

OS Internals Introduction

Seminar SS 2010

System Architecture Group, Department of Computer Science

Overview of Today's Introduction

- Seminar organization
- Remarks on preparing your
 - Seminar paper
 - Seminar slides
 - Seminar talk

Goals of a Seminar

- Give insights on interesting problems
- Enable acquiring literacy on system architecture
- Practice
 - Presenting scientific topics
 - Discussing scientific topics
 - Writing technical reports

Goals of *this* Seminar

- Provide students with a deeper understanding of operating systems
- Explore operating system concepts and their implementation for various common operating systems

Your Expectations



Our Expectations

- You have high motivation for the topic
- You are willing to explore your assigned topic (and to look for the necessary support literature)
- You will present your topic in a report and a talk
- You will attend each talk

Seminar Topics (by OS)

■ BSD UNIX

- Inter process communication (1)
- BSD sockets (2)
- BSD packet filter (3)
- 4.3 BSD virtual memory management (4)
- Volume management (GEOM, Linux dm) (5)

■ Linux

- ext2 file system (6)
- Process, process control block (7)
- Modules (8)
- Completely fair scheduler (9)
- Memory management (10)

Seminar Topics (by OS)

- Solaris
 - ZFS (file system) (11)
 - Sun OS virtual memory management (12)
- Windows
 - User account control (13)
 - Scheduling (14)
 - Windows driver model (15)
- TinyOS
 - NesC (16)

Seminar Topics

- Each topic is coupled to an advisor
 - Will appear on website
- Contact your advisor
 - Send in the slides before the presentation
 - Send in your report

Formalia

- One topic per student
 - Explore topic based on literature (books or internet articles)
- Presentation of the topic
 - 25-30 min.
 - German or English
- Report on the topic
 - ca. 10 pages
- Grading: 50% talk, 50% report

Organization

■ Talks

- Talk preparation time: >4 weeks
- Prepare a vivid talk
- Hand in slides at least a week before your talk
- Schedule:
 - Weekly meetings
 - Starting on June 7th

■ Technical reports / summary

- Until the end of the term (end of July '10)

Talk Preparation

- How to prepare for a seminar talk?
- Prepare in time
- Study deeply
- Consult related work if required
- Explain your topic thoroughly and didactically
- Restrict your talk to required aspects
- Do not present every detail
- Potentially build on previous talks' contents

Talk Preparation

■ General Approach to giving the talk

1. Understand the topic
2. Adapt it for presentation
3. Prepare the slides
4. Prepare the talk

Understanding the topic

- Read about your topic
 - Search the internet
 - Browse the KIT/CS library
- Understand the key points
 - What is the context of your topic?
 - What are the problems?
 - What are the proposed solutions?
- Take your audience into account

Adapting it for presentation

- Begin with an introduction to give the context
- Outline your talk in the beginning or after the introduction
- Summarize your topic in the end
- Give the hows and whys in between

The Audience

- Will forget most of the talk
- Should still take away the message

Adapting it for presentation

- Only present the key points
- Do not go into detail
- Details are confusing
- Motivate to read related literature instead

Adapting it for presentation

- Common pitfalls:
- Presenting a paper from front to back
 - Paper is for the archives
 - Presentation is live
- Making presentation time proportional to your learning
 - Stress key points in the talk
 - Skip over hairy details

Adapting it for presentation

- Your own opinion matters
- You will present someone else's work
- Get an opinion on your own
 - Do you agree?
 - Do you miss anything?
- Express your opinion in the talk
- But mark it as such!

Preparing the slides

- We ask for electronic slides
- We can provide a laptop if required

- Check up-front for compatibility
- Show us your slides before the talk
 - Prevents common mistakes
 - Helps to have an interesting talk

- Arrive early for the presentation
- Make sure the setup is working

Preparing the slides

- Do give slide numbers
 - Eases discussion afterwards
 - Helps audience to follow
- Use a large font sizes (> 20pt, sans-serif)
 - This one is obnoxious
 - This one is way too small
 - This one is still too small
 - This one may be ok sometimes
- Do not clutter your slides
- Only show important text
- Use keywords rather than sentences
- Long sentences in most cases distract the audience from the talk, since people stop listening while they read the text on your slide.

Preparing the slides

- Only one topic per slide
- Leave slide half-empty
- More than one slide per topic is fine

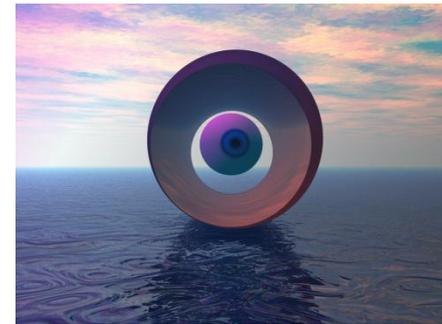
Preparing the slides

- Make slides visually appealing
- Colors for emphasis are fine
- But be careful
 - Avoid certain colors
 - Red on blue
 - Pink on yellow
- Be consistent
 - Same color for same purpose
 - Same font for same purpose
 - Same layout for same purpose



Preparing the slides

- Avoid long lists
- Use pictures
 - Make audience curious and awake
 - Also good for structures



- Use animations
 - Good for algorithms/protocols/sequences
 - but be careful !!!
 - and avoid distraction
 - And do **NOT** animate every Item !!!!!

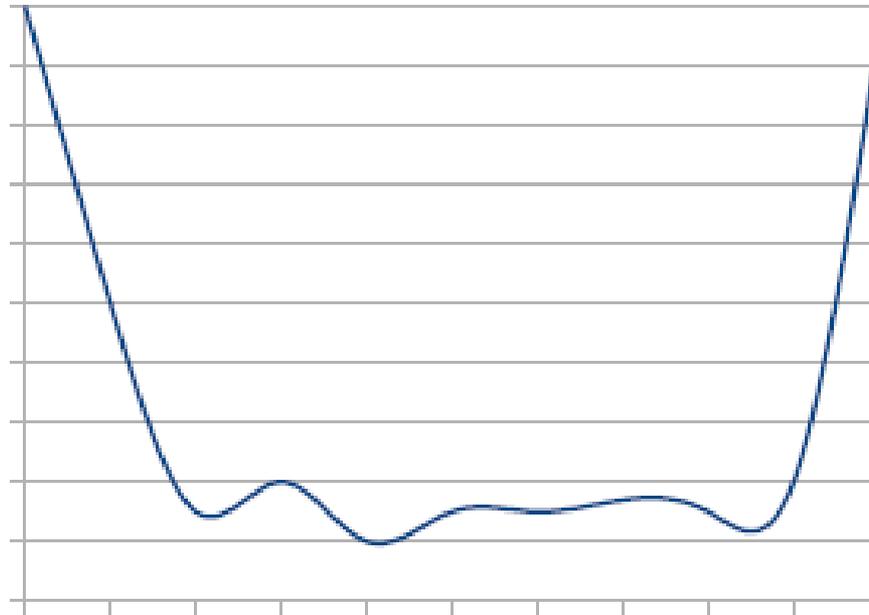
Preparing the slides

■ Example figure (really bad)

| time [%] | alertness [%] |
|----------|---------------|
| 0 | 100 |
| 10 | 50 |
| 20 | 15 |
| 30 | 20 |
| 40 | 10 |
| 50 | 15 |
| 60 | 15 |
| 70 | 17 |
| 80 | 15 |
| 90 | 20 |
| 100 | 95 |

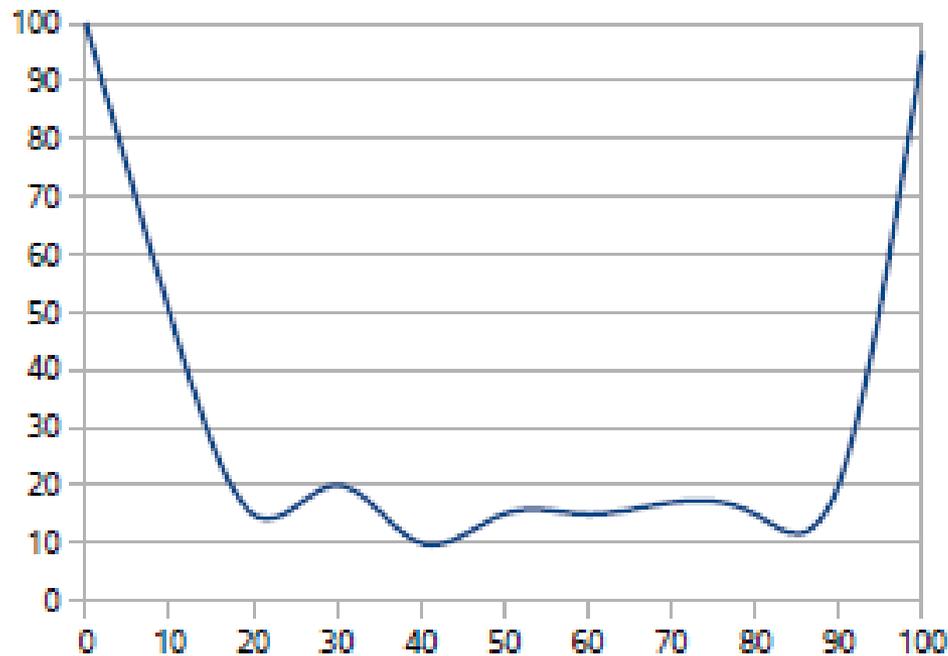
Preparing the slides

- Example figure (still bad)



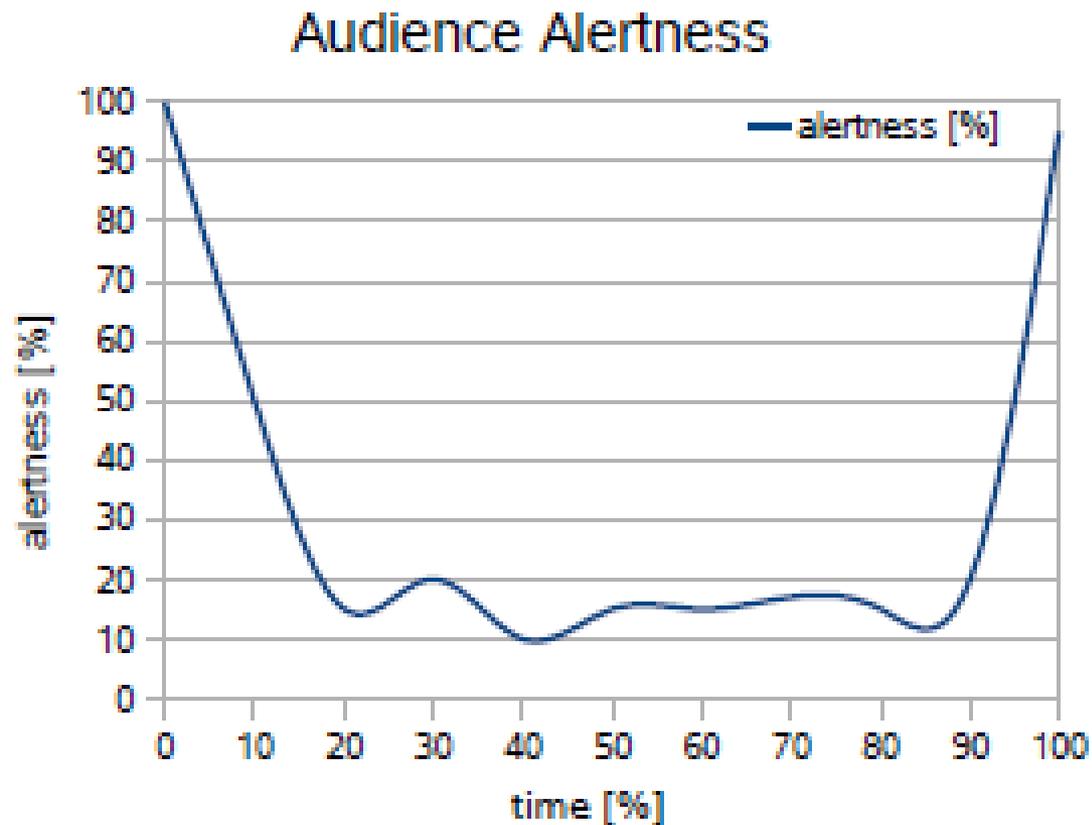
Preparing the slides

■ Example figure (bad)



Preparing the slides

- Example figure (ok)



Preparing the talk

- Perform dry runs
- Make sure you time them
- About 2-3 minutes per slide
- Typically about 10-15 slides (< 20!)
- Better cut it short than going over time
- Ask friends to be the audience
- May find that all/most slides need modifications

Preparing the talk

- Do not memorize the talk
- Do memorize the introduction
 - You are nervous at the beginning
 - Enables a smoother start
- Complicated parts are hard to explain
 - Improvising is difficult
 - Know how you want to convey them

Preparing the talk

- Check your attitude
- Be excited about the subject
- Something will go wrong
- Don't panic
- Audience is forgiving
- Enjoy yourself

Preparing the talk

- Use a pointing device
 - Avoid hiding the slides while pointing
- Let the slides sink in
 - Do not remove them too quickly
 - Do not start talking too early
- Take pauses during complicated parts

Preparing the talk

- Maintain interaction with the Audience
 - Keep eye contact
- Encourage questions
 - Express the audience's interest
 - Help to follow your talk
- “I don't know” is perfectly fine
- Knowing is better, though

Preparing the talk

- Do **NOT** go over time
- Puts you and your work in bad light
- Be prepared to cut down your talk by several slides

Preparing the report

- About 10 pages
- 10 to 12 pt serif font
- Provide introduction and summary
- Submit as PDF