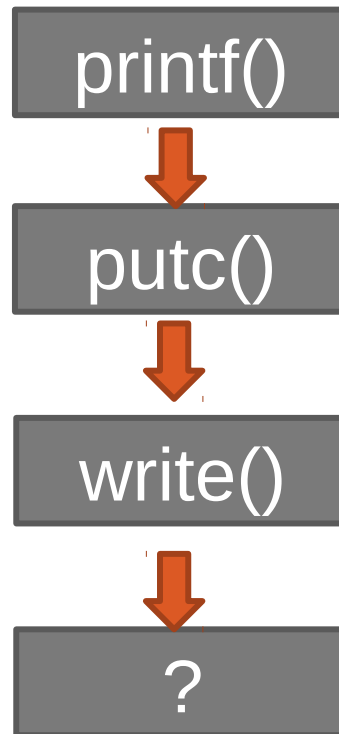


# SYSTEM CALLS AND CACHING

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# SYSTEM CALLS



# SYSTEM CALLS

## **SYS\_CALL:**

**I/O: open, close, read, write, etc.**

**Files: delete, dup, dup2, etc.**

**Process: fork, exec\*, etc.**

**Network: socket, etc.**

**...**

# SYSTEM CALLS

**Q. Why we need system calls?**

# SYSTEM CALLS

- **What should we do a system call?**
- **The same as **function call**.**
  - We need pass arguments.
  - And run the system function.

**Is this right?**

# SYSTEM CALLS

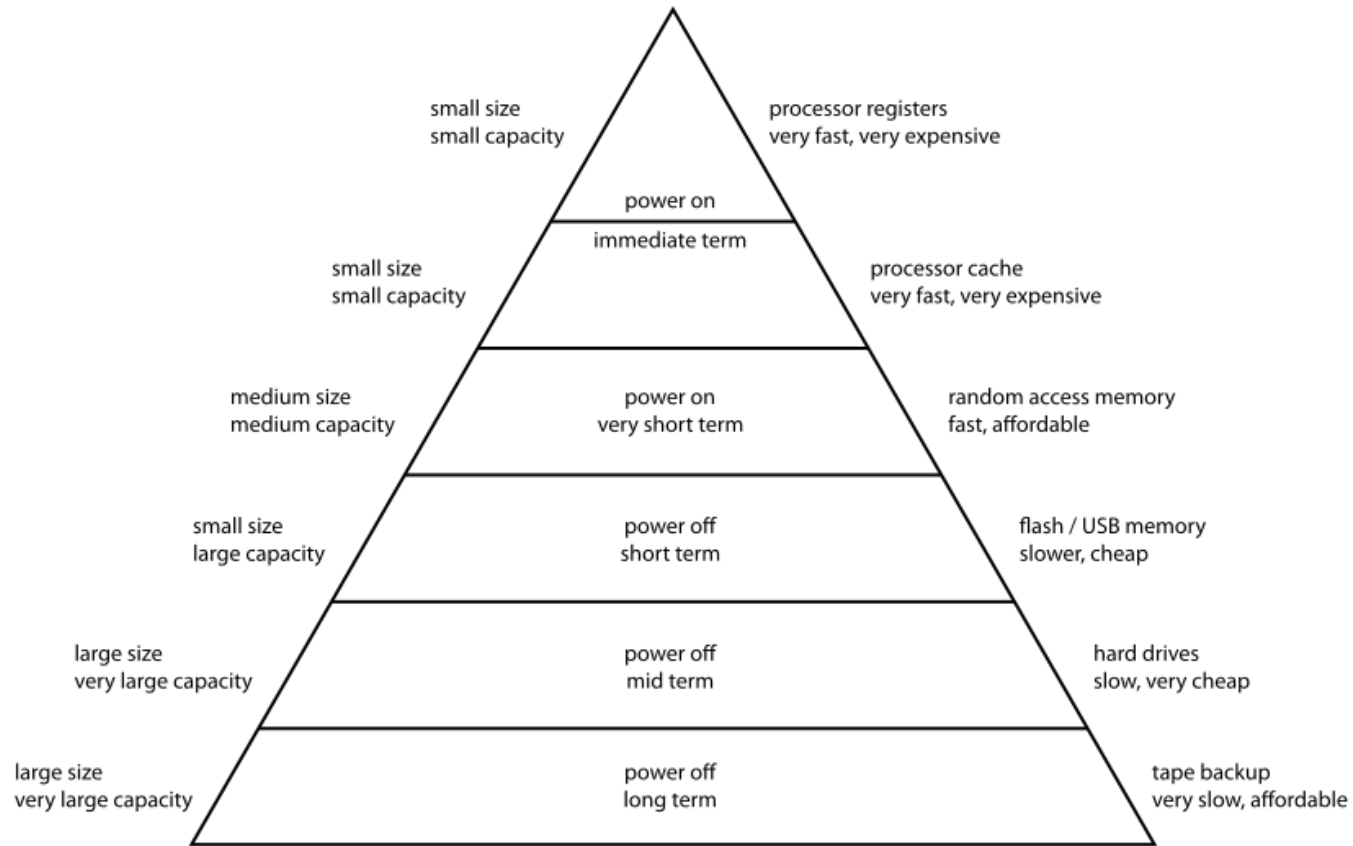
- **Do you remember the import concept **protection**?**
  - Every system call should be run in **kernel mode**
  - Thus, when we run a system call, we must switch to **kernel mode**

# SYSTEM CALLS

- What should we do a system call?
  - The same as **function call**.
    - We need pass arguments.
    - And run the system function.
- Switch to kernel mode**

# CACHING

## Computer Memory Hierarchy



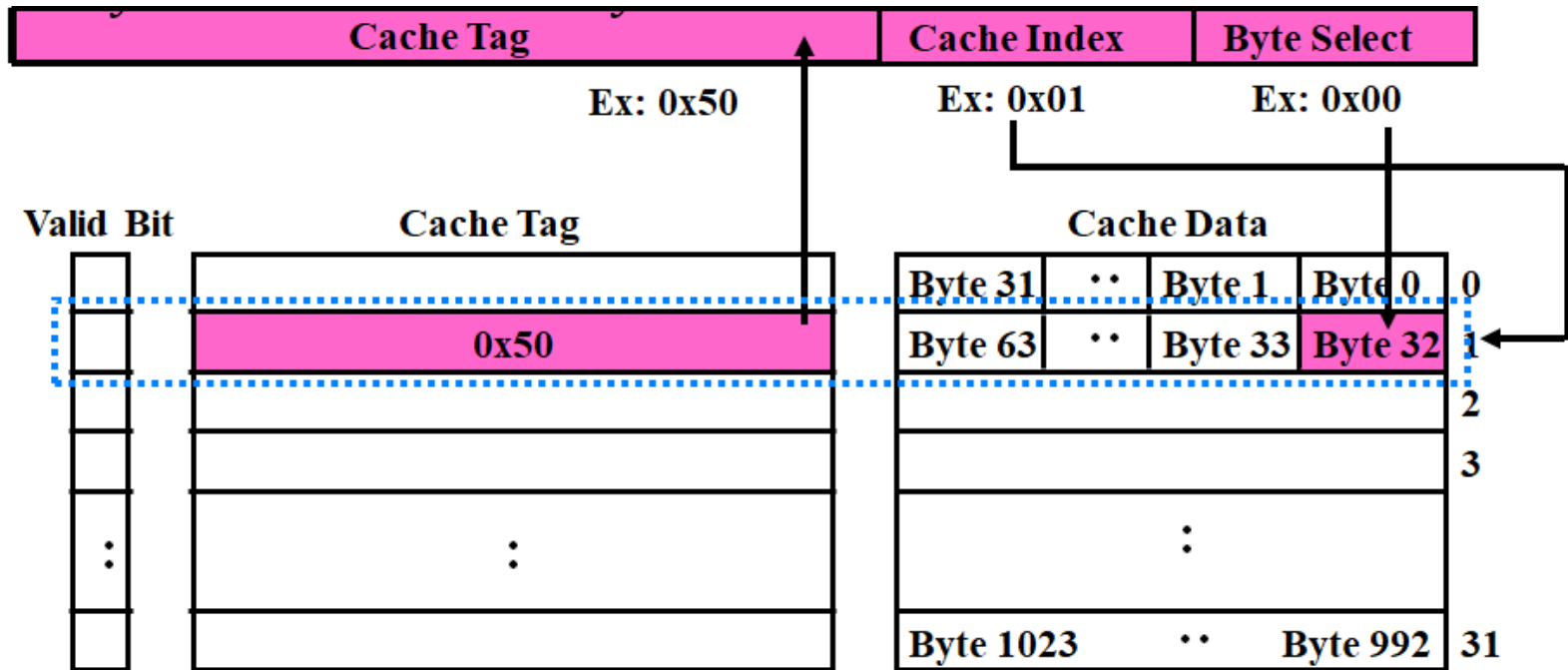
Pictures from wiki



# CACHING

- **Direct-mapped cache with Y bits**
  - Each cache line contain  $2^a$  bytes, we use the least significant a bits to discard them
  - Using M bits to identify each cache line
  - Tag field is the most N bits

# DIRECT MAPPED CACHE



# DIRECT MAPPED CACHE

- All address with the same **least significant  $a + M$  bits** will mapped to same place
- Eg. 40004**03X**, 50328**03X**
- May cause a lot of fix problem

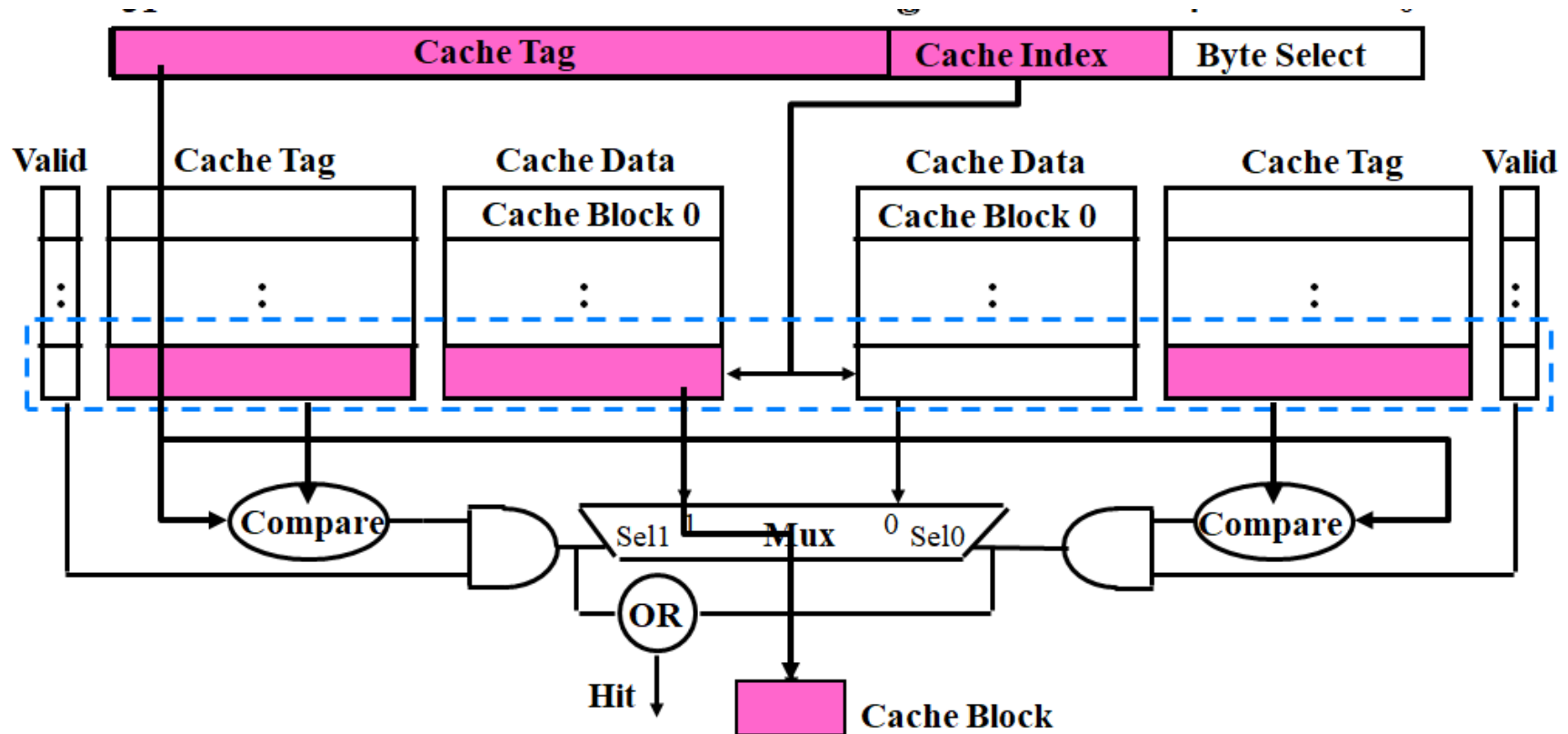
# SET ASSOCIATIVE CACHE

**How to avoid a lot of fix problem?**

**We store many of them!**

- **We have N-direct mapped caches**
  - Each time we compare cache tag in N sets
- **We can find faster but more expensive**

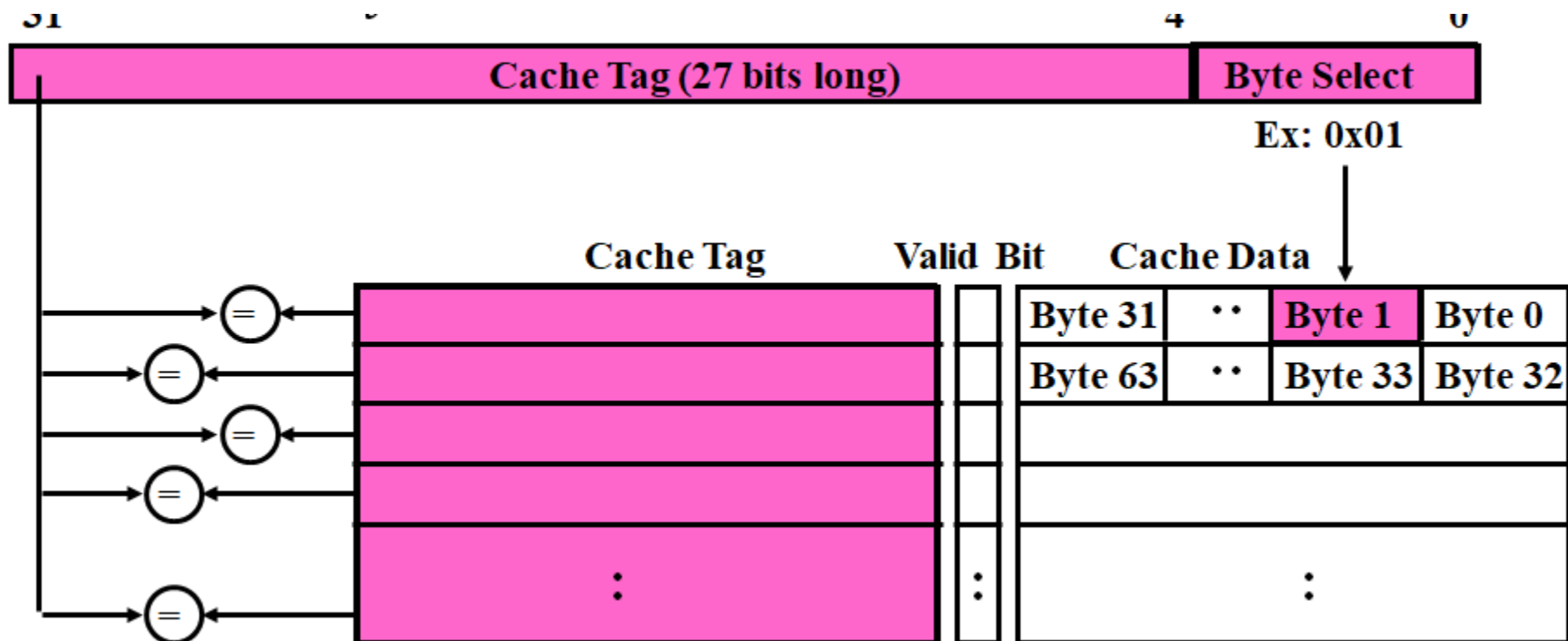
# SET ASSOCIATIVE CACHE



# FULLY ASSOCIATIVE CACHE

- **We don't use cache index. We can use cache tag to distinguish them.**
- **We need to compare all cache tags.**

# FULLY ASSOCIATIVE CACHE



# WRITE PROBLEM

We know that **I/O** is really slow...

- We use cache to solve “**I**” problem.
- How about “**O**”?



# TLB

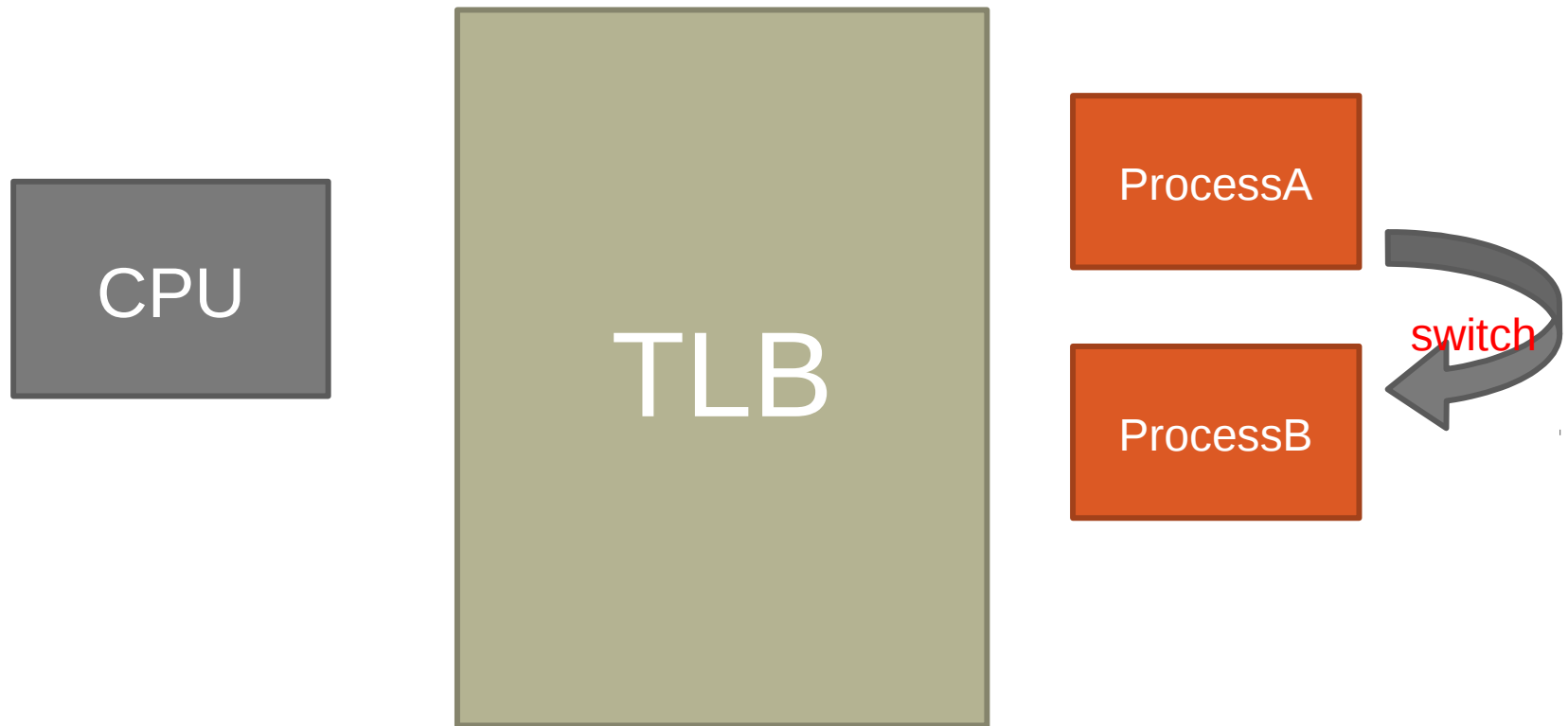
**Translation Lookaside Buffer : The same idea as cache but more complicated...**

**Why?**

# TLB

Remember **VIRTUAL**?

The virtual address is  
the same, but the  
physical address is  
changed!



# TLB

**Q. How to make TLB more efficient?**

# LAB REQUIREMENT

## 1. Write a direct cache simulator.

**Requirement:** Cache size is 1KB, cache line size is 16 bytes, cache memory size is 256MB

## 2. You can try to simulate other cache strategy, which will give you **bonus points**.

## 3. Package should be named as: **OS\_lab6\_Name\_XXXXXXXXXX** where XXXXXXXXX is your student id, Name is your name. This package should contain: your report, your code.

## 4. Check **blackboard** for ddl.

THANKS