Andrew Josey Base Development Manager



The Single UNIX Specification, Version 2

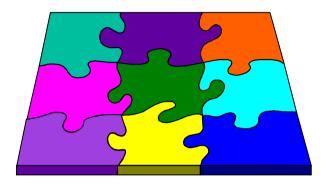


Agenda

- Open Systems, Portability and the UNIX system
- Formal standards alignment
- Aspen and 64-bit Computing
- Large File Support
- Year 2000 Alignment
- XTI and Sockets update
- POSIX Software Install
- UNIX 98 Brand



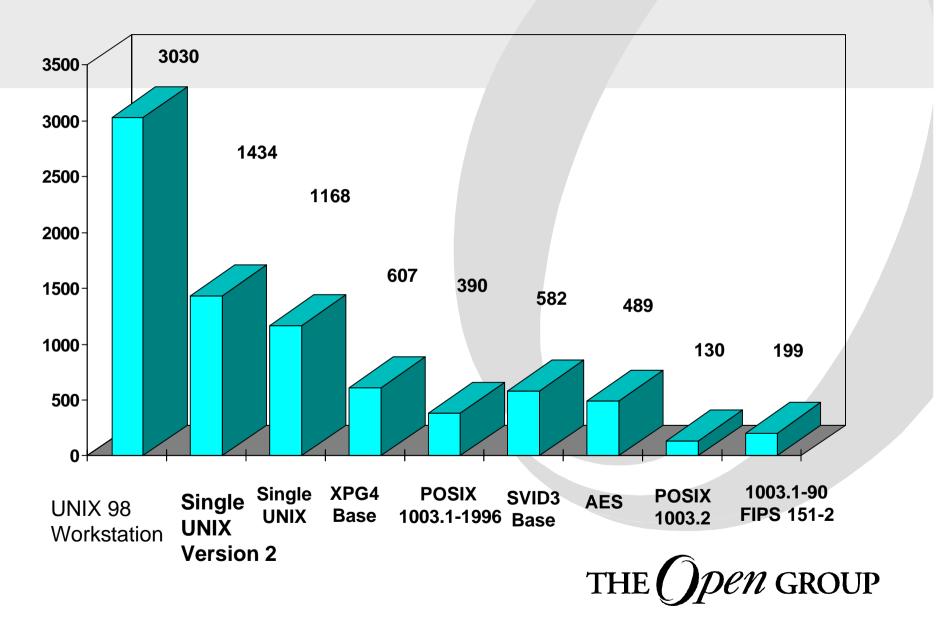
What is an Open System?



An Open Computer System is one which is built up from components (products) that adhere to recognized international and industry standards for all interfaces with other components



Portability functions



Evolving the Single UNIX Specification

- Objectives
 - To evolve the *Single UNIX specification* in line with the needs of the market and evolution of technology
 - To learn from the experience of UNIX 95
 - To ensure that UNIX remains the platform of choice for enterprise mission-critical systems
 - To ensure that UNIX remains the platform of choice for high-performance graphical applications THE Open GROUP

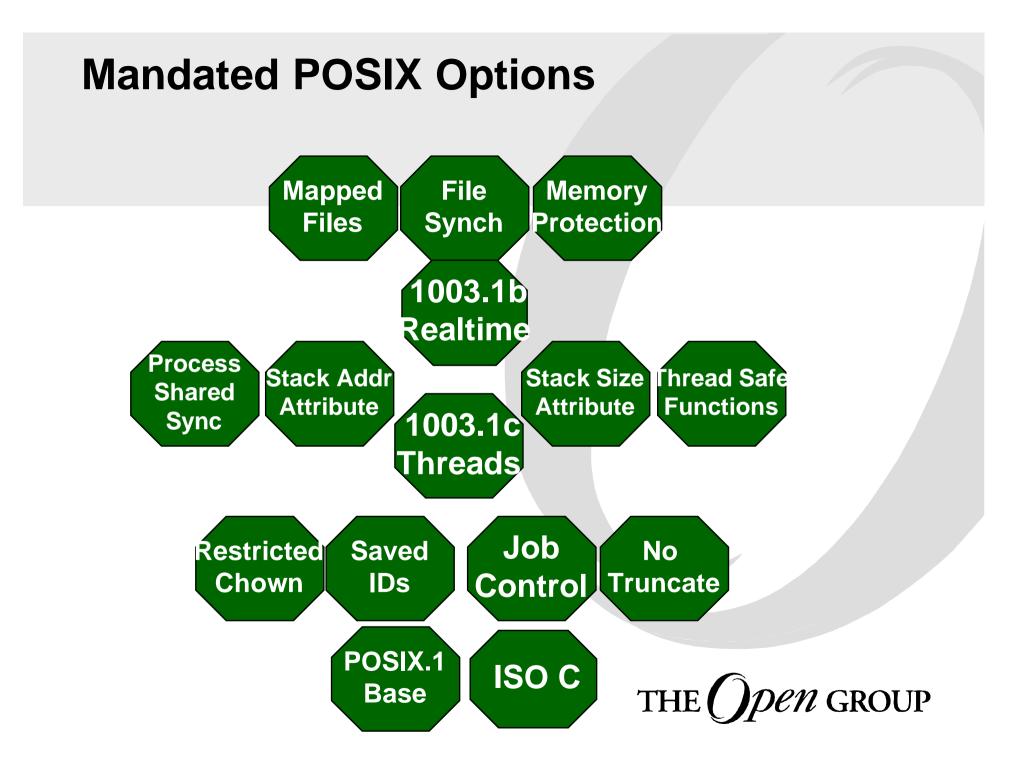
Evolving the Single UNIX Specification and Brand





Formal Standards Alignment

- Builds on the foundation of latest international standards
 - mandates POSIX options to form a rich foundation which you can depend on
- ISO/IEC 9945-1:1996 (POSIX)
 - Classic POSIX.1 functionality plus...
 - Realtime
 - Threads
- ISO/IEC 9899:1990/Amendment 1:1995 (MSE)
 THE ()pen GROUP



Formal Standards Alignment Cont'd

- IEEE Std POSIX.1-1990 ("classic dot one")
 - ISO 9945-1:1990 now superseded by ISO 9945-1:1996
 - All optional features mandated.
 - FIPS 151-2 options mandated (job control and minimum maxima)



Realtime Processing

- Historically the UNIX operating system has been a general purpose timesharing system
- Todays applications have more stringent performance and robustness requirements
- Require predictable execution characteristics and precise timing.
- The UNIX Realtime extension groups all the POSIX 1003.1b feature groups into a single group, allowing UNIX Realtime systems to reliably contain a cohesive set of Realtime functionality.

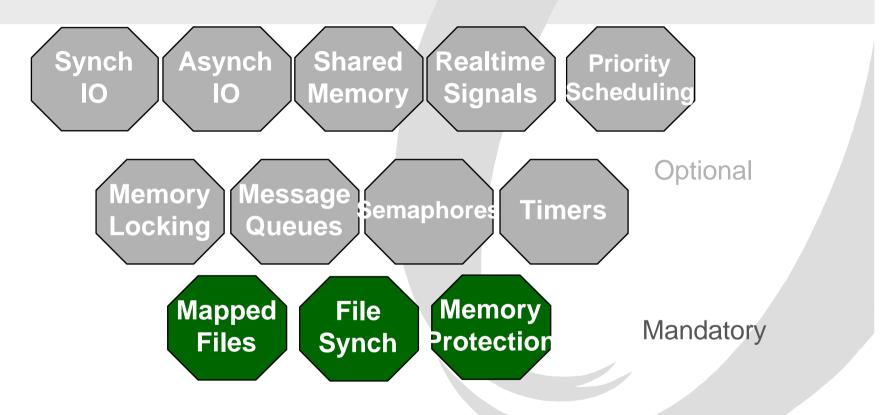


IEEE Std POSIX.1b-1993 (Realtime)

- An optional feature group. All optional POSIX realtime functionality mandated within the feature group denoted by _XOPEN_REALTIME
- Expected to be used for procurement of Realtime systems
- Adds 52 new functions and 3 new header files
- Some parts already included in the Single UNIX Specification as part of the Base: mmap(), mprotect(), msync(), fsync(), fchmod(), ftruncate(), <sys/mman.h>



The UNIX Realtime Feature Group





The Benefits of Threads

- A large benefit to certain classes of applications
 - -typically server or parallel processing
- allows significant gains on multiprocessor hardware
- increases application throughput, even on uniprocessor hardware
- efficient within process communication



IEEE Std POSIX.1c-1995 (Pthreads)

- Adds 84 new functions and one header.
- A robust set of threads specific APIs
 - Thread management
 - Thread-specific data
 - Thread cancellation
 - Thread synchronisation
 - Thread execution scheduling
 - Thread synchronisation scheduling

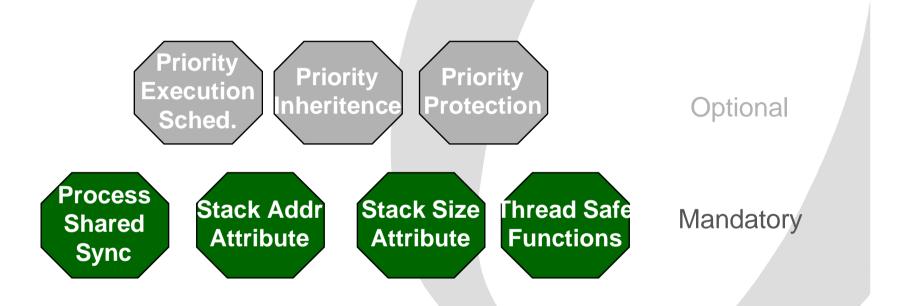


Pthreads in the Single UNIX Specificaton

- 70 functions and one header mandatory
- 14 optional interfaces covered by the POSIX constants
 - -_POSIX_THREAD_PRIO_INHERIT
 - -_POSIX_THREAD_PRIO_PROTECT
 - -_POSIX_THREAD_PRIORITY_SCHEDULING



The UNIX Realtime Threads Feature Group





ISO C Alignment

- ISO C Amendment 1:1995 (Multibyte Support)
 - Further enhances internationalised applications support
 - XSH Issue 4 aligned with a previous draft of the MSE
 - Adds 26 new functions and 2 new header files
 - Some XSH Issue 4 V2 interfaces modified for alignment with final MSE:
 - prototype changes: putwc(), wcsftime(), wcstok()



The Aspen Project

- The move to 64-bit computing, built on Single UNIX Specification momentum
- Agreement on a 64-bit C data model
- Threads extensions
- Dynamic Linking extensions
- New commands



64-Bit Summary

- Agreement on a 64-bit specification
 - LP64 Data Model
 - Single UNIX Specification (API) for 64-bit applications
- Formal handoff of 64-bit specification to The Open Group



LP64 Data Model

- Defines 64-bit C data types:
 - Longs, Pointers are 64-bits in length ; Integers remain 32-bits in length
- Benefits
 - Provides optimal balance between exploiting 64-bit performance and overall system size and efficiency
 - Enables developers to protect their investment in existing 32-bit and 64-bit applications THE Open GROUP

Single UNIX Specification for 64-Bit

- Removed 32-bit dependencies in the single UNIX specification
 - Becomes a data size-neutral API
 - -Only a small number of changes required
 - new types added for file block counts, file system block counts and file serial numbers
 - new types within structures used in <sys/stat.h>, <sys/statvfs.h> and <sys/time.h>



Benefits of Data Size Neutrality

- Enables cost-effective development of new applications for 32-bit and 64-bit computing environments
- Lowers the cost of porting existing 32-bit applications to 64-bit computing environments



Extended Functionality Agreed

- POSIX Thread Extensions
 - Extensively used by middleware
- Dynamic Linking Interfaces
 - Support for emerging class of extensible selfconfiguring applications
- Utility Interfaces
 - 5 common sysadmin related utilities added



Aspen Threads

- Many vendors found that *Pthreads* was not complete in solving all requirements
- Several extensions have appeared in the industry

– UI Threads, DCE threads

- The Aspen Project formed a subgroup to standardize the UNIX threads extensions
- Based on DCE threads, and work done at Sun, HP and Digital.



Aspen Threads (Cont'd)

- A superset of *Pthreads*
- Set and get level of thread concurrency
- Reader/writer locks, allowing simultaneous readonly access to data
- Extended mutex attribute types and locks
- Extended scheduling policies
- Set guard size for stacks.
- 17 new functions



Dynamic Linking Extension

- A set of 4 functions and one header file to provide a portable API for manipulation of shared objects
- Based on the *dl* functions from SVR4

- dlopen(), dlclose(), dlsym(), dlerror()



Dynamic Linking Benefits

- Provides several benefits for application developers
 - ability to share code across many applications, saves disk and memory
 - allows the implementation of services to be hidden from applications
 - allows re-implementation of services, or multiple implementations selectable at runtime



Aspen Commands

- 5 new utilities included in XCU
- Criteria for inclusion,
 - common usage on UNIX operating systems
 - related to existing UNIX system interfaces
- fuser, ipcrm, ipcs, link, unlink



Large File Support

- The Single UNIX Specification has been updated to support large files with unlimited file offsets.
- Based on the 20 March 1996 submission from the Large File Summit
 - an industry initiative to produce a common specification for support of files bigger than the current limit of 2GB on existing 32 bit systems
 - http://www.sas.com/standards/large.file



Large File Support (Cont'd)

- Addition error semantics added to 63 functions
- 2 new functions added, *ftello()*, *fseeko()*
- Requirements placed on 27 commands to correctly handle large files



Year 2000 Alignment

- The Single UNIX Specification has been reviewed for Year 2000 alignment
- A white paper has been produced for existing users giving practical advice for users http://www.opengroup.org/public/tech/base/year2000. html



Year 2000 Alignment (Cont'd)

- Use of two digit dates "86" instead of "1986"
- Some APIs and utilities within the *Single UNIX Specification* can use two digit notation
 - -getdate(), strptime()
 - -date, prs, get
- The Single UNIX Specification adds century handling and rules for interpretation of two digit dates when an ambiguity exists



XTI and Sockets Update

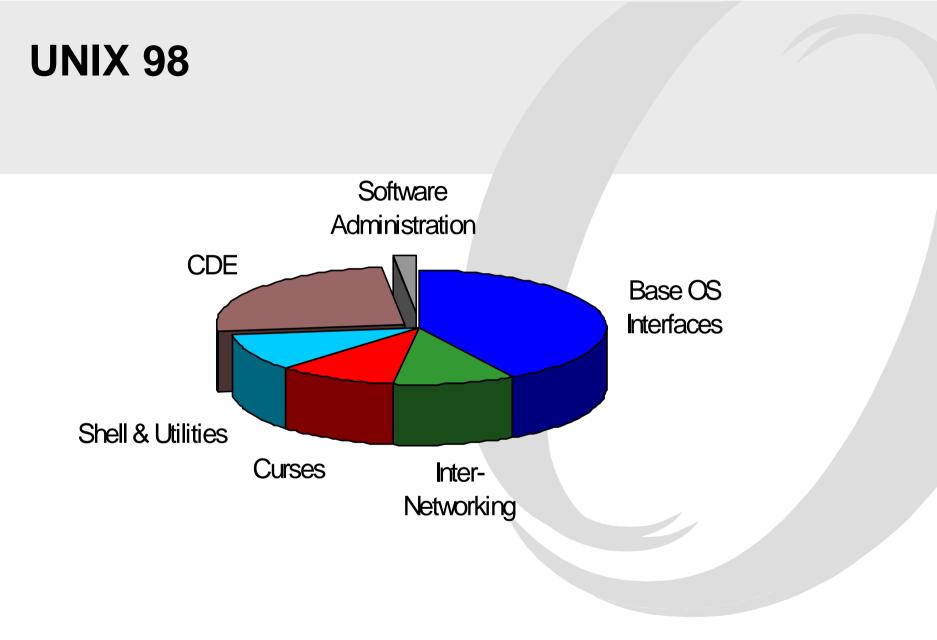
- Networking Services Issue 5
- n-bit cleanup for XTI and Sockets , the removal of implicit data length assumptions
- Threads-aware
- Scatter/gather functionality added
- XTI specified over IPX/SPX
- Sockets and XTI specified over ATM
- Effort underway to harmonize with P1003.1g



POSIX Software Install

- IEEE Std 1387.2-1995
- A set of software packaging and administration utilities
- Allows an administrator a consistent way to distribute and install software packages
- Allows developers to rely on standard facilities, rather than developing their own install method







Further Information

- World Wide Web
 - http://www.opengroup.org/unix/
- Go Solo 2 The Authorized Guide to Version 2 of the Single UNIX Specification
 - 500+ pages
 - CD-ROM with the full 3000 page Specification in HTML and PDF.
 - \$65 from Prentice Hall

