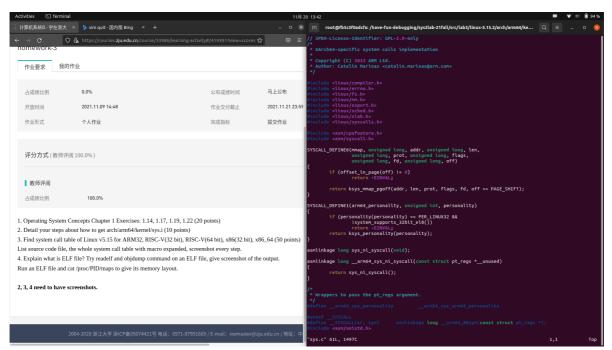
HW3

Q1

- 1. Interrupts are changes in the flow of the system generated by the hardware. The interrupt handler is called to handle the cause of the interrupt; then, control will return to the context and instructions of the interrupt. A trap is an interrupt generated by software. Interrupts can be used to signal I/O completion, thereby avoiding device polling. Traps can be used to call operating system routines or catch arithmetic errors
- 2. The operating system of such machines needs to be in control (or monitoring mode) at all times. This can be done in two ways: a. Software interpretation of all user programs (e.g. some BASIC, Java, and LISP systems). The software interpreter will provide content that is not provided by the hardware in the software. b. All programs are required to be written in a high-level language so that all target code is compiler generated. The compiler generates (inline or through function calls) a protection check for hardware loss.
- 3. f c a d e g b
- 4. The processor can track the location associated with each process and restrict access to locations outside the scope of the program. Information about the program memory range can be maintained by using basic registers and limit registers and performing checks on each memory access.

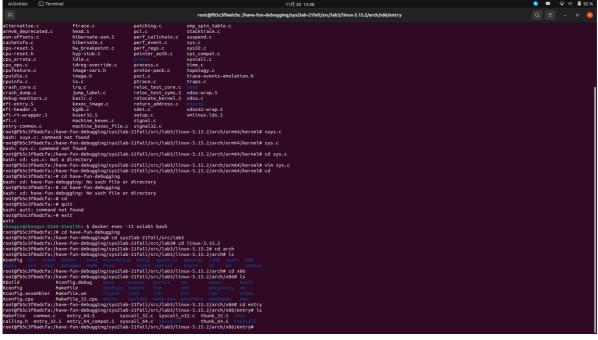
Q2

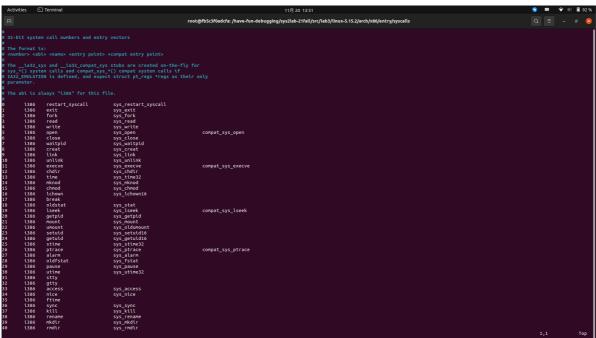
we can use the command "cd arch/arm64/kernel "and "vim sys.c" get the code

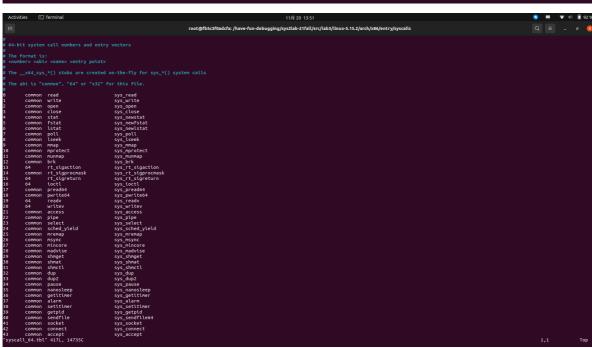


Q3

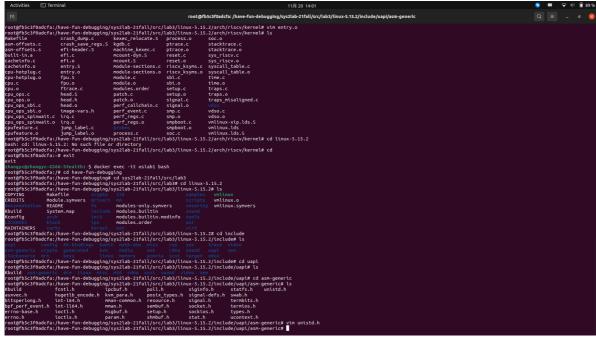
we can get the syscall code on Linux for x86 & x86_64 form arch/x86/entry

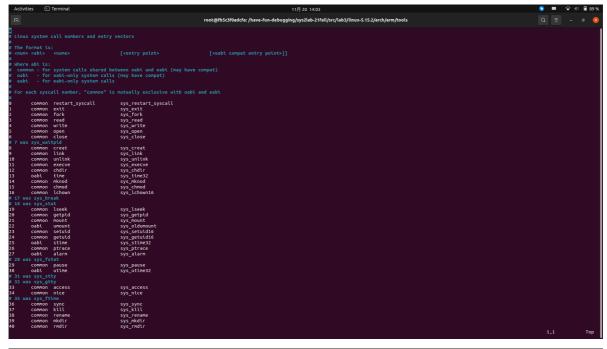


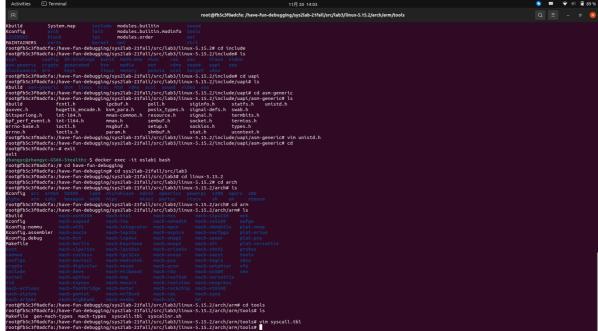




we can get the syscalls code on Linux for arm from arch/arm/tools







Q4

The ELF (Executable and Linkable Format), for example the exe/.so/.out/.o/core are ELF. Each ELF is include: 1.Prograsm header table 2. Section header table 3. Data referred to by entries is the program header table or section header table

