

# Betriebssysteme 1

## Foliensatz B, Kap. 1

Prof. Dr. Hans-Georg Eßer

Sommersemester 2022

v3.0 – 15.04.2021

## Selbstkontrollaufgaben aus Kap. 1

- 1) Multitasking
- 2) Freie Software vs.  
Freeware
- 3) Laufwerksbuchstaben  
(Windows)
- 3) Keine  
Laufwerksbuchstaben  
(Unix/Linux)
- 4) Schichten

# Selbstkontrollaufgaben aus Kap. 1

# 1) Multitasking

---

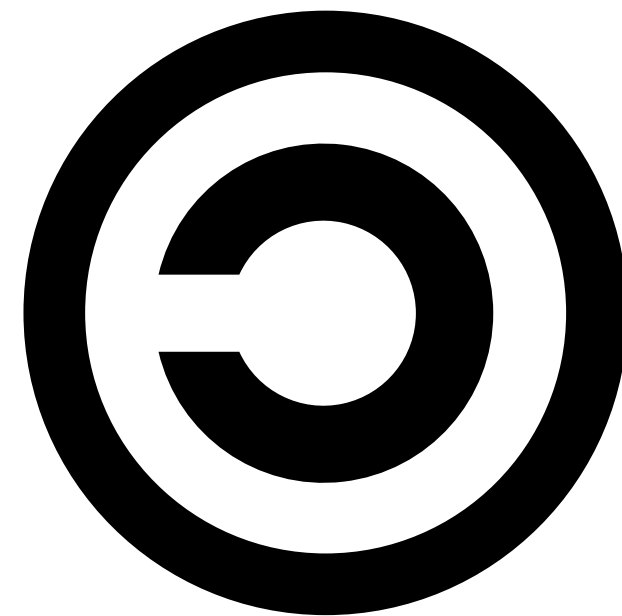
- parallel statt sequentiell
- interaktive Programme und Hintergrundprogramme kombinieren

## 2) Freie Software vs. Freeware

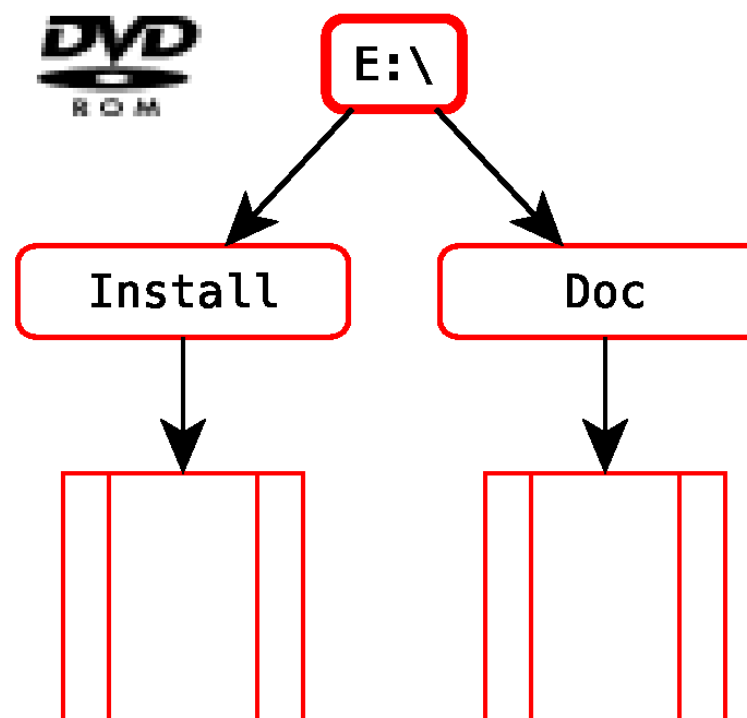
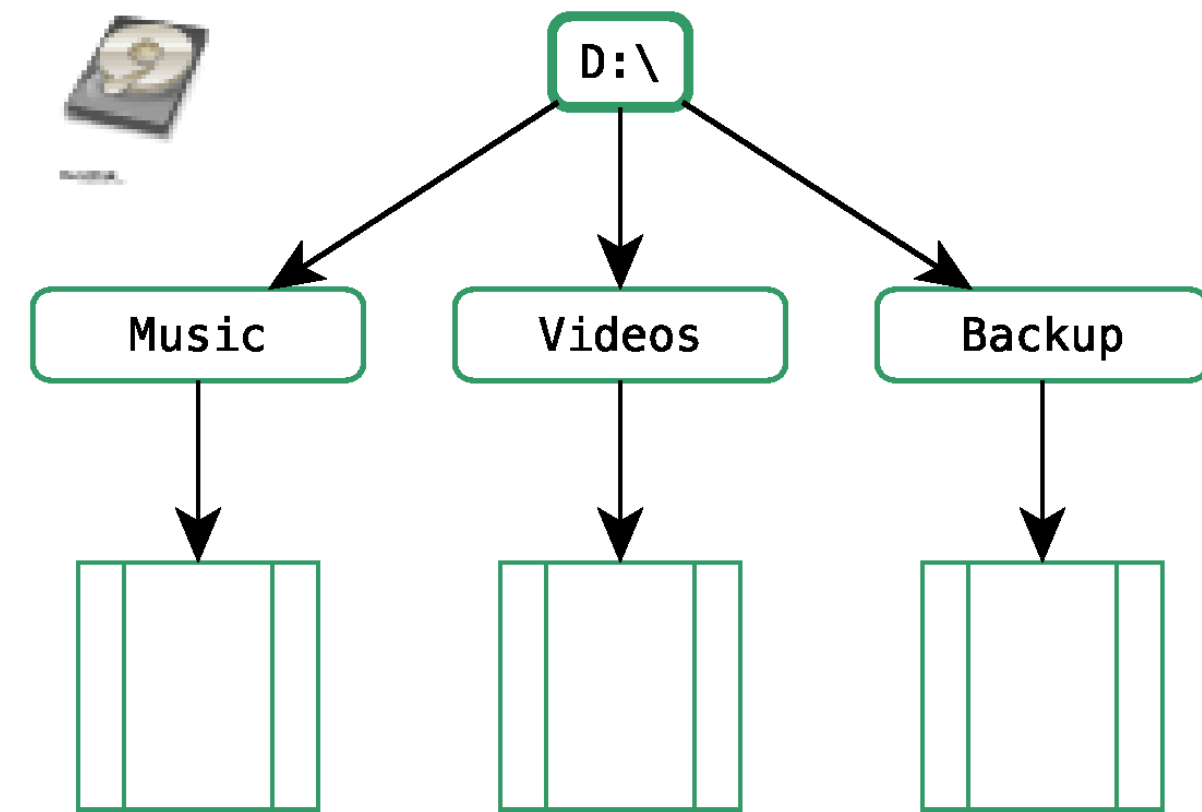
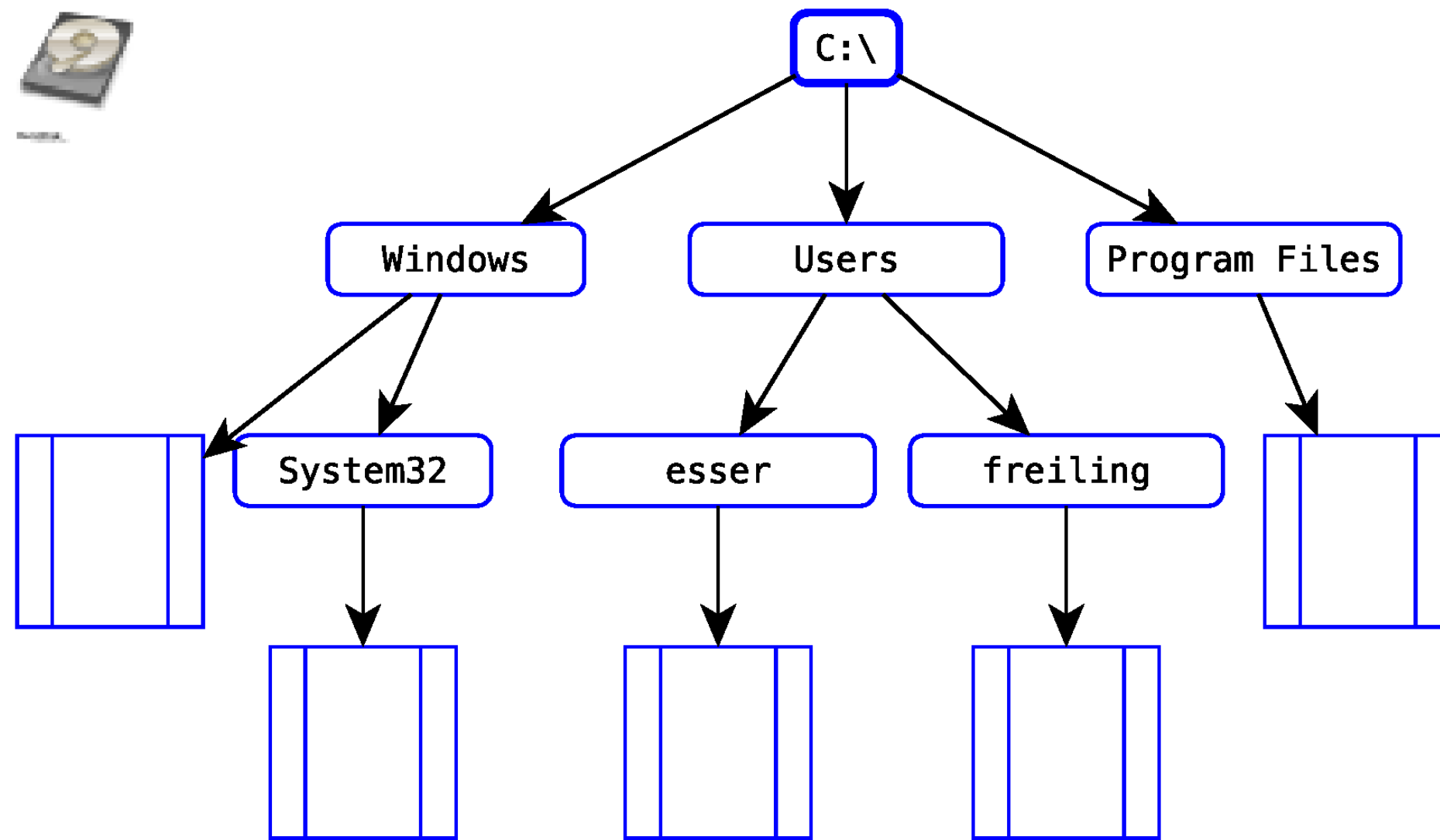
Freie Software:



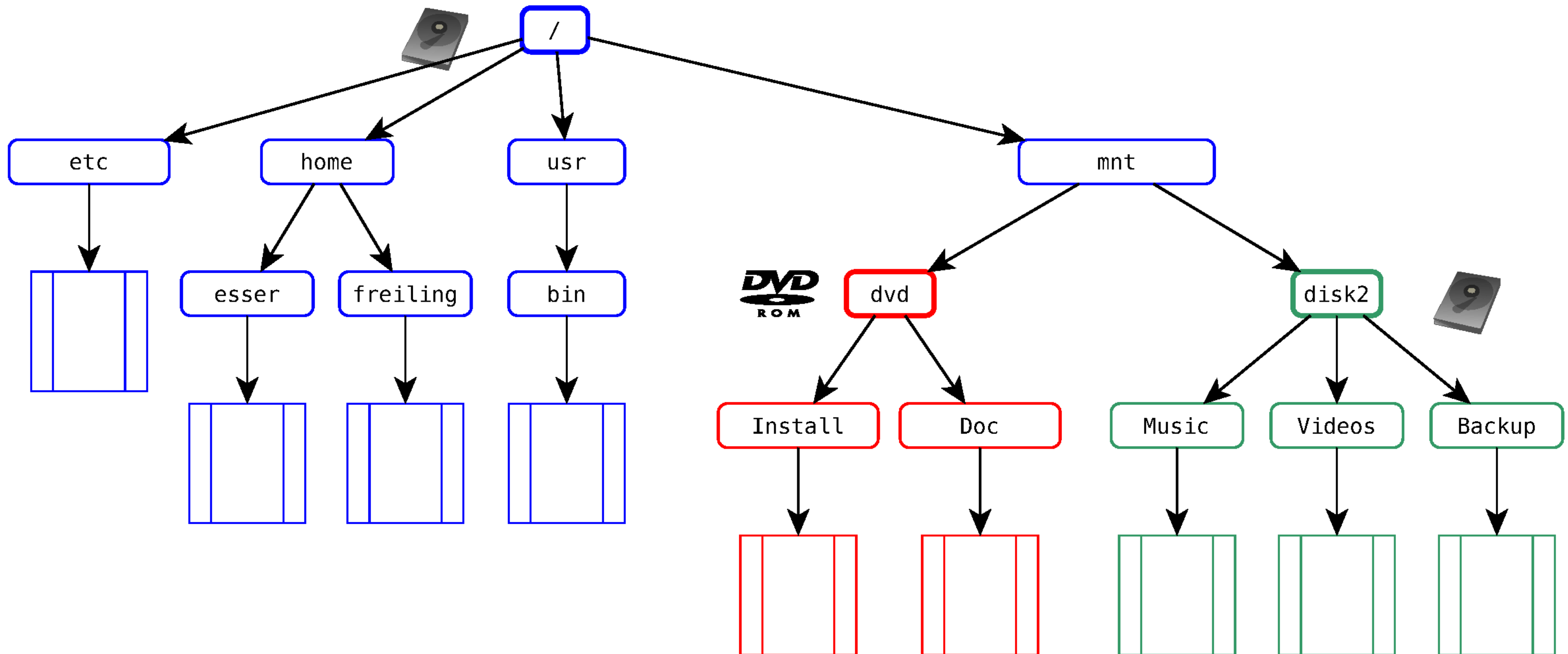
Copyleft:



# 3) Laufwerksbuchstaben (Windows)



# 3) Keine Laufwerksbuchstaben (Unix/Linux)



## 4) Schichten

“The BIOS provides about 20 very primitive I/O operations that are used by the BDOS. Where the BDOS is called to do things like open a named file or print a line on the user’s screen the BIOS is called to position the disk head to a given track, read a single sector, or send a single character to a particular port. These primitive operations are always called in the same way by the BDOS no matter what machine it is running on, but the way they are carried out inside the BIOS is different from one machine to another. So the main parts of CP/M, the CCP and the BDOS, do not need to be changed to port the system to a new machine [...].

A new BIOS has to be written for each new design of machine and this is usually done by the maker of the machine. However, since it only needs to provide a few very basic I/O operations porting CP/M to a new machine can be very quick and very easy. Once it is written the BIOS will work on all machines that use the same hardware.”

(Quelle: The Architecture of CP/M, <http://cpmarchives.classiccmp.org/cpm/mirrors/www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/5711/architec.html>)