

Operating System Labs

Yuanbin Wu
cs@ecnu

Operating System Labs

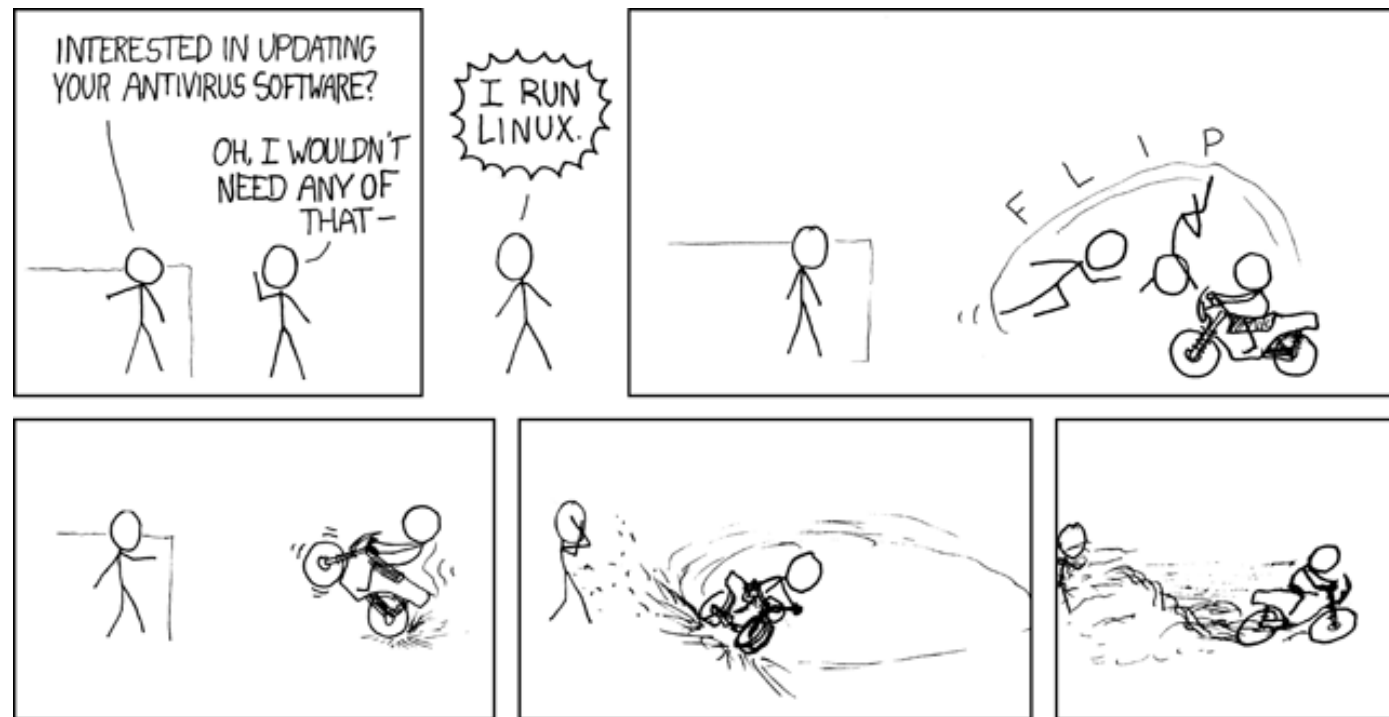
- Introduction to Unix (*nix)
- Course Overview

Operating System Labs

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- Course Overview

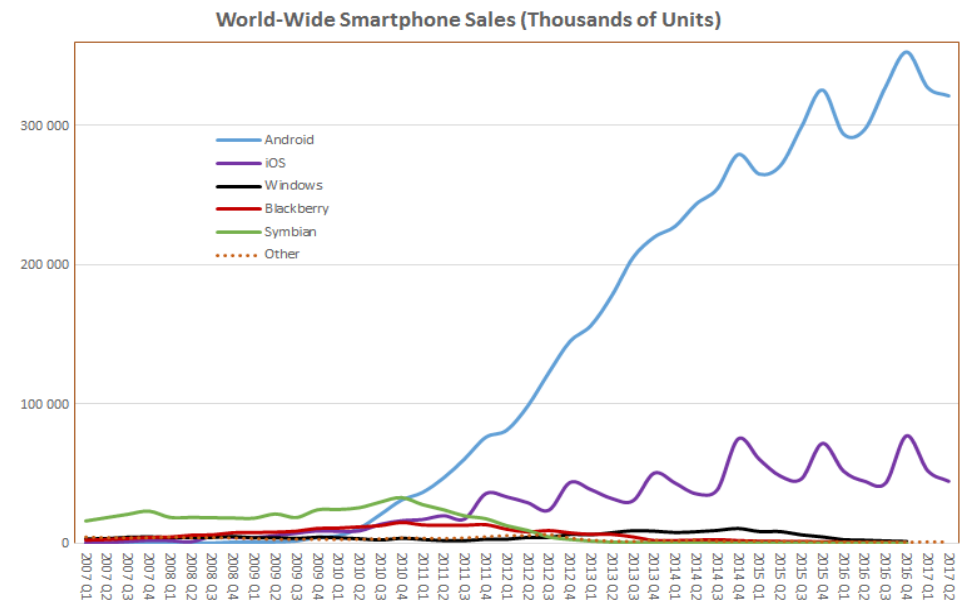
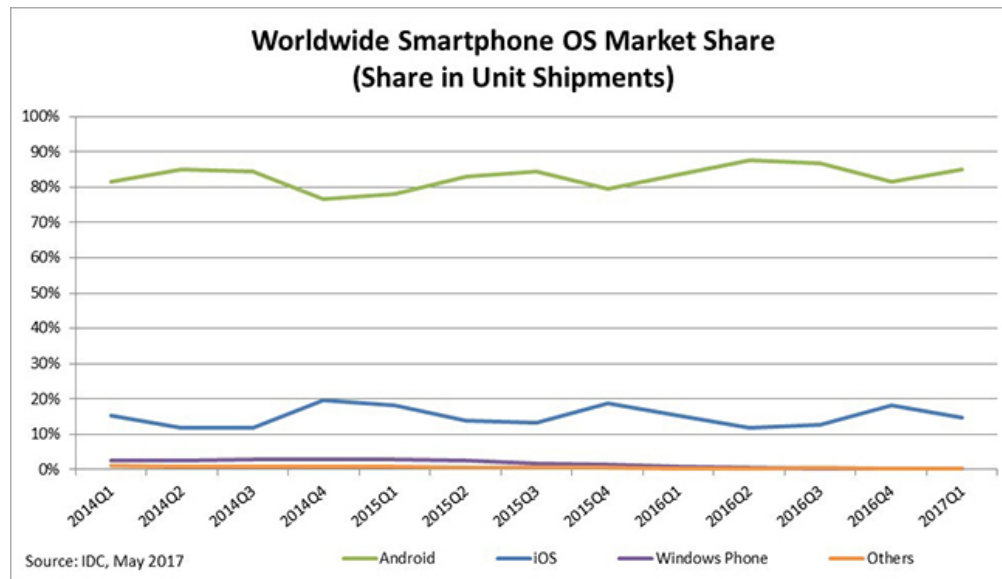
Unix / *nix

- What
 - A family of operating systems
 - Widely used
 - A cool thing



Unix / *nix

- Smartphone



Unix / *nix

- Web Server

Source	Date	Unix, Unix-like				Microsoft Windows	References
		All	Linux	BSD	Unknown		
W3Techs	Feb 2015	67.8%	35.9%	0.95%	30.9%	32.3%	[54] [55]
Security Space	Feb 2014	<79.3%	N/A			>20.7%	[56] [57]
W3Cook	May 2015	98.3%	96.6%	1.7%	0%	1.7%	[58]

Unix / *nix

Category	Source	Date	Linux	BSD and other Unix	Windows	In-house	Other
Desktop, laptop, netbook	Net Applications ^[68]	Dec 2014	1.34% (Ubuntu, etc.)	7.21% (OS X)	91.45% (7, 8, XP, Vista)		
Smartphone, tablet, handheld game console, smart TV, Wearable computer	StatCounter Global Stats ^[69]	Dec 2014	53.86% (Android)	31.10% (iOS)	1.87% (WP8, RT)		13.17%
Server (web)	W3Techs ^[70]	Sep 2014	36.72% (Debian, Ubuntu, CentOS, RHEL, Gentoo)	30.18% (FreeBSD, HP-UX, Solaris, OS X Server)	33.10% (W2K3, W2K8, W2K12)		
Supercomputer	TOP500 ^[67]	Nov 2014	97.0% (Custom)	2.4% (AIX)	0.2%		0.2%
Mainframe	Gartner ^[64]	Dec 2008	28% (SLES, RHEL)	72% (z/OS) UNIX System Services			
Gaming console	Nintendo, Sony, Microsoft, Valve Corporation	Jun 2013	0% (SteamOS)	29.6% (PS3)	29.5% (Xbox 360)	40.9% (Wii)	
Embedded	UBM Electronics ^[71]	Mar 2012	29.44% (Android, Other)	4.29% (QNX)	11.65% (WCE 7)	13.5%	41.1%
Real time	NewTechPress ^[72]	Nov 2011	19.3% (Android)		35.8% (XPE, WCE)	20.1%	24.8%

Worldwide Device Shipments by Operating System

Source	Year	Android	iOS/OS X	Windows	Others
Gartner ^[2]	2014	48.61%	11.04%	14.0%	26.34%
Gartner ^[3]	2013	38.51%	10.12%	13.98%	37.41%
Gartner ^[4]	2012	22.8%	9.6%	15.62%	51.98%

Unix / *nix

- As your daily OS (work with it)
 - Coding
 - Web
 - Text processing (slides, documents)
 - Multimedia
 - The Shells
 - a working space
- It's "Free"

Unix / *nix



Unix / *nix

- As an example for studying OS
 - Open source
 - High quality documents (freely available)
 - Great community

Unix / *nix

- History
 - Multics: mid-1960, MIT+GE+Bell Labs
 - Segmentation, Dynamic linking
 - Complexity
 - Unics: 1969, Ken Thompson
 - Using PDP-7 assemble language
 - C programming language, 1972, Dennis Ritchie
 - Rewrite unix for PDP-11

Unix / *nix



THE
C
PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE

Unix

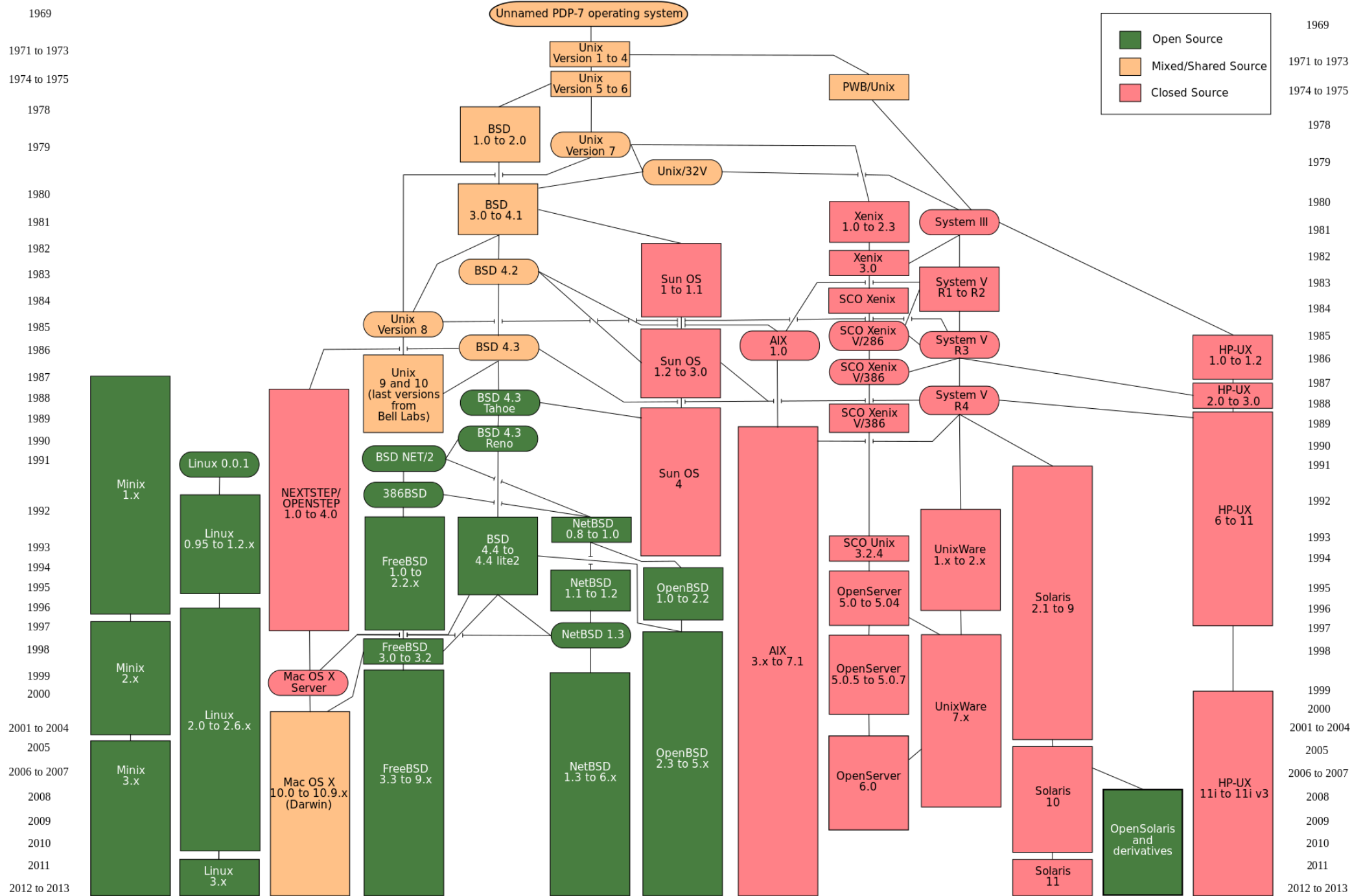
- History
 - GNU Project, 1983, Richard Stallman
 - GNU: GNU is Not Unix
 - Unix-like
 - Free software, contain no Unix code
 - GNU software
 - gcc (GNU C compiler)
 - gdb (GNU debugger)
 - Emacs
 - Free Software Foundation
 - Free Software License
 - GNU General Public License (GPL)

Unix

- Unix standardization
 - ISO C
 - Standard for the C programming language
 - POSIX
 - IEEE Portable Operating System Interface
 - SUS
 - Single Unix Specification

Unix

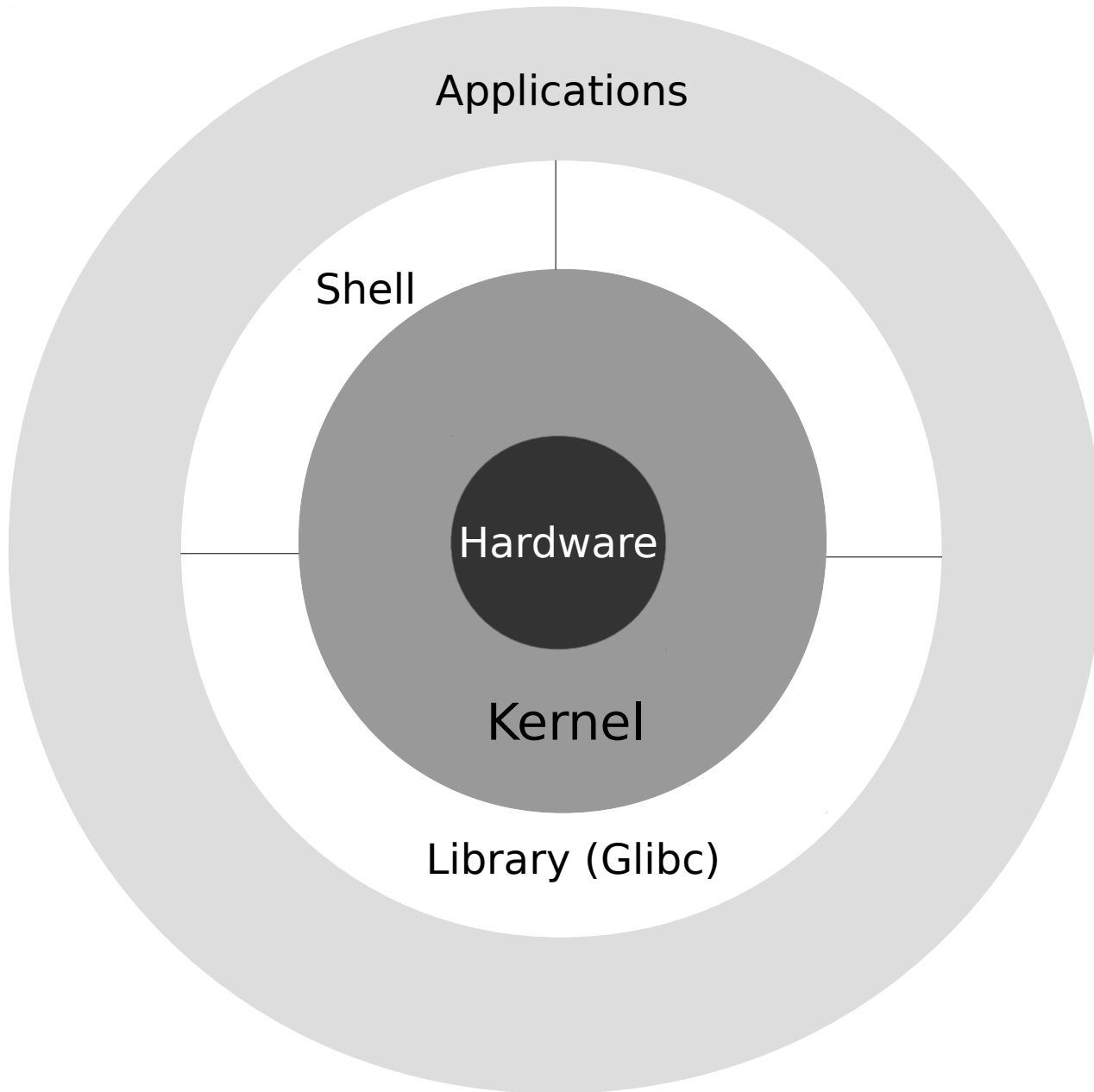
- Unix implementations
 - Unix v6, v7 (Bell lab)
 - FreeBSD (U.C. Berkeley)
 - Sun OS/Solaris (Sun)
 - System V (AT&T)
 - OS X (Apple)
 - Linux, 1991, Linus Torvalds
 - A (free) kernel with support of GNU packages
 - distributions
 - Ubuntu, Debian, CentOS, Fedora, Gentoo, ArchLinux
 - Android



Operating System

- OS in the eyes of users
 - Can I run XX software?
- OS in the eyes of CS students
 - Process, thread, paging, file system, ...
 - Can I write XX software on it to make some money/change the world?

Unix Operating System



Unix Operating System

- Login
 - User name
 - Password
- File and Directory
 - Hierarchical structure
 - /home/ybwu/Documents/myfile
 - Root directory: “/”

Unix Operating System

- Input and Output
 - Human-machine interaction
 - Keyboards
 - Monitors
- Files!

Unix Operating System

- “Everything is a file”
 - Documents
 - Directories
 - Hard-drives
 - Keyboards
 - Printers
 - /proc
- The same API: open, read, write, close

Unix Operating System

- File Input and File Output
 - File operations
 - File descriptor
 - unsigned int
 - Allocate when open a file
 - Revoke when close a file
 - read() / write()

```
int fd = open("foo", "r");  
read(fd, buffer, size);  
close(fd);
```

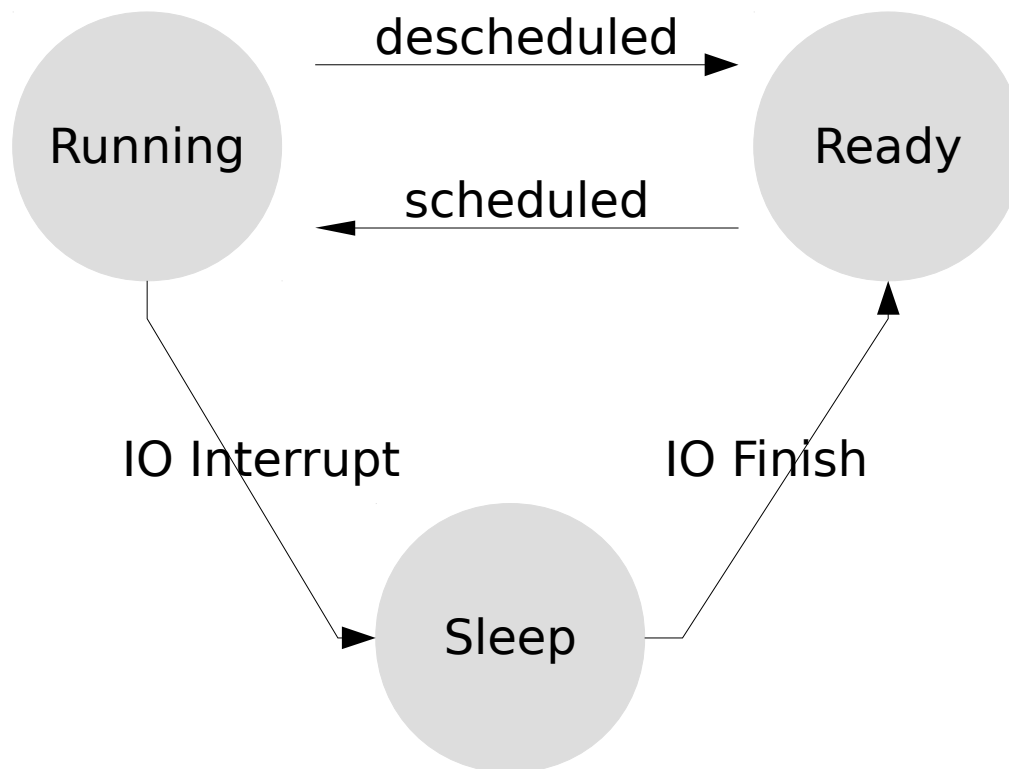
Unix Operating System

- File Input and File Output
 - Standard input, output, error
 - 3 file descriptors
 - Automatic allocated for every process

```
read(STDIN_FILENO, buffer, size);  
write(STDOUT_FILENO, buffer, size);  
write(STDERR_FILENO, buffer, size);
```

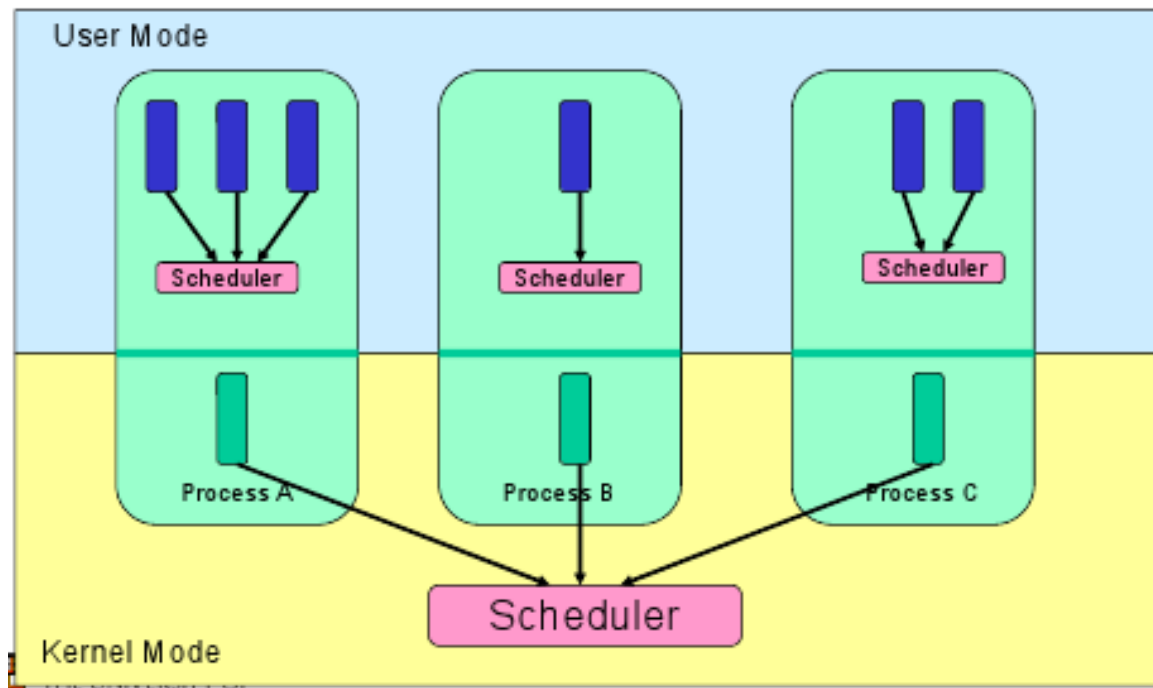
Unix Operating System

- Process
 - Process ID (PID)
 - Process status: ready, run, sleep



Unix Operating System

- Thread
 - Processes that share same address spaces, file descriptors, ...
 - Kernel thread / User thread



Unix Operating System

- Communications of processes
- Example: Signal
 - Tell a process that something has happened
 - Example
 - pressing Ctrl+C generate a signal to terminate current process

Unix Operating System

- Memory management
 - Segmentation
 - Paging
- File system
 - Inode

Unix Operating System

- Handling Errors
 - Not only report error, also provide detail info.
 - Variable: `errno`
 - Function: `void perror(char* msg);`
 - Print msg
 - Print error message string corresponding to the current `errno`

Unix Operating System

- System Call and Library Function
 - System Call:
 - Provided by kernel
 - Doing restricted operations with hardware
 - User mode, kernel mode
 - Library Function
 - Provided by user mode software developer
 - Some functions reused many times

Unix Operating System

```
#include <stdio.h>
void foo()
{
    printf("bar\n");
}
```

← User application

```
printf()
fprintf()
malloc()
atoi()
```

← Library Functions
(Glibc)

```
write(), reads(),
mmap()
```

← System Calls

Kernel

Unix Operating System

- Summary
 - terms
 - File descriptor, stdin, stdout, stderr
 - Process, thread, Pid
 - errno, perror(),
 - Signal: Ctrl + C
 - System Call
 - Library Functions

Operating System Labs

- Introduction to *nix
- Course Overview

Course Overview

- Objectives
 - Reviewing core concepts of OS
 - Having some fun on coding
- How
 - Reading
 - Coding
 - Presentation

Course Overview

- In this semester:
 - 6 projects
 - 3 of them need oral presentations
 - Course website:
<http://ybwu.org/ecnu-oslabs/index.html>

Course Overview

- Project 0
 - To get familiar with Linux
 - Shell command
 - cd, ls, mkdir, rm, ...
 - Dev environment
 - gcc, gdb

Course Overview

- Project 1
 - Sorting
 - Warm up with Linux programming
 - I/O system call

Course Overview

- Project 2
 - Implement your own shell
 - Linux process API
 - Redirect
 - Pipe

Course Overview

- Project 3
 - Implement your own malloc() / free()
 - Dynamic memory allocation
 - The pointer of C programming language

Course Overview

- Project 4
 - Implement your own lock
 - Introduction to concurrency
 - Linux pthread API
 - Thread safe data structures

Course Overview

- Project 5
 - Implement a file defragmentor
 - Reorganize file blocks
 - basic concepts of file system

Course Overview

- Projects
 - P0, P1, P2: single
 - P3, P4, P5: groups of three.
- Grading
 - The quality of your projects
 - Presentation
- General advice
 - Start early
 - Build your projects incrementally

Course Overview

- How
 - Reading
 - Coding
 - Presentation

Course Overview

- Reading is important
 - You may spend 50% of your time on reading materials.



Course Overview

- Reading
 - The main text book:
 - *Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces*, by Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau and Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau
 - <http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~remzi/OSTEP/>

Course Overview

- Reading
 - Reference for Unix programming:
 - *Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment*, by W. Richard Stevens, Stephen A. Rago
 - Reference for C programming:
 - *The C Programming Language*, by Brian W Kernighan, Dennis M. Ritchie
 - Reference for Linux kernel:
 - *Linux Kernel Development*, by Robert Love

Course Overview

- Reading
 - RTFM
 - “Read The Manual”

Course Overview

- Coding
 - Using C, no C++, no Java ...
 - Compile with gcc
 - Debug with gdb
 - Maybe without IDE
- Make your code
 - Well structured
 - Clean
 - Easy to read

Course Overview



Course Overview

- Presentation
 - you will present one of your projects
 - About
 - What have you done
 - How to accomplish them
 - Your favorite parts
 - What did you learn
 - ...

Operating System Labs

	9.11	18	25	10.2	9	16	23	30	11.6	13	20	27	12.4	11	18	25	1.1
	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7	w8	w9	w10	w11	w12	w13	w14	w15	w16	w17
P0	L																
P1			L														
P2					L		L										
P3									L								
P4											L	↓	L				
P5															L	↓	

Course Overview

- Policies
 - Plagiarism policy
 - Late policy

Course Overview

- Plagiarism policy
 - What is OK
 - Discuss programming specifications
 - What is the meaning of “redirection”
 - Discuss reading materials
 - What are the differences between exec functions?
 - Discuss implementation strategies
 - How to make the lock faster?

Course Overview

- Plagiarism policy
 - What is NOT OK
 - Copy codes/docs from someone
 - Beg someone to write a copy for you

Course Overview

- If we discover any improper code sharing
 - **ALL** participants will loss **ALL** credits of the project
- No Cheating!

Course Overview

- Late policy
 - For P0, P1, P2
 - Late handins are NOT accepted.
 - For P3, P4, P5
 - Your group will have 3 “late days”.
 - You need to email TA at least 1 hour before the dateline.
 - If all your 3 “late days” are used, late handins will not be accepted.
- Start Early!

Course Overview

- Contact
 - Instructor:
 - Yuanbin Wu, ybwu@cs.ecnu.edu.cn
 - 911 Science Building B
 - TA:
 - Tao Ji, taoji.cs@gmail.com
 - Yuhan Liu, raincold.liu@outlook.com
- Office hour
 - TBD

Course Overview

- Project 0 due
 - 21:00 Sep. 24th
- Submissions
 - Class 1: oslab2017_class1@163.com
 - Class 2: oslab2017_class2@163.com