COURSE OUTLINE

(I) GENERAL					
SCHOOL	School of E	ngineering			
ACADEMIC UNIT	Informatics and Computer Engineering				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate				
COURSE CODE			SEMESTER 4 ^t	h	
COURSE TITLE	Operating S	Systems II			
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES					
if credits are awarded for separate components of the course,			WEEKLY		
e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are			TEACHING	CREDITS	
awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching HOURS					
hours and the tota	hours and the total credits				
			4	4	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the					
teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE	Specialised general knowledge, skills development				
general background,					
special background, specialised					
general knowledge, skills					
development					
PREREQUISITE COURSES:					
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION	Greek				
and EXAMINATIONS:					
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	Yes (in English)				
ERASMUS STUDENTS					
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclass.uniwa.gr/courses/CS122/				
(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES					
Learning outcomes					
The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate					
level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.					
Lonsult Appendix A					

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

(1) CENEDA

The course aims to present the basic elements and mechanisms of Multiprocessor, Multicomputer, Network and Real-Time Operating Systems, as well as to cover advanced concepts and mechanisms of communication and process synchronization in a computer system, such as e.g. the theory of deadlock prevention and avoidance, inter-process communication tools and mechanisms, thread management etc. A more specific goal from a practical point of view is to acquaint the students with practical issues and applications of concurrent programming, process communication and thread programming. Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Recognize the basic characteristics of operating systems in multiprocessor shared/distributed memory and network environments (multiprocessors, multi-computers and distributed systems with limited resources), as well as their main differences comparing to conventional operating systems.
- To explain how the basic concepts and mechanisms of an operating system (CPU scheduling, memory management, process synchronization, etc.) are specialized in multi-processor systems.
- Describe the characteristics and differences of real-time operating systems comparing to traditional interactive and batch processing operating systems.
- Understand the special requirements and significant advantages of the thread computing model for programming in single or multi-core environments.
- To delve into the necessity of advanced process synchronization and communication

mechanisms both in theory (e.g. deadloo communication via sockets).	k avoidance and prevention) and in practice (e.g.			
To take advantage of the possibilities of	fered by the virtualization technique for more			
efficient use of computer systems.				
• To recognize the special requirements the sp	hat govern resource-limited computing			
environments (mobile devices, sensor n	odes etc.) in terms of operating system services.			
To use in practice basic system program and threads in a univ (linux time operation)	ming mechanisms and tools, concurrent processes			
General Competences	ing system.			
Taking into consideration the general competences	ences that the degree-holder must acquire (as			
these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the				
Search for analysis and synthesis of data	Project planning and management			
and information, with the use of the	Respect for difference and multiculturalism			
necessary technology	Respect for the natural environment			
Adapting to new situations	Showing social, professional and ethical			
Decision-making	responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues			
Working independently	Criticism and self-criticism			
Team work	Production of free, creative and inductive thinking			
Working in an international environment				
Working in an interdisciplinary	Others			
environment Production of new research ideas				
Autonomous work				
Team work				
 Adaptation to new situations 				
Work in an interdisciplinary environme	nt			
Production of new research ideas				
• Promotion of free, creative and inductiv	e thinking			
• Search for, analysis and synthesis of dat	a and information, using the necessary technologies			
(3) SYLLABUS				
Theory:				
Multiprocessor and Multicomputer Oper	rating Systems (special requirements and operating			
system design issues for multiprocessor environments, process communication and				
synchronization methods, process scheduling algorithms, memory schemes and memory management methods, load distribution across multiple processors, etc.).				
Advanced concepts of process communication-synchronization (theory of deadlock				
prevention and avoidance, inter-process communication through pipes and sockets, etc.).				
Thread Management in multiprocessing environments (special requirements and				
scheduling algorithms, special requirements and synchronization-communication mechanisms, etc.).				
• Real-Time Operating Systems (basic concepts and design issues, special algorithms for CPU				
scheduling, memory organization-management and disk scheduling, application in				
embedded systems and multimedia systems, etc.).				
• Special requirements of operating systems of mobile devices and environments with limited resources (sensor networks, etc.)				
 Virtual machines - virtualization: definitions categorization virtualization techniques the 				
concept of hypervisor and supported types, etc.				
• Network and distributed resource operating systems (definitions, categorization, design				
issues, services, etc.).				
Lab:				
Unix/Linux: System programming and concurrent processes (child processes, use of fork, wait, exec, signals/traps, etc.). Special mechanisms to support communication and process				

wait, exec, signals/traps, etc.). Special mechanisms to support communication and process synchronization (shared memory segments, semaphores, message queues, etc.). Programming and thread management using the Posix threads library. Interprocess communication and programming using pipes and sockets.

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY	Face-to-face. Use of distance learning (if required)				
USE OF INFORMATION AND	Use of ICT in Course Teaching and Laboratory Education				
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	Use of ICT in Communication	with Students			
	Post course material on the University's e-learning				
Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory	platform (e-class).				
education, communication with	Use of email and e-class in communication with students.				
students					
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload			
The manner and methods of	Lectures	26			
teaching are described in detail.	Problem Solving in Class	13			
Lectures, seminars, laboratory	Laboratory Education	13			
practice, fieldwork, study and	Lab exercises	20			
analysis of bibliography, tutorials,	Non-guided study	28			
placements, clinical practice, art	Course total	100			
workshop, interactive teaching,		100			
educational visits, project, essay					
writing, artistic creativity, etc.					
The student's study hours for each					
learning activity are given as well as					
the hours of non-directed study					
according to the principles of the					
ECTS					
STUDENT PERFORMANCE	Final Grade = (70% * Grade of the Theory_Part) + (30% *				
EVALUATION	Grade of the Laboratory Part)				
Description of the evaluation					
procedure	Evaluation Process of Theory Part: Final written exam at				
	the end of the semester				
Language of evaluation, methods of					
evaluation, summative or	Evaluation Process of Laboratory Part: Preparation of				
conclusive, multiple choice	laboratory exercises / assign	ments and oral or written			
questionnaires, short-answer	examination				
questions, open-ended questions,					
problem solving, written work,	The evaluation process is disclosed to the students in				
essay/report, oral examination,	class and online, via e-class.				
public presentation, laboratory					
work, clinical examination of					
patient, art interpretation, other					
Specifically defined					
specifically-defined evaluation					
they are accessible to students					
they are accessible to students.					
(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY					
1. Silberschatz A., Galvin P., Gagne G.	Operating Systems Concepts. 10) th edition, Wiley, 2018.			
2. Stallings W., Operating Systems: Inte	ernals and Design Principles, 9th	edition, Pearson, 2017.			
3. Tanenbaum A., Bos H., <i>Modern Operating Systems</i> , 4 th edition. Pearson. 2015.					
4. Κάβουρας Ι., Λειτουργικά Συστήματα, 5η έκδοση. Εκδόσεις Κλειδάριθμος. 2000 (in greek).					
5. Gary Nutt, Operating Systems, 3 rd edition, Addison-Wesley, 2003.					
6. Robert Love, Linux Kernel Development, 3 rd edition, Addison-Wesley, 2010.					
7. Robert Love, Linux System Programming, 2 nd edition, O'Reilly Media, 2013.					
8. Kernighan B., Pike R., The Unix Programming Environment, Prentice Hall, 1985.					
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10. Stevens W.R., Unix Network Programming, Vol. 2: Interprocess Communications, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2000.

11. Butenhof D.R., Programming with POSIX Threads, Addison-Wesley, 2000.

12. Robbins K., Robbins S., Unix Systems Programming: Communication, Concurrency and Threads, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2003.