

K22 - Operating Systems: Design Principles and Internals

Fall 2025 @dit

Vaggelis Atlidakis

Lecture 02

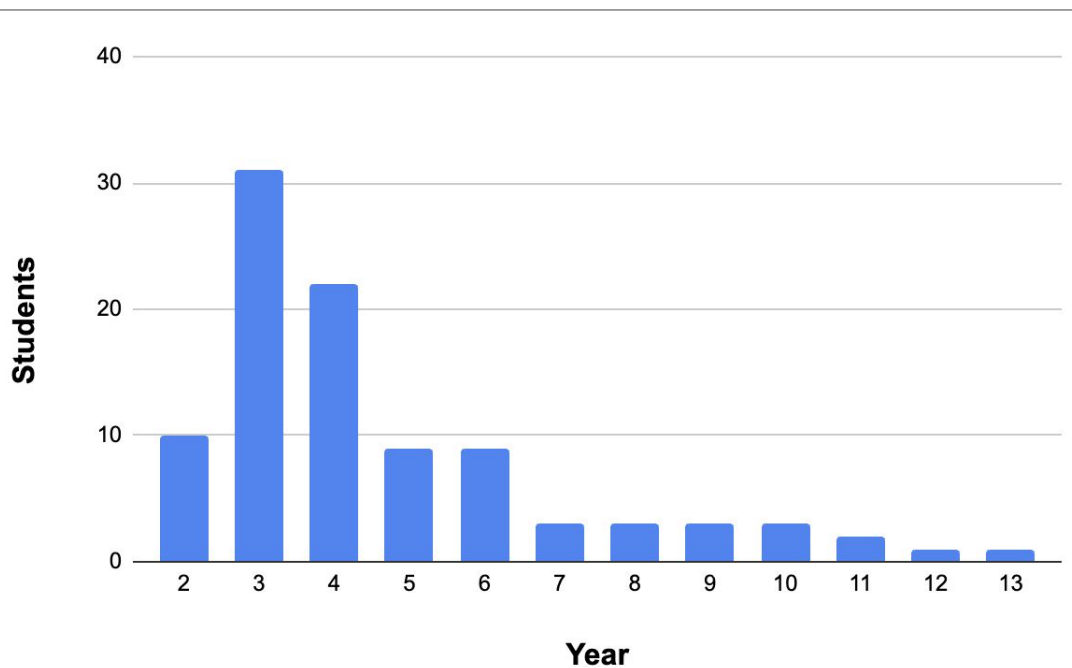
References: Similar OS courses @Columbia, @Stanford, @UC San Diego, @Brown, @di (previous years);
and textbooks: Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces, Operating Systems: Principles and Practice, Operating
System Concepts, Linux Kernel Development, Understanding the Linux Kernel

Administrivia

- Register to eclass ASAP
 - Use your sdixxx@di.uoa.gr email (not gmail)
 - The registration will **not** remain open forever

Administrivia

- Where we are today? ~100 ppl.



Administrivia

- **Homework bonus (+0.5 / 10)**
 - +5%, if all homeworks submitted on time
 - +3.75%, if three homeworks submitted on time
 - +2.5%, if two homeworks submitted on time
 - +1.25%, if one homework submitted on time
- **Class attendance (+0.5 / 10)**
 - We' ll see how you get that...
- **Minimum grade requirements**
 - At least the base at final exam

Summary so far

- **Introduction (7/10)**
 - Q1: What is a OS?
 - Q2: Why do we need an OS?
 - Q3: Desirable properties for an OS?
 - Q4: Hardware model?
 - Q5: Design principles?
 - Q6: Hardware support to enforce design principles?
 - Q7: The basic hardware components so far?

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What is an OS?

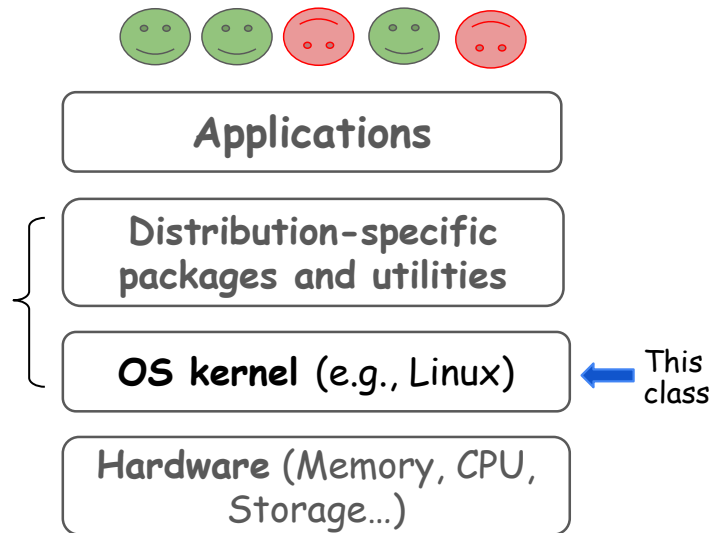
- A layer of abstraction that translates the hardware of a machine into (standardized) software concepts that applications use

Why need an OS?

- Multiple users not necessarily sane, build and run different applications, at the same time on shared hardware (design assumptions)

Desirable properties?

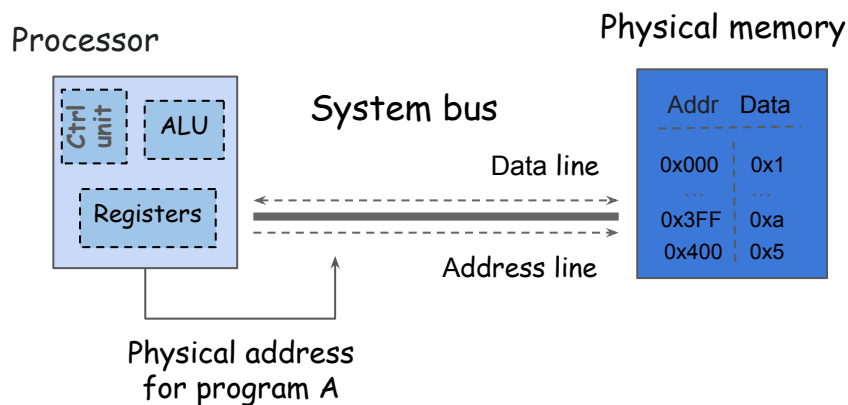
- **Security**: Does the system behave as expected in adversarial contexts?
- **Reliability**: Does the system behave as expected given benign failures?
- **Portability**: Is it easy for developers to build and maintain apps?
- **Fairness**: Is the system "pleasant" to use?



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What is the hardware we build OSes for?



- **Physical Memory (PM)**
 - Stores data addressable on a byte granularity
- **Processor**
 - Reads data from memory to its registers
 - Performs computations
 - Writes the data from its registers to memory
- **System bus**
 - Memory and processor communication channel
- Is this model satisfactory?
- Reminds you of something?

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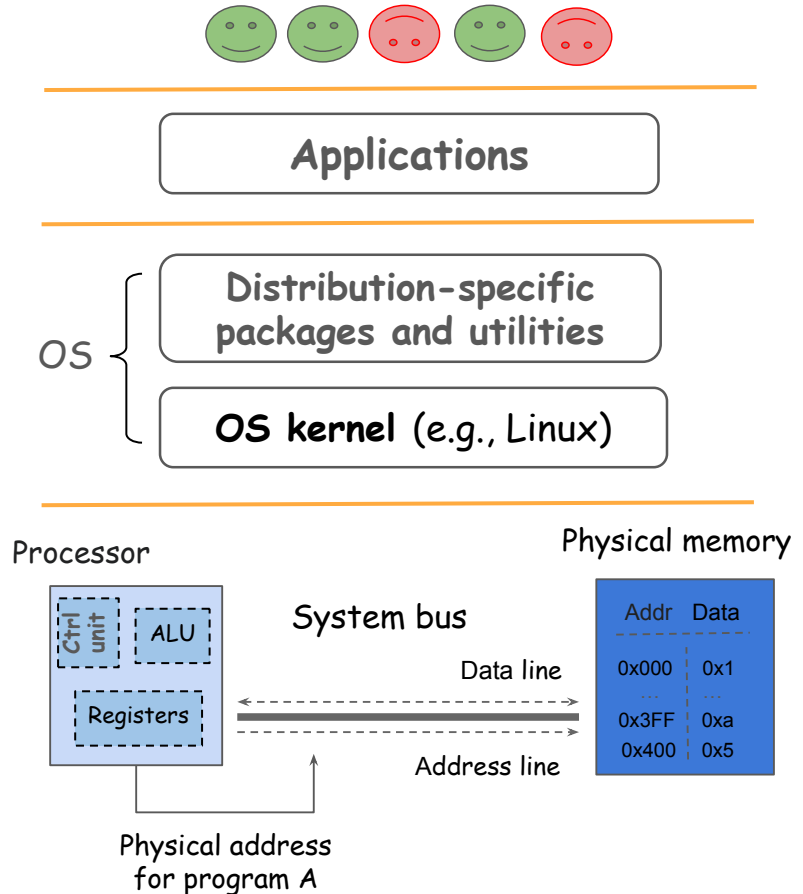
Designing an OS kernel

Desirable properties

1) **Security**, 2) **Reliability**, 3) **Portability**, 4) **Fairness**

From desirable properties to design principles

- **Fault Isolation**: Errors in one running program do not affect any other program
- **Principle of Least Privilege (PoLP)**: Any program has the minimum privileges necessary to perform its function
- **Preemption**: The OS is always able to take control of the processor, regardless of what programs are running

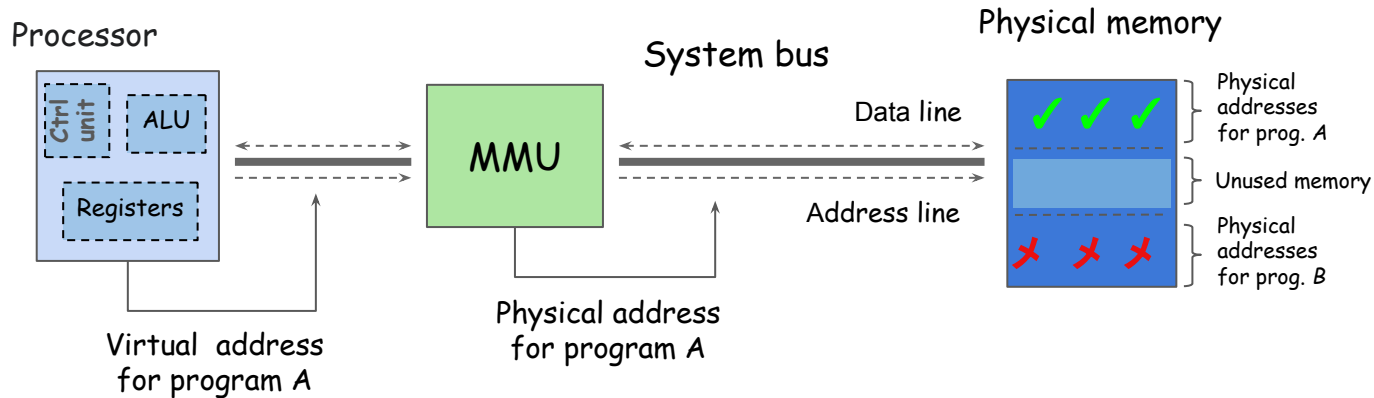


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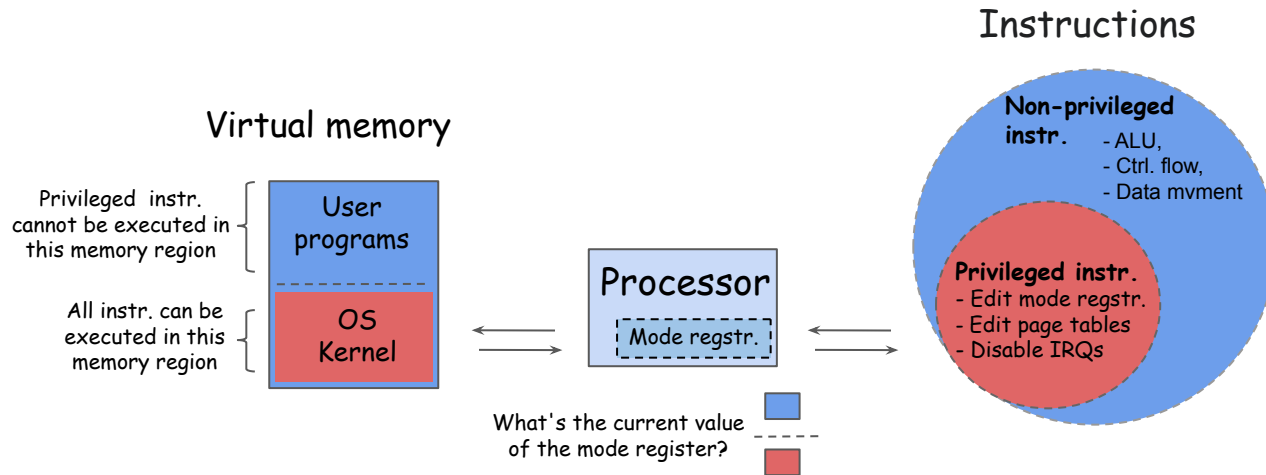
Implementing fault isolation

- In simple words: load/ store/ jmp instructions of a program cannot read, write, or jump to another program's memory



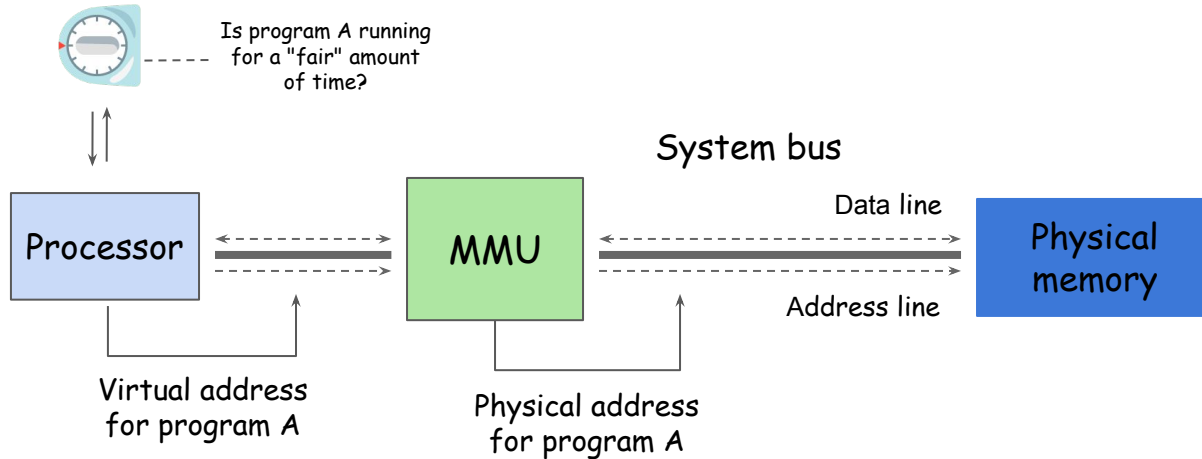
Implementing dual-mode execution

- In simple words: A trusted portion of the code (the OS) must have full control of the hardware



Implementing preemption

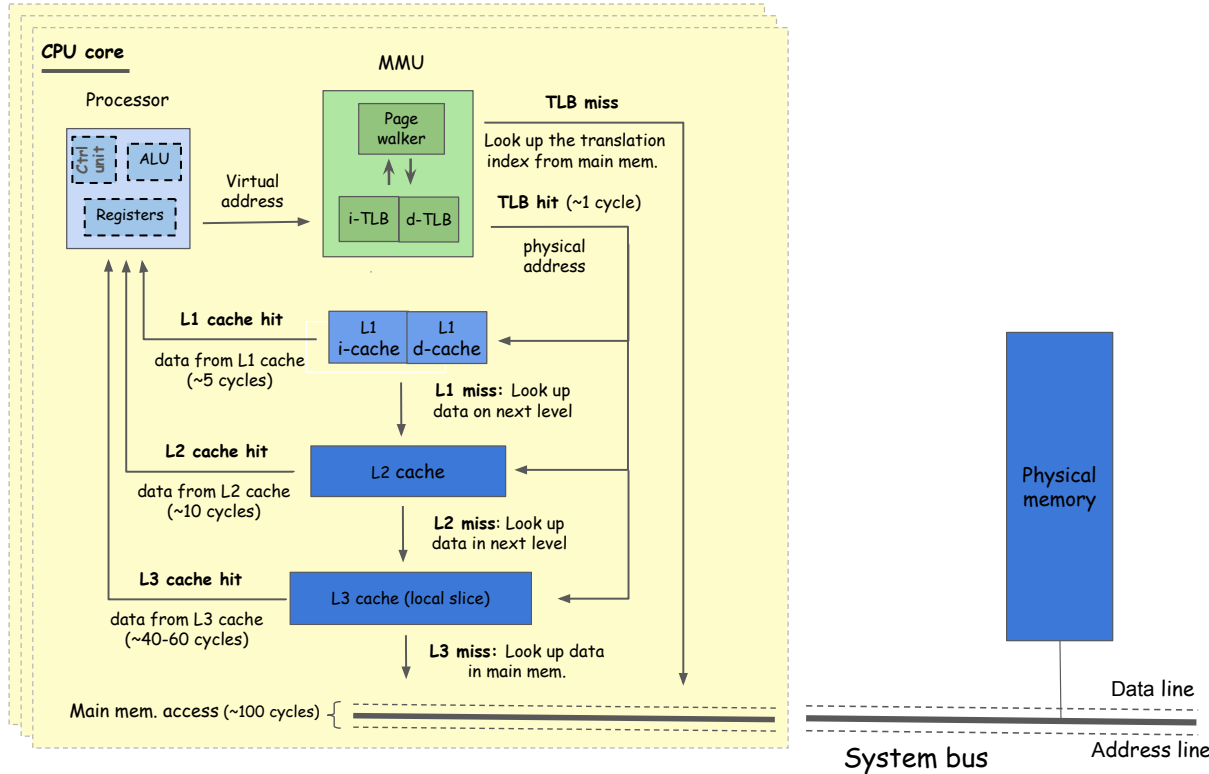
- In simple words: The OS should be able to periodically gain control of the processor regardless of what programs are executing



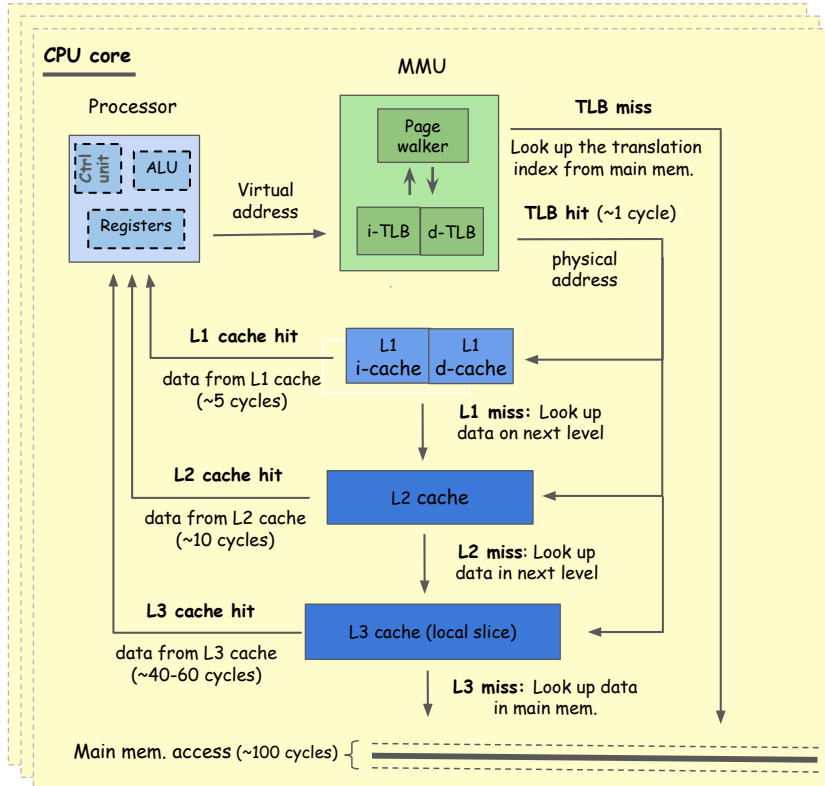
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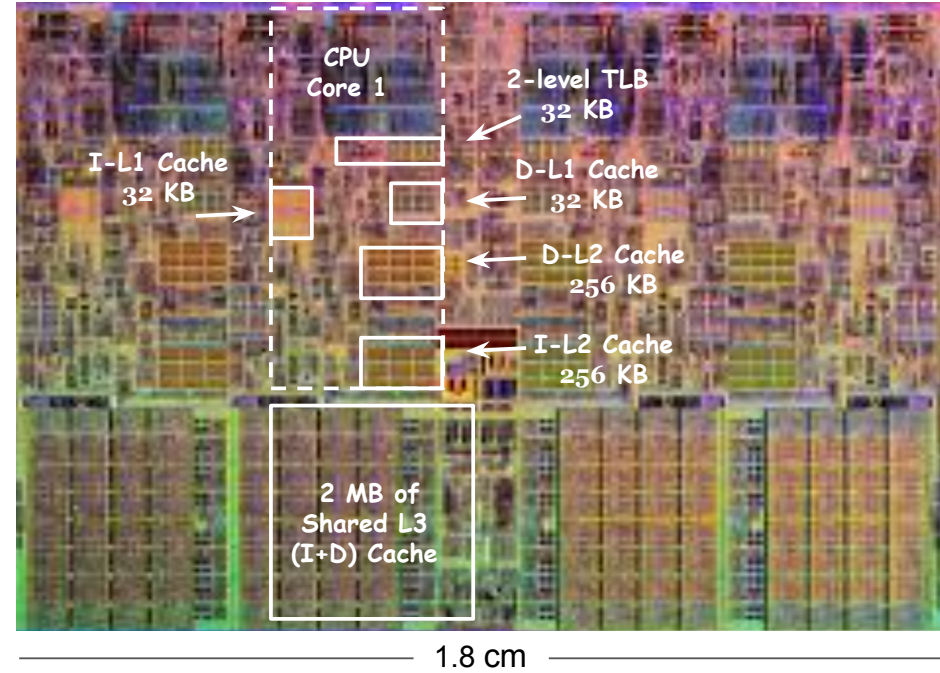
Hardware components leveraged by OS mechanisms



Reality check on hardware's scale and access times



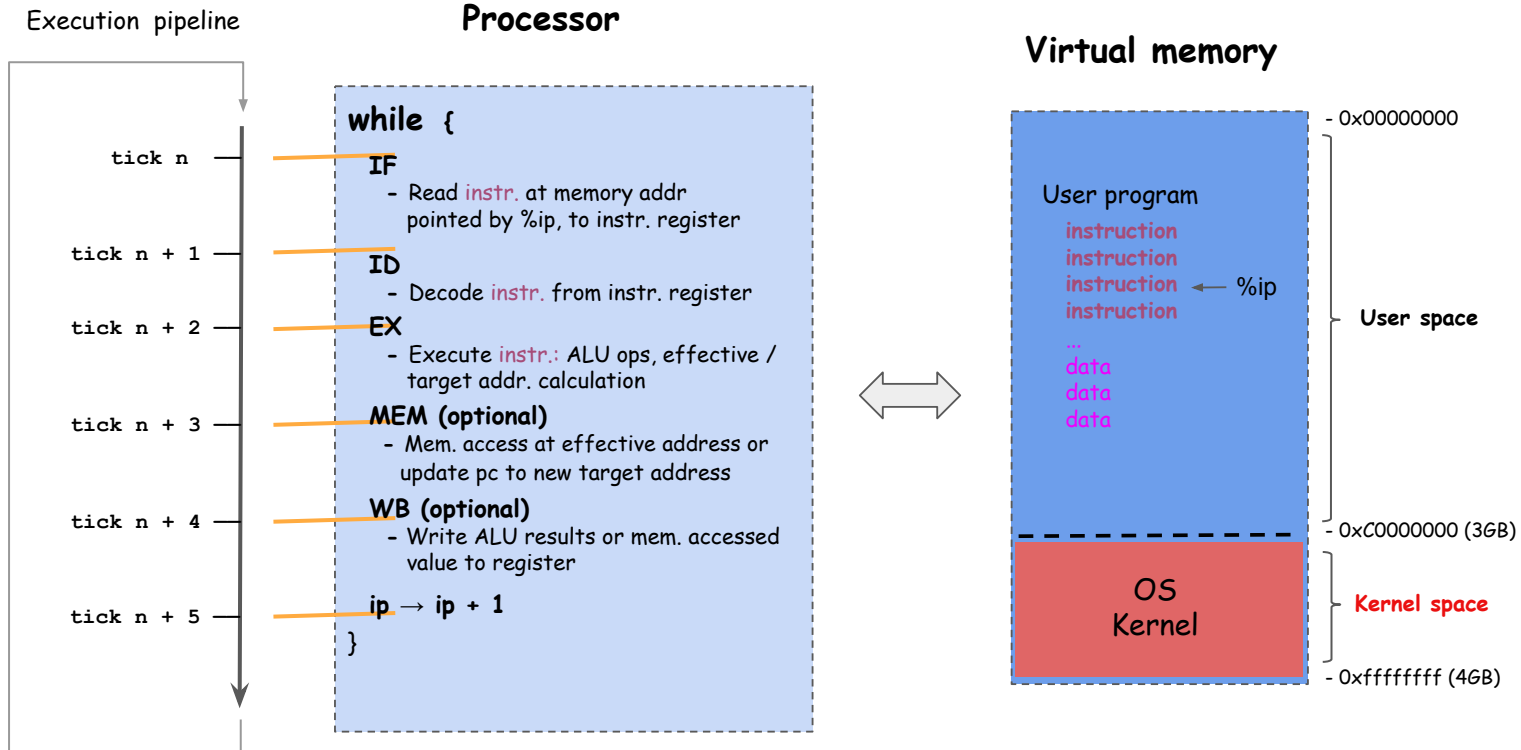
Nahalem Intel® core i7



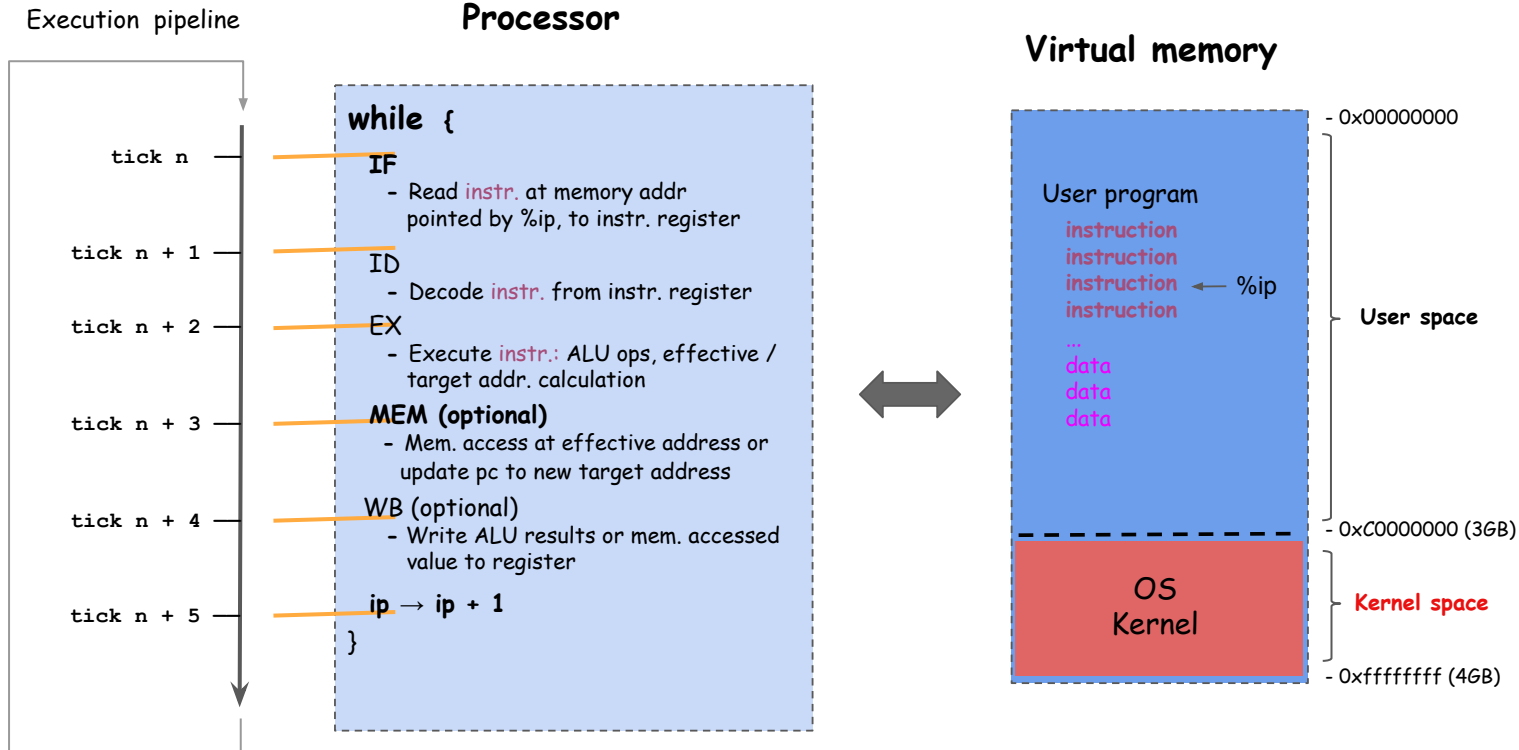
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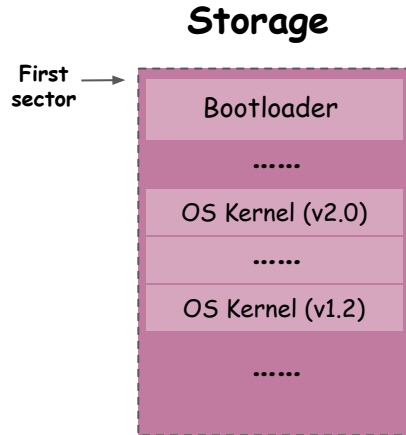
How does the processor execute programs?



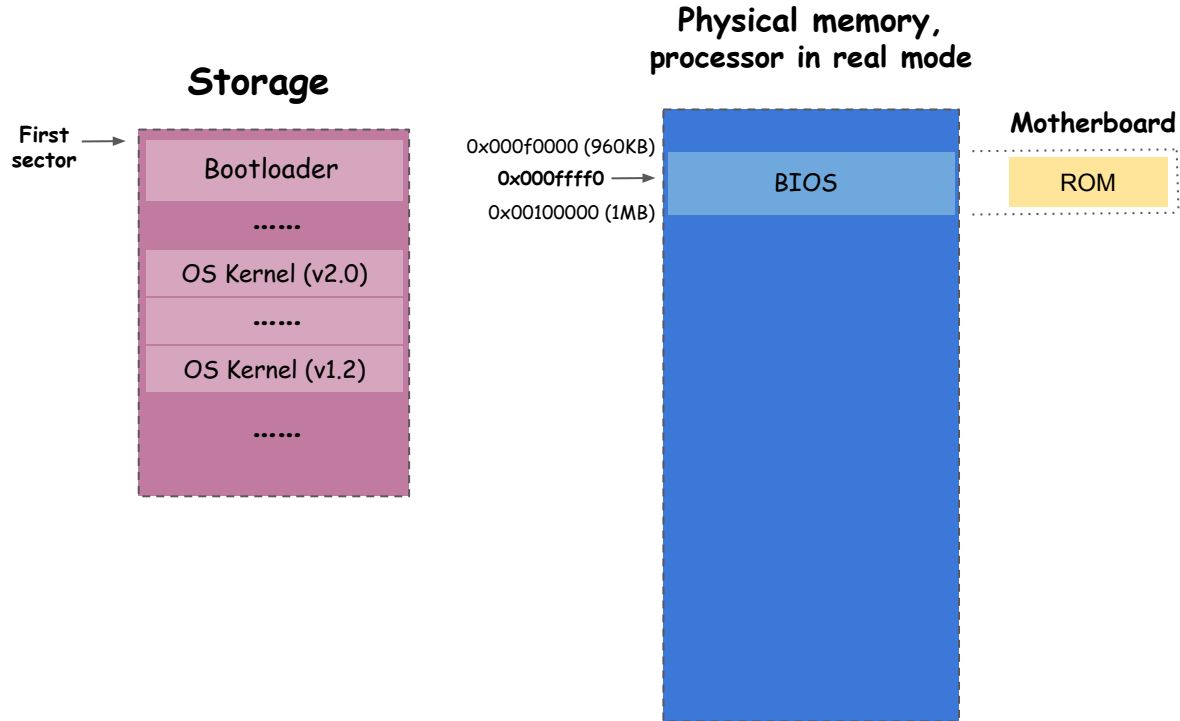
When may the processor access memory?



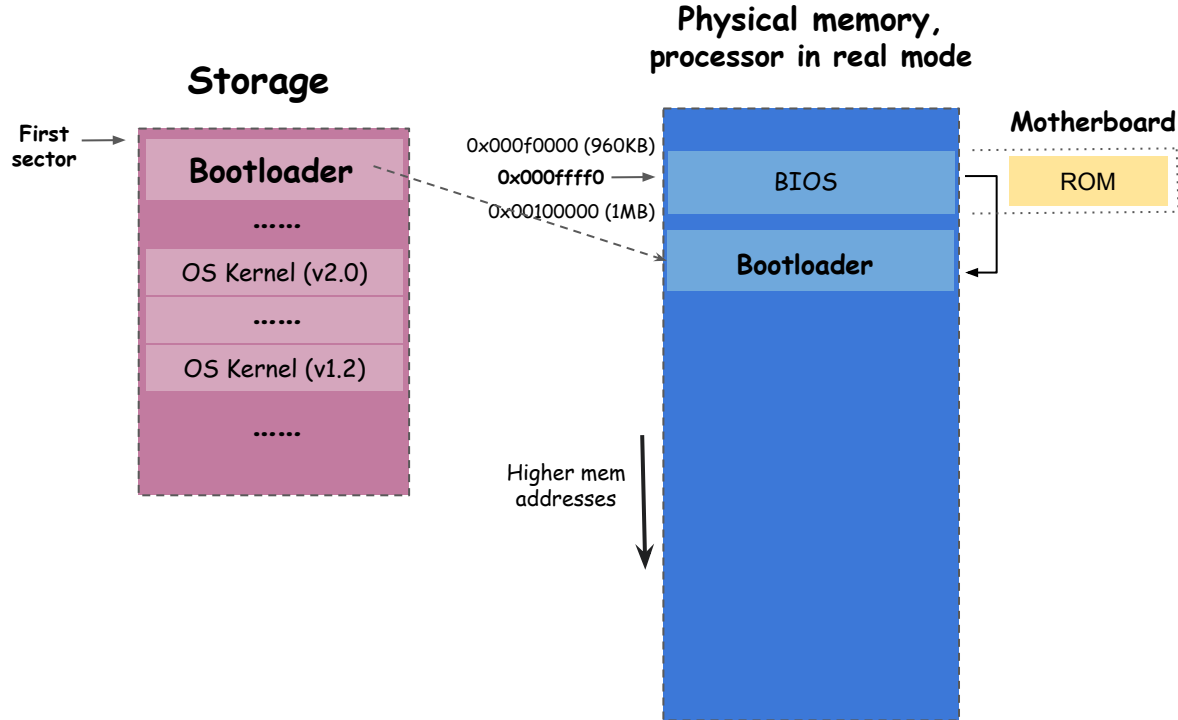
How does the system boot?



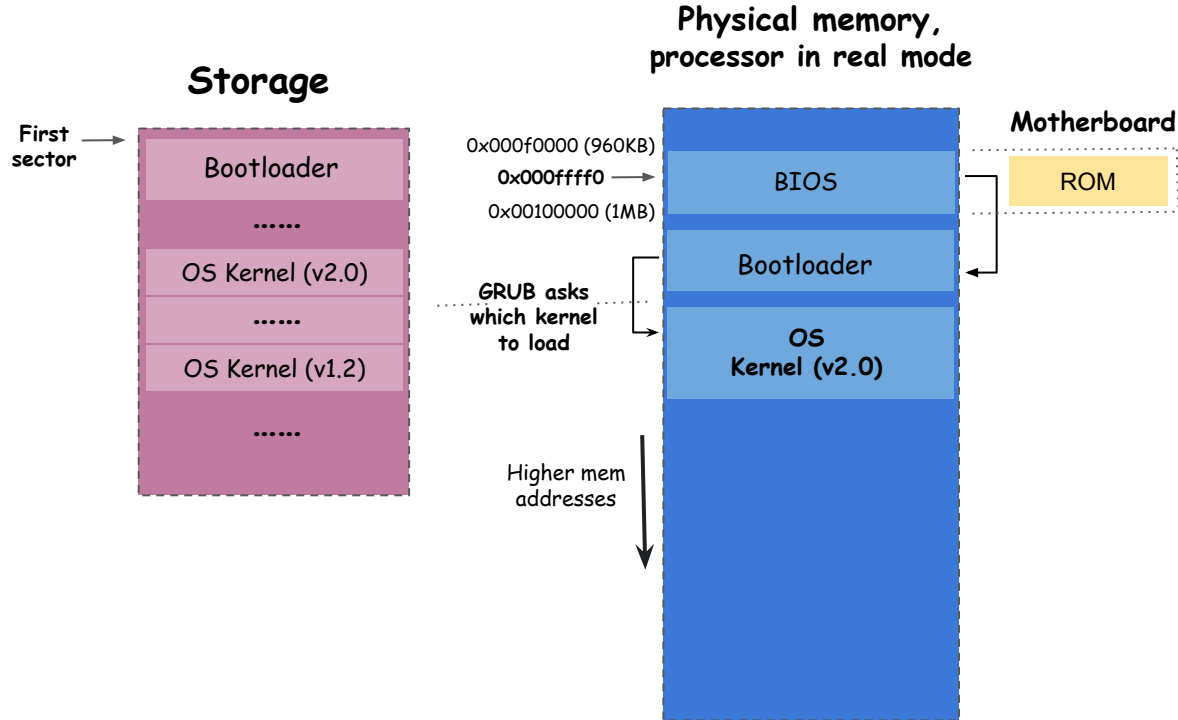
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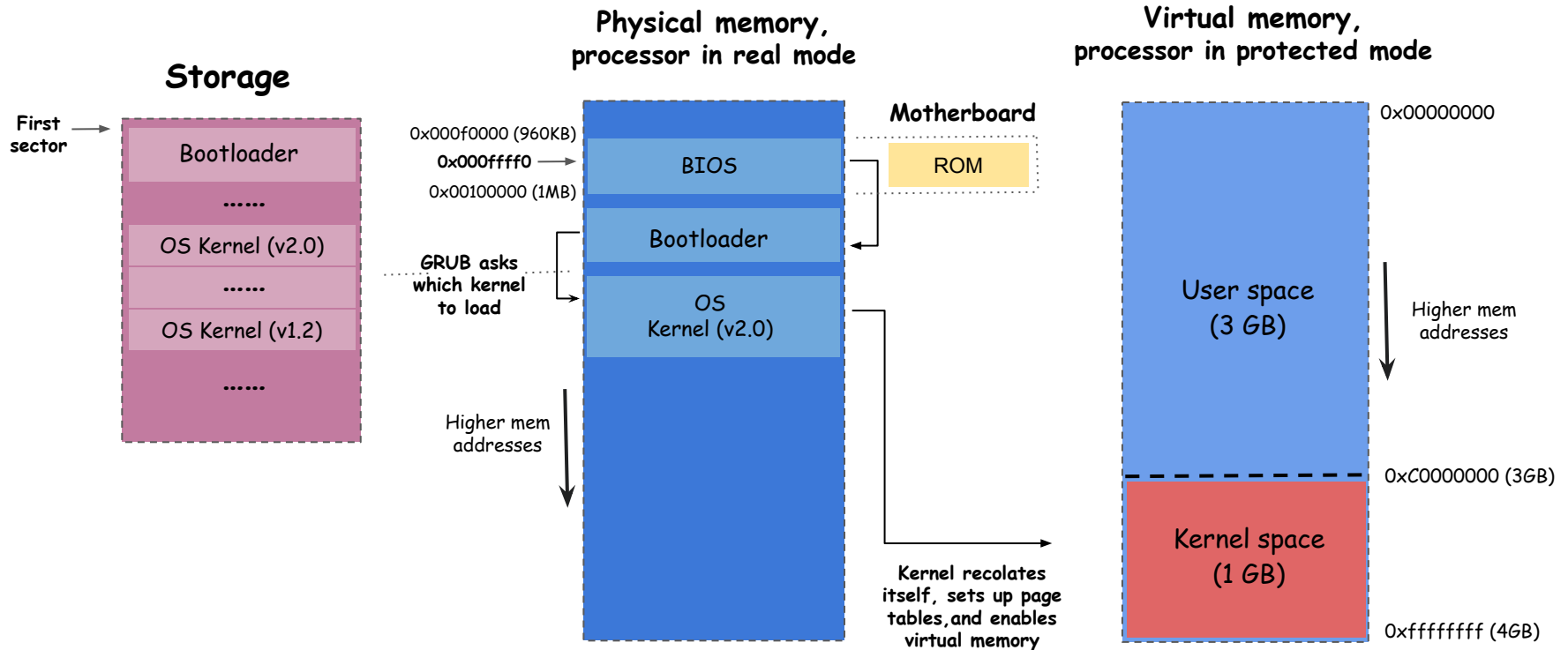
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 - Q8: Reality check on hardware's scale and access times?
 - Q9: How does the processor execute programs?
 - Q10: How does the system boot?