ECE 598 – Advanced Operating Systems Lecture 1

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Announcements

• Go over Syllabus



Hardware for the Class Assignments

- Raspberry Pi Model B (or Raspberry Pi Model B+)
- Micro-USB cable (To provide power)
- 4GB SD memory card (or larger) preloaded with Linux if possible
- USB/Serial adapter something similar to http://www.adafruit.com/products/954; I have some I can loan out



If you are starting from scratch, getting a kit like http://www.adafruit.com/products/1014 might be convenient (but expensive) getting the parts individually might be cheaper.

I also have a limited number of Raspberry Pi boards I can loan out if necessary.



Optional Hardware (not necessary for class but might make development easier)

- Case to hold the Pi
- GPIO breakout cable
- ethernet cable
- HDMI cable
- USB keyboard



Why Use an Operating System?

- Provides Layers of Abstraction
 - Abstract hardware: hide hardware differences. same hardware interface for classes of hardware (things like video cameras, disks, keyboards, etc) despite differing implementation details
 - Abstract software: with VM get linear address space,
 same system calls on all systems
 - Abstraction comes at a cost. Higher overhead, unknown timing



- Multi-tasking / Multi-user
- Security, permissions (Linus dial out onto /dev/hda)
- Common code in kernel and libraries, no need to reinvent



Common Operating Systems

- UNIX-like UNIX (Solaris, IRIX, AIX, ULTRIX, XENIX), Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD, OSX/ioS, MINIX
- VMS
- WindowsNT based (NT/2000/XP/Vista/8/etc)
- CP/M, DOS based (DOS, Windows 3.1, Windows 95/98/ME)
- Embedded OSes (QNX, Vxworks)



- Mainframe OSes (IBM z/OS)
- Other MacOS, BeOS, AmigaOS, Haiku



In this class will primarily discuss Linux

- Free
- Source code available
- I know it well; have contributed many patches



What's included with an OS

- kernel / drivers Linux definition
- also system libraries Solaris definition
- low-level utils / software / GUI Windows definition
 Web Browser included? (lawsuit)
- Linux usually makes distinction between the OS Kernel and distribution. OSX/Windows usually doesn't.



Linux Distributions

RedHat/Fedora/Suse/Ubuntu/Debian



What Does Linux Provide

- Boot/initialization
- Hardware drivers
- Network (TCP/IP and others)
- Interrupts, DMA
- Multi-tasking/Job scheduling
- Virtual Memory



- Filesystems
- Security

