

CH.1: Introduction

Q: What is an operating system?

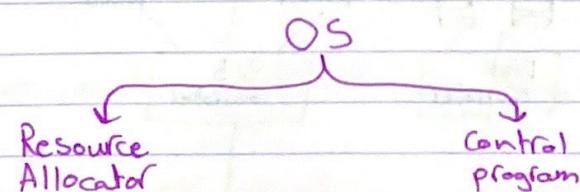
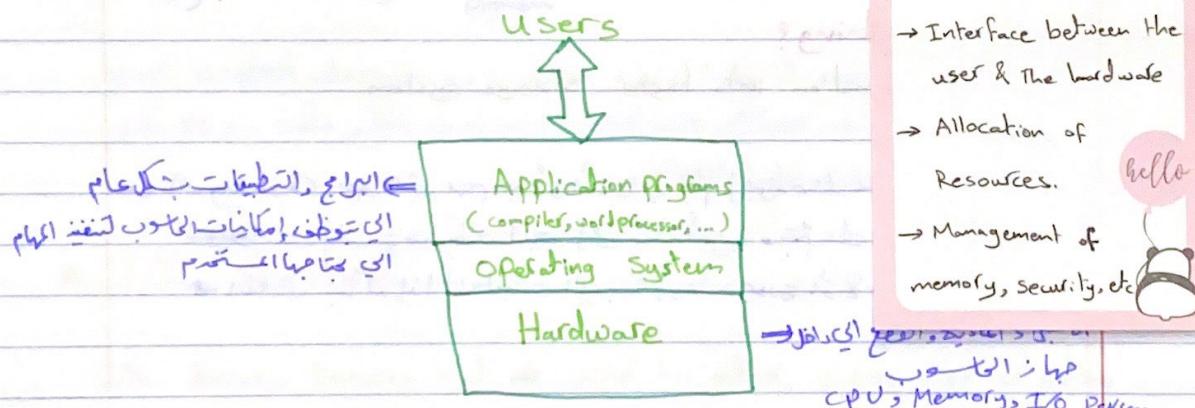
A program that acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware.

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

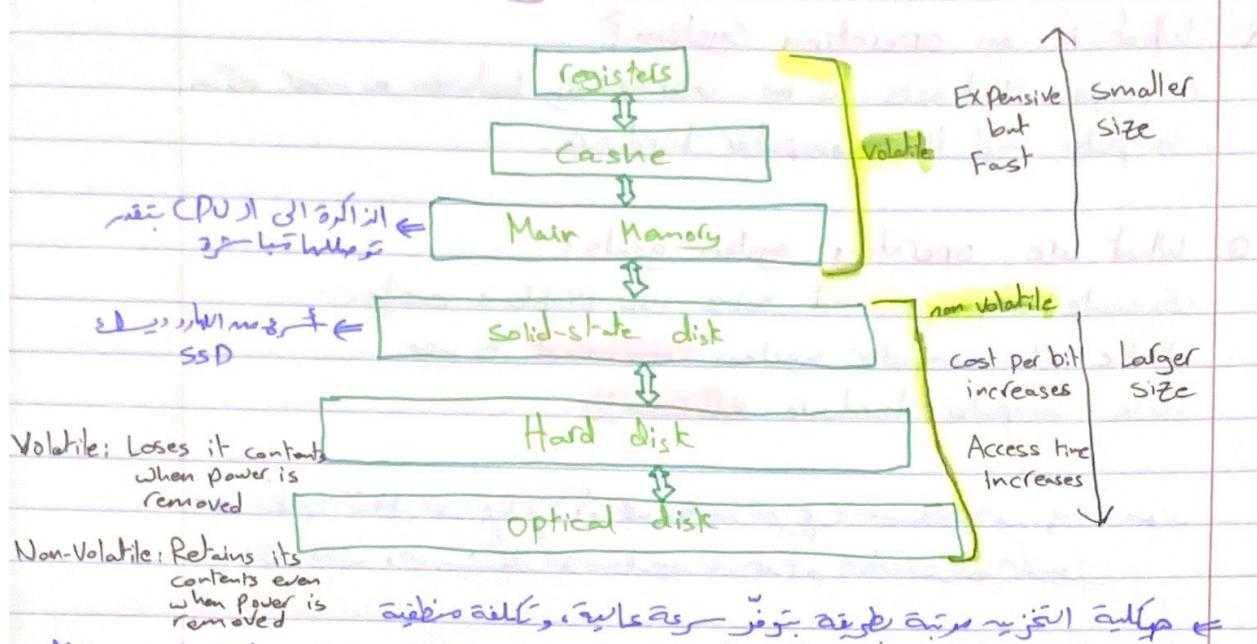
* Computer system structure



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

⇒ (The central component of most operating systems).

* Storage Hierarchy



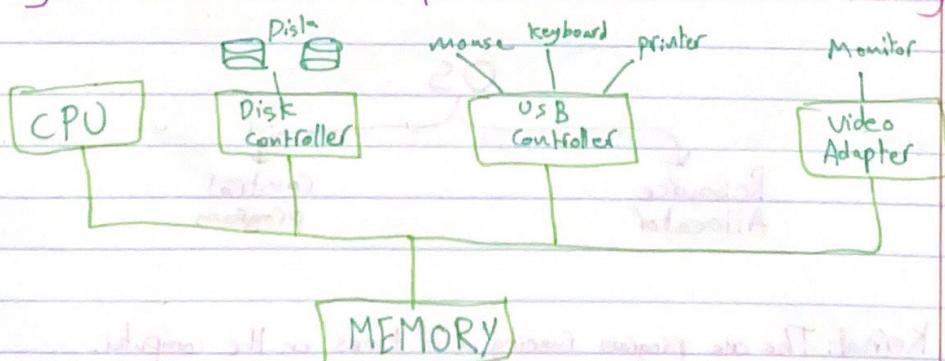
Main memory (الذخيرة الرئيسية) و Secondary memory (الذخيرة الثانوية)

Q: What is ~~caching~~?

Copying information into faster storage system.

اداره مالیاتی (Cashing) ←
المعلومات - تنتهي مدة المطالبة بأجر ما في المطالبات المتراكمة
* يكتب في المطالبات التي بحسبها المطالبات المتراكمة مقدارها اجمالية المطالبات المتراكمة

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

↳ stored in ROM

↳ It loads the OS and start executing that system

↳ It locates RAM and load into memory the OS kernel

فوق ذلك يتابع بتشغيل برمجيات المعاين و يكتب مخزن ROM، حواله ملء بمحرك

النظامات مثل ويندوز و تشغيل المعاين

• **Interrupt:** The occurrence of an event (CPU interrupt) (حدث في المعالج) مثلاً سواد الماء أو تغير

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

Fixed location في المكان الثابت الذي يوقف تشغيل CPU و يرسل Interrupt

(يعد المبرمج بالعافية التي عاد إلى العمل) وبعد ما ينفذ العملية

تشغله إلى مكان يعلم 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

↳ Local buffer storage

↳ Set of special purpose Registers

⇒ OS have a device driver for each device controller

* Direct Memory Access Structure

فكرة مدروسة على الأجهزة الكبيرة من المعلومات بين CPU و I/O

نجد الـ DMA (Direct Memory Access) Device في المراحل الأولى من CPU

الـ DMA ي可以直接 الوصول إلى ذاكرة CPU

* 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)

٤) (٣) ميزة تكثيف توزيع المهام (Load Balancing)، يعني ذلك أنCPU يعطي
الموارد بشكل انتقالي وفقاً لاحتياجات المهام، مما يزيد من كفاءة
النظام.

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

- Requires interactive communication between the user and the system.
 - Allows many users to share the computer simultaneously.

Process: A program loaded into memory and executing.