Extended OS

OS is an extended virtual machine

- Multiplexes the “machine” between applications
  - Time sharing, multitasking, batching
- Provided a higher-level machine for
  - Ease of use
  - Portability
  - Efficiency
  - Security
  - Etc.

JAVA – Higher-level Virtual Machine

- write a program once, and run it anywhere
  - Architecture independent
  - Operating System independent
- Language itself was clean, robust, garbage collection
- Program compiled into bytecode
  - Interpreted or just-in-time compiled.
  - Lower than native performance

Issues

- Legacy applications
- No isolation nor resource management between applets
- Security
  - Trust JVM implementation? Trust underlying OS?
- Performance compared to native

Is the OS the “right” level of extended machine?

- Security
  - Trust the underlying OS?
- Legacy application and OSs
- Resource management of existing systems suitable for all applications?
- What about activities requiring “root” privileges
Virtual Machine Monitors

- Provide scheduling and resource management
- Extended "machine" is the actual machine interface.

Advantages

- Legacy OSes (and applications)
- Concurrent OSes
  - Linux – Windows
  - Primary – Backup
- Security
  - VMM (hopefully) small and correct
- Performance near bare hardware
  - For some applications

Virtual R3000???

- Interpret
  - System/161
    - slow
  - JIT dynamic compilation
- Run on the real hardware??

IBM VM/370

Issues

- Privileged registers (CP0)
- Privileged instructions
- Address Spaces
- Exceptions (including syscalls, interrupts)
- Devices