Why are you still here?

- You should run away from my CSE120!
If I haven’t scared you enough

- I promise you will see today.
Announcement

- Have you visited the web page?
  - [http://cseweb.ucsd.edu/classes/fa15/cse120-b/](http://cseweb.ucsd.edu/classes/fa15/cse120-b/)

- Project 0 (installation & Submission) out today

- Project groups for project 1- 3
  - Size 1-3
  - Yes, you can collaborate with students from the other session
Prerequisite Test

- 15min
- Does NOT count toward your grades

Purposes
- Provide you some guideline to check if you have sufficient background to “survive” this class
- Provide me and TAs to understand the average and range of students’ background
Why Start With Hardware?

- Operating system functionality depends upon hardware
  - Key goals of an OS are to enforce protection and resource sharing
  - If done well, applications can be oblivious to HW details
So what is inside a computer?

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwtF7tz2p-s&feature=related

- An abstract overview
  - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q2hmuqS8bwM&feature=related

- An introduction with a real computer
  - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWzX4MEYOBk
A Typical Computer from a Hardware Point of View

Diagram showing the components of a computer from a hardware perspective, including:
- CPU
- Chipset
- Memory
- I/O bus
- Network

The diagram illustrates the architectural support for operating systems (OSes).
Pentium System: can you read it?

Structure of a large PC system
A Typical Computer System (black box)

CPU

.:.

CPU

Memory

Programs and data

Operating System Software

OS

Apps

Data

Network

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CSE 120 – Architectural Support for OSes
Memory-Storage Hierarchy

Typical access time

Typical Capacity

1K-16KB
2-64MB
1-32GB
64GB-1TB
1TB-4TB

Why such complicated Hierarchy?
A peek into Unix/Linux

Application
Libraries
Portable OS Layer
Machine-dependent layer

User space/level
Kernel space/level

• User/kernel modes are supported by hardware
Unix: Application

- Application (E.g., emacs)
- Libraries
- Portable OS Layer
- Machine-dependent layer

Written by programmer
Compiled by programmer
Uses function calls
Unix: Libraries

Application

Libraries (e.g., stdio.h)

Portable OS Layer

Machine-dependent layer

Written by elves
Provided pre-compiled
Defined in headers
Input to linker (compiler)
Invoked like functions
May be “resolved” when program is loaded
Typical Unix OS Structure

- Application
- Libraries
- Portable OS Layer
- Machine-dependent layer

system calls (read, open..)
All “high-level” code
Typical Unix OS Structure

Application
Libraries
Portable OS Layer
Machine-dependent layer

Bootstrap
System initialization
Interrupt and exception
I/O device driver
Memory management
Kernel/user mode switching
Processor management
Hardware Features for OS

Features that directly support the OS include
- Protection (kernel/user mode)
- Protected/privilege instructions
- Memory protection
- System calls
- Interrupts and exceptions
- Timer (clock)
- I/O control and operation
- Synchronization
Types of Hardware Support for OS

- Manipulating privileged machine state
- Generating and handling “events”
- Mechanisms to handle concurrency
Protected Instructions

- A subset of instructions of every CPU is restricted to use only by the OS
  - Known as protected (privileged) instructions
- Only the operating system can
  - Directly access I/O devices (disks, printers, etc.)
    - Security, fairness
  - Manipulate memory management state
    - Page table pointers, page protection, TLB management, etc.
  - Manipulate protected control registers
    - Kernel mode, interrupt level
  - Halt instruction (why?)
Now close your eyes

- Imagine a world that any programs can
  - Directly access I/O devices
  - Write anywhere in memory
  - Execute machine halt instruction
  - ...

- What would happen?
  - Do you trust such systems to manage
    - Your facebook account?
    - Your banking account?
OS Protection

- How do we know when it can execute a protected/privilege instruction now?
  - An easy answer: when it runs the OS code.

- But how does it know that it runs the OS code?
  - Architecture must support (at least) two modes of operation: kernel mode and user mode
  - Mode is indicated by a status bit in a protected control register
  - User programs execute in user mode
  - OS executes in kernel mode (OS == “kernel”)

- Protected instructions only execute in kernel mode
  - CPU checks mode bit when protected instruction executes
  - Setting mode bit must be a protected instruction
  - Attempts to execute in user mode are detected and prevented
Memory Protection

- Why?
  - OS must be able to protect programs from each other
  - OS must protect itself from user programs

- Memory management hardware (called MMU) provides memory protection mechanisms

- Manipulating MMU uses protected (privileged) operations
Features that directly support the OS include:

- Protection (kernel/user mode)
- Protected instructions
- Memory protection
- System calls
- Interrupts and exceptions
- Timer (clock)
- I/O control and operation
- Synchronization

Questions?
OS

● Is OS like a tiger mom?
  - Always there monitoring “kids” (user level programs)
    ● Do your homework, don’t text, you are grounded, you are playing too much video games, don’t do computer science, …

● Actually OS is NOT a tiger mom
  - OS is more like a
    ........................................................................................................
    ........................................................................................................
    ........................................................................................................
  - Secretary
Commonality 1: Power (Authority)

- OS is powerful, is a secretary powerful?
  - Yes, who has the master keys that can open every office?
  - Who knows the code to reserve conference rooms, printing hundreds of pages, …?
  - Who schedule classes?
    - Time and location

- Still don’t believe me?
  - Do you want to take CSE120 at 8am?
Commonality 2: Event-Driven

- Most importantly, both OSes and secretaries are event-driven
  - They are not constantly there monitoring the whole system (building)
  - Secretary’s job is event-driven:
    - Internal requests
      - E.g. a professor asks her to book a trip
    - External events
      - E.g. a phone call from outside
OS Control Flow

- After the OS has booted, all entry to the kernel happens as the result of an event
  - event immediately stops current execution
  - changes mode to kernel mode, event handler is called
- Kernel defines handlers for each event type
  - specific types are defined by the architecture
    - e.g.: timer event, I/O interrupt, system call trap
- When the processor receives an event of a given type, it
  - transfers control to handler within the OS
  - handler saves program state (PC, regs, etc.)
  - handler functionality is invoked
  - handler restores program state, returns to program
Events

- An event is an “unnatural” change in control flow
  - Events immediately stop current execution
  - Changes mode, context (machine state), or both

- The kernel defines a handler for each event type
  - Event handlers always execute in kernel mode

- Once the system is booted, all entry to the kernel occurs as the result of an event
  - In effect, the operating system is one big event handler
Categorizing Events

- Two kinds of events, **interrupts** and ** Exceptions**
  - Difference?

- Exceptions are caused by executing instructions
  - CPU requires software intervention to handle a fault or trap

- Interrupts are caused by an external event
  - Device finishes I/O, timer expires, etc.

- Two reasons for events, **unexpected** and **deliberate**

- Unexpected events are, well, unexpected
  - What is an example?

- Deliberate events are scheduled by OS or application
  - Why would this be useful?
Interrupts

- Interrupts signal asynchronous events
  - I/O hardware interrupts
  - Software and hardware timers
I/O devices have (unique or shared) **Interrupt Request Lines (IRQs)**

- IRQs are mapped by special hardware to **interrupt vectors**, and passed to the CPU
- This hardware is called a **Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)**
The `Interrupt Controller`’

- Responsible for telling the CPU when a specific external device wishes to ‘interrupt’
  - Needs to tell the CPU \textit{which} one among several devices is the one needing service
- PIC translates IRQ to \textit{vector}
  - Raises interrupt to CPU
  - Vector available in register
  - Waits for ack from CPU
- Interrupts can have varying priorities
  - PIC also needs to prioritize multiple requests
- Possible to “mask” (disable) interrupts at PIC or CPU
- Early systems cascaded two 8 input chips (8259A)
Hardware to Software

- PIC
- CPU
- Memory Bus
- Interrupt Vector Table
- Pointer to the Handler
- Mask points
- IDTR
- Vector
- 0
- 255
- Intr
- IRQs
- 0
- N
### Interrupt Vector Table (x86)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Divide error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Debug exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-maskable interrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Breakpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bounds check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Invalid opcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coprocessor not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Double fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(reserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Invalid TSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Segment not present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Stack exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>General protection fault:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Page fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>(reserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Coprocessor error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>alignment error (80486)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-31</td>
<td>(reserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-255</td>
<td>External (HW) interrupts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interrupt Illustrated

User process

User Mode
Mode bit = 1
Resume process

Trap
Mode bit = 0

Kernel Mode
Mode bit = 0

Save Caller’s state

Execute Device Driver

Return
Mode bit = 1

Restore state

Device

Raise Interrupt

Clear Interrupt

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I/O Control

- I/O issues
  - Initiating an I/O
  - Completing an I/O

- Initiating an I/O
  - Special instructions
I/O Completion

- Interrupts are the basis for asynchronous I/O
  - OS initiates I/O
  - Device operates independently of rest of machine
  - Device sends an interrupt signal to CPU when done
  - OS maintains a vector table containing a list of addresses of kernel routines to handle various events
  - CPU looks up kernel address indexed by interrupt number, context switches to routine
I/O Example

1. Ethernet receives packet, writes packet into memory
2. Ethernet signals an interrupt
3. CPU(hardware) stops current operation, switches to kernel mode, saves machine state (PC, mode, etc.) on kernel stack
4. CPU(hardware) reads address from vector table indexed by interrupt number, branches to address (Ethernet device driver)
5. Ethernet device driver (OS) processes packet (reads device registers to find packet in memory)
6. Upon completion, restores saved state from stack
Timer

- http://www.online-stopwatch.com/countdown-timer/
- The timer is critical for an operating system
- It is the fallback mechanism by which the OS reclaims control over the machine
  - Timer is set to generate an interrupt after a period of time
    - Setting timer is a privileged instruction
  - When timer expires, generates an interrupt
  - Handled by kernel, which controls resumption context
    - Basis for OS scheduler (more later…)
- Prevents infinite loops
  - OS can always regain control from erroneous or malicious programs that try to hog CPU
- Also used for time-based functions (e.g., `sleep()`)

- Prevents infinite loops
Interrupt Questions

- Interrupts halt the execution of a process and transfer control (execution) to the operating system
  - Can the OS be interrupted? (Consider why there might be different interrupt levels)

- Interrupts are used by devices to have the OS do stuff
  - What is an alternative approach to using interrupts?
  - What are the drawbacks of that approach?
Faults

The exception Floating-point division by zero. (0xc000008e) occurred in the application at location 0x66e9433c.

Click on OK to terminate the program.
Exception: Faults

- Hardware detects and reports “exceptional” conditions
  - Examples:
    - Page fault, unaligned access, divide by zero

- Upon exception, hardware “faults” (verb)
  - Must save state (PC, regs, mode, etc.) so that the faulting process can be restarted. Why?
Handling Faults (1)

- The kernel may handle unrecoverable faults by killing the user process
  - Program fault with no registered handler
  - Halt process, write process state to file, destroy process
  - In Unix, the default action for many signals (e.g., SIGSEGV)

- What about faults in the kernel?
  - Dereference NULL, divide by zero, undefined instruction
  - These faults considered fatal, operating system crashes
  - Unix panic, Windows “Blue screen of death”
    - Kernel is halted, state dumped to a core file, machine locked up
A fatal exception 0E has occurred at 0028:C0011E36 in UXD VMM(01) + 00010E36. The current application will be terminated.

* Press any key to terminate the current application.
* Press CTRL+ALT+DEL again to restart your computer. You will lose any unsaved information in all your applications.

Press any key to continue _
Handling Faults (advanced)

- Some faults are handled by “fixing” the exceptional condition and returning to the faulting context
  - Page faults cause the OS to place the missing page into memory

- Some faults are handled by notifying the process
  - Fault handler changes the saved context to transfer control to a user-mode handler on return from fault
  - Handler must be registered with OS
  - Unix signals or NT user-mode Async Procedure Calls (APCs)
    - SIGALRM, SIGHUP, SIGTERM, SIGSEGV, etc.
Switching Gear now…

- Only OS has direct access to hardware device, but what if a user level program want to do I/O?
  - Send a message to network
  - Print a sentence into the display
  - ...

- OS needs to support user level programs to do LIMITED types of operations on hardware devices

- **Note: not direct access**
  - Analogy: Bob needs to get my laptop from my office, should my secretary give her the key to my office or should she get the laptop for him?
System Calls

- For a user program to do something “privileged” (e.g., I/O) it must call an OS procedure
  - Known as crossing the protection boundary, or a protected procedure call

- Hardware provides a system call instruction that:
  - Causes an exception
  - Passes a parameter determining the system routine to call
  - Saves caller state (PC, regs, mode) so it can be restored
    - Why save state?
  - Returning from system call restores this state

- Requires architectural support to:
  - Verify input parameters (e.g., valid addresses for buffers)
  - Restore saved state, reset mode, resume execution
System Call Functions

- Process control
  - Create process, allocate memory

- File management
  - Create, read, delete file

- Device management
  - Open device, read/write device, mount device

- Information maintenance
  - Get time, get system data/parameters

- Communications
  - Create/delete channel, send/receive message

Programmers generally do **not** use system calls directly
- They use runtime libraries (e.g. Java, C)
- Why?
Convert to assembly:

while (save[i] == k)
    i += 1;

i and k are in $s3 and $s5 and base of array save[] is in $s6

Loop:

sll      $t1, $s3, 2
add    $t1, $t1, $s6
lw      $t0, 0($t1)
bne    $t0, $s5, Exit
addi   $s3, $s3, 1
j         Loop

Exit:

Can someone explain the assembly code?
Function Call

#Listing 3
.globl main

main:    movl $10, %eax
         call foo
         ...

foo:     addl $5, %eax
         ret
System Call

open:
  push    dword mode
  push    dword flags
  push    dword path
  mov     eax, 5
  push    eax        ; Or any other dword
  int     80h
  add     esp, byte 16

- More information can be found in http://www.int80h.org/
Firefox: open()

- Trap to kernel mode, save state
- Trap handler
  - Find read handler in vector table
  - open() kernel routine

- Restore state, return to user level, resume execution
Steps in Making a System Call

Example:
\texttt{read (fd, buffer,nbytes)}
System Call Issues

- What would happen if kernel didn’t save state before a system call?
- Why must the kernel verify arguments?
- Why is a table of system calls in the kernel necessary?
Once Again--Summary

- After the OS has booted, all entry to the kernel happens as the result of an event
  - event immediately stops current execution
  - changes mode to kernel mode, event handler is called
- Kernel defines handlers for each event type
  - specific types are defined by the architecture
    - e.g.: timer event, I/O interrupt, system call trap
- When the processor receives an event of a given type, it
  - transfers control to handler within the OS
  - handler saves program state (PC, regs, etc.)
  - handler functionality is invoked
  - handler restores program state, returns to program
Summary

- **Protection**
  - User/kernel modes
  - Protected instructions

- **System calls**
  - Used by user-level processes to access OS functions
  - Access what is “in” the OS

- **Exceptions**
  - Unexpected event during execution (e.g., divide by zero)

- **Interrupts**
  - Timer, I/O
A Skit

- **Acting Crew:**
  - **Me:** OS (secretary) manages everything in this classroom
  - **TA1:** CPU
    - User/kernel mode register
  - **TA2:** Timer (10sec)
  - **TA3:** Speaker
  - A student volunteer: a user level program

- In the beginning, CPU has control, set mode register to be 0---“kernel mode”, give the control to OS

- **OS** in control
  - Erase the board, check device status, check the #user programs
  - Set the mode to be 1---”user mode”, give the control to volunteer, goes to sleep
Skit (continue)

- Volunteer
  - Step 1: sing a song
  - Step 2: dance
  - Step 3: realize that parents paid for their tuition, decide to read the book

- CPU (TA1)
  - Detect a syscall “read book” (interrupt 0x80)
  - Change mode to 1 --- kernel mode

- OS takes over (a system call: “read book”)
  - Tell TA3 to read the book for 10 sec
  - Cleaning the board while waiting

- TA3: read the book
  - When done, send an interrupt to CPU (TA1)

- CPU switches control to the OS (read book device driver)

- OS:
  - finish the ‘read book’ system call
  - Change mode to 1 (user mode)
  - Switches to the volunteer
Skit (continue)

● Volunteer:
  – Dance, Dance, Dance, Dance

● TA2 10 sec timer triggers
  – Interrupts the CPU (TA1)

● CPU (TA1)
  – Pause the volunteer
  – Change the mode to 0 --- Kernel mode

● OS (the timer handler) takes over
  – “Oh you are running for too much time now, let me switch to someone else”
  – Switch to another student

● The end
Architecture Trends Impact OS Design

- Human: computer ratio
  - Batch - time sharing - personal computers - embedded / pervasive computing
  - Single job - time shared - internetworked

- Programmer: processor cost ratio
  - assembly to C to Java to Perl languages
  - command line to GUI to pen / voice interfaces

- Networking
  - Isolation to dialup to LAN to WAN
    - OS must devote more effort to communications
  - Disconnected to wired to wireless
    - OS must manage connectivity more
  - Isolated to shared to attacked
    - OS must provide more security / protection

- Mobile/battery-operated
  - OS must pay attention to energy consumption
May You Live in Interesting Times…

- Multicores
- Smart phones
- Tapes $\rightarrow$ disks $\rightarrow$ flash memory $\rightarrow$ …
- 1G, 3G…
- Cloud
- Social network/computing
- Wearable computers
- Digital habitat
- Virtual reality
- …