

# Mainframe



**Source:** [https://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/exhibits/mainframe/mainframe\\_2423PH3165.html](https://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/exhibits/mainframe/mainframe_2423PH3165.html)

# Minicomputer



**Source:** <http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minicomputer#mediaviewer/File:Pdp-11-40.jpg>

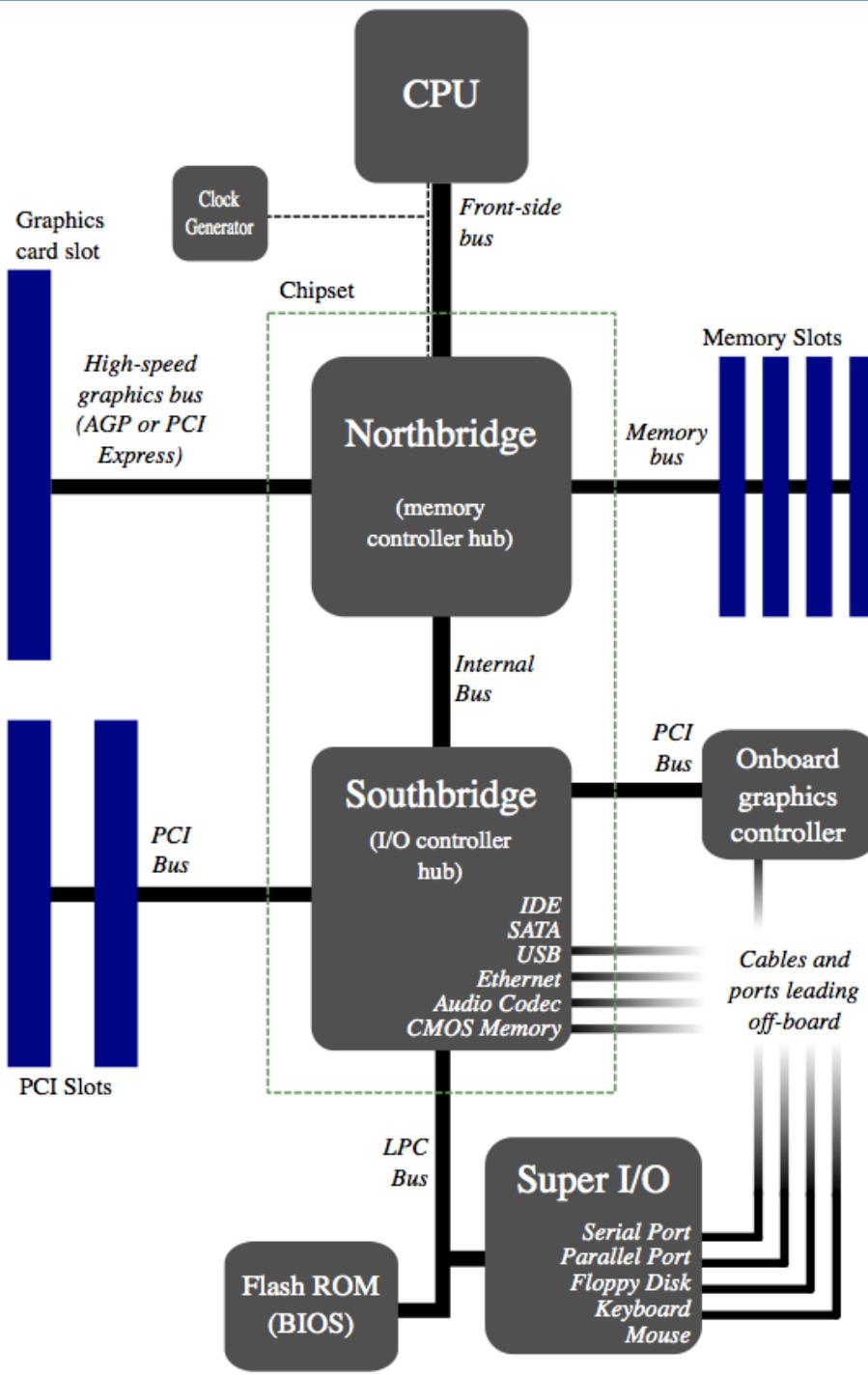
# Microcomputer



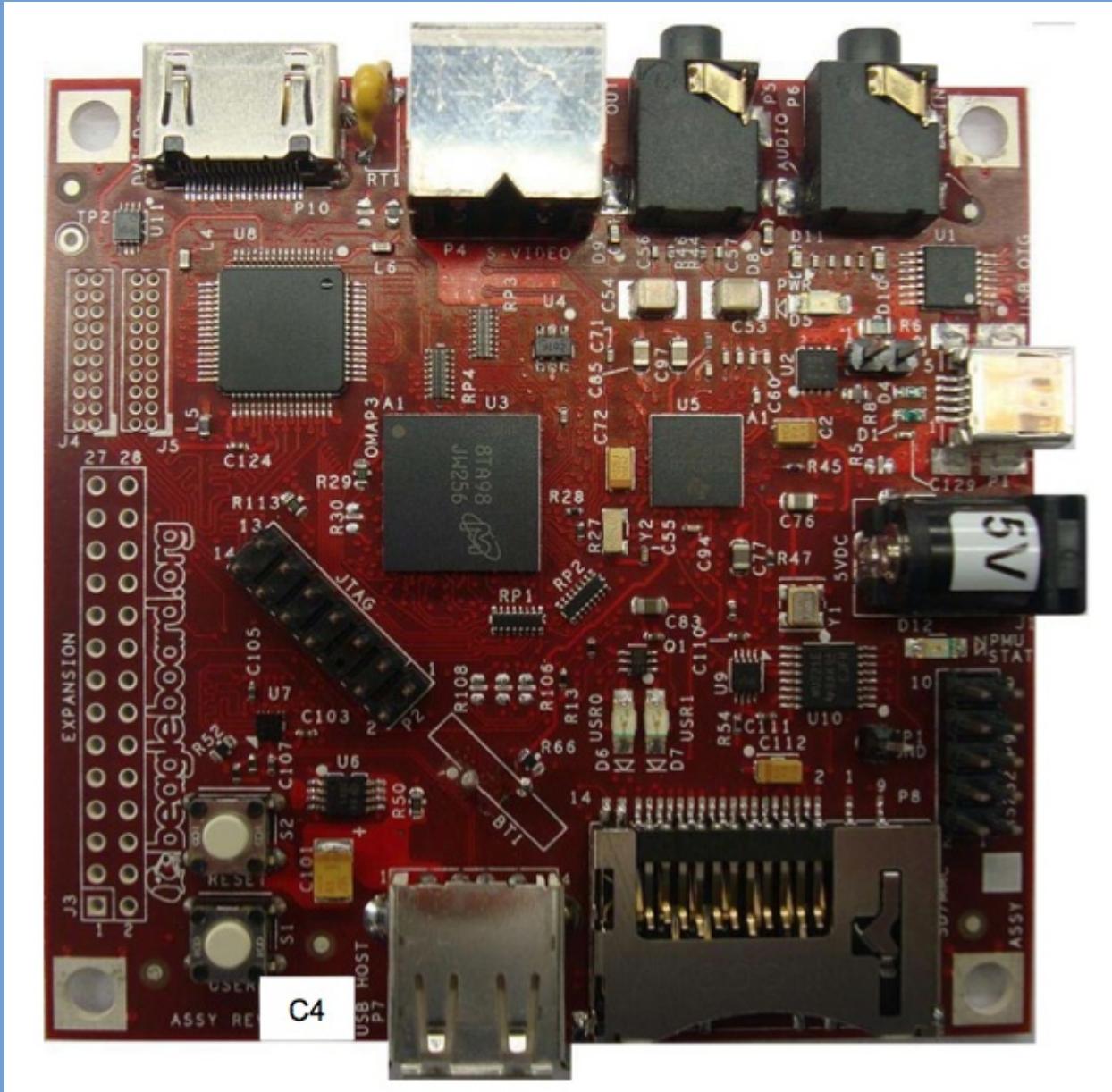
**Source:** [http://www.tpssoft.com/museum\\_images/IBM%20PC.JPG](http://www.tpssoft.com/museum_images/IBM%20PC.JPG)



Bron: <http://tazalink.blogspot.nl/2011/02/some-useful-parts-of-your-pc.html>

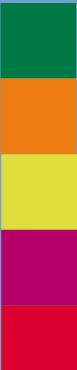


**Source:**  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northbridge\\_\(computing\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northbridge_(computing))



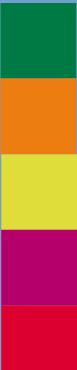
# Example interrupts

- Keyboard controller:
  - When key strokes are present in the internal buffer, the keyboard controller generates an interrupt.
- Disk drive:
  - OS requests transfer of disk blocks.
  - Once done, disk I/O controller generates an interrupt.
- Networking:
  - OS has enabled the network interface card.
  - Once a packet comes in, an interrupt is generated.



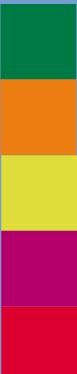
# Computer-System Architecture

- Computer systems can be organized in different ways.
- Single-processor system
  - Actually becoming very hard to come by.
  - Only general-purpose CPUs are counted.
- Multi-processor system
  - Choice of multiple “cores” on one chip, or multiple CPUs within a single system (or both!).



# Clustered Systems

- Combine multiple computers (nodes) into a single system.
  - Compare with multiple CPUs in one computer.
- Often interconnected with high-speed network.
- Require specially written software (parallelized software).
- Used for e.g. High Performance Computing.



**Table 2.2** Example Time Scale of System Latencies

| Event                                      | Latency   | Scaled        |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| 1 CPU cycle                                | 0.3 ns    | 1 s           |
| Level 1 cache access                       | 0.9 ns    | 3 s           |
| Level 2 cache access                       | 2.8 ns    | 9 s           |
| Level 3 cache access                       | 12.9 ns   | 43 s          |
| Main memory access (DRAM, from CPU)        | 120 ns    | 6 min         |
| Solid-state disk I/O (flash memory)        | 50–150 µs | 2–6 days      |
| Rotational disk I/O                        | 1–10 ms   | 1–12 months   |
| Internet: San Francisco to New York        | 40 ms     | 4 years       |
| Internet: San Francisco to United Kingdom  | 81 ms     | 8 years       |
| Internet: San Francisco to Australia       | 183 ms    | 19 years      |
| TCP packet retransmit                      | 1–3 s     | 105–317 years |
| OS virtualization system reboot            | 4 s       | 423 years     |
| SCSI command time-out                      | 30 s      | 3 millennia   |
| Hardware (HW) virtualization system reboot | 40 s      | 4 millennia   |
| Physical system reboot                     | 5 m       | 32 millennia  |

Source: *Systems Performance: Enterprise and the Cloud*, Brendan Gregg.

# Data structures

- Various data structures are used in OS implementation, we assume you are familiar with these.
  - Linked list (single, double)
  - Trees
  - Hash tables
  - Bitmaps

