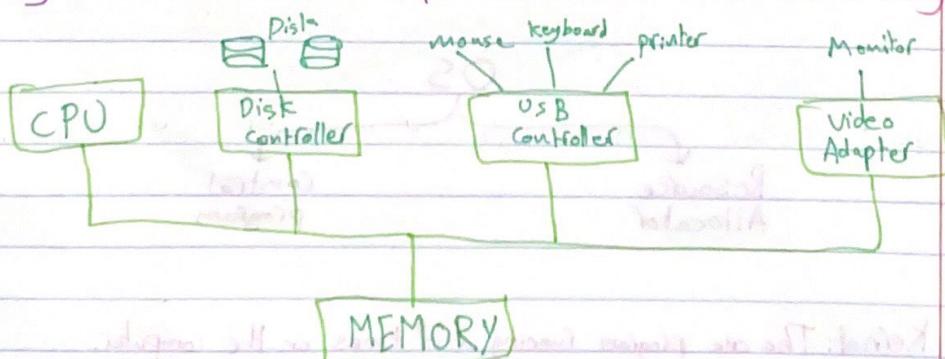
Main memory (الذخيرة الرئيسية) و Secondary memory (الذخيرة الثانوية)

Q: What is ~~caching~~?

Copying information into faster storage system.

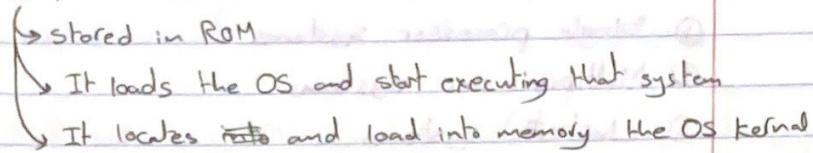
الـ Cashing Out مفهوم صادر عن تعلم فحص وتحليل معلومات متعلقة ببيانات في الكمبيوتر
 المعلومات - تتم في مراحل ابعد من مراحل اقرب و يتم على مراحل متواترة :
 ملحوظة: يتم تدريجيا
 * يكفي بتناول هذه المعلومات التي بيننا في المقام و بعدة امثلة
 ملحوظة: يتم تدريجيا

A modern general-purpose computer system consists of one or more CPUs and a number of device controllers connected through a common bus that provides access to shared memory.



* Some important terms:

Bootstrap Program: The initial program that runs when a computer is powered up or rebooted



نظام التشغيل وأنواعه [تشغيل الجهاز]

Interrupt: The occurrence of an event (CPU تعلق فتحة إدخال) leads to a change in interrupt or another

System Call (Monitor call): Software may trigger an interrupt by executing a special operation.

Fixed location ، او CPU بوقف شغله ويرجع دخلي على الـ Interrupt (يعني اكملت كل المهام التي كانت مطلوبة) وبعد ما ينفد كل المهام ، يرجع بـ CPU الى مكان يعلم به قبل (Interrupt).

* I/O Structure

I/O devices: Devices that are used for either giving input or getting output from the computer.

⇒ Each device controller is in charge of a specific type of device

Last buffer storage

set of special purpose Registers

⇒ OS have a device driver for each device controller

* Direct Memory Access Structure

* Computer-System Architecture

• Types of Computer Systems based on number of General purpose processors:

- ① Single processor systems
- ② Multiprocessor Systems
- ③ Clustered systems

⇒ Single processor systems

- One main CPU
- Other special purpose processors

⇒ Multiprocessor Systems

- Also known as parallel systems or tightly coupled systems.
- Two or more processors in close communication, sharing the computer bus and sometimes the clock, memory, and peripheral devices.

Advantages:

- Increased throughput (أعلى سرعة)
- Economy of scale
- Increased reliability

Multiprocessor Systems

Symmetric Multi.

Asymmetric Multi.

⇒ Clustered Systems

- Multiple systems work together to accomplish computational work.
- Provides high availability
- Can be structured asymmetrically or symmetrically.

* Operating system structure

(i) Multiprogramming (The capability of running multiple programs by CPU)

يس في نفس الوقت يجري (CPU) على ميزة متعددة (CPU) على ميزة متعددة
أخرى (other resources) مثل الملفات والبيانات والذاكرة.

لذلك، في نفس الوقت يمكن للمبرمجين (CPU) على ميزة متعددة

(ii) Time sharing (Multitasking) (CPU executing multiple jobs by switching among them)

• Requires interactive communication between user and system.

• Direct communication between the user and the system.

• Allows many users to share the computer simultaneously.

• Process: A program loaded into memory and executing.