

Operating Systems Design

24. Windowing

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User Interfaces: 1st Generation

Historically, the **command-line interface**

- Still great for scripting, systems management, remote access, and customized operations

```
cat *.txt | tr -cs "[:alpha:]" "\n" |  
tr A-Z a-z | sed '/^$/d' |  
sort | uniq -c | sort -nr
```

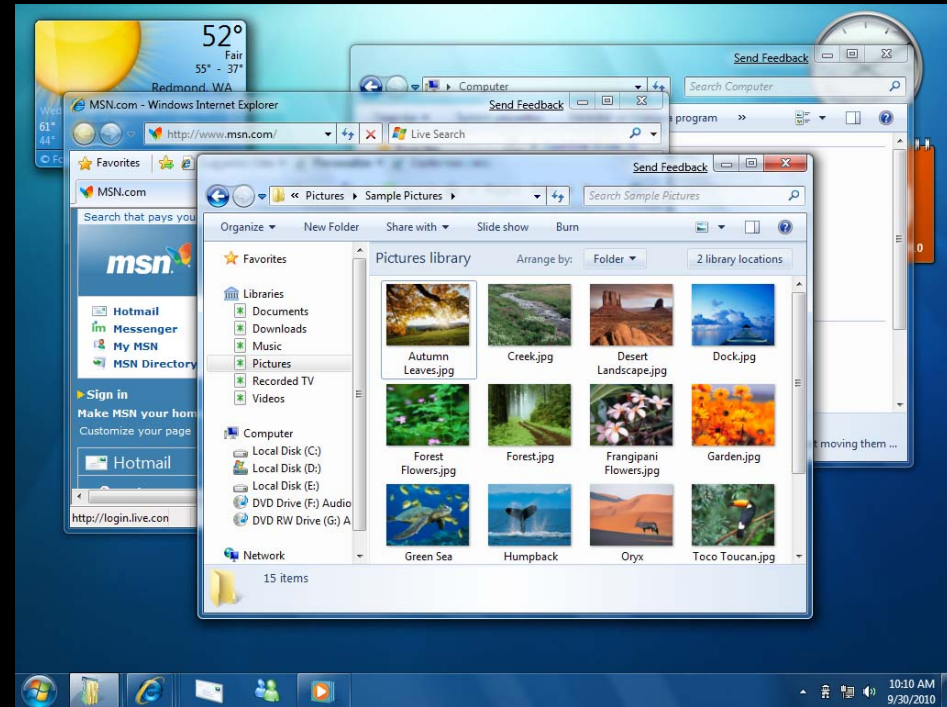
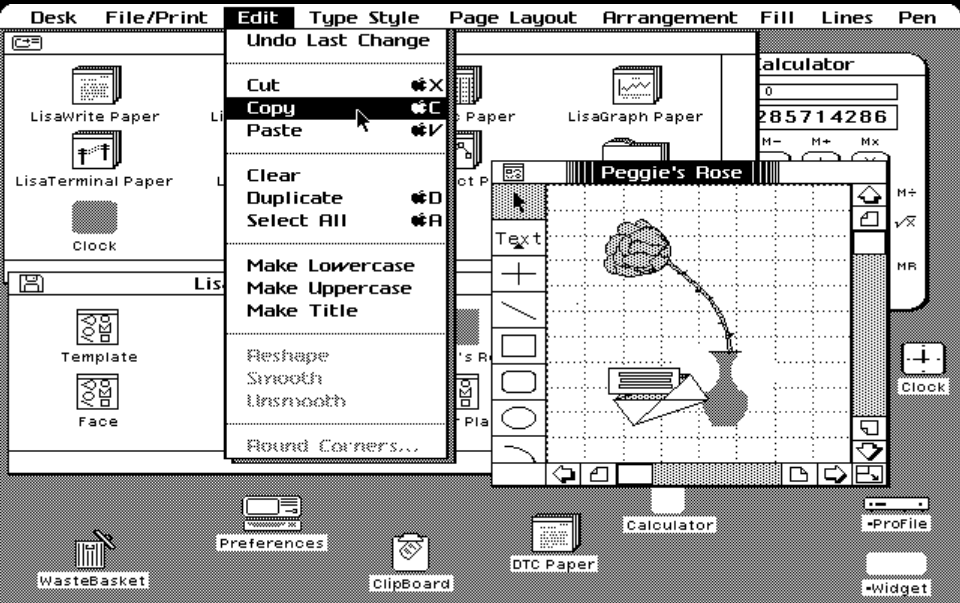
User Interfaces: 2nd Generation

Most users prefer a graphical UI

- Dominant interface:
 - desktop metaphor
 - **WIMP** (Window, Icon, Menu, Pointer) design paradigm
 - 1964-1968: Douglas Englebart
 - 1968 demo: mouse, windows, hypermedia links, video teleconferencing
 - 1973: Xerox Alto – PC with GUI, folders, mouse, keyboard



WIMP



User Interfaces: 3rd Generation

- Touch (& multitouch) interactive
 - No windows, mouse, pointer
 - Jeff Han, NYU: Multitouch sensing, 2006
 - Huge mindshare due to the popularity of the iPhone & iPad

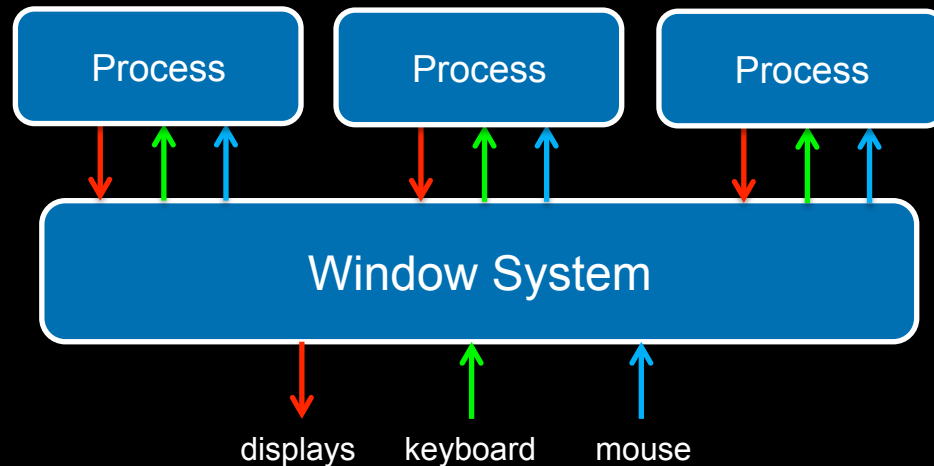


Hardware for graphics

- Fundamental interface
 - **Framebuffer**
 - Memory buffer containing a video frame
 - Memory mapped into system's memory space
- **Graphics accelerator (GPU)**
 - Send drawing commands to the GPU, which rasterizes the results onto a framebuffer
 - Abstraction libraries: *OpenGL*, *DirectX/Direct3D*
 - Provide a uniform interface for hardware graphics
 - Translate commands into GPU-specific commands
 - GPUs are multithreaded; driver may control thread scheduling
 - GPU's results are sent sent to the framebuffer

Windowing System

- Interfaces with mice, keyboards, cursor, & graphics HW
- Provides virtual interfaces to processes
 - Virtual screen (framebuffer)
 - Virtual keyboard
 - Virtual mouse

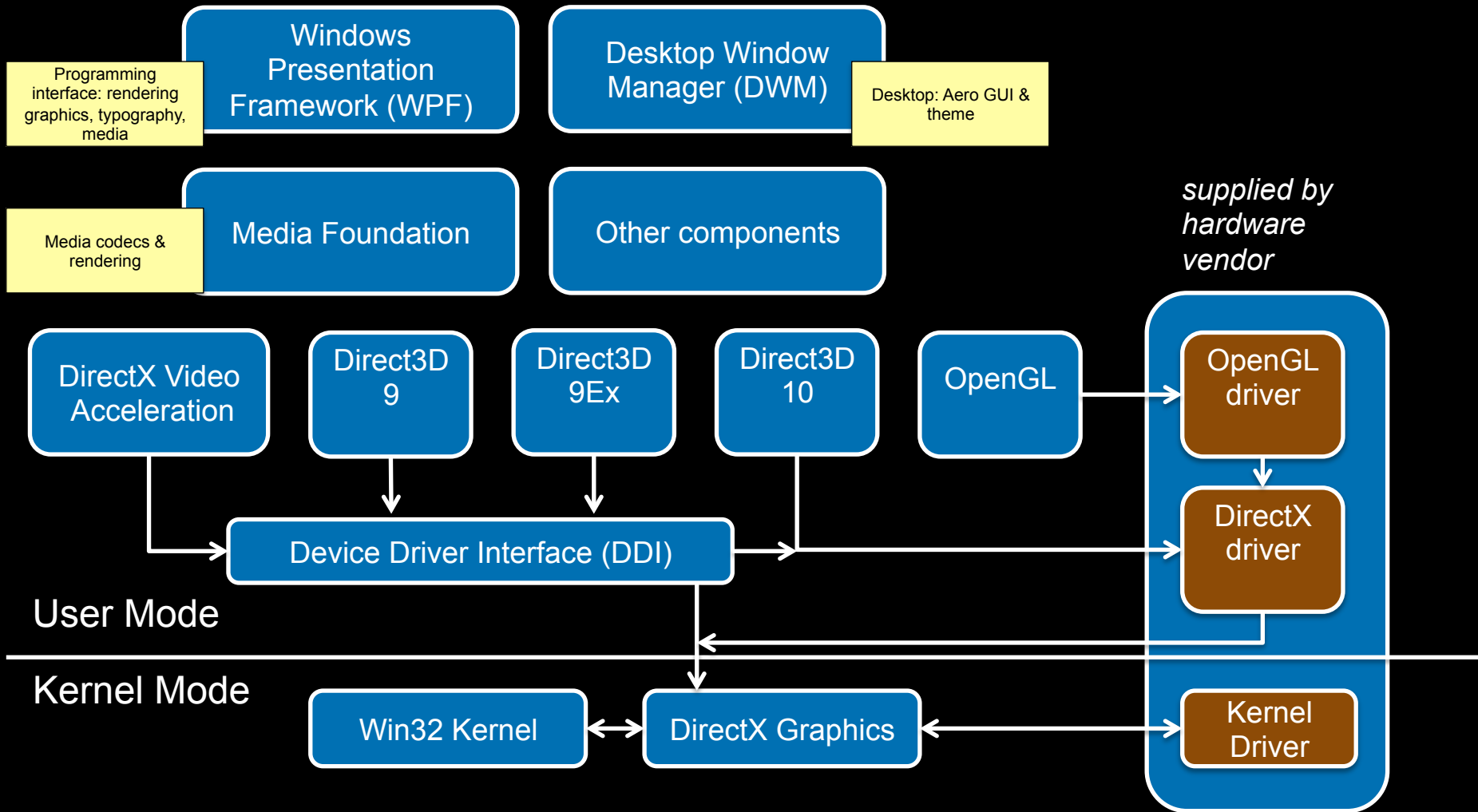


Window Manager

- Handles interactions between windows, applications, and the underlying windowing system
- Does not interact with the hardware
- **Stacking (floating) window manager**
 - Draws windows in a specific order (sorted by z-order)
 - Allow overlapping windows by drawing background windows first
 - Contents have to be redrawn when window new parts exposed
 - Limited ability to accelerate with a graphics card
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 - Used in X Windows & Windows XP
- **Compositing window manager**
 - Windows drawn separately. Graphics HW places them in a 2D or 3D environment
 - OS X, Vista and Windows 7 use this
- **Hybrid**: treat foreground window differently: have graphics card render it

Kernel Interface: Windows \geq Vista

Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM)

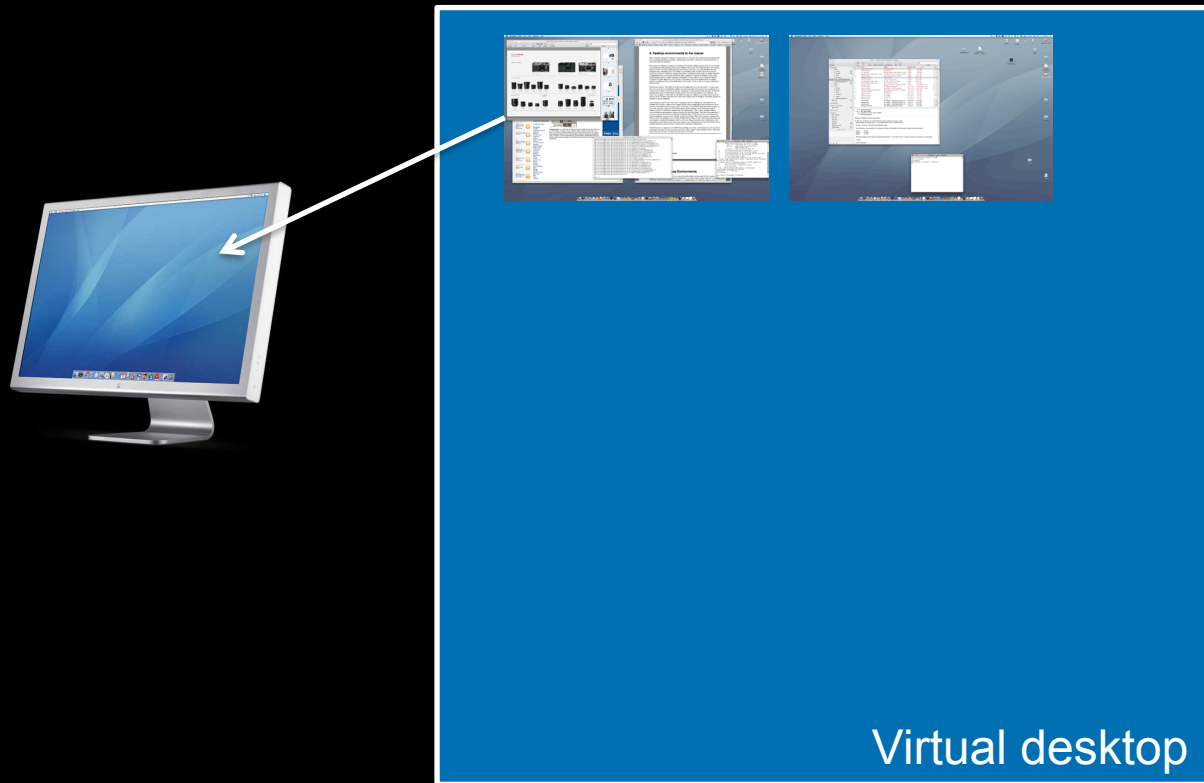


Windows Display Driver Model

- Virtual video memory (memory protection)
- GPU thread scheduling
- Lots of rendering APIs
 - Legacy: DirectDraw, Direct3D (3..8)
 - Mainline: GDI, Direct3D 9/9Ex, OpenGL
 - New: Direct3D 10, Windows Presentation Foundation
- Separate rendering from device management
 - Direct3D 10 manages graphics
 - DXGI component manages
 - Adapters, display modes, output, gamma/color, monitor controls
- Desktop Window Manager
 - Composited desktop

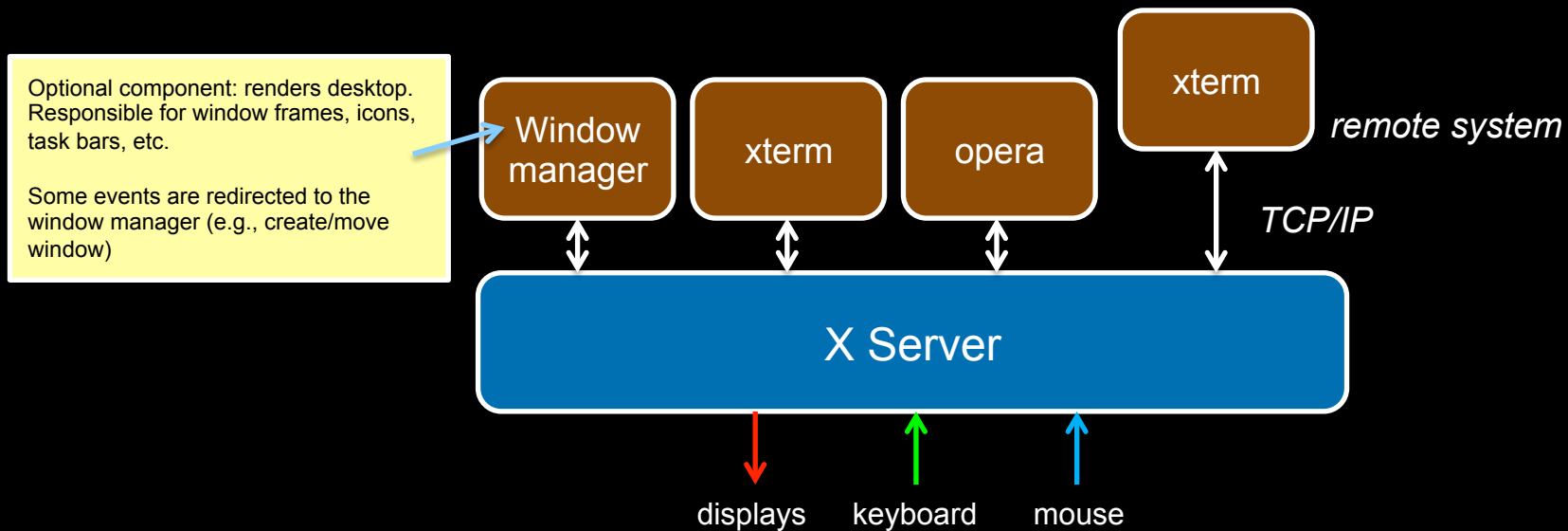
Virtual desktop

- Large virtual desktop (64K × 64K)
- Portions are mapped to monitors through views



X Window System (X11)

- Window system
 - User-level interface to hardware
 - Manages graphics card, keyboard, and mouse
 - I/O multiplexing
 - Client-server API
 - Create/destroy windows
 - Basic drawing (text, lines, fills) commands into windows



X Windows

- **X Server**
 - Provides *mechanism*, not *policy*
 - Provide windows, drawing primitives, cut buffers, text rendering
- **Window manager**
 - Application that runs on X
 - Controls the placement & appearance of windows, icons, ...
 - fvwm, 3dwm, afterstep, Window Maker, Enlightenment, ...
- **Widget Libraries (Toolkits, APIs)**
 - Common UI components: scrollbars, sliders, dialog boxes, ...
 - Gtk, At, LessTif
- **Desktop environments**
 - Window manager + applications to provide consistent UI (program launchers, ...)
 - GNOME, KDE Software Compilation, CDE, ...

The End