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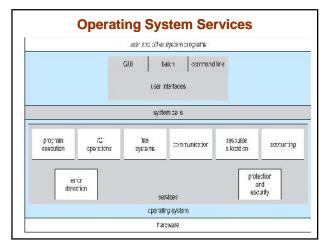
Computer System and Programming in 'C' CS-101/201

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Operating System

Operating System Definition

- OS is a resource allocator
 - Manages all resources
 - Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use
- OS is a control program
 - Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer
- "The one program running at all times on the computer" is the kernel. Everything else
 is either a system program (ships with the operating system) or an application
 program



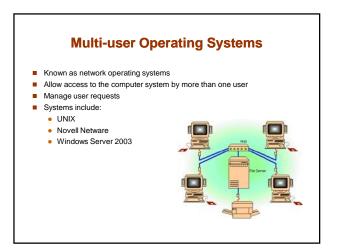
Types of OS

- Real Time Operating Systems
- Single user / Single Task
- Single user / Multitask
- Multi User / Multitask
- Network Operating Systems
- Distributed Systems
- OS for Mobile Devices

Real-Time Operating Systems

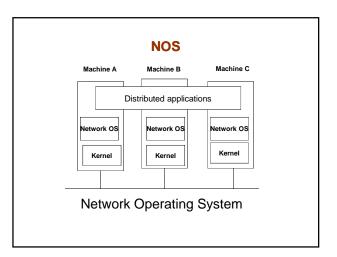
- Systems with a specific purpose and a certain result
- Uses include:
 - Industrial machines
 Robotic equipment
 - Automobiles
 - Video game consoles
 - Home appliances





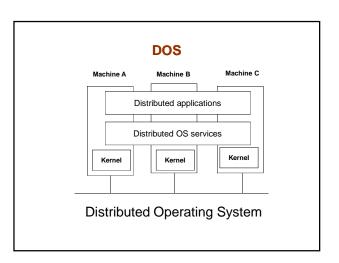
Characteristics of NOS

- Runs on a loosely coupled collection of independent computers,
 where no node has direct control over any other.
- Supports non-transparent communication and resource sharing (telnet, UNIX rlogin, FTP, etc.)
- Users are aware of the existence of multiple processors in the system.

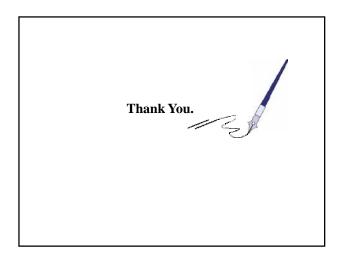


Characteristics of Distributed OS

- Goal: to give the appearance of a centralized operating system
 - tightly coupled software on a loosely coupled computer system
- Ideally, processes run transparently on any node, using local and remote resources interchangeably.
- Pure distributed systems are rare.



OS for Mobile Devices Symbian Windows Mobile => Pocket PC Nokia OS Palm OS Operating System Embedded Android



BTQ

BTQ: Brain Teaser Question

A doctor gives you three pills and tells you to take one every half an hour. How long will the pills last?

