



Operating Systems

Computer System Organization

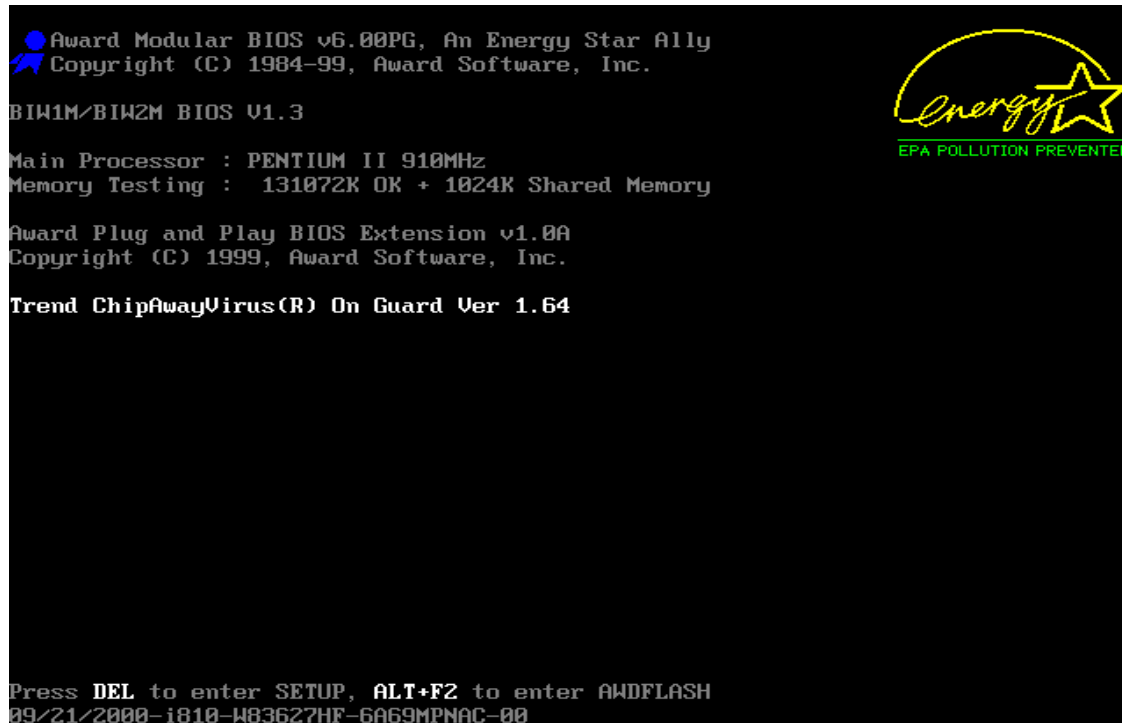
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Spring 2022

Computer Startup

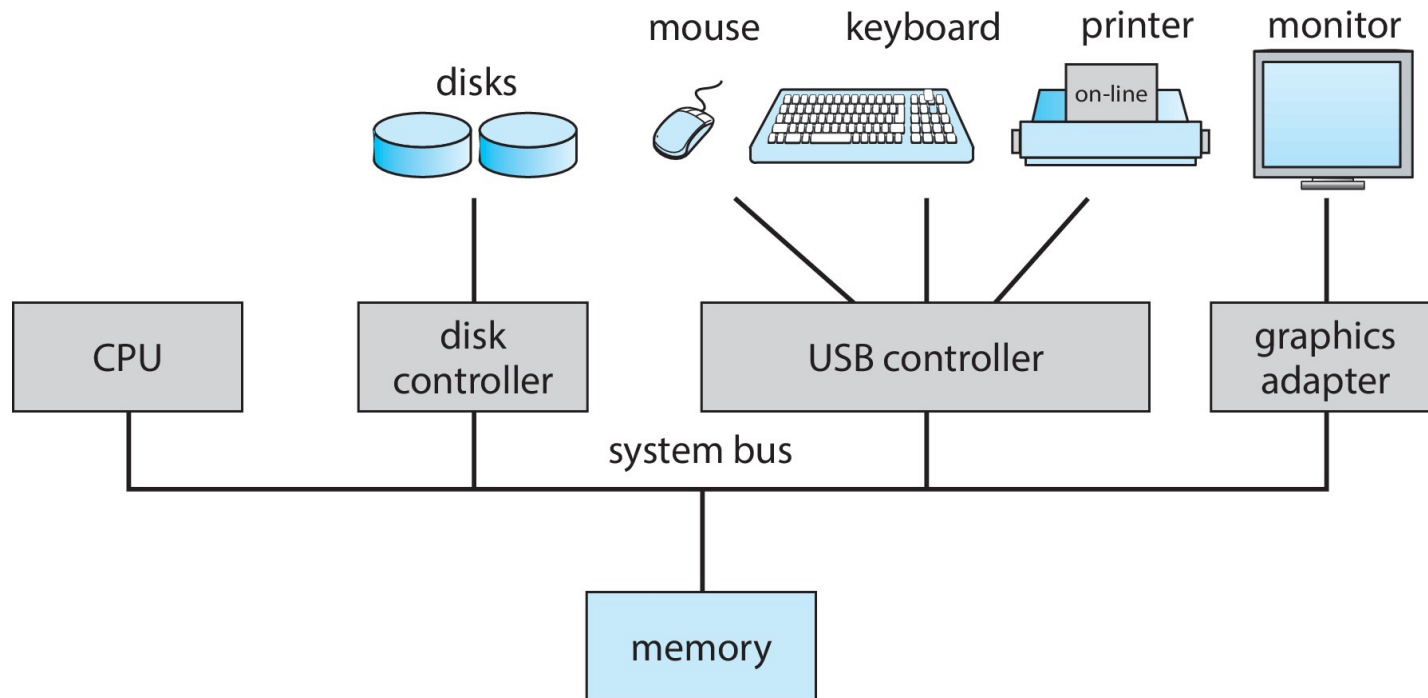
- **Bootstrap program** is loaded at power-up or reboot.
 - Typically stored in ROM or EPROM, generally known as **firmware**.
 - Initializes all aspects of system.
 - Loads operating system kernel and starts execution.

A screenshot of a computer's BIOS boot screen. The background is black with white and yellow text. At the top left, it says 'Award Modular BIOS v6.00PG, An Energy Star Ally' and 'Copyright (C) 1984-99, Award Software, Inc.' with a small blue star icon. Below this, it says 'BIW1M/BIW2M BIOS V1.3'. In the center, it displays 'Main Processor : PENTIUM II 910MHz' and 'Memory Testing : 131072K OK + 1024K Shared Memory'. To the right, there is a yellow 'Energy Star' logo with the text 'EPA POLLUTION PREVENTER' underneath. Further down, it says 'Award Plug and Play BIOS Extension v1.0A' and 'Copyright (C) 1999, Award Software, Inc.'. Below that, it says 'Trend ChipAwayVirus(R) On Guard Ver 1.64'. At the bottom, it instructs 'Press DEL to enter SETUP, ALT+F2 to enter AWDFLASH' and shows a long alphanumeric string '09/21/2000-i810-M83627HF-6A69MPNAC-00'.

Computer System Organization

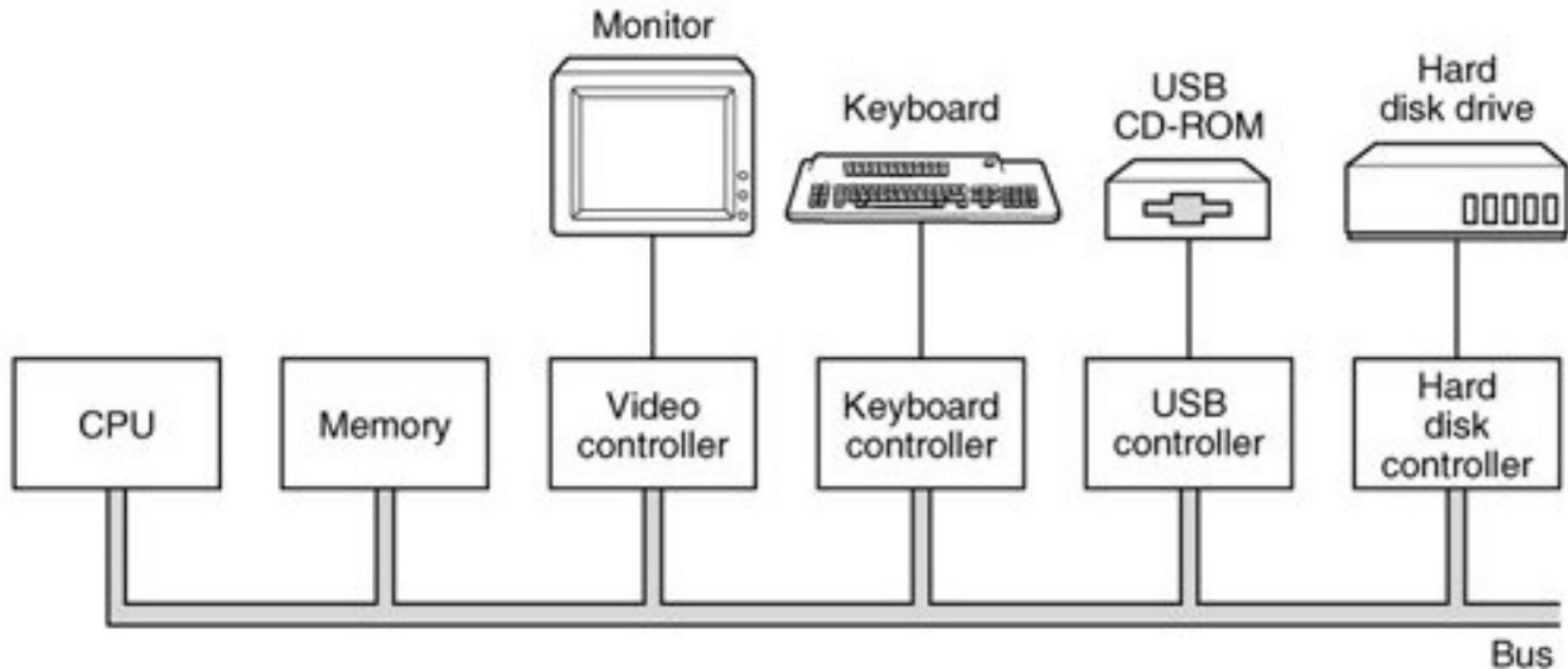
■ Computer-system operation

- One or more CPUs, device controllers connect through common **bus** providing access to shared memory.
- Concurrent execution of CPUs and devices competing for memory cycles.



Computer-System Operation

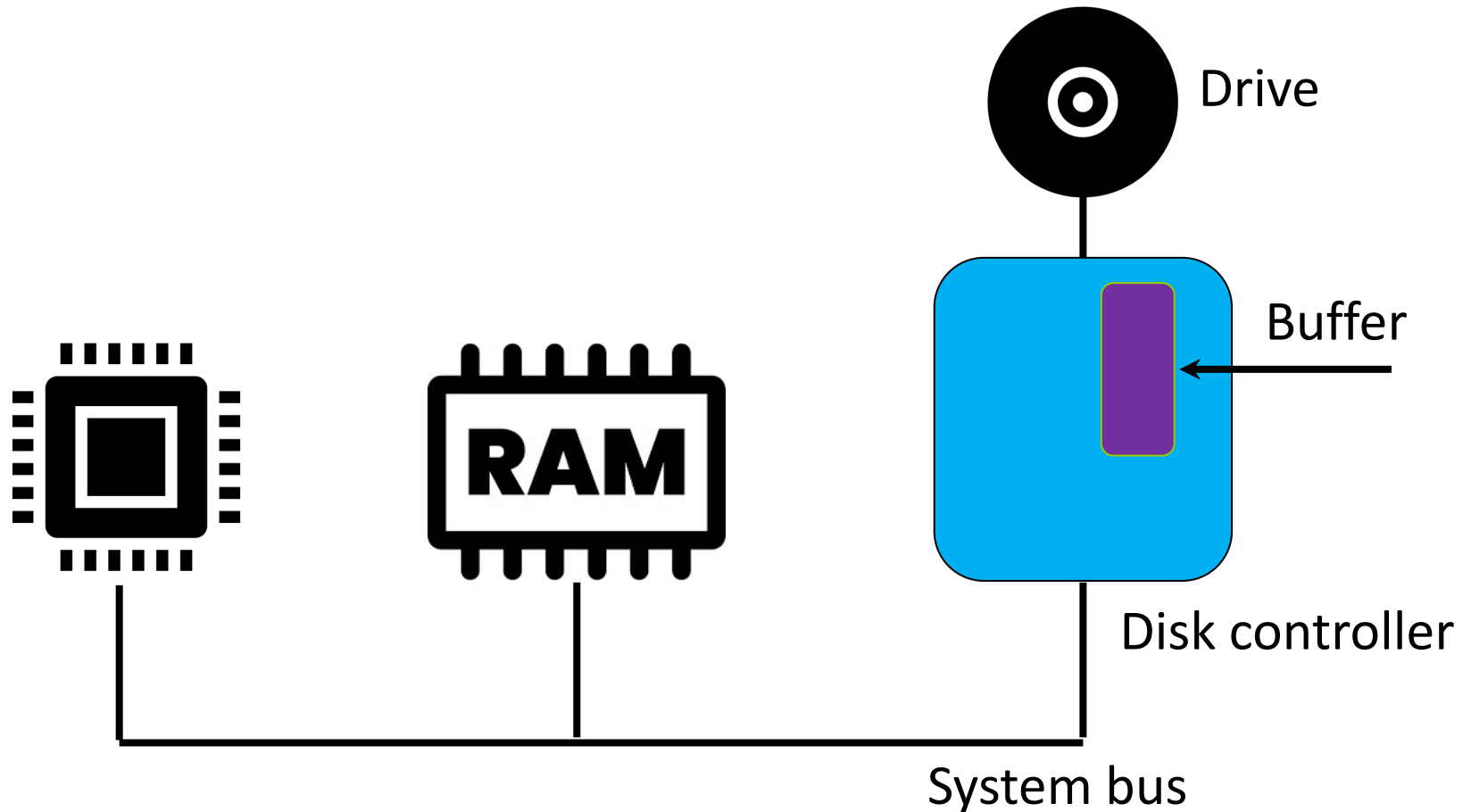
- Each device controller is in charge of a particular device typ.
 - Such as disk drives, audio devices, etc.



http://www.idc-online.com/technical_references/pdfs/information_technology/Device_Controllers_Memory_Mapped_and_Port_Mapped.pdf

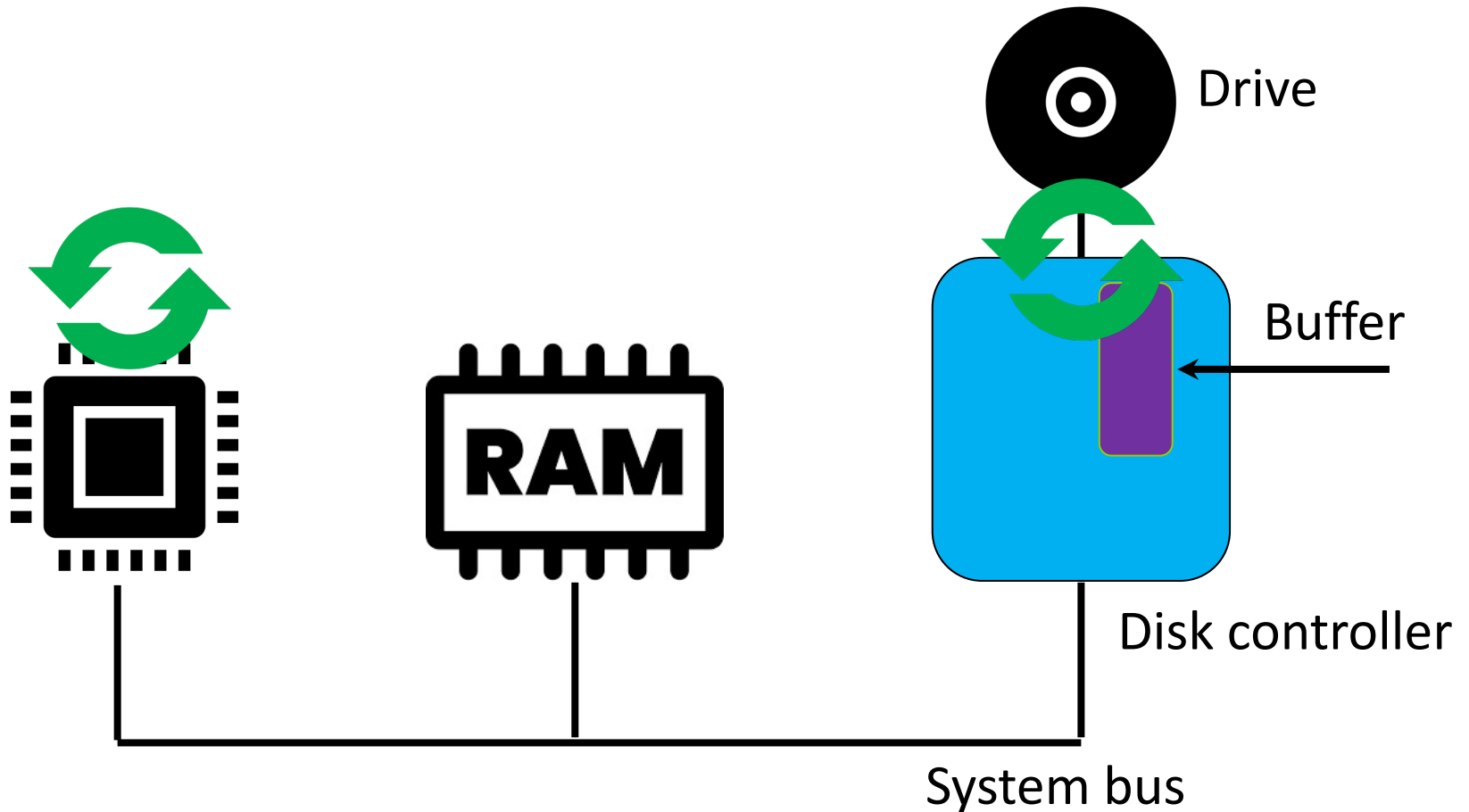
Computer-System Operation (cont.)

- Each device controller has a local buffer.



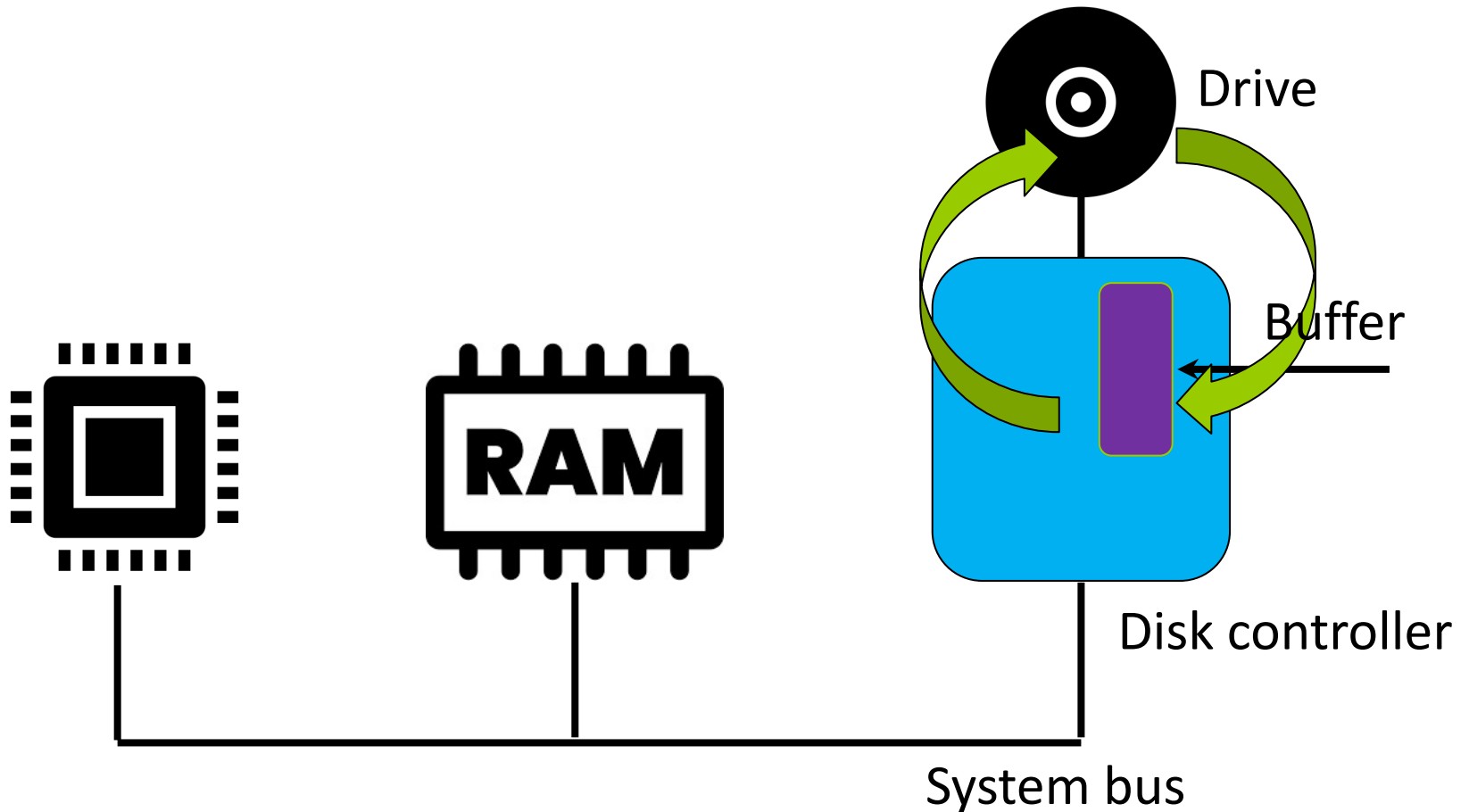
Computer-System Operation (cont.)

- I/O devices and the CPU can execute concurrently



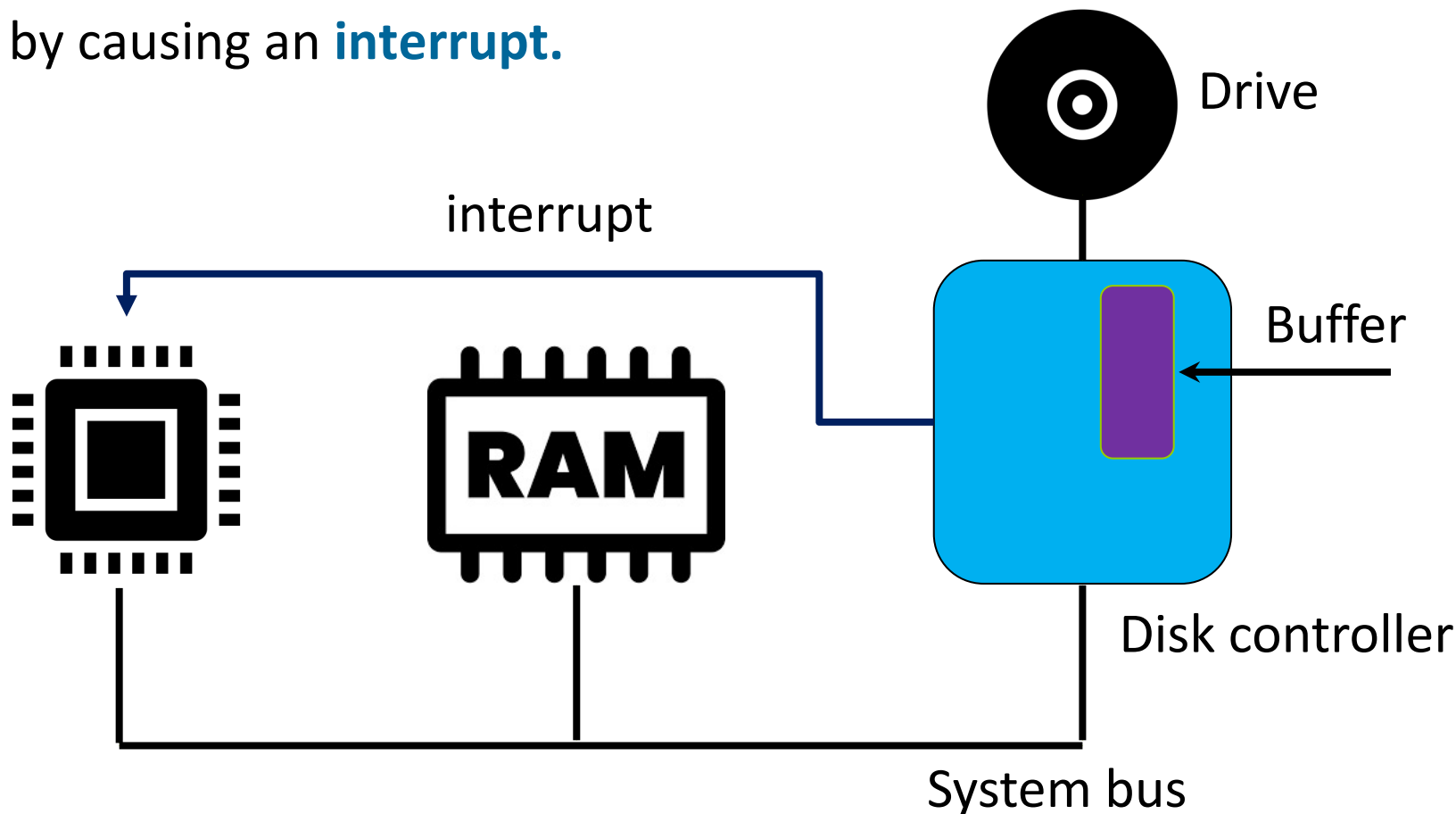
Computer-System Operation (cont.)

- I/O: device \leftrightarrow local buffer of controller.



Computer-System Operation (cont.)

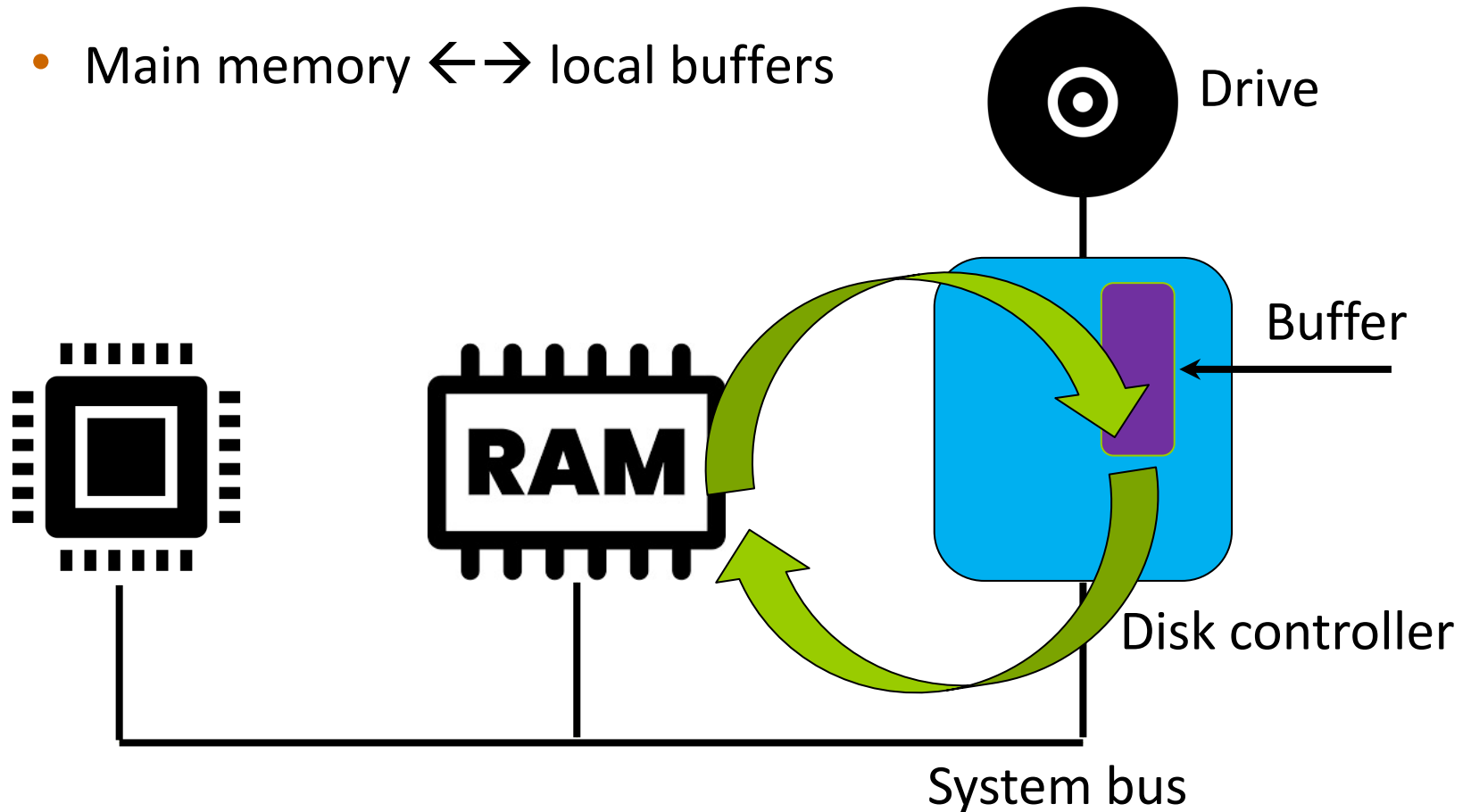
- Device controller informs CPU that it has finished its operation by causing an **interrupt**.



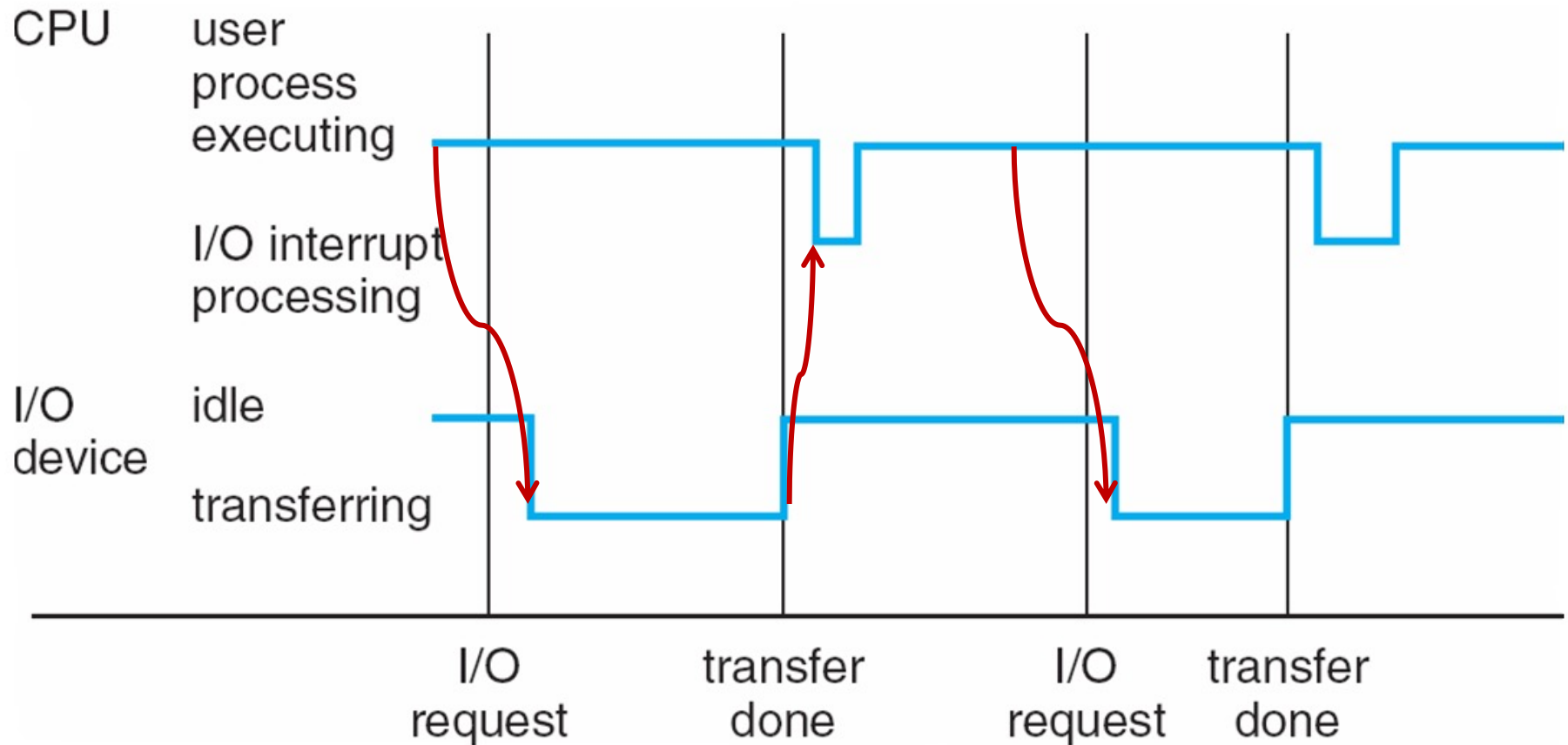
Computer-System Operation (cont.)

■ CPU moves data

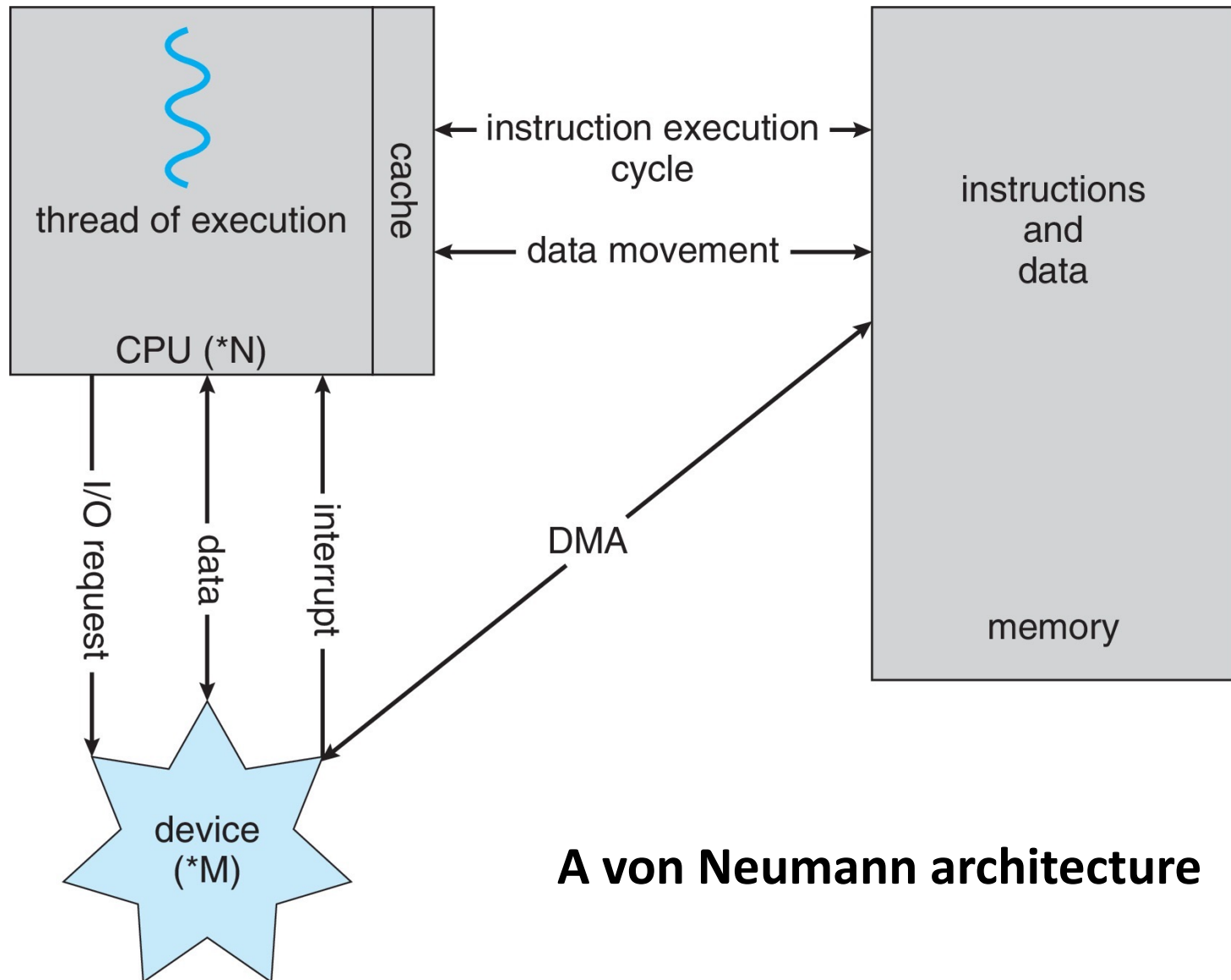
- Main memory \leftrightarrow local buffers



Interrupt Timeline



How a Modern Computer Works



A von Neumann architecture

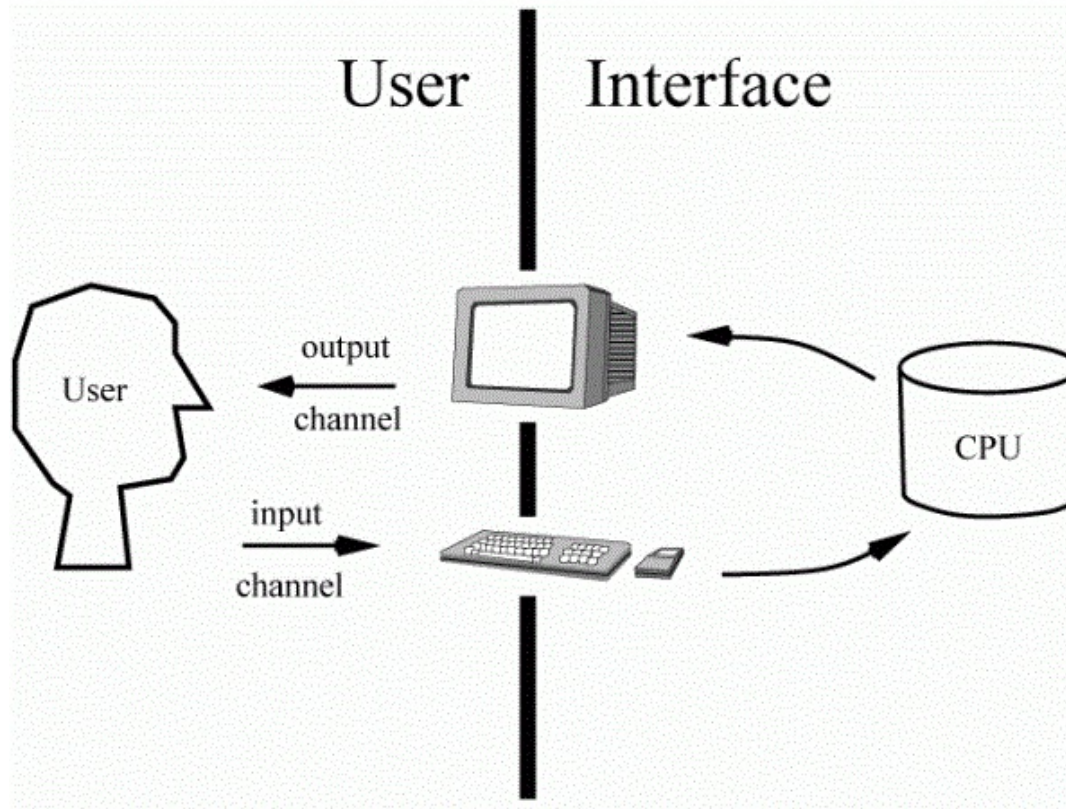
Direct Memory Access Structure

- Used for **high-speed I/O devices** able to transmit information at close to memory speeds.
- Device controller transfers blocks of data from buffer storage directly to main memory **without CPU intervention**.
- Only one **interrupt is generated per block**, rather than the one interrupt per byte.



Multiprogramming (Batch System)

- Single user/program cannot always keep CPU and I/O devices busy.



Multiprogramming (Batch System) (cont.)

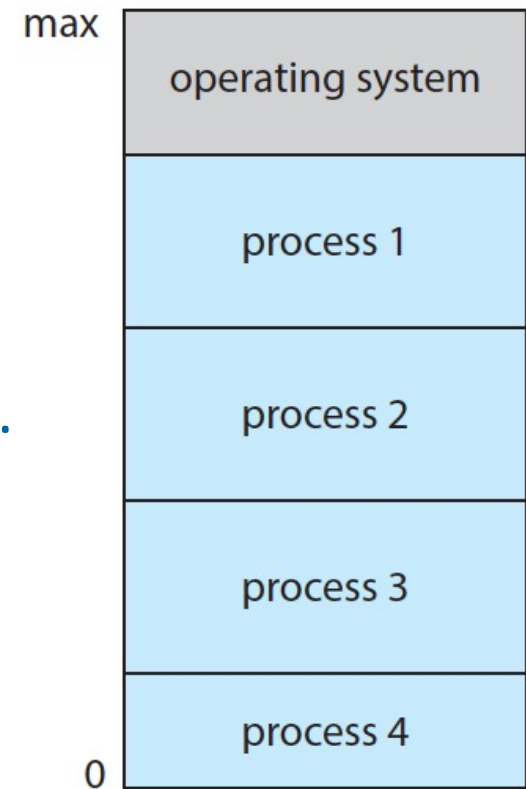
- Single user/program cannot always keep CPU and I/O devices busy.
- Examples

Program	CPU-intensive	Memory-intensive	I/O-intensive
Random Number Generator	?	?	?
Microsoft word	?	?	?
QuickTime Player (a long 4K video)	?	?	?



Multiprogramming (Batch System) (cont.)

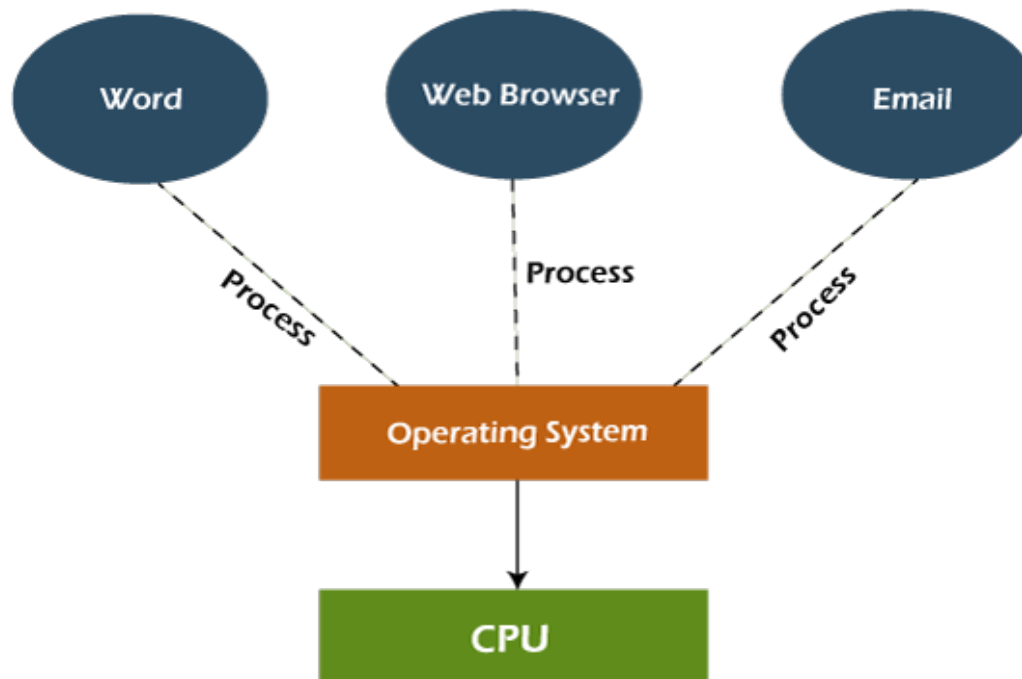
- Multiprogramming organizes multiple jobs (code and data) -->
 - CPU always has one to execute.
- A subset of total jobs in system is kept in memory.
- One job selected and run via **job scheduling**.
- When job has to wait (I/O for example), OS switches to another job.



Memory layout for a multiprogramming system

Multitasking (Timesharing) (cont.)

- A logical extension of Batch systems.
- The CPU ***switches jobs so frequently*** that users can interact with each job while it is running, creating **interactive** computing.



Multitasking (Timesharing) (cont.)

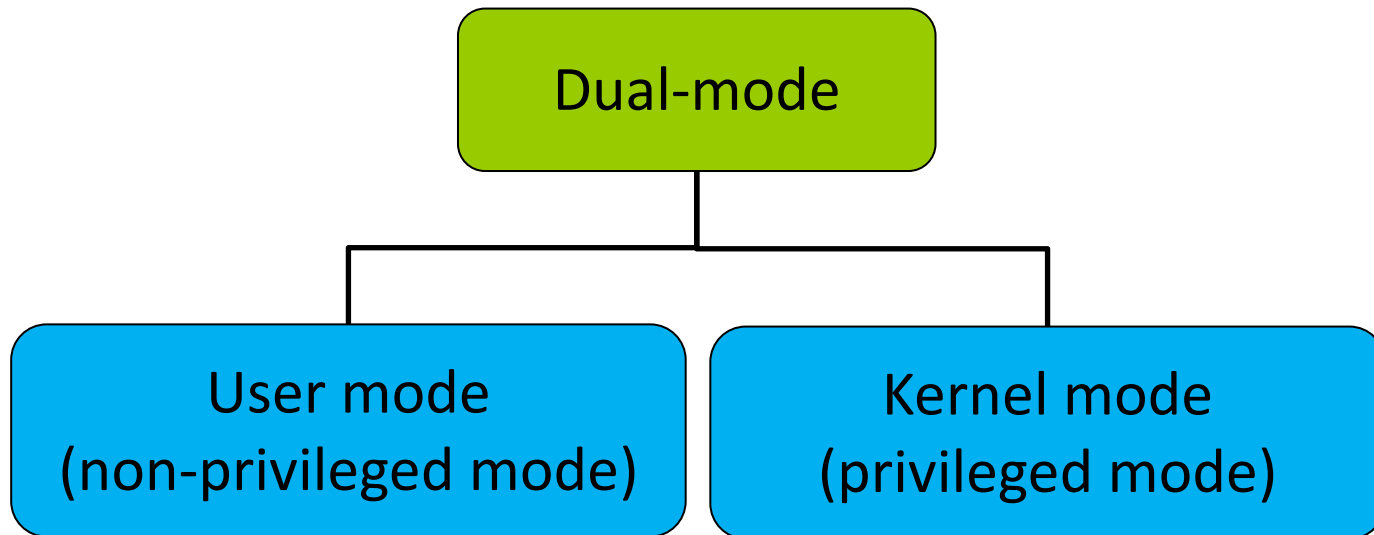
- Response time should be < 1 second.
- Each user has at least one program executing in memory \Rightarrow process.
- If several jobs ready to run at the same time \Rightarrow CPU scheduling.
- If processes don't fit in memory, swapping moves them in&out to run.
- Virtual memory allows execution of processes not completely in memory.

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-job-task-and-process/>



Dual-mode Operation

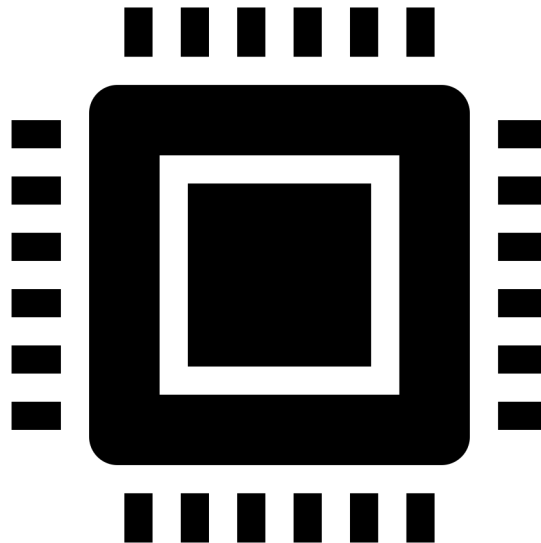
- **Dual-mode** operation allows OS to protect itself and other system components.
 - **User mode** and **kernel mode**



<https://allaboutse.com/what-are-the-dual-modes-advantages/>

Dual-mode Operation (cont.)

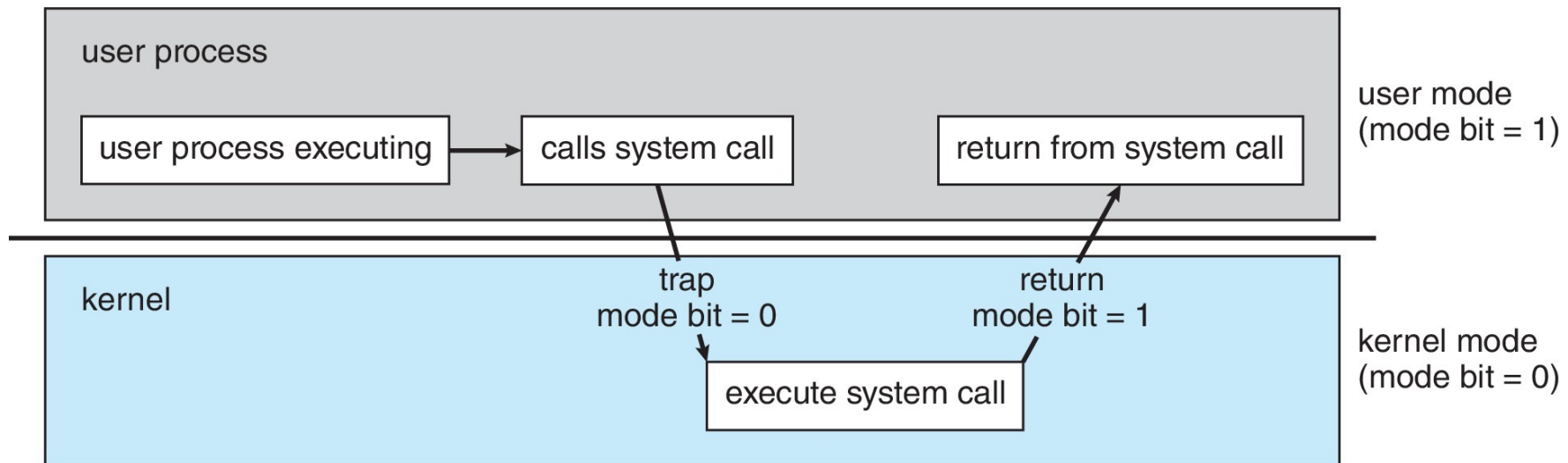
- **Mode bit** provided by hardware
 - To distinguish when system is running *user code* or *kernel code*.
 - When a user is running \Rightarrow mode bit is “user”.
 - When kernel code is executing \Rightarrow mode bit is “kernel”.



Mode bit

Dual-mode Operation (Cont.)

- How do we guarantee that user does not explicitly set the mode bit to “kernel”?
 - System call changes mode to kernel, return from call resets it to user.



Types of Instructions

- Instructions are divided into two categories:
 - The ***non-privileged instruction*** instruction is an instruction that ***any application or user can execute***.
 - The ***privileged instruction*** is an instruction that ***can only be executed in kernel mode***.
- Instructions are divided in this manner because privileged instructions ***could harm the kernel***.

<http://web.cs.ucla.edu/classes/winter13/cs111/scribe/4a/>



Examples of instructions

Instruction	Type
Reading the status of Processor	?
Set the Timer	?
Sending the final printout of Printer	?
Remove a process from the memory	?



Examples of non-privileged instructions

- Reading the status of Processor
- Reading the System Time
- Sending the final printout of Printer

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/privileged-and-non-privileged-instructions-in-operating-system/>



Examples of privileged instructions

- I/O instructions and halt instructions
- Turn off all Interrupts
- Set the timer
- Context switching
- Clear the memory or remove a process from the memory
- Modify entries in the device-status table

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/privileged-and-non-privileged-instructions-in-operating-system/>



Privileged instructions

If an attempt is made to execute a privileged instruction in user mode



The hardware *does not execute the instruction* but rather treats it as *illegal* and *traps* it to the *operating system*.