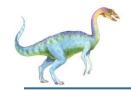
# Operating System: System Calls

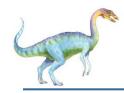


### **System Calls**

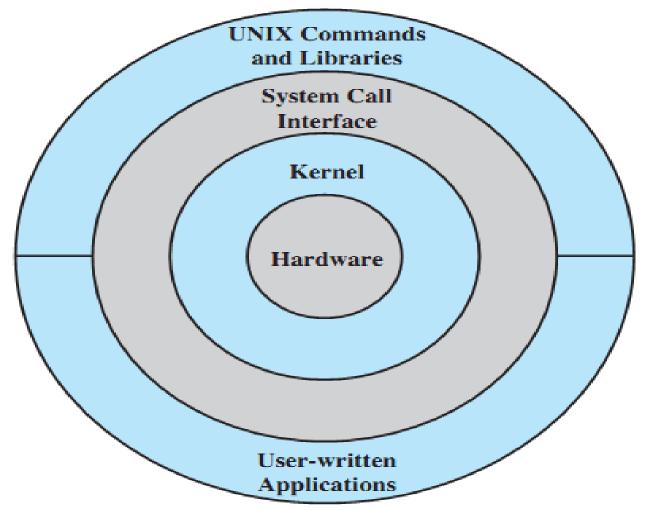
- Programming interface to the services provided by the OS
- Typically written in a high-level language (C or C++)
- Mostly accessed by programs via a high-level Application Programming Interface (API) rather than direct system call use
- Three most common APIs are Win32 API for Windows, POSIX API for POSIX-based systems (including virtually all versions of UNIX, Linux, and Mac OS X), and Java API for the Java virtual machine (JVM)

(Note that the system-call names used throughout this text are generic)





### General UNIX Architecture (1)





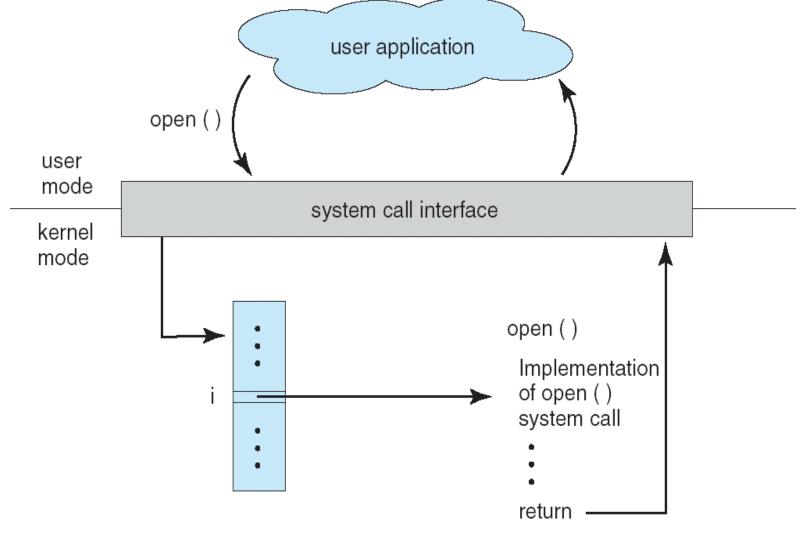
### **Example of System Calls**

System call sequence to copy the contents of one file to another file

source file destination file Example System Call Sequence Acquire input file name Write prompt to screen Accept input Acquire output file name Write prompt to screen Accept input Open the input file if file doesn't exist, abort Create output file if file exists, abort Loop Read from input file Write to output file Until read fails Close output file Write completion message to screen Terminate normally

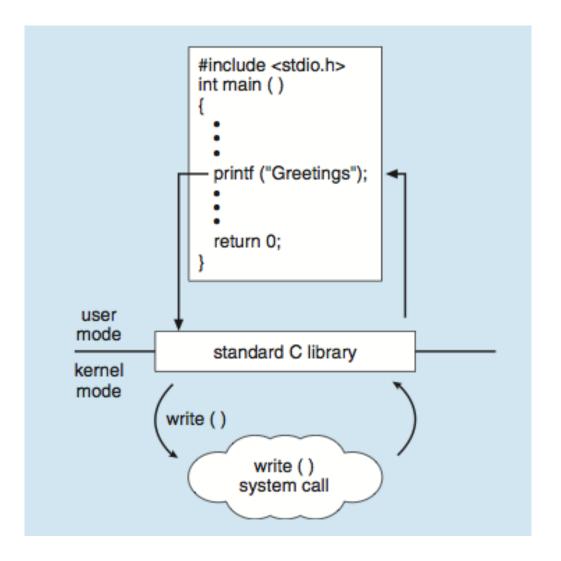


API – System Call – OS Relationship



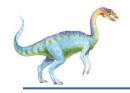
# Standard C Library Example

 C program invoking printf() library call, which calls write() system call



# Types of System Calls

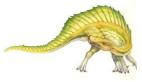
- Process control
- File management
- Device management
- Information maintenance
- Communications
- Protection

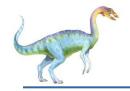


### **Types of System Calls**

#### Process control

- end, abort
- load, execute
- create process, terminate process
- get process attributes, set process attributes
- wait for time
- wait event, signal event
- allocate and free memory
- Dump memory if error
- Debugger for determining bugs, single step execution
- Locks for managing access to shared data between processes





### **Types of System Calls**

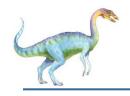
### File management

- create file, delete file
- open, close file
- read, write, reposition
- get and set file attributes

### Device management

- request device, release device
- read, write, reposition
- get device attributes, set device attributes
- logically attach or detach devices





### **Types of System Calls (Cont.)**

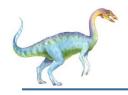
### Information maintenance

- get time or date, set time or date
- get system data, set system data
- get and set process, file, or device attributes

#### Communications

- create, delete communication connection
- send, receive messages if message passing model to host name or process name
  - From client to server
- Shared-memory model create and gain access to memory regions
- transfer status information
- attach and detach remote devices





## **Types of System Calls (Cont.)**

### Protection

- Control access to resources
- Get and set permissions
- Allow and deny user access





# **Examples of Windows and Unix System Calls**

	Windows	Unix
Process Control	<pre>CreateProcess() ExitProcess() WaitForSingleObject()</pre>	<pre>fork() exit() wait()</pre>
File Manipulation	<pre>CreateFile() ReadFile() WriteFile() CloseHandle()</pre>	<pre>open() read() write() close()</pre>
Device Manipulation	SetConsoleMode() ReadConsole() WriteConsole()	ioctl() read() write()
Information Maintenance	<pre>GetCurrentProcessID() SetTimer() Sleep()</pre>	<pre>getpid() alarm() sleep()</pre>
Communication	<pre>CreatePipe() CreateFileMapping() MapViewOfFile()</pre>	<pre>pipe() shmget() mmap()</pre>
Protection	<pre>SetFileSecurity() InitlializeSecurityDescriptor() SetSecurityDescriptorGroup()</pre>	chmod() umask() chown()

