



**Department of Physics,
Computer Science & Engineering**

CPSC 410 – Operating Systems I

Chapter I: Computer System Overview

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Original slides by Dr. Roberto A. Flores

Chapter 1 Topics

- Basic Elements

- Processor, main memory, I/O modules, system bus

- Microprocessors

- General purpose, graphics, digital signal, system on chip

- Instructions

- Execution, fetch & execute (F&E), instruction register

- Interrupts

- Types, flow of control, F&E&I, multiple interrupts

- Memory

- Hierarchy, principle of locality, cache

- I/O Techniques

- Programmed, interrupt-driven, direct memory access

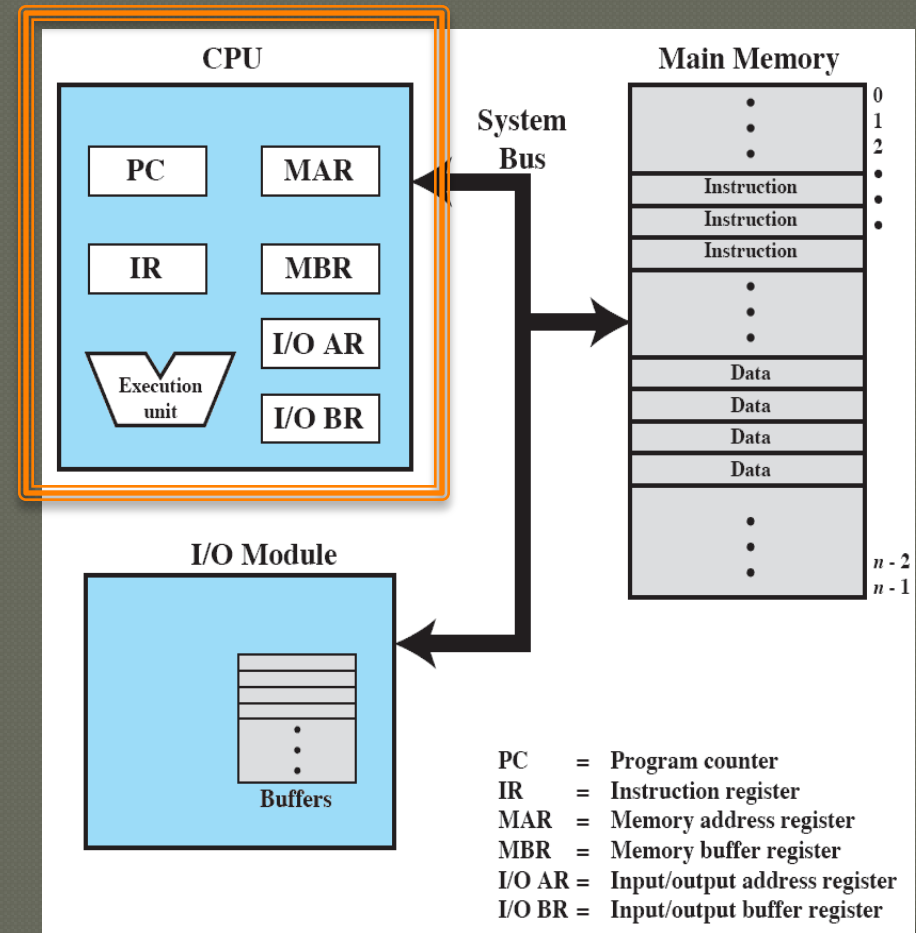
- Symmetric multi-processors

- Advantages, organization, multi-core

Basic Elements

● Processor

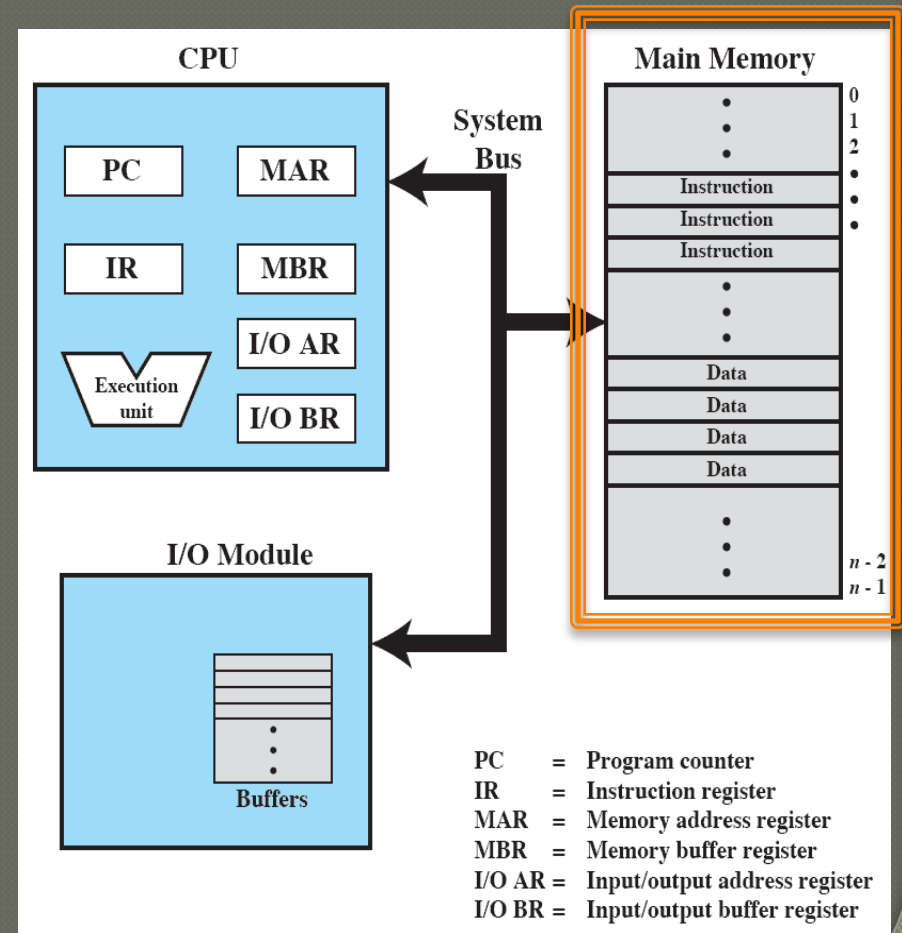
- aka CPU
 - Central Processing Unit
- Controls execution of instructions
- Performs data processing



Basic Elements

● Memory

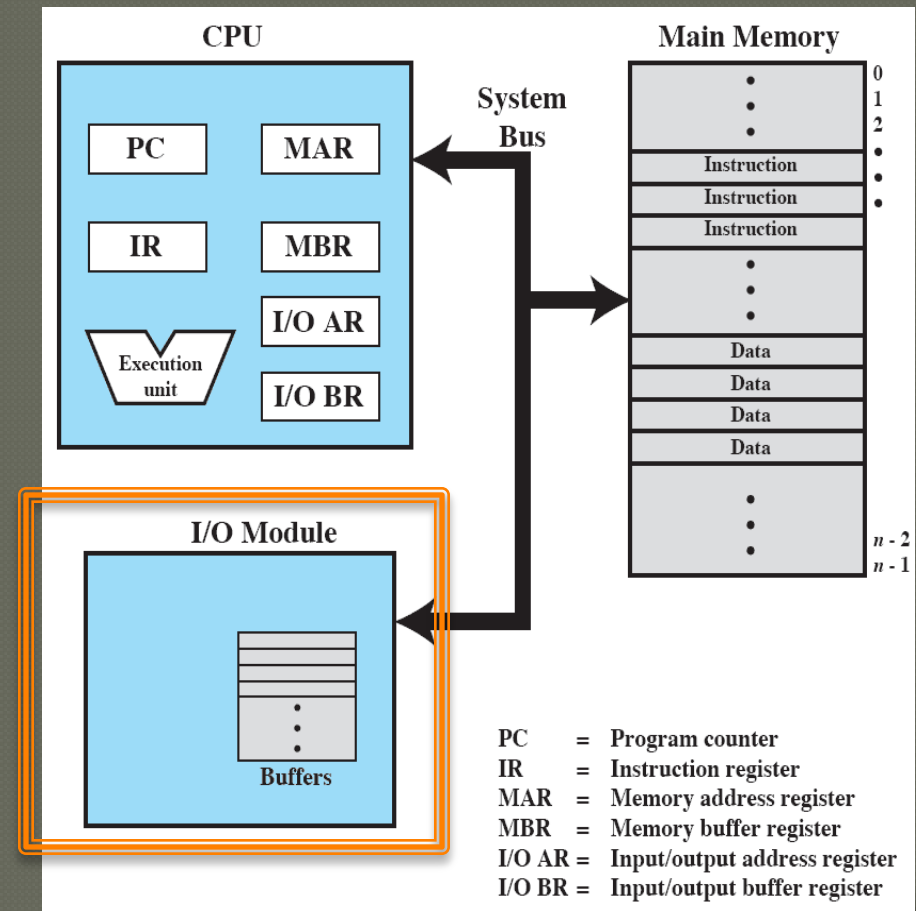
- aka primary/main memory, RAM
- Random Access Memory
- Stores instructions & data
- Volatile
 - Contents are lost when the computer is shut down



Basic Elements

● I/O Modules

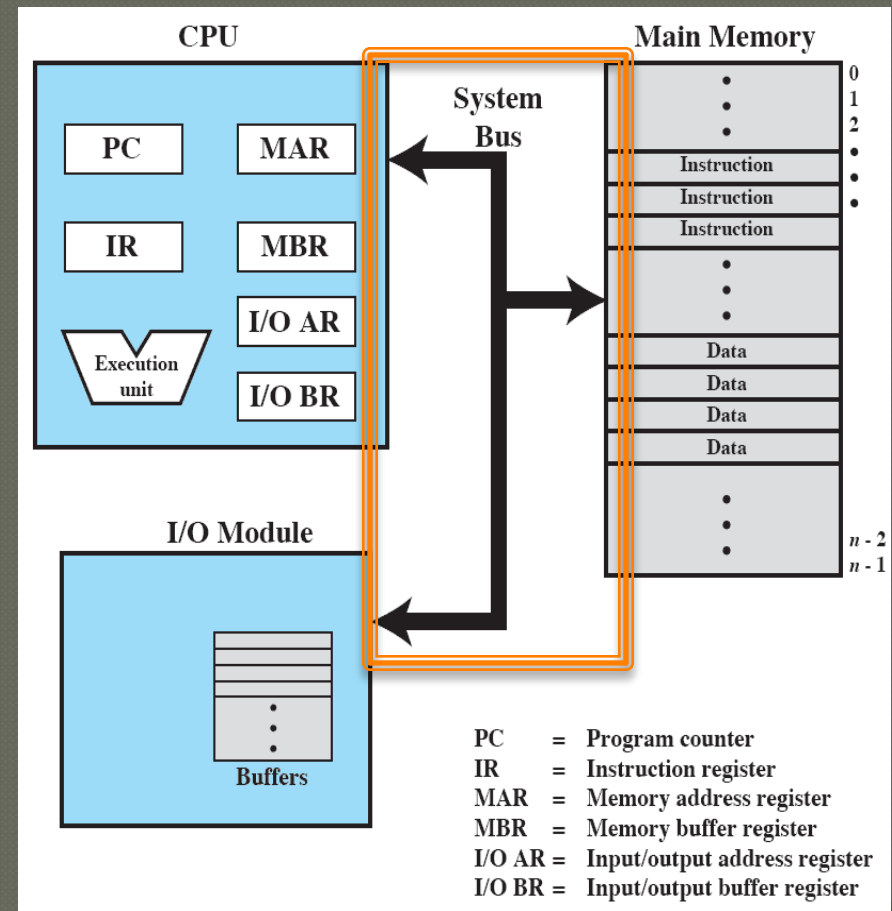
- aka device drivers
- Move data between the computer and external devices:
 - storage (e.g. hard drive)
 - communications equipment
 - terminals
- Have buffers to push/pull data



Basic Elements

● System bus

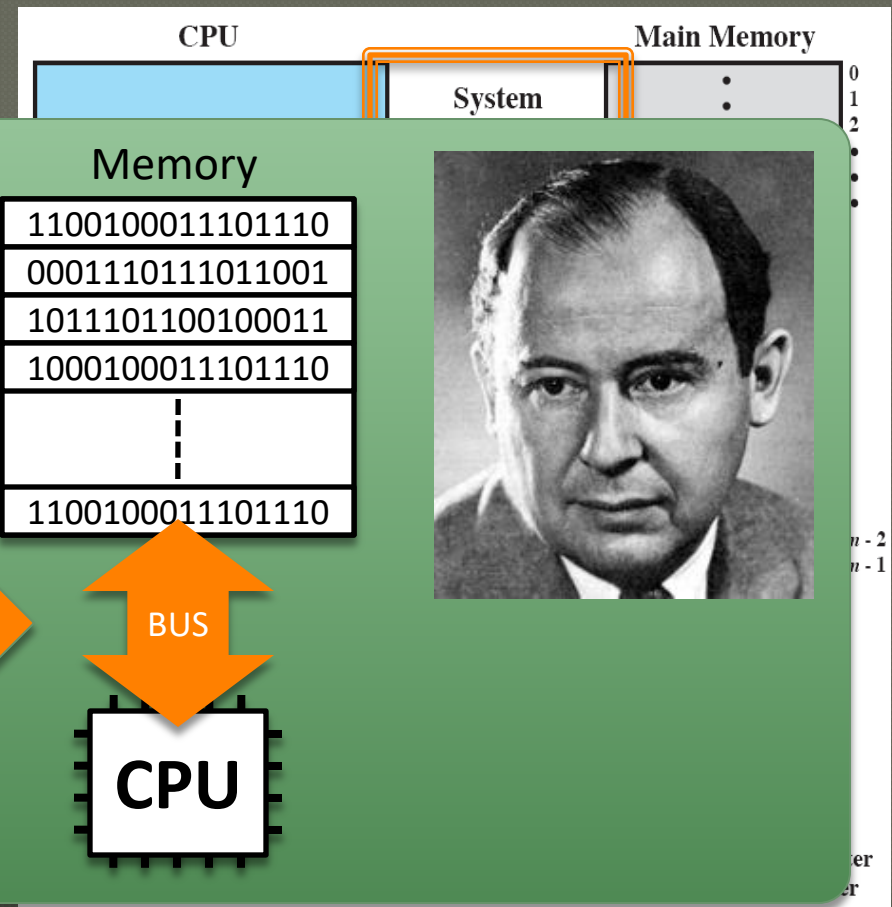
- Means of communication among processors, memory & I/O modules
- Its speed limits computer performance
 - Known as the....



Basic Elements

System bus

- Means of communication



von Neumann Bottleneck

- Data & Code must pass through the bus (the bottleneck)
- Physical & Intellectual barrier*

* Backus (1978) "Can Programming Be Liberated from the von Neumann Style?" Communications of the ACM, Vol. 28, Num. 8

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Microprocessors

General Purpose

- It brought about PC & handheld computing
- 1 processor or more (cores) on a single chip

Graphical Processing Units (GPU)

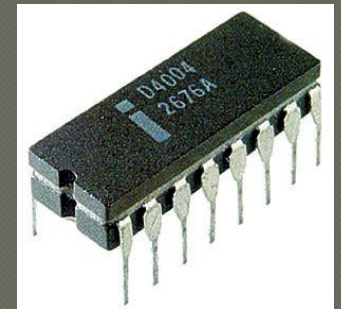
- Efficient computation on arrays of data, e.g., math & physics simulations (for games), large spreadsheets

Digital Signal Processors (DSP)

- Streaming audio or video signals; en/decoding (codecs)

System on a Chip (SoC)

- Embedded systems (handheld)
- CPU, GPU, DSP, memory in one chip



Intel 4004, wikipedia.org



Exynos5octa, samsung.com

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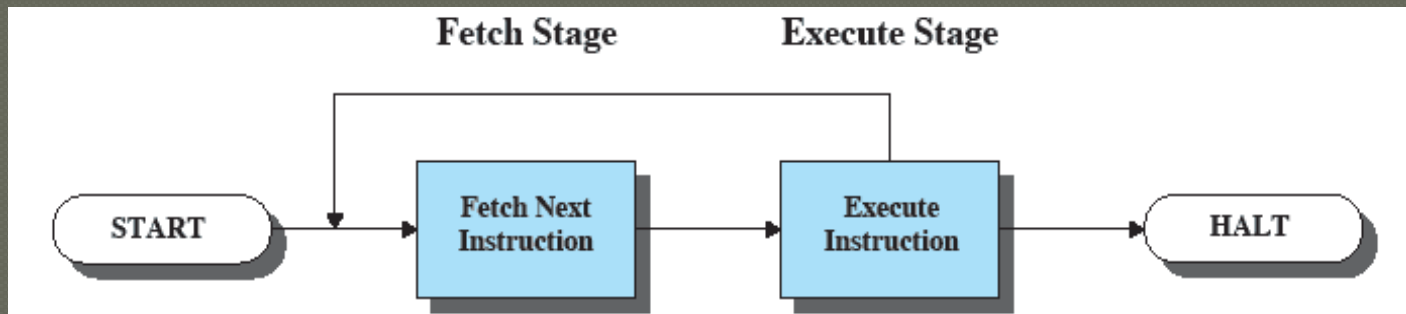
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Instructions

- A program is a set of instructions stored in memory
- CPU instruction cycle (fetch & execute)
 - *program counter (PC) has address of next instruction*
 - **processor reads (fetches) an instruction from memory**
 - *instruction stored in instruction register (IR)*
 - *program counter increments address*
 - **processor executes instruction**; repeat until forever

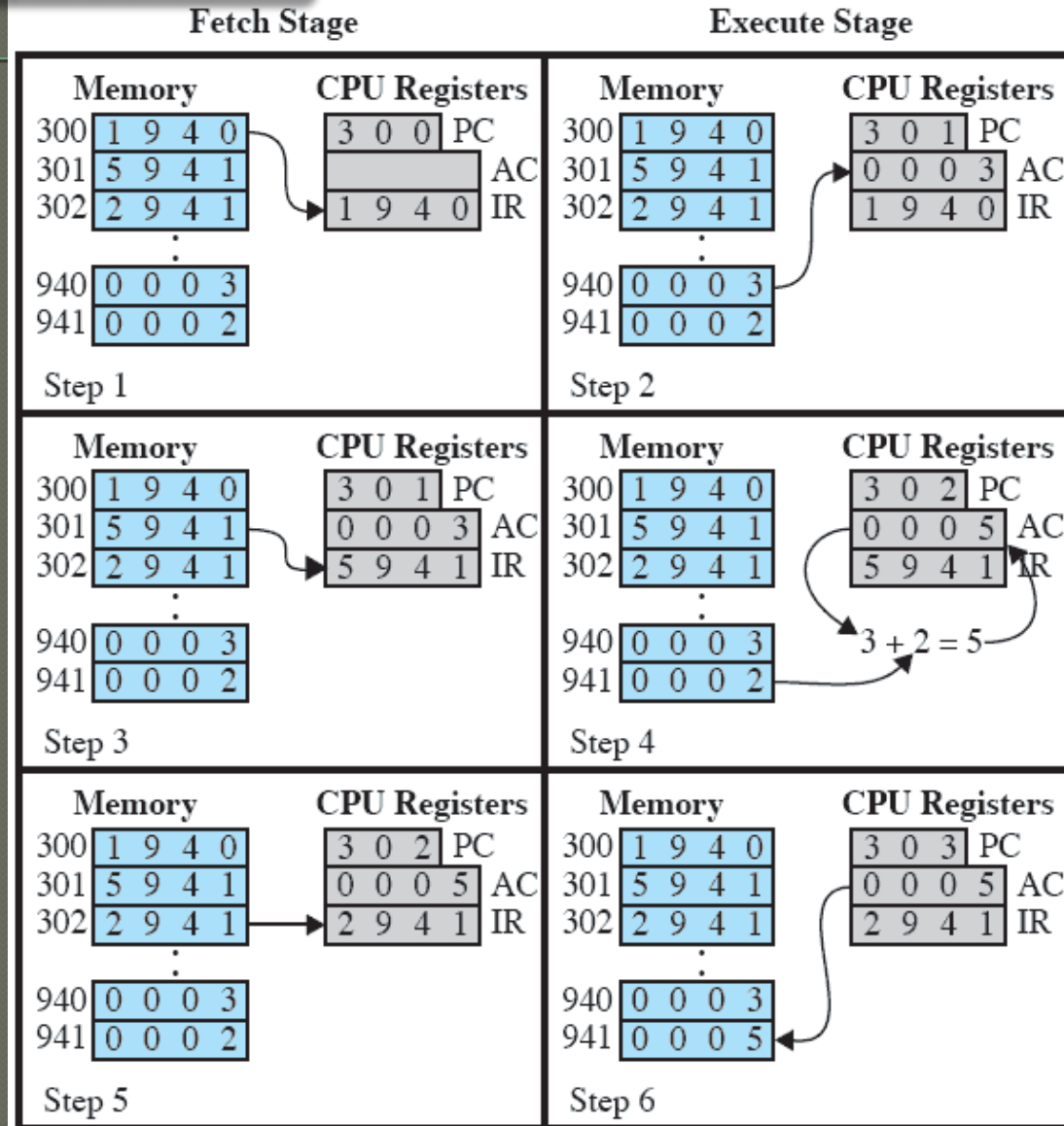


program counter (PC) has address of next instruction
 processor fetches instruction from memory
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1 load AC from memory
 2 store store AC to memory
 5 add to AC from memory

Instructions

● Example



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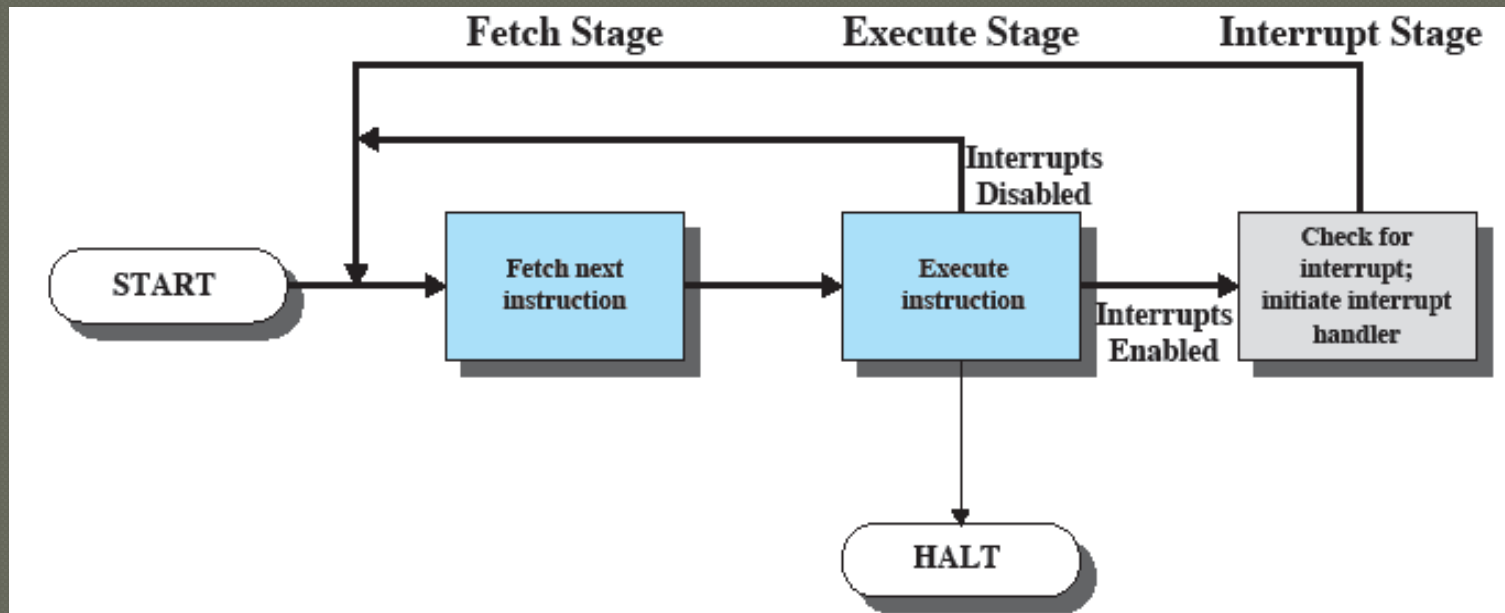
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Interrupts

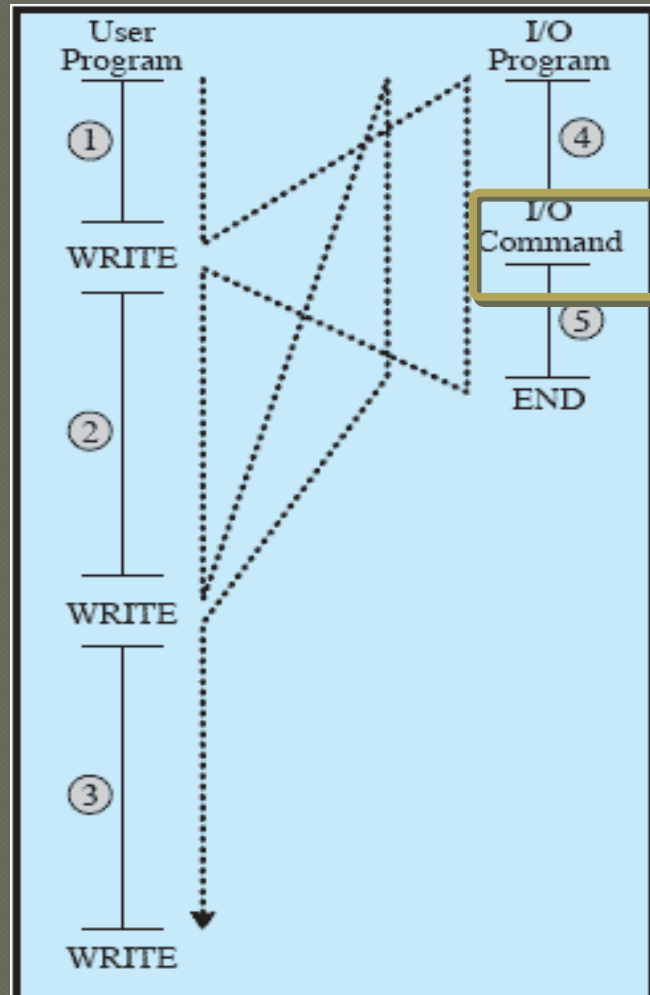
- Interrupt normal sequencing of the processor
- Provided to improve processor utilization
 - I/O devices are slower than CPU
 - CPU must pause to wait for device (wasteful use)
- Common types
 - **Program**: Errors (/0, illegal instruction, memory access)
 - **Timer**: Processor timer (used for regular basic tasks)
 - **I/O**: Signal transfer completion (with/without errors)
 - **Hardware**: Power failure...

Interrupts

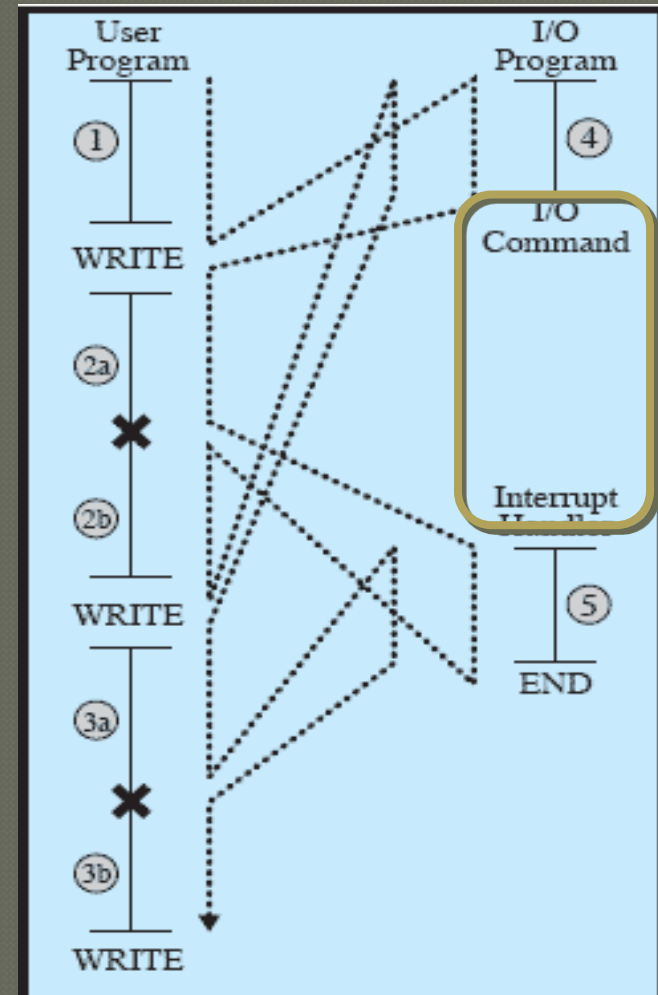
- Fetch & Execute & Interrupt
 - Same as before, plus an Interrupt Stage



Interrupts



(a) No interrupts



(b) Interrupts; short I/O wait

Simple Interrupt Processing

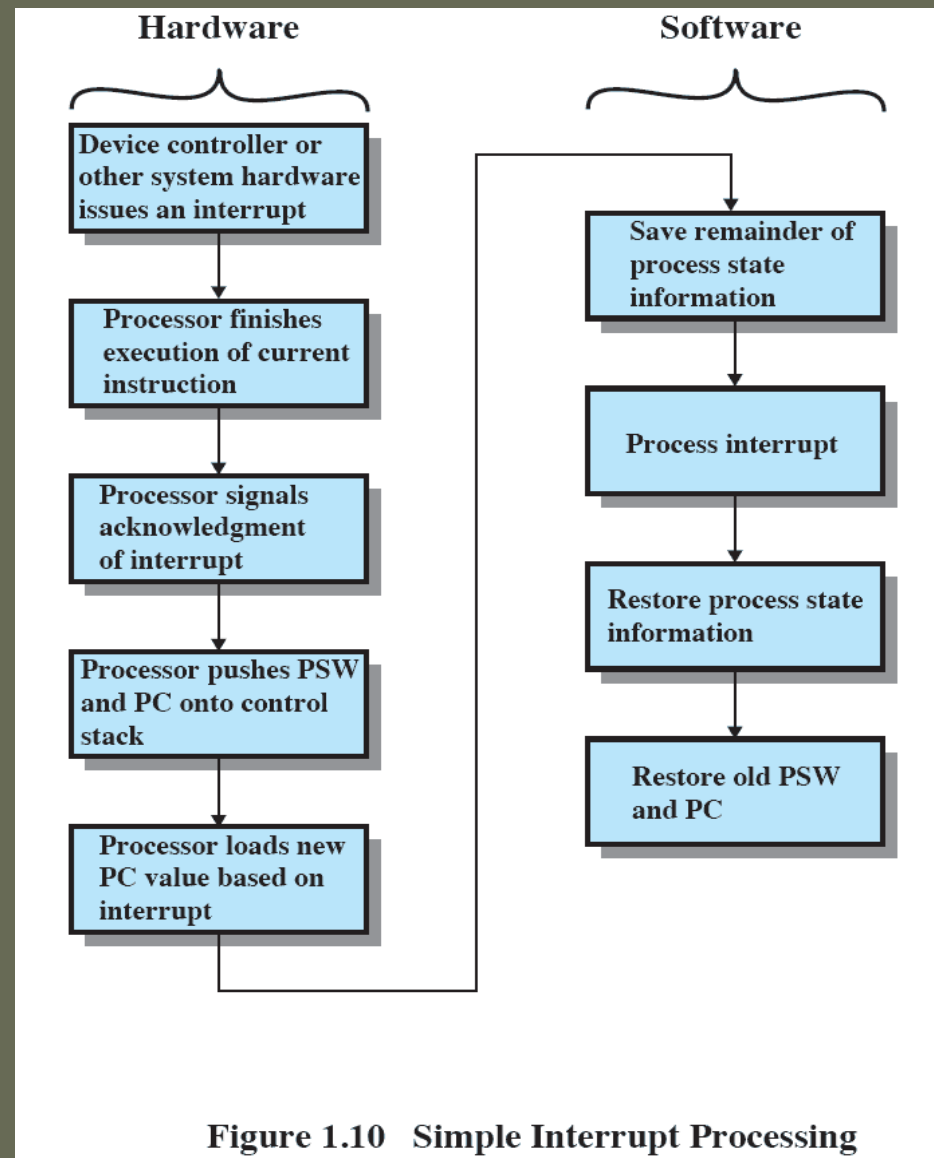
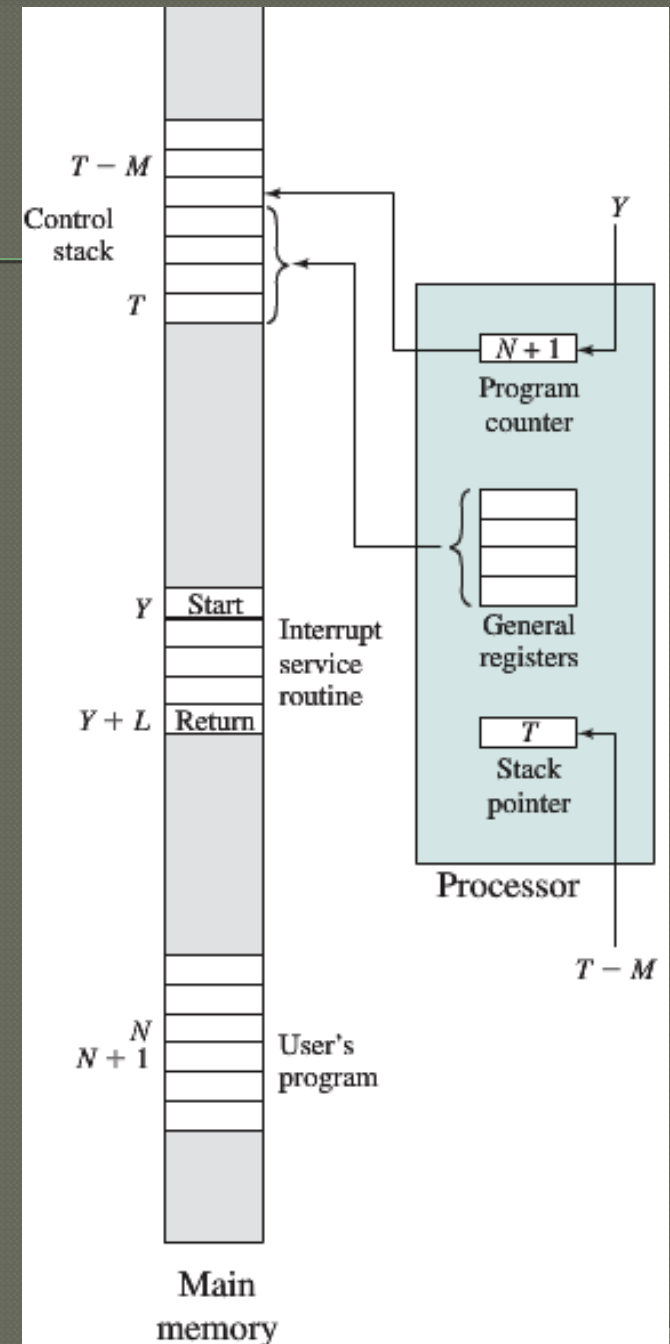


Figure 1.10 Simple Interrupt Processing

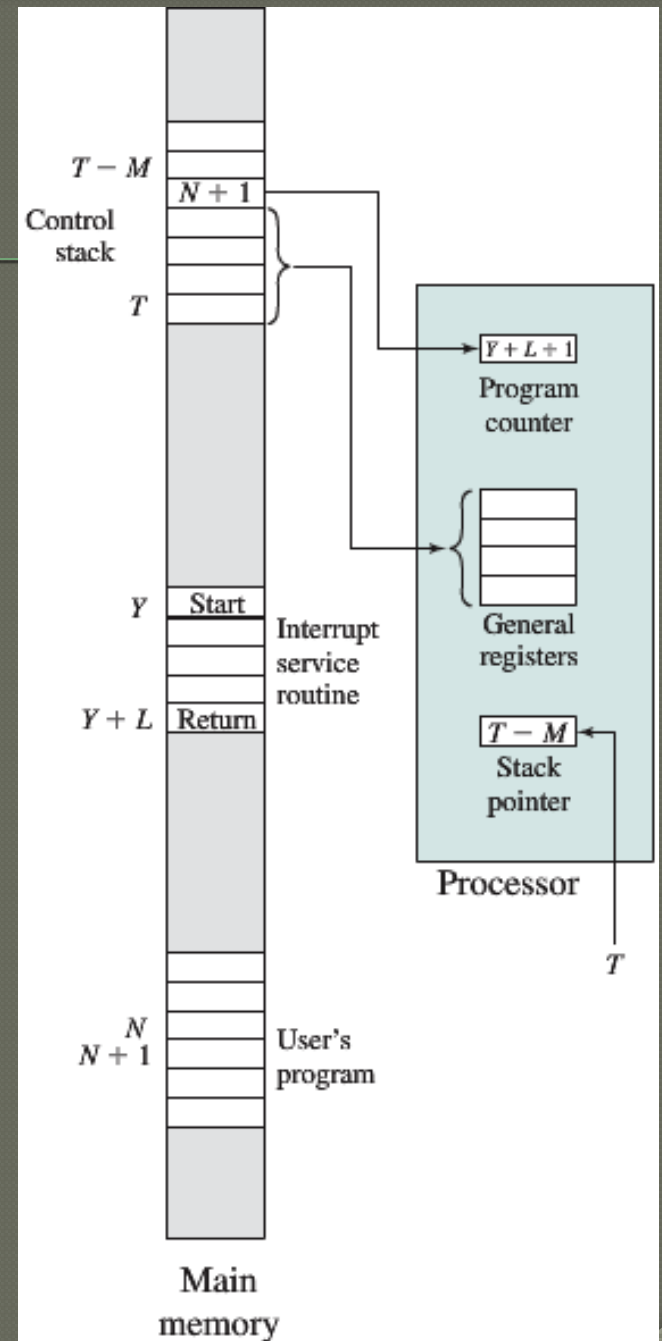
• What happens when CPU is disrupted by an interrupt?

- Finish executing instruction N
- { interrupt }
- store registers, PC (size M) in control stack @ T
- update stack pointer to T-M
- execute interrupt instruction @ Y until finishing @ Y+L
- load back top of control stack
- continue executing @ N+1



• What happens when CPU is disrupted by an interrupt?

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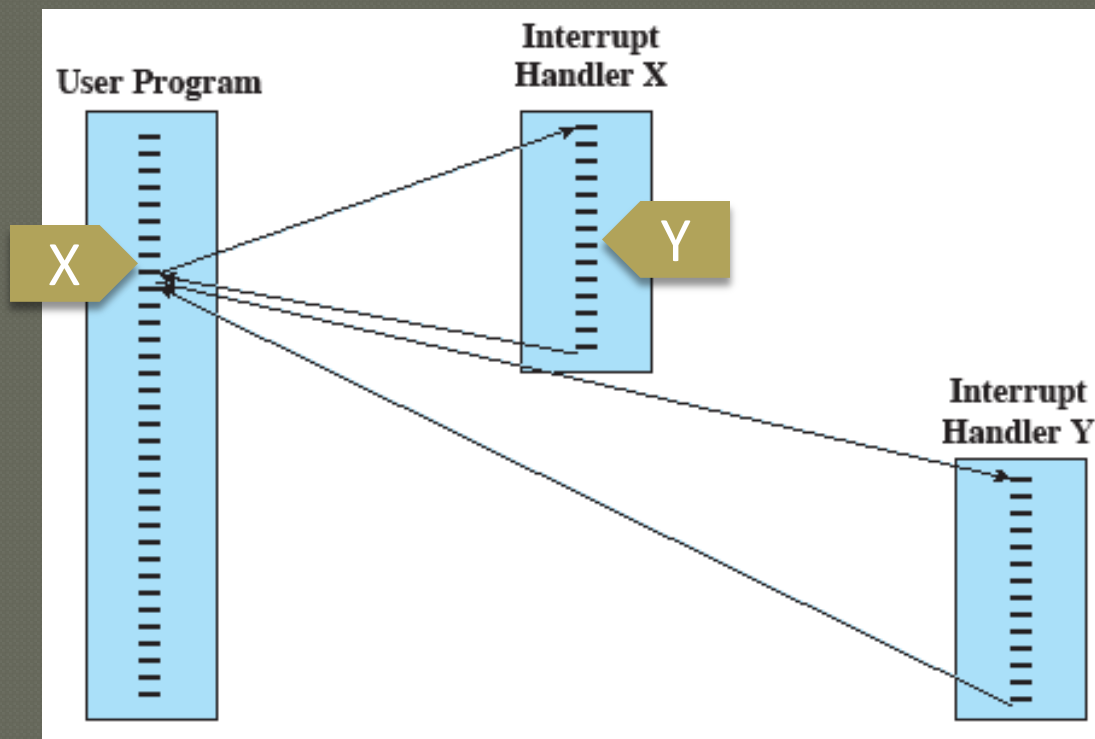
Interrupts

● Multiple overlapping interrupts

- An interrupt happens when another is being handled
- 1. **Disable interrupts** (when handling an interrupt)
 - 2nd interrupt waits until 1st interrupt is handled
 - Strictly sequential
- 2. Use a **priority scheme**
 - Interrupts can interrupt interrupt-handling...
 - ...but only if they have a higher priority; otherwise they wait
 - Hierarchical (by priority)

Interrupts

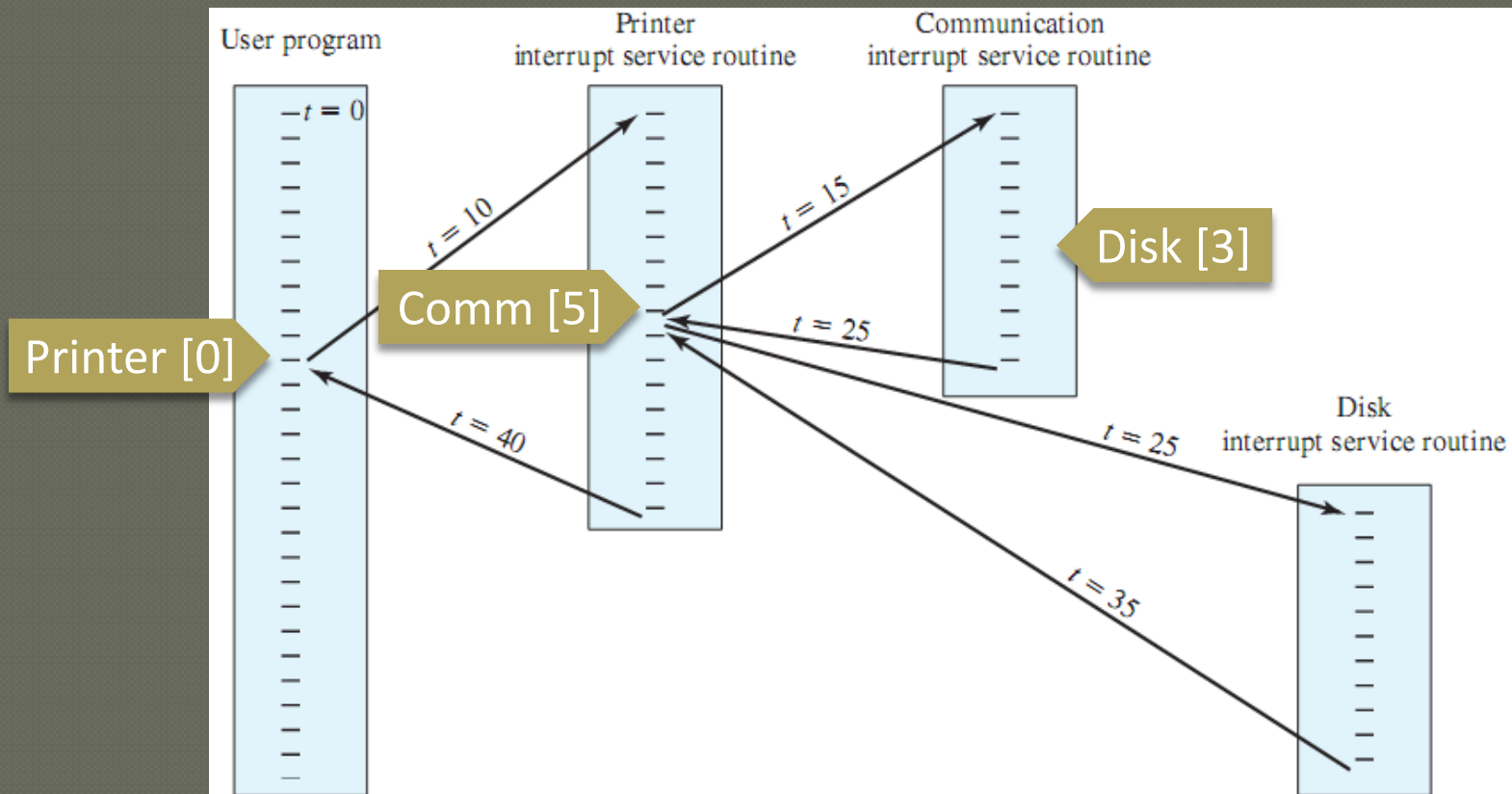
- Multiple overlapping interrupts
 - (approach 1) **Interrupts disabled**



Interrupts

Multiple overlapping interrupts

- (approach 2) **Priority Scheme**



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Memory

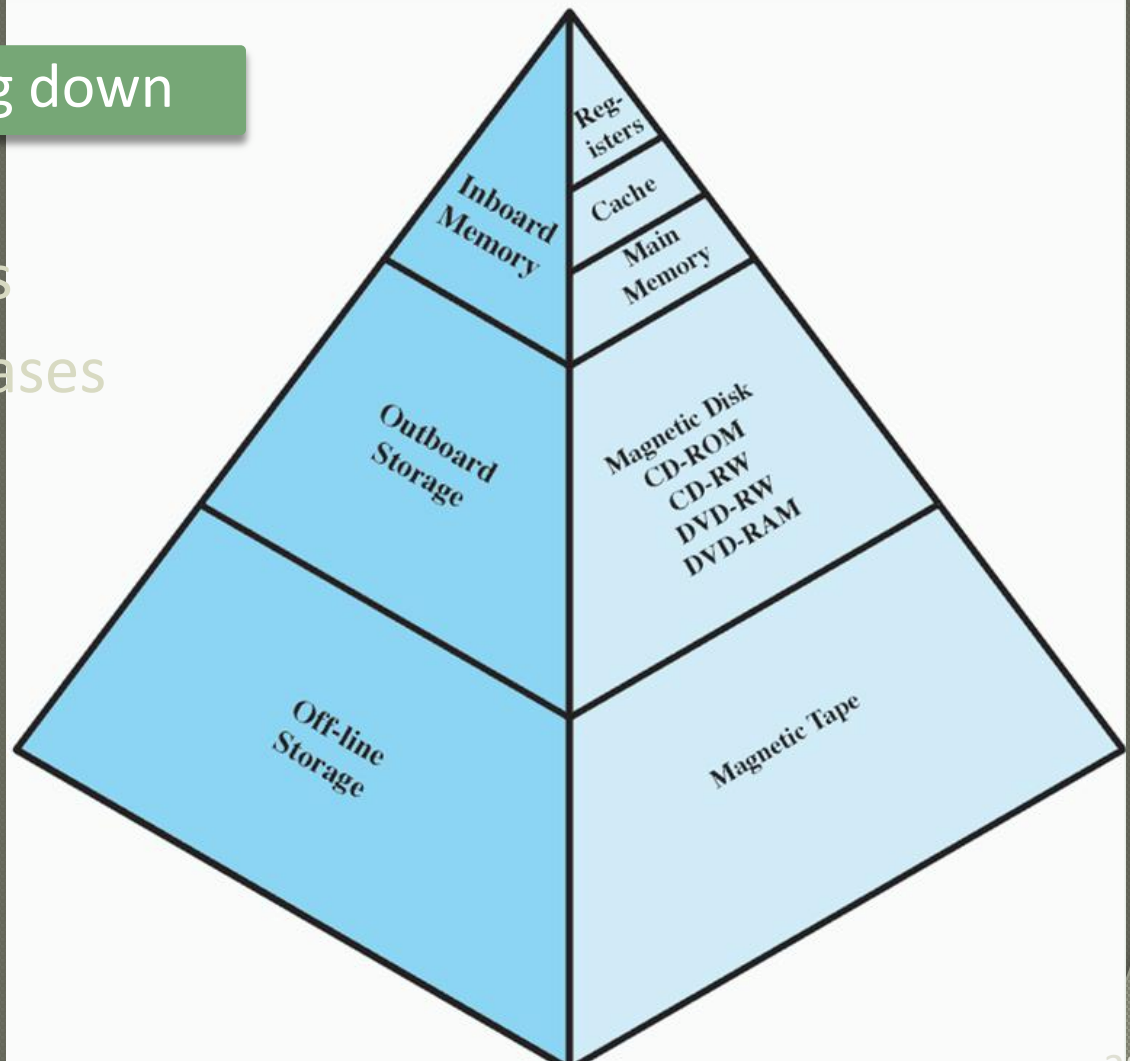
● Major (conflicting) constraints

- speed (access time), amount, cost
- Memory must keep up with CPU (speed)
 - Faster access time = greater cost
- Memory must satisfy data volumes (amount)
 - Greater capacity = smaller cost = slower access speed

Memory

● Hierarchy going down

- **cost** decreases
- **capacity** increases
- **access time** increases
- **frequency of access by CPU** decreases
- really? how does it happen?



Memory

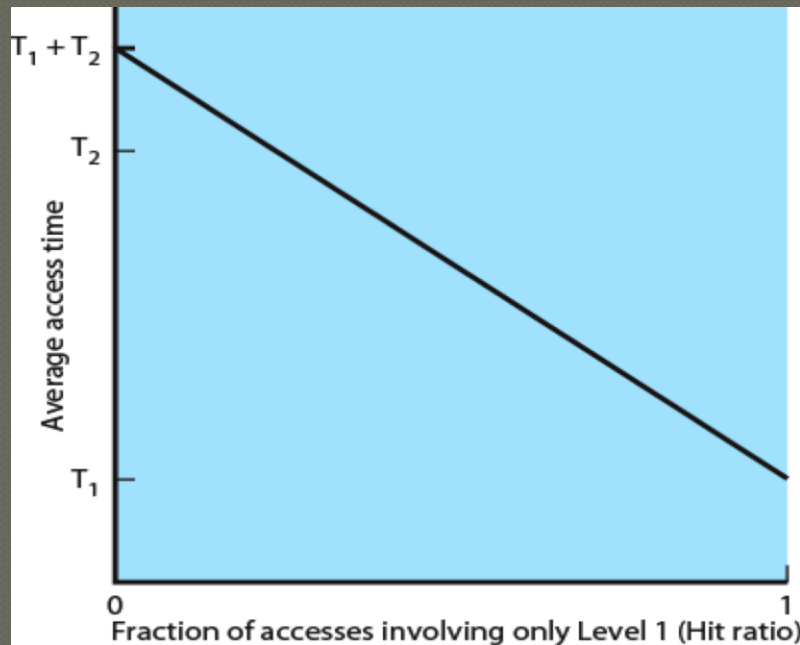
● Principle of Locality

- Why does **frequency of access by CPU** decrease?
 - Memory references (i.e., data) needed by CPU (i.e., the current set of instructions in a program) tend to cluster
 - e.g. array “a” being read in a loop
 - Data gets naturally clustered so that the percentage of accesses to each successively lower level is substantially less than that of the level above
- Eventually a set of data is replaced by another, but it's less frequent proportionally to the use within a set, which makes overhead bearable.

Memory

● Performance Example

- 2 levels
 - T1 @ $0.1\mu\text{s}$ (1kb) faster but scarce
 - T2 @ $1\mu\text{s}$ (100kb) slower but plenty



● Performance Example

- 2 levels
 - T1 @ $0.1\mu\text{s}$ (1kb) faster but scarce
 - T2 @ $1\mu\text{s}$ (100kb) slower but plenty
- What's the average access time if...
 - 95% of data in T1 and 5% in T2?

Memory

● Performance Example

- 2 levels
 - T1 @ $0.1\mu\text{s}$ (1kb) faster but scarce
 - T2 @ $1\mu\text{s}$ (100kb) slower but plenty μs
- What's the average access time if...
 - 95% of data in T1 and 5% in T2?
 - $0.95 * 0.1\mu\text{s} + 0.05 * (0.1\mu\text{s} + 1\mu\text{s}) = 0.15\mu\text{s}$
 - 5% of data in T1 and 95% in T2?

Looks in L1 first
then L2

Memory

● Performance Example

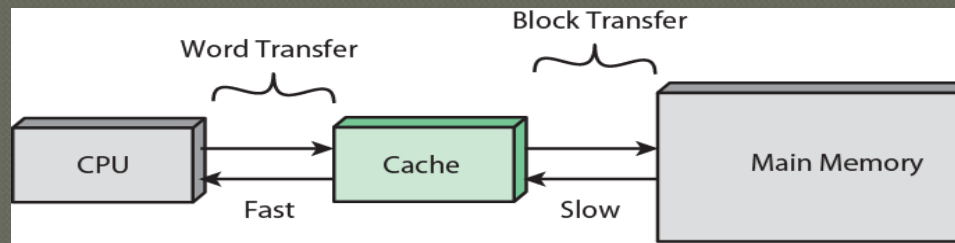
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 - 5% of data in T1 and 95% in T2?
 - $0.05 * 0.1\mu\text{s} + 0.95 * (0.1\mu\text{s} + 1\mu\text{s}) = 1.05\mu\text{s}$
 - It's to our advantage to have frequently accessed data in faster memory locations

reason why caches exist

Memory

● Cache

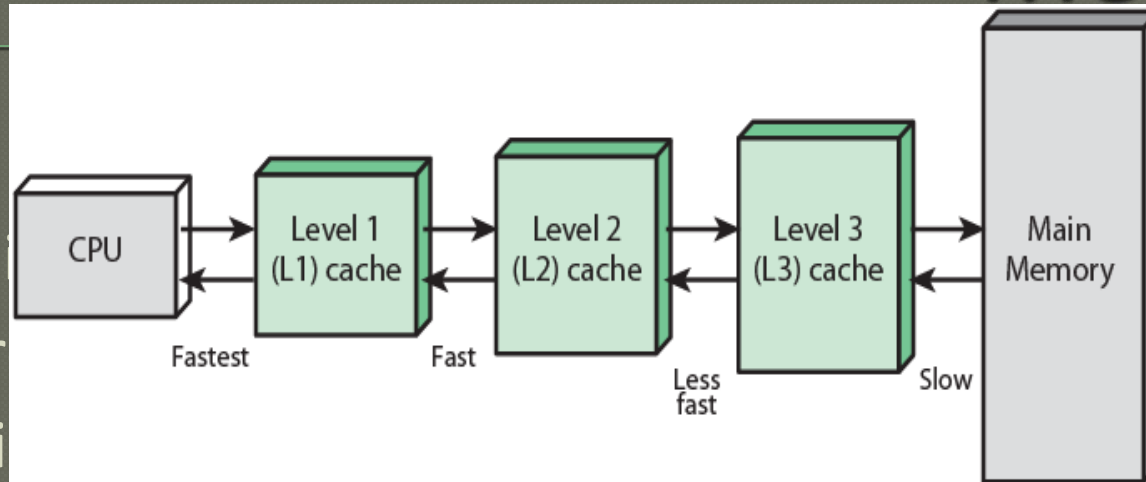
- Exploits the Principle of Locality
- Controlled by hardware (i.e., it is invisible to OS)
- Principles
 - Contains a copy of a portion of main memory
 - CPU checks cache for data
 - **if found**: use data
 - **if not found**: reads block of data from memory (where data is) and copies it into cache



Memory

Cache

- Explo
- Contr
- Principi

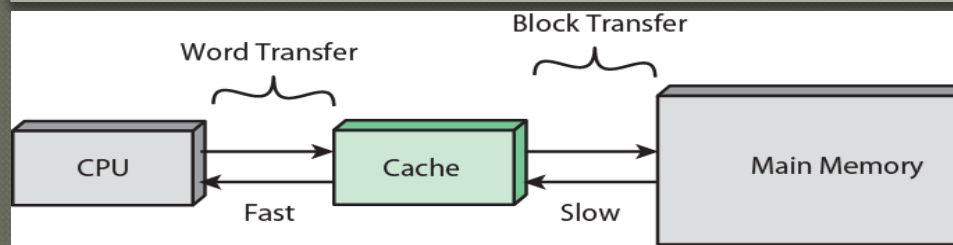


- Conta
- CPU c

- if found
- if not found
- copies in

In practice:
several levels are common

data is) and

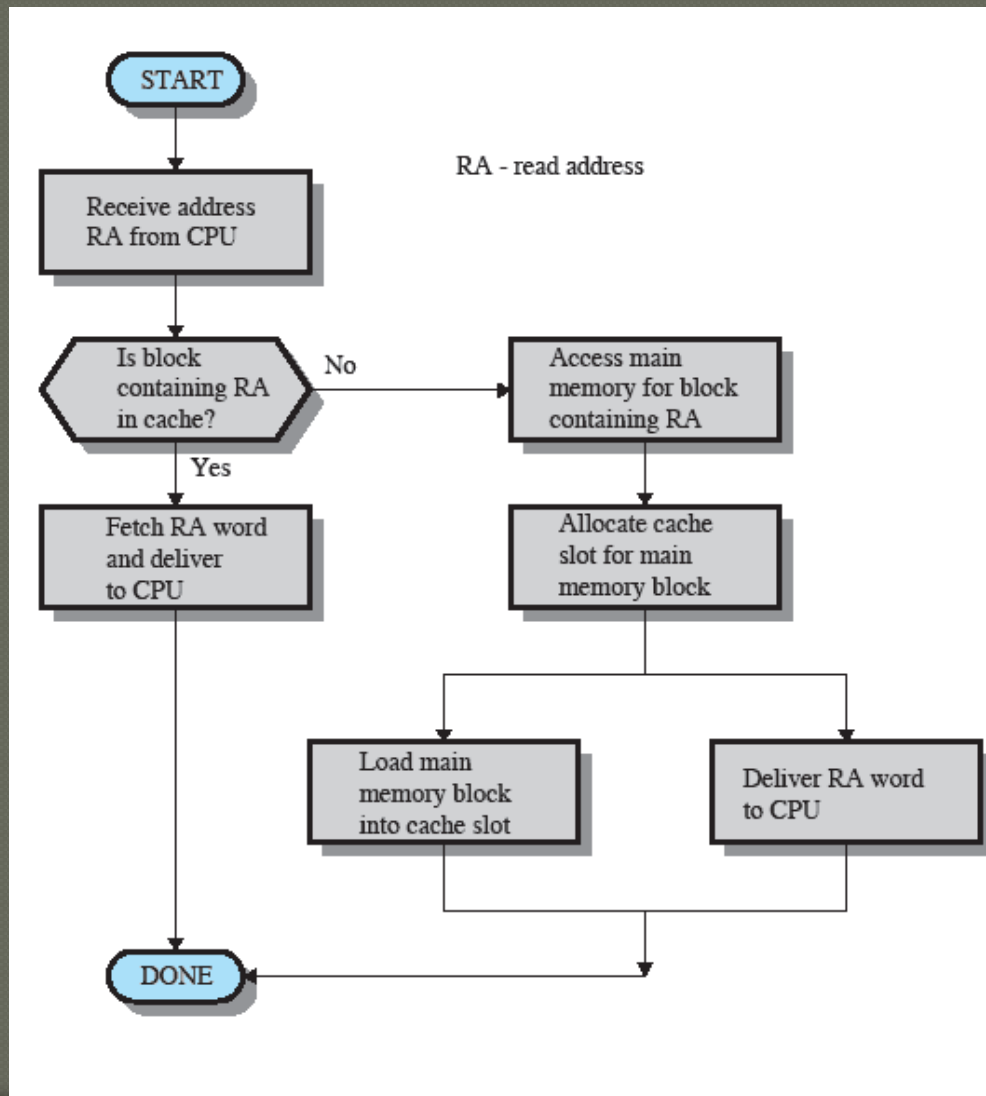


Memory

● Cache Design

- Cache size
 - Even small caches decrease access times
- Cache block
 - Unit of data exchanged between cache and memory
 - Too small: less data than needed (overhead: constant exchanges).
 - Too large: more data than needed (overhead: storing unused data).
- Mapping function
 - Finds location in cache of a newly read block
 - If space needed, an existing block is replaced

Cache block load/replacement



● Cache Design (2)

- Replacement algorithm
 - Least Recently Used (LRU) Algorithm
- Write policy
 - Indicates when a block is written back to memory
 - A) each time it is updated (with a new value)
 - Adds unnecessary writing overhead
 - B) each time it is replaced (with another block)
 - Minimizes write operations
 - Leaves memory in an obsolete state
 - ...which interferes with multi-processor operations accessing memory
e.g., another program, buffered I/O, DMA

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I/O Techniques

* When the processor encounters an instruction relating to I/O, it executes that instruction by issuing a command to the appropriate I/O module

Three techniques are possible for I/O operations:

Programmed I/O

Interrupt-Driven I/O

Direct Memory Access (DMA)

I/O Techniques

What does the CPU do when finding an I/O (read/write) instruction?

◉ 1) Programmed I/O

- CPU waits for completion of command and periodically checks the status of the I/O module until it determines the instruction is complete
 - 1. CPU sends I/O command to I/O module
 - *If writing, CPU transfers data.*
 - 2. CPU waits until I/O module completes command.
 - *If reading, CPU transfers data*
 - 3. CPU resumes execution
- Extreme Inefficiency!

Remember the 1 sec verses
16 weeks example?

I/O Techniques

What does the CPU do when finding an I/O (read/write) instruction?

② Interrupt-driven I/O

- CPU keeps executing while I/O command is completed
 - 1. CPU sends I/O command to I/O module
 - *If writing, CPU transfers data.*
 - 2. CPU resumes execution.
 - 3. I/O module triggers an interrupt when command is done
 - *If reading, CPU transfers data*
 - 4. CPU resumes execution
- No wait, but CPU still transfers data

I/O Techniques

● 2) Interrupt-driven I/O Drawbacks

- Transfer rate is limited by the speed with which the processor can service a device
- The processor is tied up in managing an I/O transfer since a number of instructions must be executed for each I/O transfer

I/O Techniques

What does the CPU do when finding an I/O (read/write) instruction?

③ Direct Memory Address (DMA)

- Performed by a separate module on the system bus (DMA)
- CPU keeps executing while I/O command is completed by DMA module
 - 1. CPU sends I/O command, memory address (where data is read or written), data size and I/O module to DMA
 - 2. CPU resumes execution.
 - 3. I/O module triggers an interrupt when command is done (including data transfer)
 - 4. CPU resumes execution
- No wait & CPU doesn't transfer data (may have bus contention though)

I/O Techniques

③ 3) Direct Memory Address (DMA)

- Transfers the entire block of data directly to and from memory without going through the processor
 - processor is involved only at the beginning and end of the transfer
 - processor executes more slowly during a transfer when processor access to the bus is required
- More efficient than interrupt-driven or programmed I/O
- But DMA module uses bus, so CPU might have to wait

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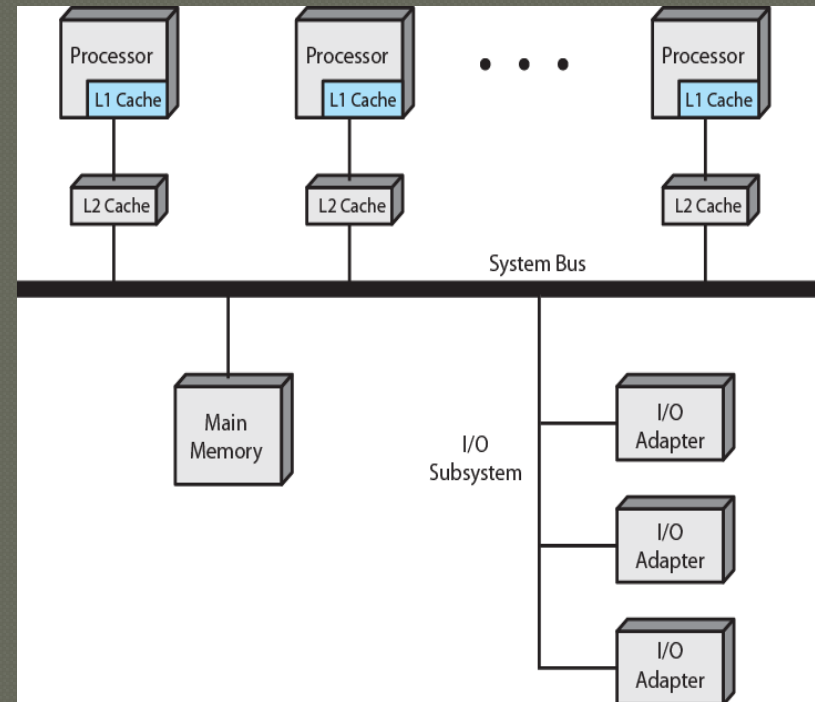
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Symmetric Multi-Processors

- A stand-alone computer system with:

- 2+ similar processors:
 - capable of performing the same functions
- which (physically):
 - are interconnected by a bus
 - share memory & I/O devices
- are controlled by an OS that
 - provides interaction between processors and their programs (at the job, task, file, and data levels)



Symmetric Multi-Processors

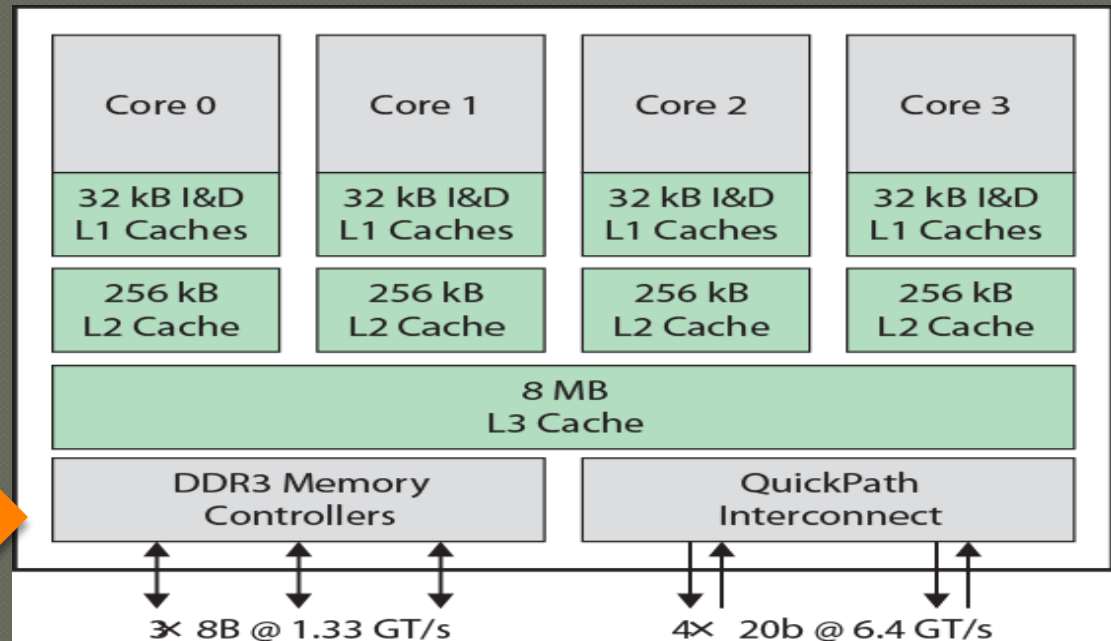
● Advantages

- Performance
 - can yield greater performance (if OS can handle work in parallel)
- Availability
 - failure of one processor does not halt the machine
- Scaling
 - additional processors result in a range of products of different price and performance

Symmetric Multi-Processors

● Multi-Core

- 2+ processors (cores) in 1 micro-chip
 - each core has all components of an independent processor (including 2 or 3 cache levels)
- Intel Core i7
 - 4-8 cores
 - 8 Mb L3 cache
 - Intel Iris Pro GPU



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Done!