

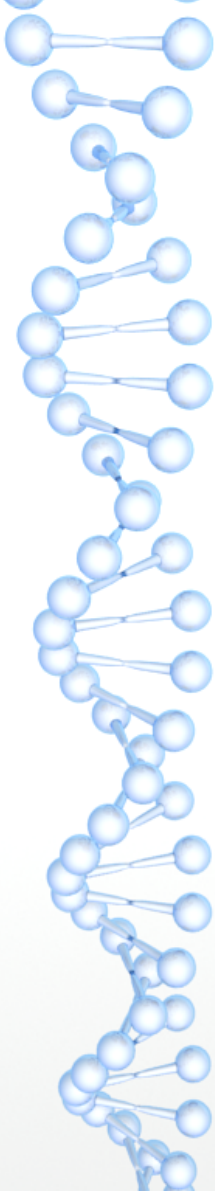
Chapter 10 Linux/Unix/Android and Ch11/5.6 Windows11

We want to look at specifics for
Linux, Android and Windows.



Linux introduction

- 10.1 History of UNIX and Linux
- 10.2 Overview of Linux: goals, interfaces, shell, kernel
- 10.3 Processes in Linux



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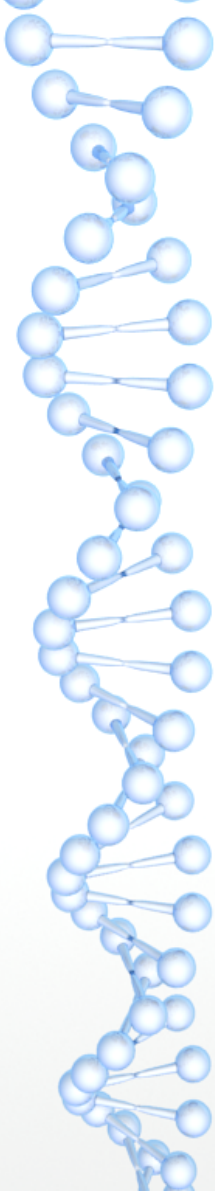
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CASE STUDY 1:

UNIX, Linux, and Android

Chapter 10

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History of UNIX and Linux

- UNICS
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- Portable UNIX
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- Standard UNIX
- MINIX
- Linux

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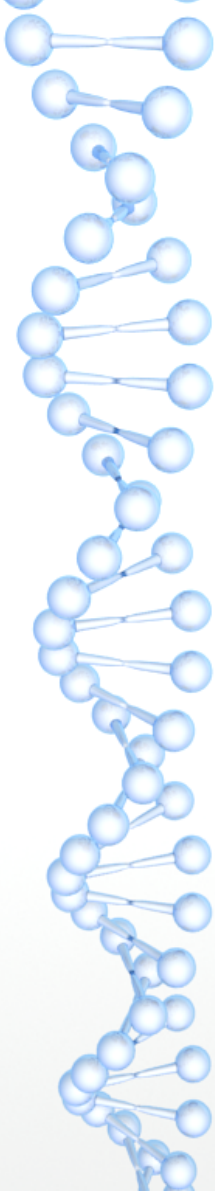
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Linux Goals

- Simplicity, elegance, consistency
- Power and flexibility
- Lack of useless redundancy

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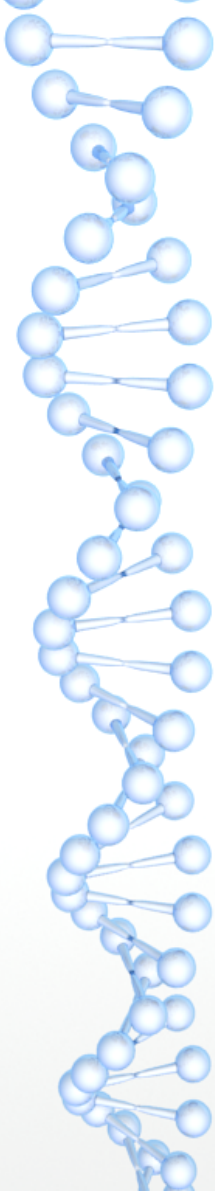
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Interfaces to Linux

Figure 10-1. The layers in a Linux system.

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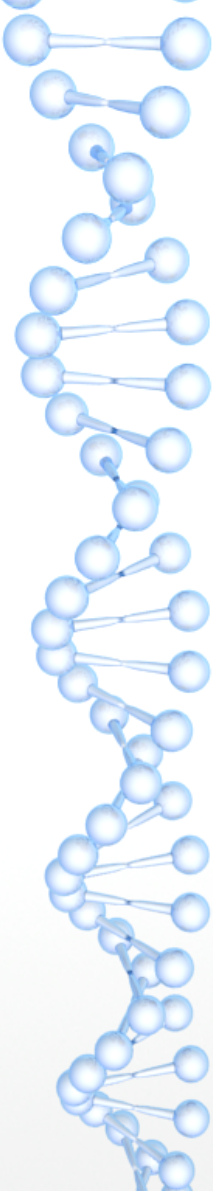
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The Shell

- Command line interface
 - Faster
 - More powerful
 - Easily extensible
- First word entered will be a program name
 - Commands take arguments
 - Wild card characters used
 - Filters, pipes used
- Shell scripts

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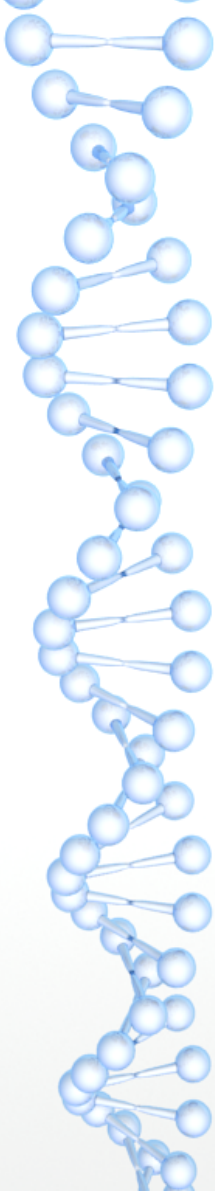
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Linux Utility Programs (2)

Figure 10-2. A few of the common Linux utility programs required by POSIX.

Program	Typical use
cat	Concatenate multiple files to standard output
chmod	Change file protection mode
cp	Copy one or more files
cut	Cut columns of text from a file
grep	Search a file for some pattern
head	Extract the first lines of a file
ls	List directory
make	Compile files to build a binary
mkdir	Make a directory
od	Octal dump a file
paste	Paste columns of text into a file
pr	Format a file for printing
ps	List running processes
rm	Remove one or more files
rmdir	Remove a directory
sort	Sort a file of lines alphabetically
tail	Extract the last lines of a file
tr	Translate between character sets

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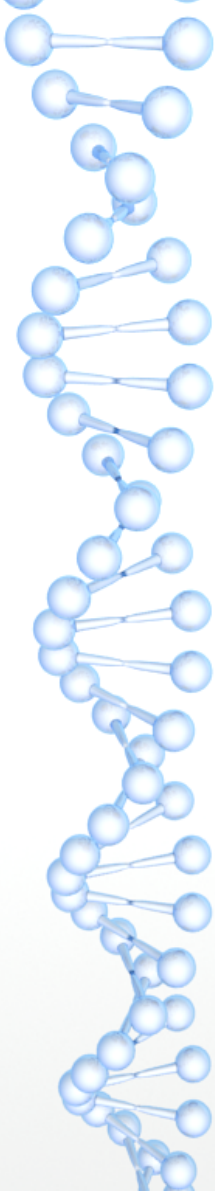
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Kernel Structure

```
graph TD
    SC[System calls]
    subgraph I_O [I/O component]
        VFS[Virtual file system]
        subgraph VFS_Box [ ]
            direction TB
            T[Terminals] --- S[Sockets] --- FS[File systems]
            T --- LP[Line discipline] --- NP[Network protocols] --- GB[Generic block layer]
            T --- CDD[Character device drivers] --- NDD[Network device drivers] --- BDD[Block device drivers]
        end
        IS[I/O scheduler]
    end
    subgraph MM [Memory mgt component]
        VM[Virtual memory]
        PPR[Paging page replacement]
        PC[Page cache]
    end
    subgraph PM [Process mgt component]
        SH[Signal handling]
        PCT[Process/thread creation & termination]
        CPS[CPU scheduling]
    end
    I_O --- SC
    MM --- SC
    PM --- SC
    I_O --- ID[Interrupts]
    PM --- D[Dispatcher]
```

Figure 10-3. Structure of the Linux kernel

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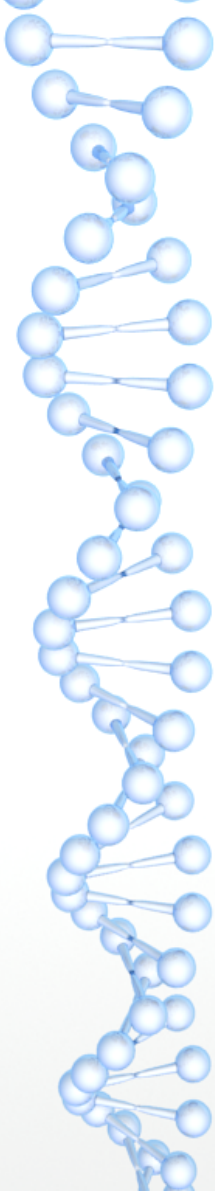
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10.3 Processes in Linux

- Main activities in a Linux system are the processes.
- They are similar to classical sequential processes studied in Ch 2.
- Linux is multiprocessing so daemon processes run in background mode.



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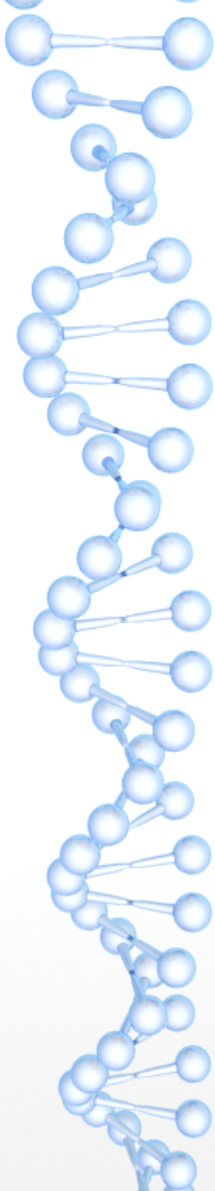
Processes: Fundamental Concepts (1)

```
pid = fork( ); /* if the fork succeeds, pid > 0 in the parent */
if (pid < 0) { /* fork failed (e.g., memory or some table is full) */
    handle_error( );
} else if (pid > 0) { /* parent code goes here. */
} else { /* child code goes here. */
}
```

Figure 10-4. Process creation in Linux.

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Process Management System Calls in Linux (1)

System call	Description
<code>pid = fork()</code>	Create a child process identical to the parent
<code>pid = waitpid(pid, &statloc, opts)</code>	Wait for a child to terminate
<code>s = execve(name, argv, envp)</code>	Replace a process' core image
<code>exit(status)</code>	Terminate process execution and return status
<code>s = sigaction(sig, &act, &oldact)</code>	Define action to take on signals
<code>s = sigreturn(&context)</code>	Return from a signal
<code>s = sigprocmask(how, &set, &old)</code>	Examine or change the signal mask
<code>s = sigpending(&set)</code>	Get the set of blocked signals
<code>s = sigsuspend(sigmask)</code>	Replace the signal mask and suspend the process
<code>s = kill(pid, sig)</code>	Send a signal to a process
<code>residual = alarm(seconds)</code>	Set the alarm clock
<code>s = pause()</code>	Suspend the caller until the next signal

Figure 10-6. Some system calls relating to processes. The return code `s` is `-1` if an error has occurred, `pid` is a process ID, and `residual` is the remaining time in the previous alarm. The parameters are what the names suggest.

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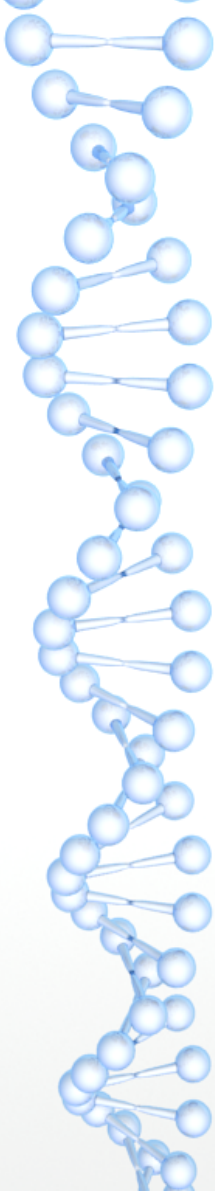
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Process Management System Calls in Linux (2)

```
while (TRUE) {  
    type_prompt();          /* repeat forever */  
    read_command(command, params); /* display prompt on the screen */  
                                /* read input line from keyboard */  
  
    pid = fork();            /* fork off a child process */  
    if (pid < 0) {  
        printf("Unable to fork"); /* error condition */  
        continue;                /* repeat the loop */  
    }  
  
    if (pid != 0) {  
        waitpid(-1, &status, 0); /* parent waits for child */  
    } else {  
        execve(command, params, 0); /* child does the work */  
    }  
}
```

Figure 10-7. A highly simplified shell.

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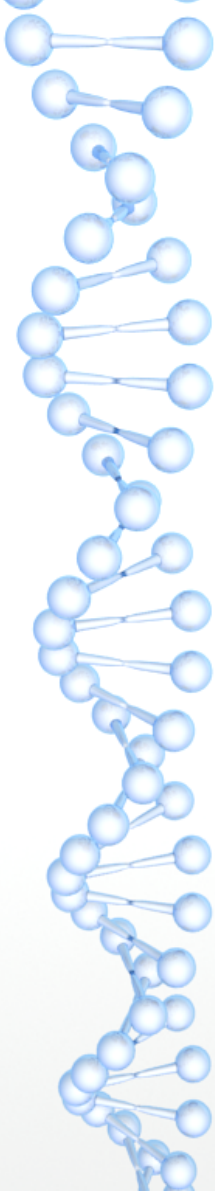
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Implementation of Processes and Threads in Linux (1)

Process descriptors

1. Scheduling parameters
2. Memory image
3. Signals
4. Machine registers
5. System call state
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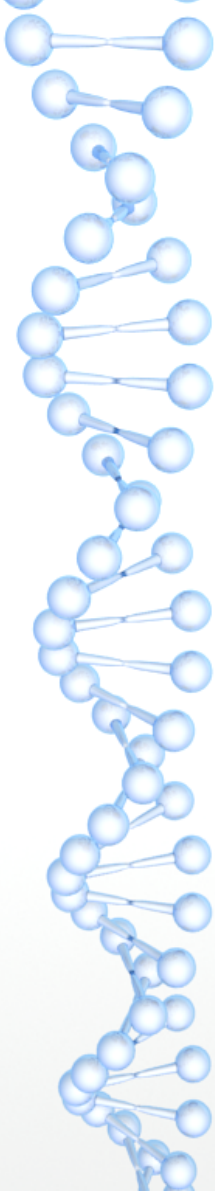
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A few slides from intervening sections

- 10.4 Memory Management in Linux
- 10.5 Input/Output in Linux



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Memory Management Fundamental Concepts (1)

Stack pointer Process A Physical memory Process B Stack pointer

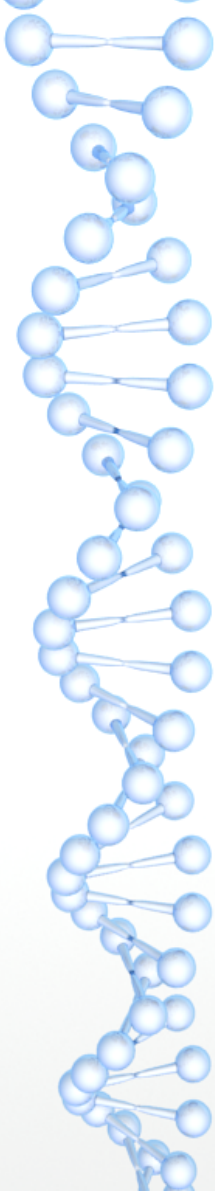
Unused memory

20K BSS 8K Data Text 0 (a)

24K BSS 8K Data Text 0K (c)

Figure 10-12. (a) Process A's virtual address space. (b) Physical memory. (c) Process B's virtual address space.

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Memory Management Fundamental Concepts (2)

Stack pointer Process A Physical memory Process B Stack pointer

Mapped file Mapped file

Unused memory

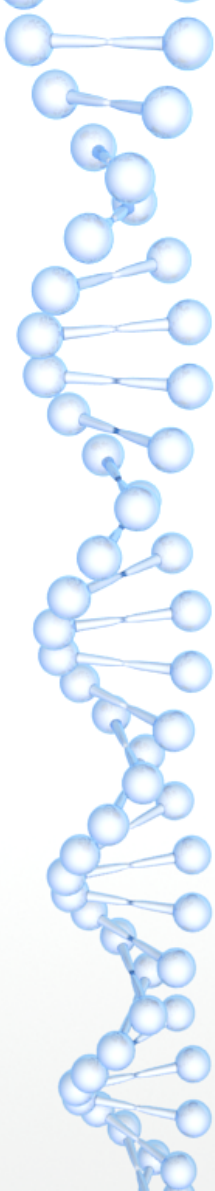
20K BSS 8K Data 0K Text (a)

24K BSS 8K Data 0K Text (c)

OS

Figure 10-13. Two processes can share a mapped file.

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Implementation of I/O in Linux (2)

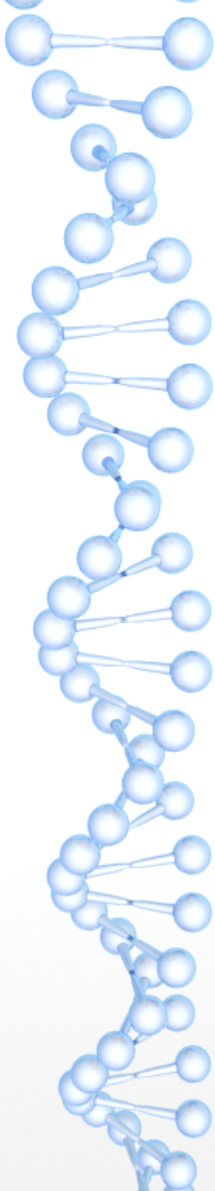
Figure 10-22. The Linux I/O system showing one file system in detail.

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10.6 The Linux File System

- Fundamental Concepts
- File System Calls
- Implementation



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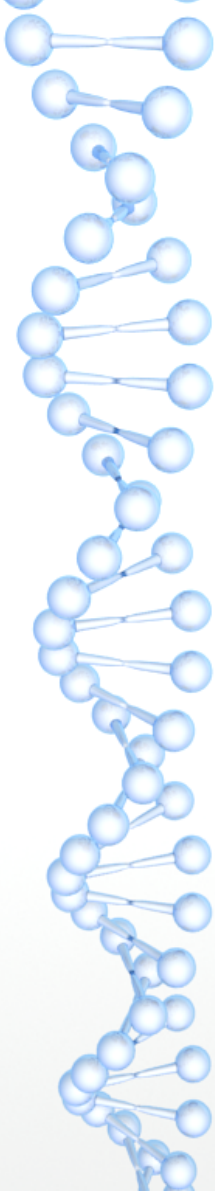
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Linux File System: Fundamental Concepts (1)

Directory	Contents
bin	Binary (executable) programs
dev	Special files for I/O devices
etc	Miscellaneous system files
lib	Libraries
usr	User directories

Figure 10-23. Some important directories found in most Linux systems

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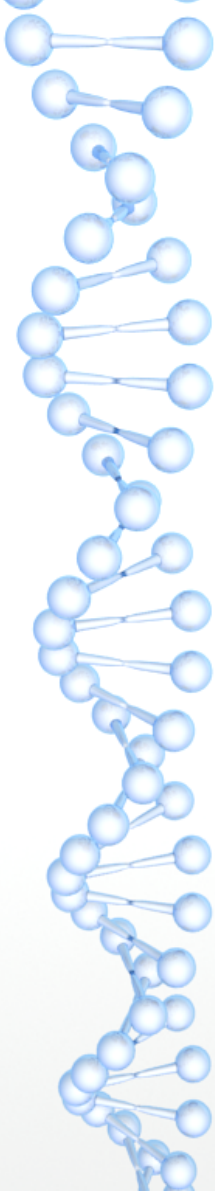
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Linux File System: Fundamental Concepts (2)

(a) Before linking. (b) After linking.

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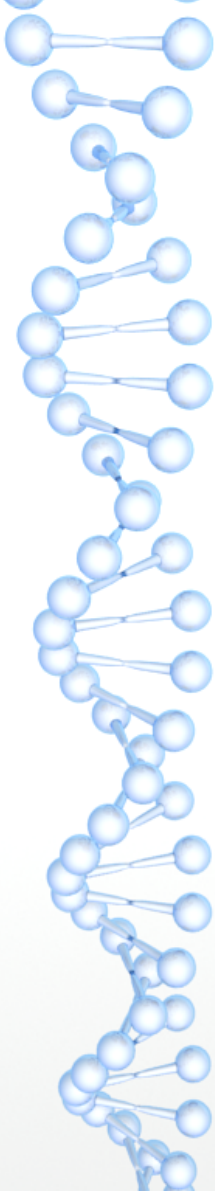
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Linux File System: Fundamental Concepts (3)

Figure 10-25. (a) Separate file systems. (b) After mounting.

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Linux File System: Fundamental Concepts (4)

(a) Process A's shared lock

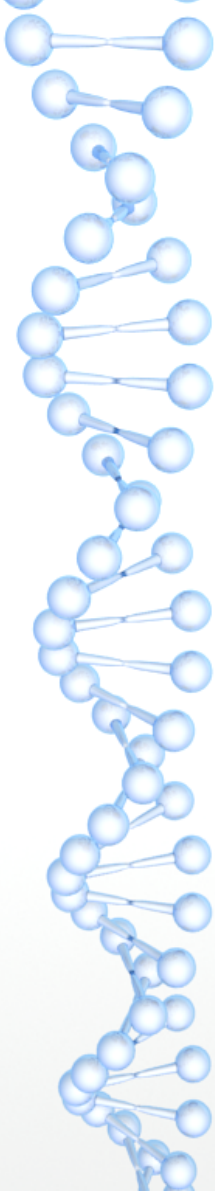
(b) A's shared lock, B's shared lock

(c) A's shared lock, B's shared lock, C's shared lock

Figure 10-26. (a) A file with one lock. (b) Addition of a second lock. (c) A third lock.

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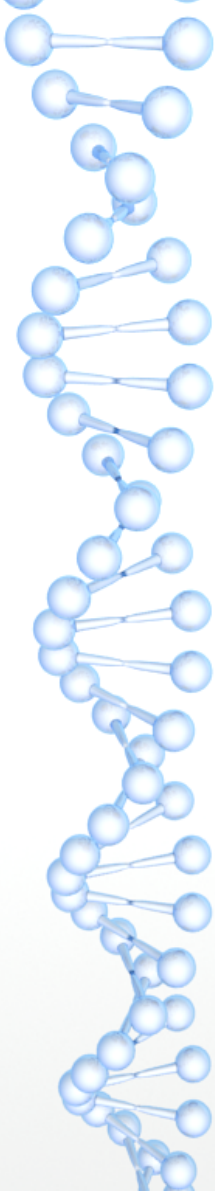
File System Calls in Linux (1)

System call	Description
<code>fd = creat(name, mode)</code>	One way to create a new file
<code>fd = open(file, how, ...)</code>	Open a file for reading, writing, or both
<code>s = close(fd)</code>	Close an open file
<code>n = read(fd, buffer, nbytes)</code>	Read data from a file into a buffer
<code>n = write(fd, buffer, nbytes)</code>	Write data from a buffer into a file
<code>position = lseek(fd, offset, whence)</code>	Move the file pointer
<code>s = stat(name, &buf)</code>	Get a file's status information
<code>s = fstat(fd, &buf)</code>	Get a file's status information
<code>s = pipe(&fd[0])</code>	Create a pipe
<code>s = fcntl(fd, cmd, ...)</code>	File locking and other operations

Figure 10-27. Some system calls relating to files. The return code *s* is `-1` if an error has occurred; *fd* is a file descriptor, and *position* is a file offset. The parameters should be self explanatory.

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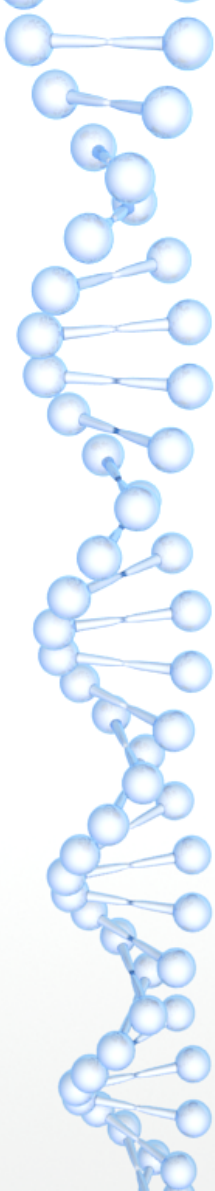
File System Calls in Linux (2)

Device the file is on
I-node number (which file on the device)
File mode (includes protection information)
Number of links to the file
Identity of the file's owner
Group the file belongs to
File size (in bytes)
Creation time
Time of last access
Time of last modification

Figure 10-28. The fields returned by the stat system call.

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File System Calls in Linux (3)

System call	Description
<code>s = mkdir(path, mode)</code>	Create a new directory
<code>s = rmdir(path)</code>	Remove a directory
<code>s = link(oldpath, newpath)</code>	Create a link to an existing file
<code>s = unlink(path)</code>	Unlink a file
<code>s = chdir(path)</code>	Change the working directory
<code>dir = opendir(path)</code>	Open a directory for reading
<code>s = closedir(dir)</code>	Close a directory
<code>dirent = readdir(dir)</code>	Read one directory entry
<code>rewinddir(dir)</code>	Rewind a directory so it can be reread

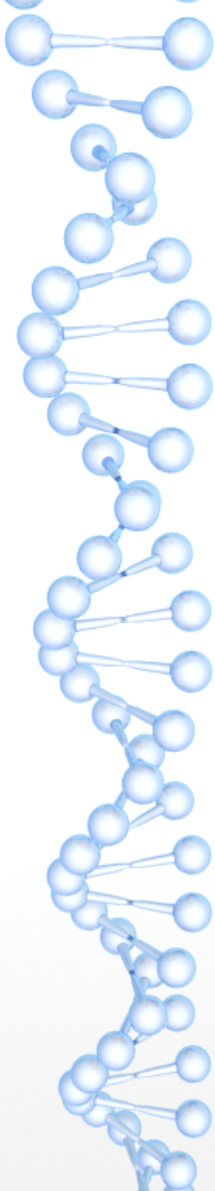
Figure 10-29. Some system calls relating to directories. The return code `s` is `-1` if an error has occurred; `dir` identifies a directory stream, and `dirent` is a directory entry. The parameters should be self explanatory.

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10.6.3 Implementation

- Linux Virtual File System
- Earlier Ext2
- Ext3 and Ext4 are journaling file system



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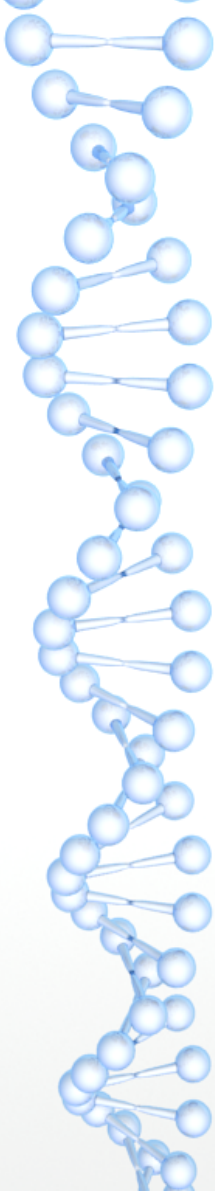
The Linux Virtual File System

Object	Description	Operation
Superblock	specific filesystem	read_inode, sync_fs
Dentry	directory entry, single component of a path	create, link
I-node	specific file	d_compare, d_delete
File	open file associated with a process	read, write

Figure 10-30. File system abstractions supported by the VFS.

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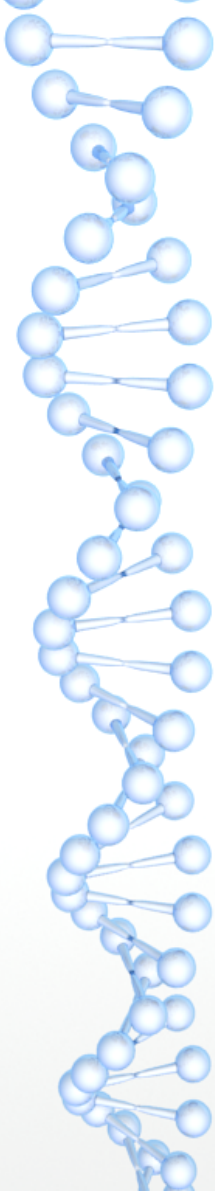
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The Linux Ext2 File System (1)

Figure 10-31. Disk layout of the Linux ext2 file system.

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The Linux Ext2 File System (2)

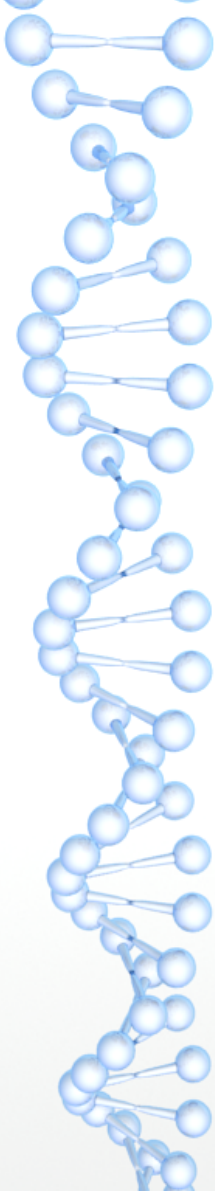
(a) 19 | F | 8 | colossal | 42 | F | 10 | voluminous | 88 | D | 6 | bigdir | Unused

(b) 19 | F | 8 | colossal | Unused | 88 | D | 6 | bigdir | Unused

Figure 10-32. (a) A Linux directory with three files. (b) The same directory after the file voluminous has been removed.

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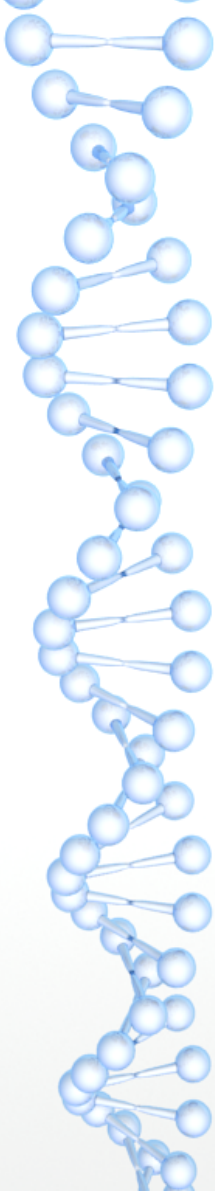
The Linux Ext2 File System (3)

Field	Bytes	Description
Mode	2	File type, protection bits, setuid, setgid bits
Nlinks	2	Number of directory entries pointing to this i-node
Uid	2	UID of the file owner
Gid	2	GID of the file owner
Size	4	File size in bytes
Addr	60	Address of first 12 disk blocks, then 3 indirect blocks
Gen	1	Generation number (incremented every time i-node is reused)
Atime	4	Time the file was last accessed
Mtime	4	Time the file was last modified
Ctime	4	Time the i-node was last changed (except the other times)

10-33. Some fields in the i-node structure in Linux

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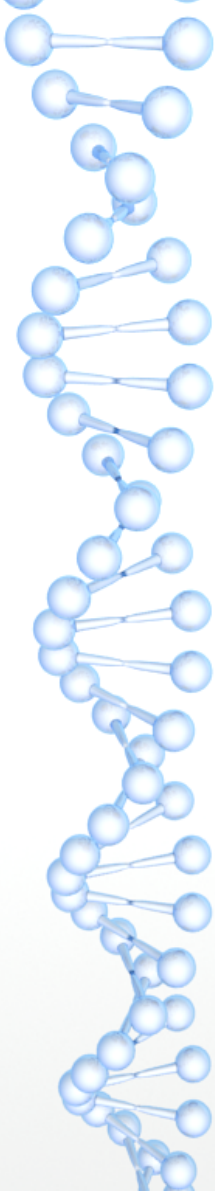
The Linux Ext2 File System (3)

Field	Bytes	Description
Mode	2	File type, protection bits, setuid, setgid bits
Nlinks	2	Number of directory entries pointing to this i-node
Uid	2	UID of the file owner
Gid	2	GID of the file owner
Size	4	File size in bytes
Addr	60	Address of first 12 disk blocks, then 3 indirect blocks
Gen	1	Generation number (incremented every time i-node is reused)
Atime	4	Time the file was last accessed
Mtime	4	Time the file was last modified
Ctime	4	Time the i-node was last changed (except the other times)

10-33. Some fields in the i-node structure in Linux

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Open file description

Parent's file descriptor table

Child's file descriptor table

Unrelated process' file descriptor table

File position R/W

Pointer to i-node

i-node

Mode

Link count

Uid

Gid

File size

Times

Addresses of first 12 disk blocks

Single indirect

Double indirect

Triple indirect

Pointers to disk blocks

Triple indirect block

Double indirect block

Single indirect block

The Linux Ext2 File System (4)

Figure 10-34. The relation between the file descriptor table, the open file description table, and the i-node table.

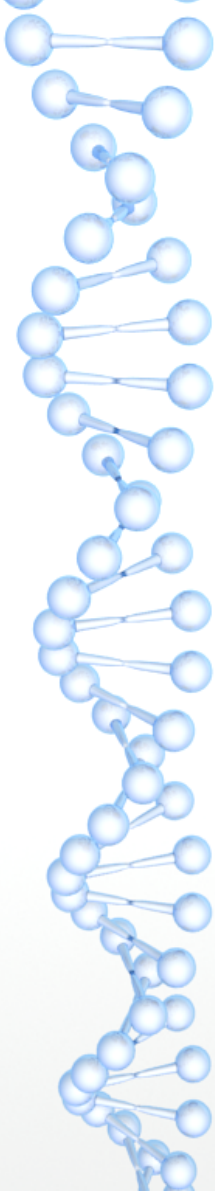
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10.6.4 NFS: The Network File System

- Architecture
- Protocols
- Implementation
- NFS Version 4 is stateful – permitting better integration of remote files and works better with Linux and Windows file system semantics



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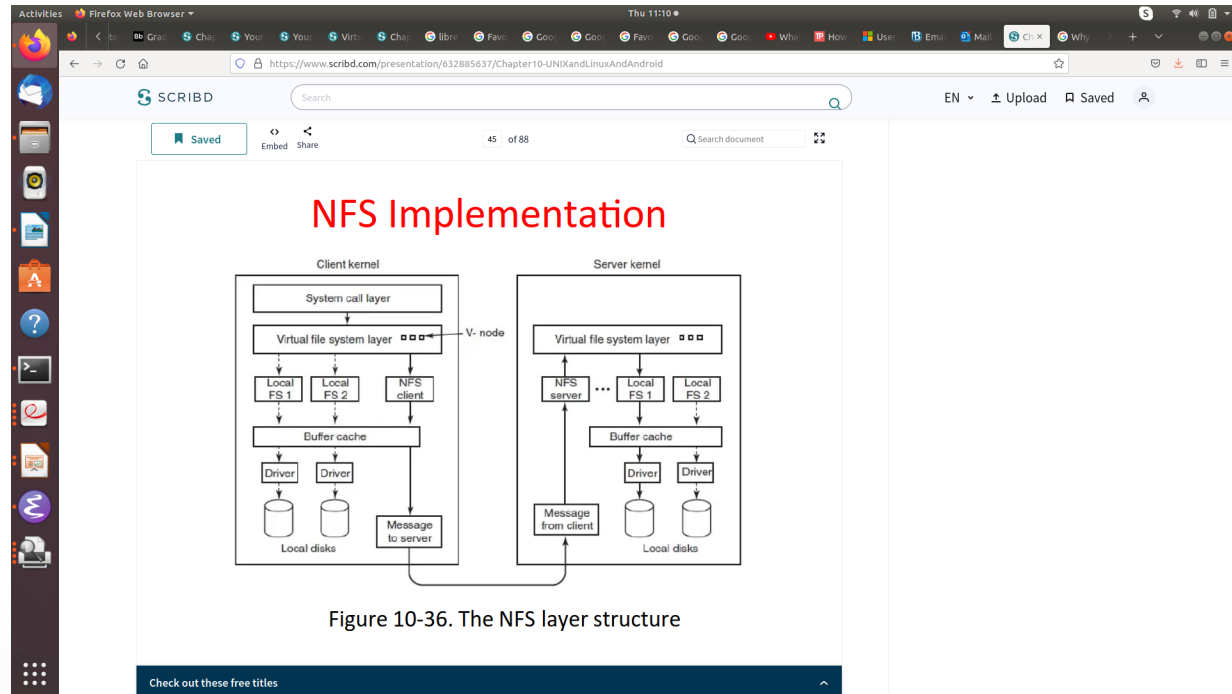
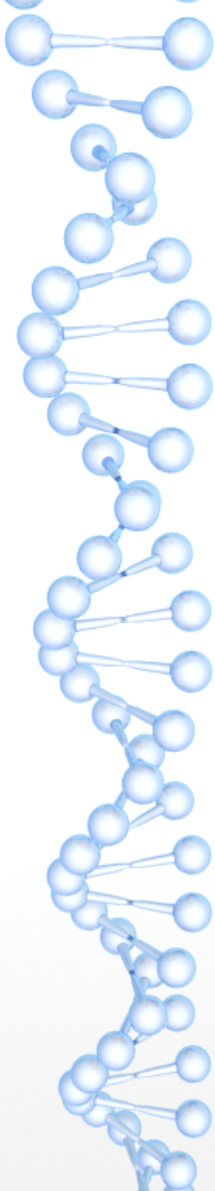
NFS Architecture

The diagram illustrates NFS Architecture with four components: Client 1, Client 2, Server 1, and Server 2. Client 1's file system includes /bin, /usr, and /usr/ast, with a sub-directory /usr/ast/work. Client 2's file system includes /bin, /mnt, and a sub-directory /mnt/work. Server 1's file system includes /bin, /usr, and /usr/ast. Server 2's file system includes /projects, /proj1, and /proj2. Mount points are indicated by dashed lines: /usr/ast/work on Client 1 is mounted to /mnt/work on Client 2, and /usr/ast on Client 1 is mounted to /usr/ast on Server 1. The diagram uses squares for directories and circles for files.

Figure 10-35. Examples of remote mounted file systems. Directories are shown as squares and files are shown as circles.

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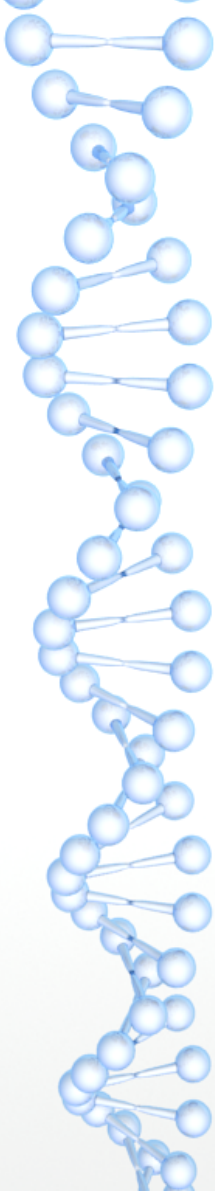
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10.7 Security in Linux

- Fundamental Concepts
- System calls



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What is Scribd? Documents

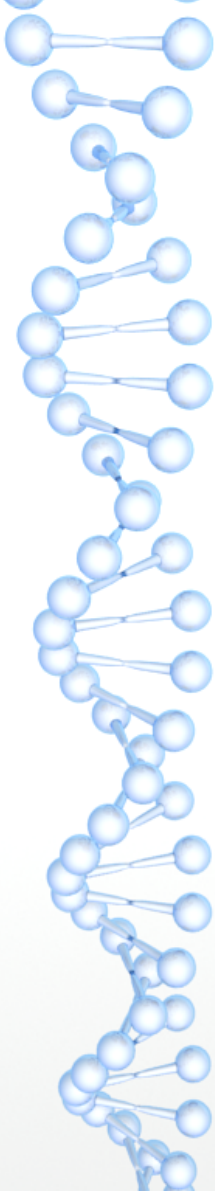
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Linux Security Fundamental Concepts

Binary	Symbolic	Allowed file accesses
111000000	<code>rw-----</code>	Owner can read, write, and execute
111111000	<code>rxrwx---</code>	Owner and group can read, write, and execute
110100000	<code>rw-f-----</code>	Owner can read and write; group can read
110100100	<code>rw-f--f--</code>	Owner can read and write; all others can read
111101101	<code>rxr-xr-x</code>	Owner can do everything, rest can read and execute
000000000	<code>-----</code>	Nobody has any access
000000111	<code>-----rwx</code>	Only outsiders have access (strange, but legal)

Figure 10-37. Some example file protection modes.

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Security System Calls in Linux

System call	Description
<code>s = chmod(path, mode)</code>	Change a file's protection mode
<code>s = access(path, mode)</code>	Check access using the real UID and GID
<code>uid = getuid()</code>	Get the real UID
<code>uid = geteuid()</code>	Get the effective UID
<code>gid = getgid()</code>	Get the real GID
<code>gid = getegid()</code>	Get the effective GID
<code>s = chown(path, owner, group)</code>	Change owner and group
<code>s = setuid(uid)</code>	Set the UID
<code>s = setgid(gid)</code>	Set the GID

Figure 10-38. Some system calls relating to security. The return code `s` is `-1` if an error has occurred; `uid` and `gid` are the UID and GID, respectively. The parameters should be self explanatory.

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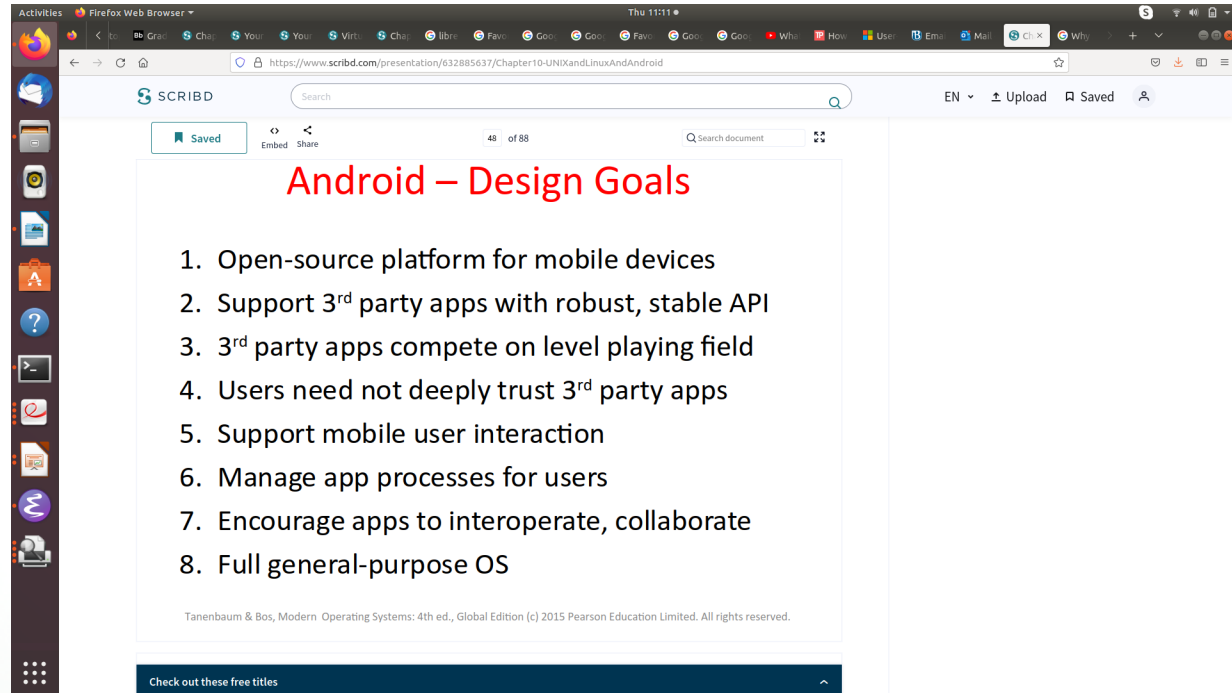
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10.8 Android

- Mobile Android
- Sits on Linux
- Manages power well
- Boots up fast

10.8.3 Design Goals



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Scribd presentation. The presentation title is "Android – Design Goals" in red text. Below the title is a numbered list of eight design goals for Android. The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://www.scribd.com/presentation/632885637/Chapter10-UNIXandLinuxAndAndroid". The Scribd logo and search bar are visible at the top of the presentation page. The browser's taskbar and sidebar are also visible on the left side of the screen.

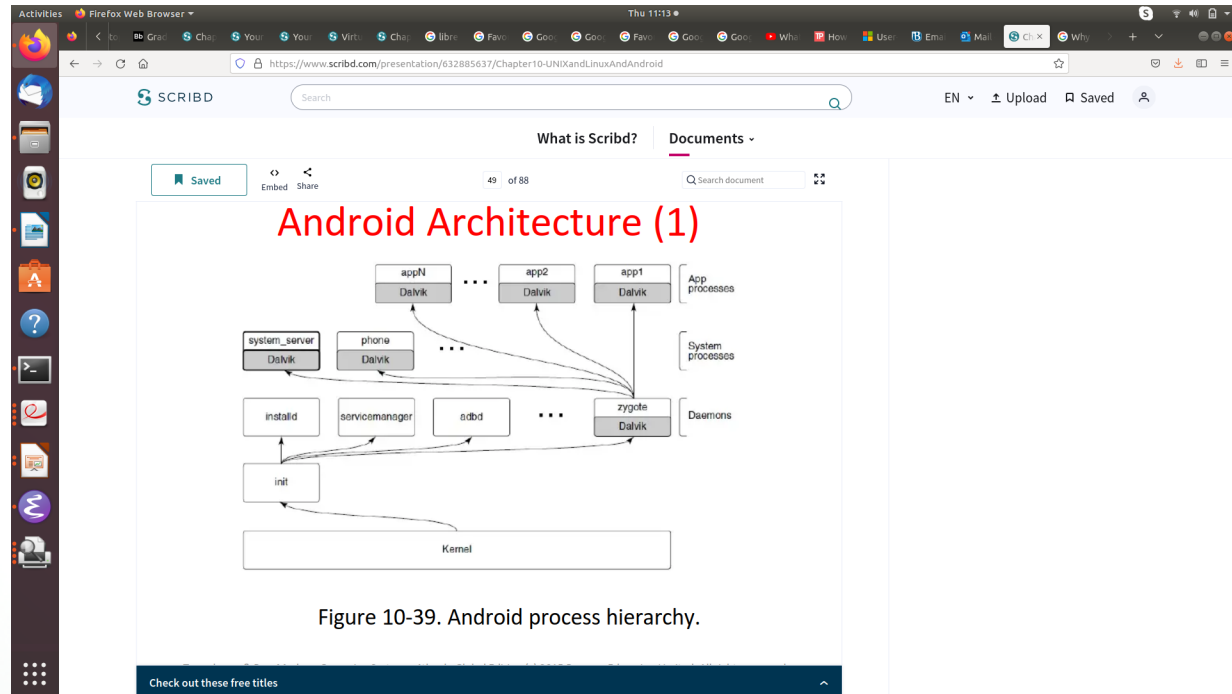
Android – Design Goals

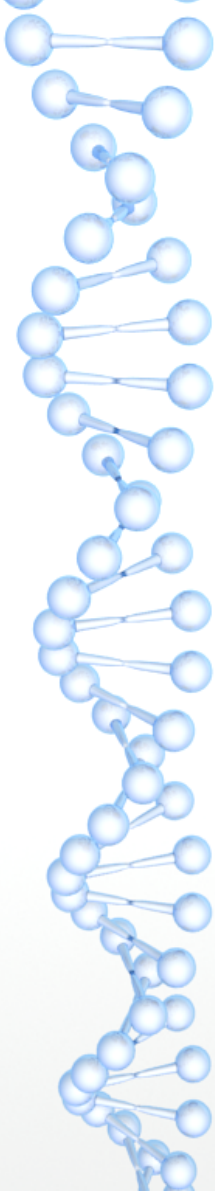
1. Open-source platform for mobile devices
2. Support 3rd party apps with robust, stable API
3. 3rd party apps compete on level playing field
4. Users need not deeply trust 3rd party apps
5. Support mobile user interaction
6. Manage app processes for users
7. Encourage apps to interoperate, collaborate
8. Full general-purpose OS

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10.8.4 Android Architecture





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Android Architecture (2)

```
graph TD; subgraph Application_process [Application process]; AC[Application Code] --> PM[PackageManager]; end; subgraph System_server [System server]; PMS[PackageManagerService]; end; subgraph Service_manager [Service manager]; package["package"]; end; PM -- "Binder IPC" --> PMS; PMS -- "Binder IPC" --> package; package -- "Binder IPC" --> PM;
```

The diagram illustrates the Android architecture components and their interactions. It is divided into three main sections: Application process, System server, and Service manager. In the Application process, Application Code flows into the PackageManager. The PackageManager in the Application process communicates with the PackageManagerService in the System server via Binder IPC. The PackageManagerService in the System server then interacts with the "package" in the Service manager via Binder IPC. The "package" in the Service manager also communicates back to the PackageManager in the Application process via Binder IPC.

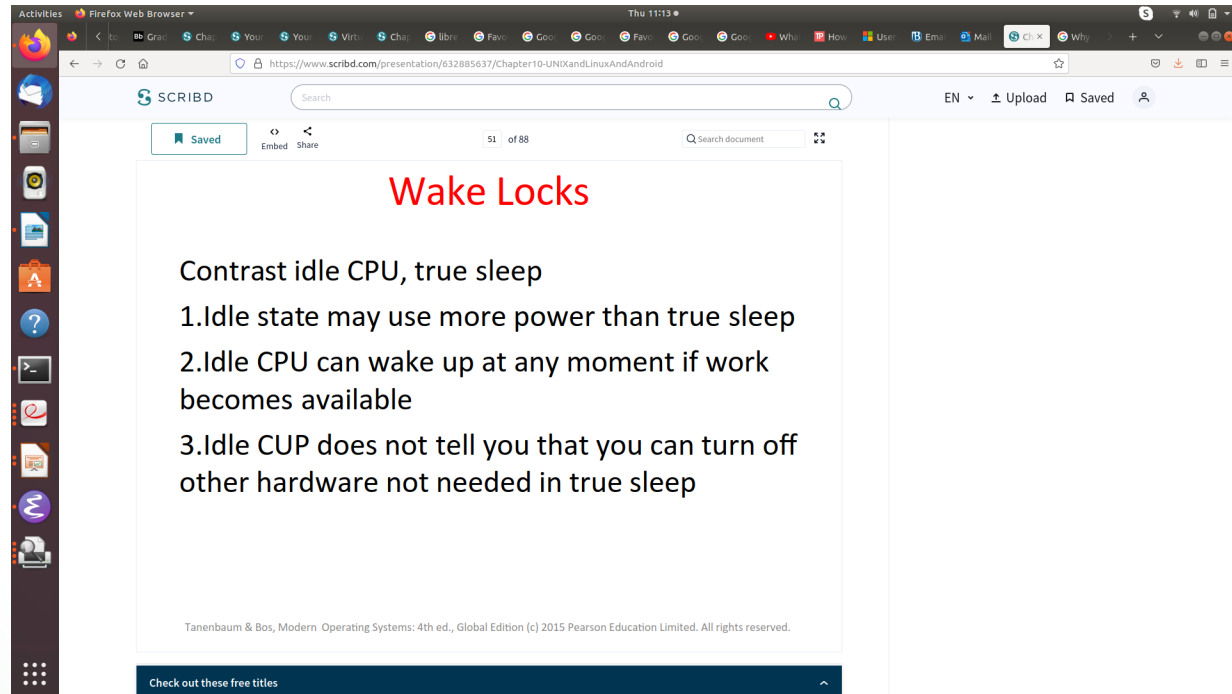
Figure 10-40. Publishing and interacting with system services.

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10.8.5 Linux extensions to stock Linux kernel

Wake Locks manage how system sleeps



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Scribd presentation. The presentation title is "Wake Locks" in red. The content discusses the contrast between idle CPU and true sleep, listing three points: 1. Idle state may use more power than true sleep, 2. Idle CPU can wake up at any moment if work becomes available, and 3. Idle CPU does not tell you that you can turn off other hardware not needed in true sleep. The footer of the presentation mentions "Tanenbaum & Bos, Modern Operating Systems: 4th ed., Global Edition (c) 2015 Pearson Education Limited. All rights reserved." and a banner at the bottom says "Check out these free titles".

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Wake Locks

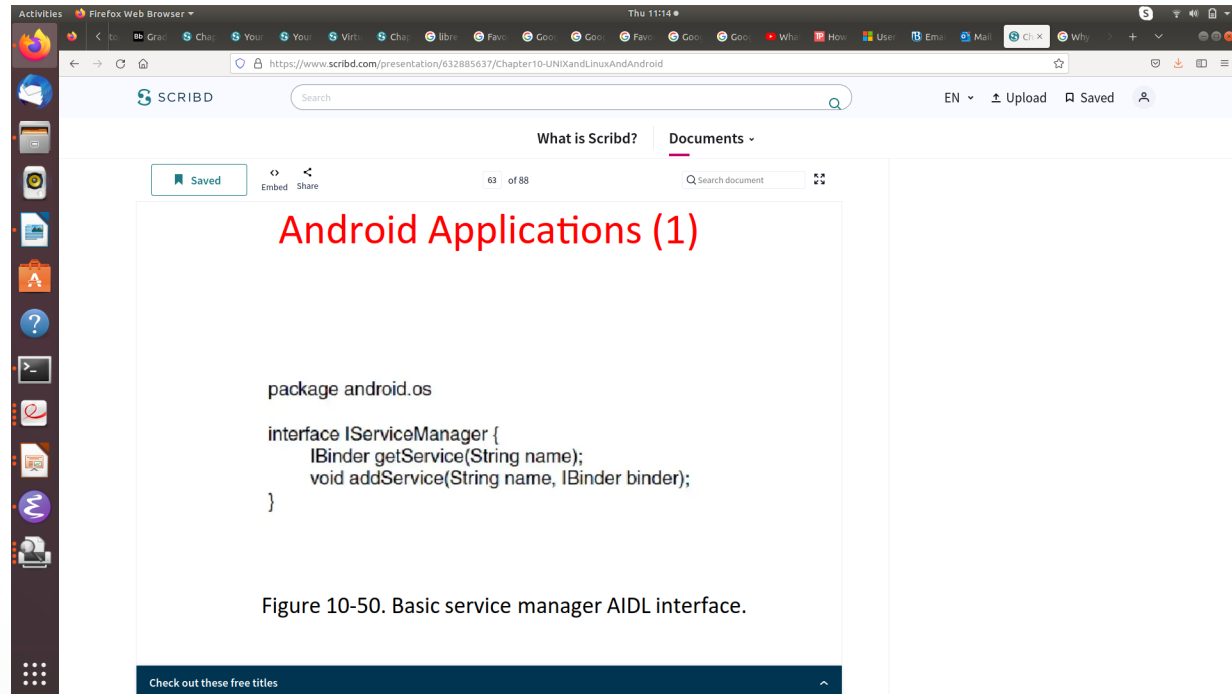
Contrast idle CPU, true sleep

1. Idle state may use more power than true sleep
2. Idle CPU can wake up at any moment if work becomes available
3. Idle CPU does not tell you that you can turn off other hardware not needed in true sleep

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10.8.8 Android Applications



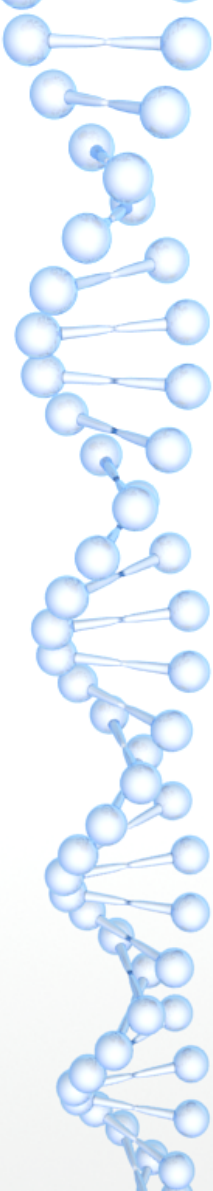
The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Scribd document. The document title is "Android Applications (1)". The content shows the following code:

```
package android.os

interface IServiceManager {
    IBinder getService(String name);
    void addService(String name, IBinder binder);
}
```

Below the code, the caption reads: "Figure 10-50. Basic service manager AIDL interface."

The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.scribd.com/presentation/632885637/Chapter10-UNIXandLinuxAndAndroid>. The Scribd interface includes a search bar, a "Saved" button, and a "Documents" dropdown menu. The document is 63 of 88 pages.



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64 of 88

Android Applications (2)

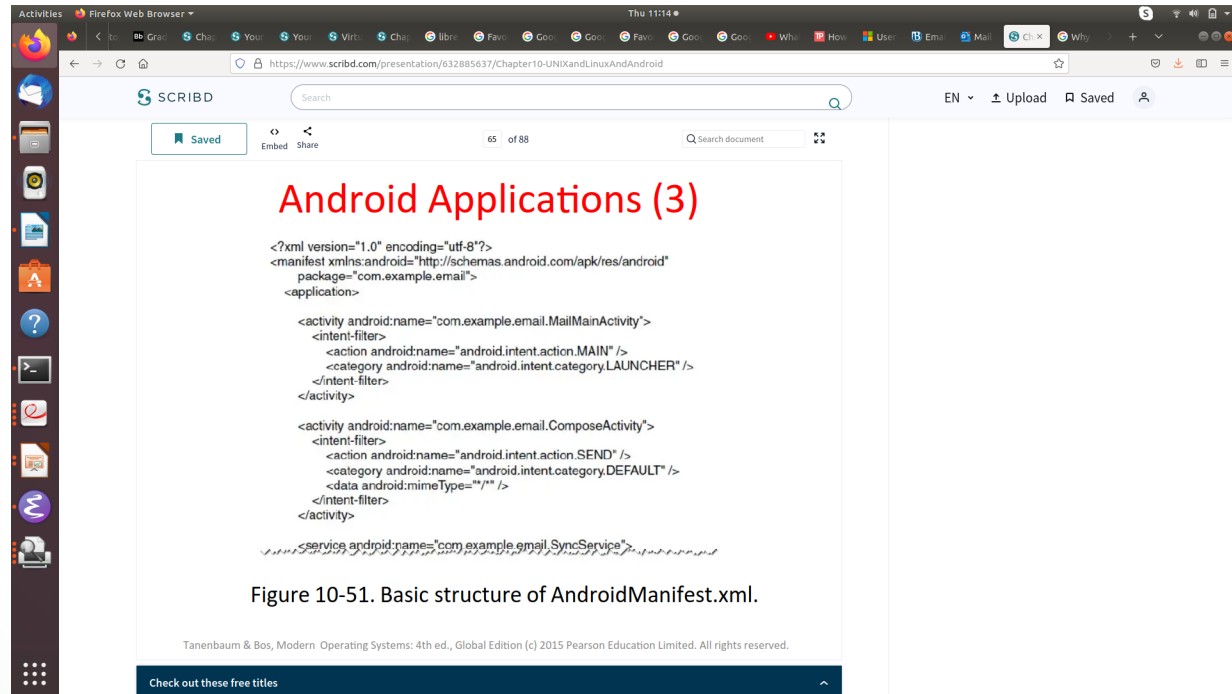
Contents of an *apk*

- 1.A manifest describing what the application is, what it does, and how to run it
- 2.Resources needed by the application
- 3.The code itself
- 4.Signing information, securely identifying the author

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XML is used, more lightweight than html



The screenshot shows a Firefox web browser displaying a document from SCRIBD. The document title is "Android Applications (3)". The content is an XML snippet representing the basic structure of an AndroidManifest.xml file. The XML code is as follows:

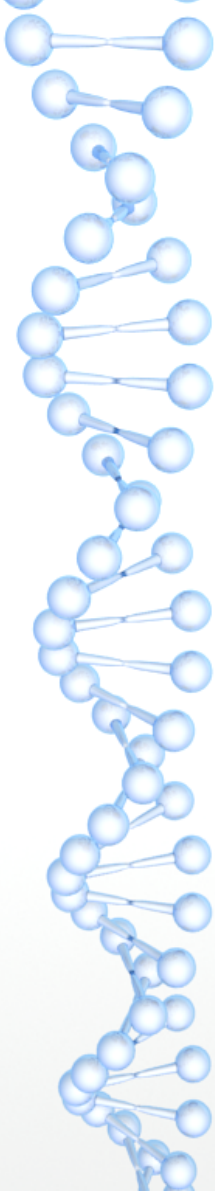
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.example.email">
    <application>

        <activity android:name="com.example.email.MailMainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>

        <activity android:name="com.example.email.ComposeActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.SEND" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
                <data android:mimeType="*" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>

        <service android:name="com.example.email.SyncService">
```

Below the XML code, the text "Figure 10-51. Basic structure of AndroidManifest.xml." is displayed. At the bottom of the document, a footer reads: "Tanenbaum & Bos, Modern Operating Systems: 4th ed., Global Edition (c) 2015 Pearson Education Limited. All rights reserved."



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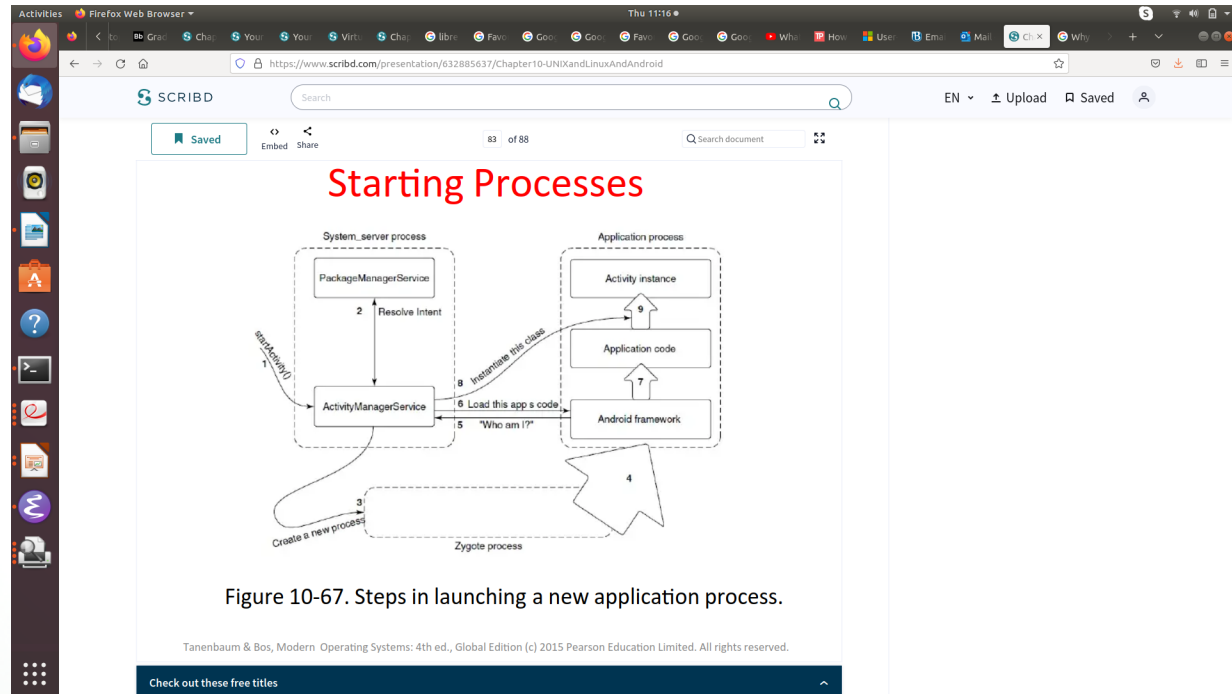
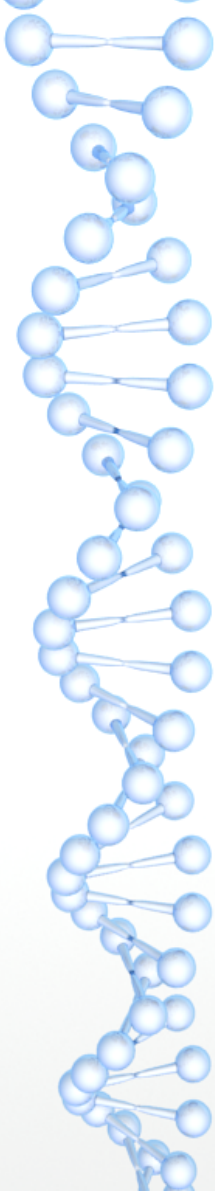
Android Applications (4)

```
<manifest>  
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />  
  <activity  
    <intent-filter>  
    </activity>  
  <service android:name="com.example.email.SyncService">  
    </service>  
  <receiver android:name="com.example.email.SyncControlReceiver">  
    <intent-filter>  
      <action android:name="android.intent.action.DEVICE_STORAGE_LOW" />  
    </intent-filter>  
    <intent-filter>  
      <action android:name="android.intent.action.DEVICE_STORAGE_OKAY" />  
    </intent-filter>  
  </receiver>  
  <provider android:name="com.example.email.EmailProvider"  
    android:authorities="com.example.email.provider.email">  
    </provider>  
  </application>  
</manifest>
```

Figure 10-51. Basic structure of AndroidManifest.xml.

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Chapter 11: Case Study: Windows 11

- Look back at Ch 5.6 Windowing
- Compare windowing in both Linux and Windows

Windowing

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User Interface

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Monitor
- X Window
- CS 615

The diagram illustrates the X Window System architecture. It shows two main components connected by a Network:

- Remote host:** Contains a stack of layers in User space (Window manager, Application program, Motif, Intrinsics, Xlib) and Kernel space (X client, UNIX, Hardware).
- Local host (labeled 'Window'):** Contains a stack of layers in Kernel space (X server, UNIX, Hardware).

The X client on the Remote host communicates with the X server on the Local host via the X protocol over the Network. A monitor and keyboard are shown connected to the local host.

Ming Ouyang UMass Boston CS 444 November 1, 2022 44 / 44



Consider Windows

- Very sensitive to running legacy systems
- Not open source, so we have limited information
- Nice diagram of Windows 365, Cloud

An overview of Windows in the Cloud

Article • 06/15/2023 • 1 contributor [Feedback](#)

This reference shows the high-level architecture for Windows 365.

The diagram illustrates the high-level architecture for Windows 365. It is divided into several main components:

- Clients:** Windows 365 Clients (Windows, macOS, iOS and iPadOS, Android, Linux, Web).
- Service:** Windows 365 Service (End user portal, Capacity and region management, Provisioning service, Network, Storage, Compute, Cloud PC, Cloud PC).
- Microsoft Intune service:** Configure devices (Endpoint Security, Configuration policies), Protect data (Conditional Access, Data transfer), Manage apps (Legacy apps, Store apps, Co-management), Autopilot, RBAC.
- Azure Active Directory:** Single Sign-On (SSO), Conditional Access, AAD sync, Group targeting, Device compliance.
- Microsoft Intune web console:** Configuration and reporting, Graph API.
- Customer Azure Subscription:** vNIC and subnet, ExpressRoute, Azure VPN, Virtual network.
- On-premises network:** Active Directory, Microsoft Configuration Manager.
- Third-party virtual private network (VPN):** Third-party virtual private network (VPN).
- Azure Virtual Desktop Service:** Azure Virtual Desktop Service, Gateway, Broker, Web.

Key: — Default, - - - - - Optional