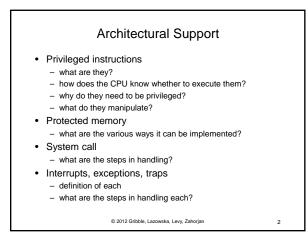
CSE 451: Operating Systems Spring 2012

Module 28 Course Review

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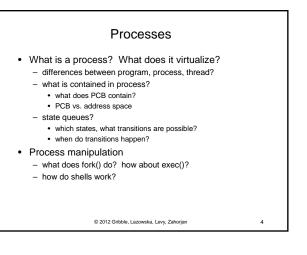


- · What are the major components of an OS?
- How are they organized?
 - what is the difference between monolithic, layered, microkernel OS's?
 advantages and disadvantages?

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Threads

- What is a thread?
 - why are they useful?
 - what's the address space look like?
 - TCB vs. PCB
 - user-level vs. kernel-level threads?
 - performance implications
 - functionality implications
- How does thread scheduling differ from process scheduling?
 - what operations do threads support?
 - what happens on a thread context switch? what is saved in TCB?
 - preemptive vs. non-preemptive scheduling?

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Scheduling

- Long term vs. short term
- When does scheduling happen?
 job changes state, interrupts, exceptions, job creation
- Scheduling goals?
- maximize CPU utilization
 - maximize job throughput
 - minimize {turnaround time | waiting time | response time}
 - batch vs. interactive: what are their goals?
- What is starvation? what causes it?
- FCFS/FIFO, SPT, SRPT, priority, RR, MLFQ...

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Synchronization

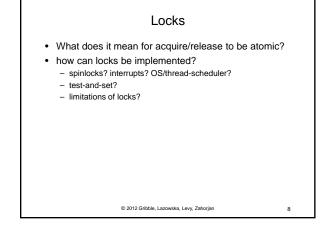
- Why do we need it?
 - data coordination? execution coordination?
 - what are race conditions? when do they occur?
 - when are resources shared? (variables, heap objects, ...)
- What is mutual exclusion?
 - what is a critical section?
 - what are the requirements of critical sections?
 - mutex, progress, bounded waiting, performance
 - what are mechanisms for programming critical sections?
 locks, semaphores, monitors, condition variables

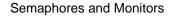
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· Semaphores

- basic operations: wait vs. signal?
- difference between semaphore and lock?
- when and how do threads block on semaphores? when do they wake?
- bounded buffers problem
- producer/consumer
- readers/writers problem
- how is all of this implemented
- moving descriptors on and off queues
- Monitors
 - the operations and their implementation

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 Understand clearly the queue manipulations involved in implementing semaphores, monitors, condition variables, etc.

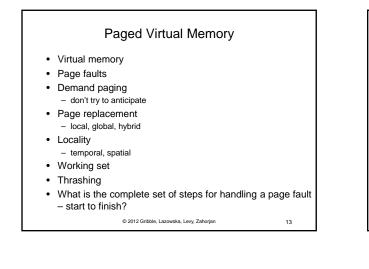
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Deadlock static prevention, dynamic avoidance, detection/recovery tradeoffs among these graph reducibility approaches Hold and wait Resource ordering Banker's algorithm Detect and eliminate

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Page replacement algorithms

- Belady's optimal, but unrealizable
- FIFO replace page loaded furthest in the past
- LRU replace page referenced furthest in the past
 approximate using PTE reference bit
- LRU Clock replace page that is "old enough"
- Working Set keep the working set in memory
- Page Fault Frequency grow/shrink number of frames as a function of fault rate
- VAX/VMS (two-level FIFO due to lack of a referenced bit)

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Multi-level page tables, TLBsHow to reduce overhead of paging?

- how do multi-level page tables work?
- what problem does TLB solve?
- why do they work?
- how are they managed?
- software vs. hardware managed
- Page faults
 - what is one? how is it used to implement demand paging?
 - what is complete sequence of steps for translating a virtual address to a PA?
 - all the way from TLB access to paging in from disk
- MM tricks
 - shared memory? Mapped files? copy-on-write?

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Disks

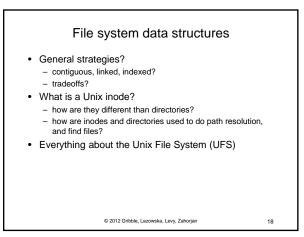
- · Memory hierarchy and locality
- Physical disk structure
- platters, surfaces, tracks, sectors, cylinders, arms, heads
 Disk interface
- how does OS make requests to the disk?
- Disk performance
- access time = seek + rotation + transfer
- Disk scheduling
 - how does it improve performance?FCFS, SSTF, SCAN, C-SCAN?
 - 1013, 3311, 30AN, 0-30AN
- · Implications of solid state drives

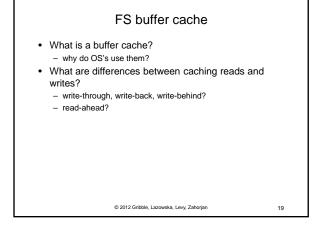
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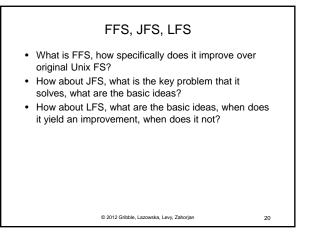
Files and Directories

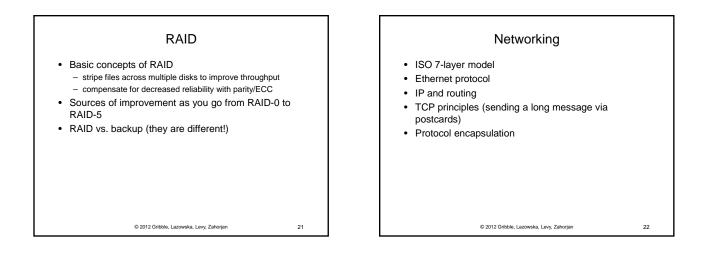
- What is a file
 - what operations are supported?
 - what characteristics do they have?
 - what are file access methods?
- · What is a directory
- what are they used for?
 - how are they implemented?
 - what is a directory entry?
- · How does path name translation work?
- · ACLs vs. capabilities
 - matrix
 - advantages and disadvantages of each

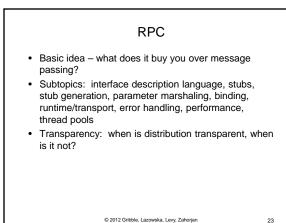
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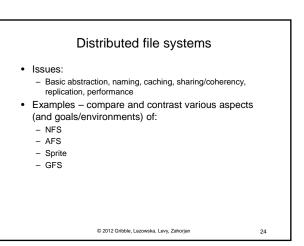












Distributed systems

- Loosely-coupled, closely-coupled, tightly-coupled
- Grapevine as an example, in some detail
- Google web search as an example, in some detail
- BOINC

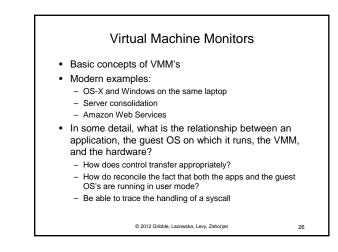
- Privacy

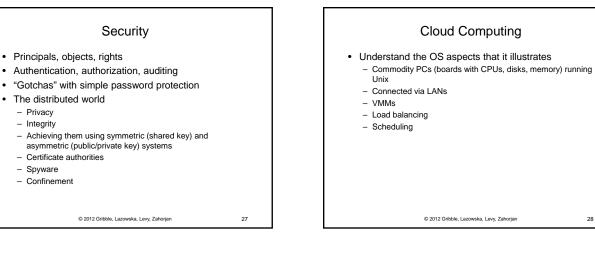
- Integrity

- Spyware

• For Grapevine and Google, focus on reliability, scalability - how do they achieve these properties?

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