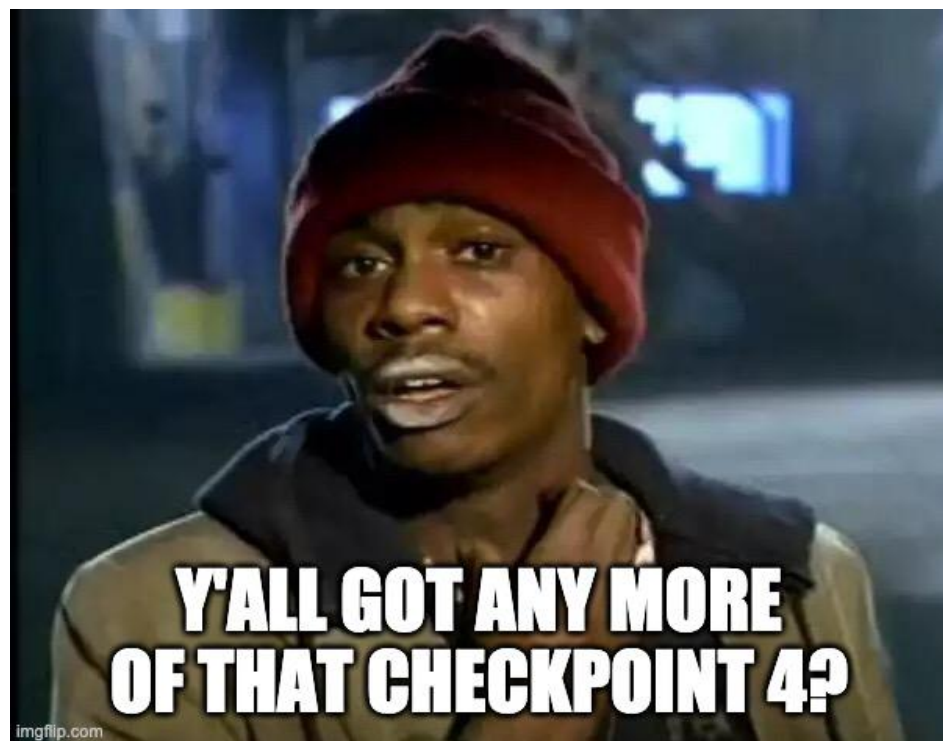
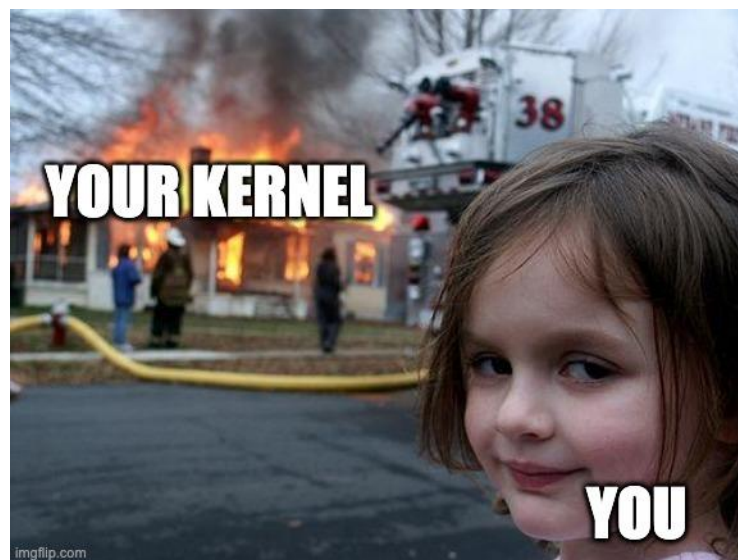
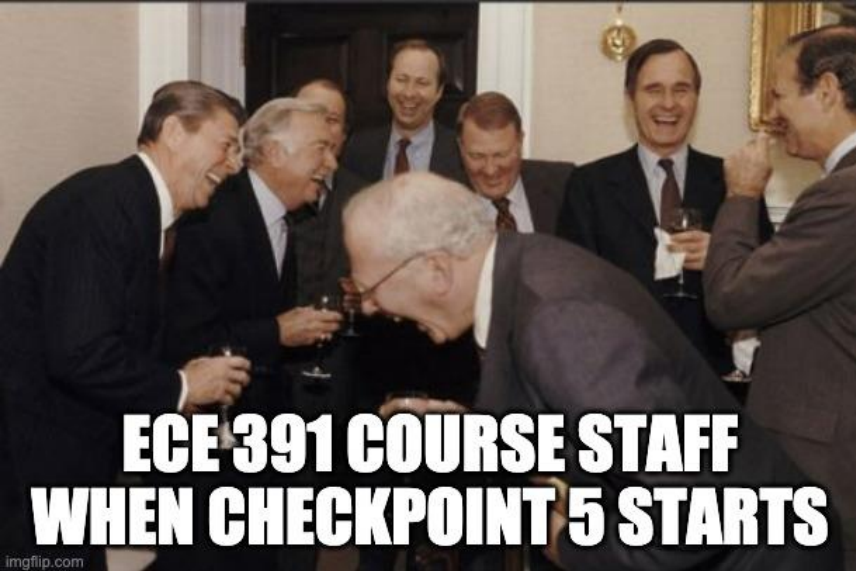


ECE 391 Discussion Week 13



Announcements & Reminders

- MP3.5 is due Sunday (Dec 4th) at 5:59:59pm in gitlab
- Final demo be on Sunday 4th night, Monday 5th and Tuesday 6th
 - Details will be posted later
 - All Team members *MUST* be present at final demo
- Final exam
 - Tuesday (Dec 13th) at 7:00pm to 10:00pm

MP3.5 Multiple Terminals

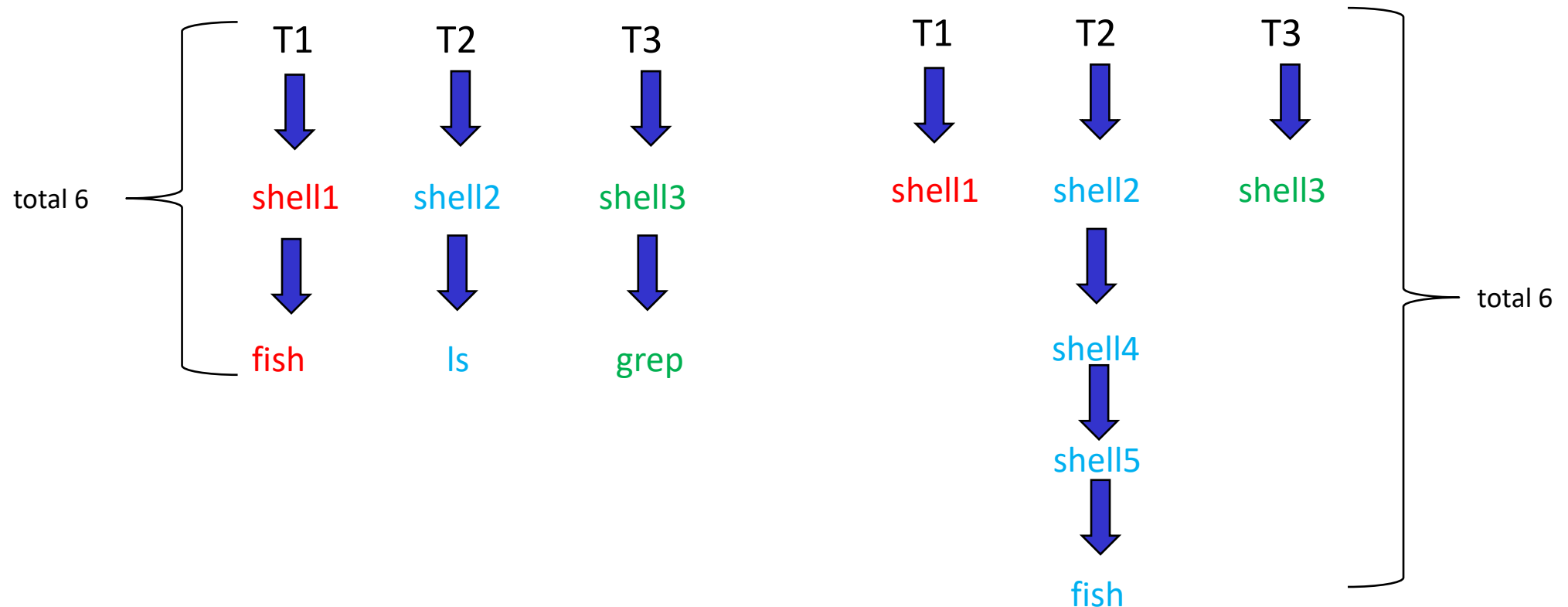
- Support 3 terminals (ALT+F# to switch between)
 - Initial bootup method: have all 3 terminals running shell
 - After bootup method: first time you press ALT+F2/ALT+F3, boot up terminal 2/3
 - Should be able to switch as fast as possible – no crashing!

Example coming up

MP3.5 Multiple Terminals

Support at least 6 processes total

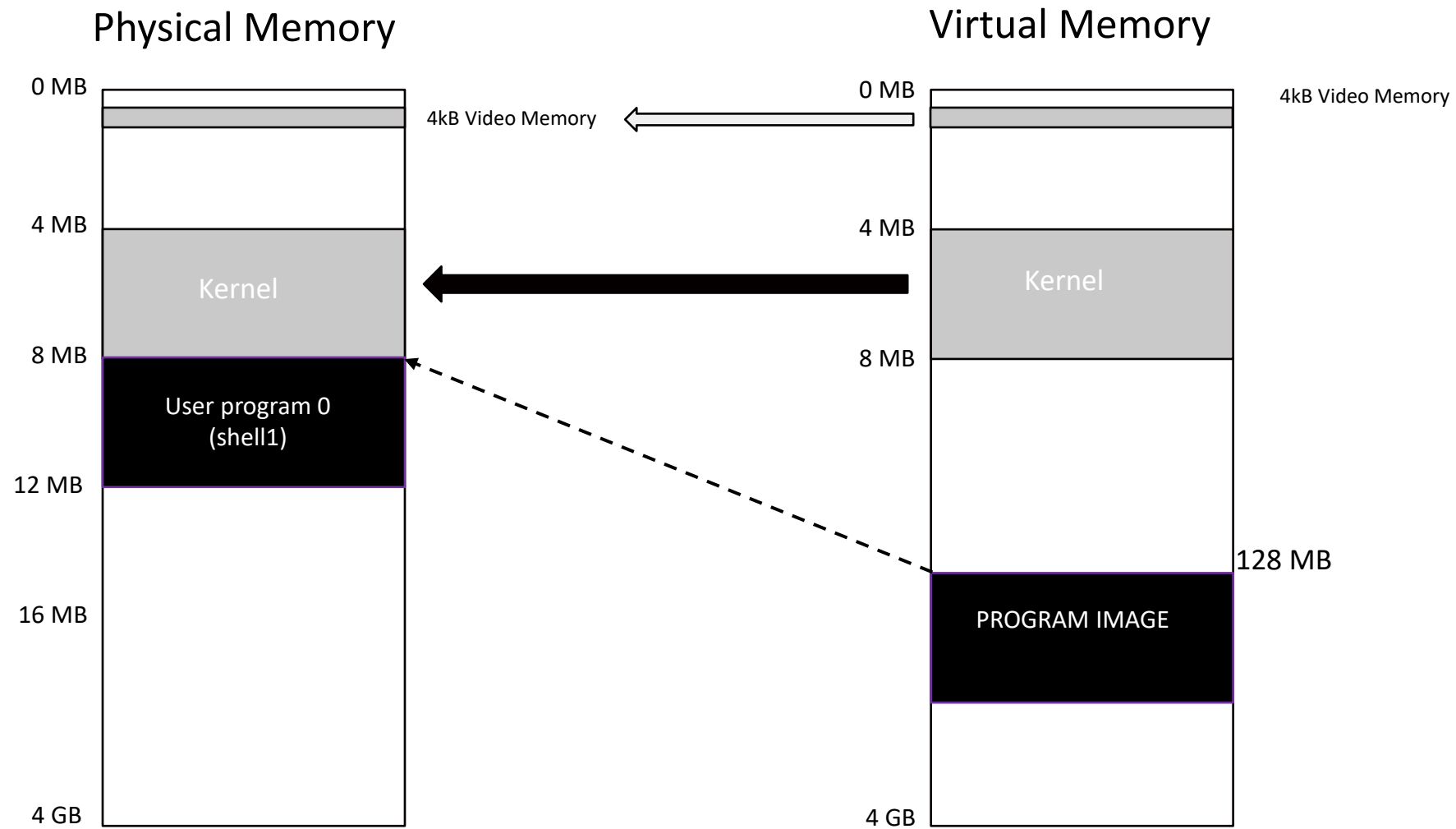
- How to manage 6 processes? Up to you...
- Don't crash or page fault on the 7th



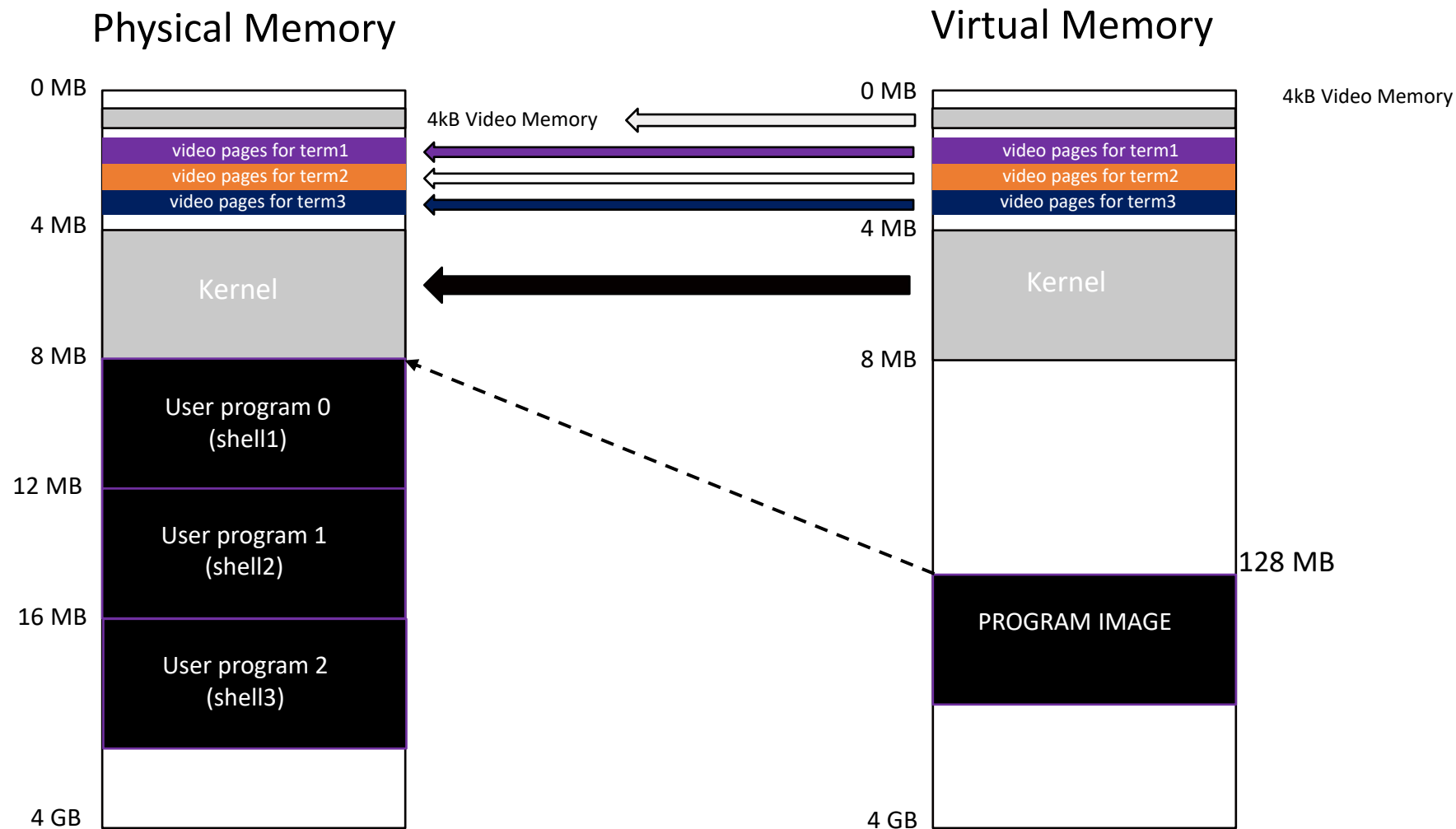
MP3.5 Multiple Terminals

- Separate input buffer per terminal, save current text screen/cursor position/anything relevant to your OS
- Exiting any shell does not exit other shells
- Exiting last shell: re-launch shell or prevent last one from being halted

Single Terminal



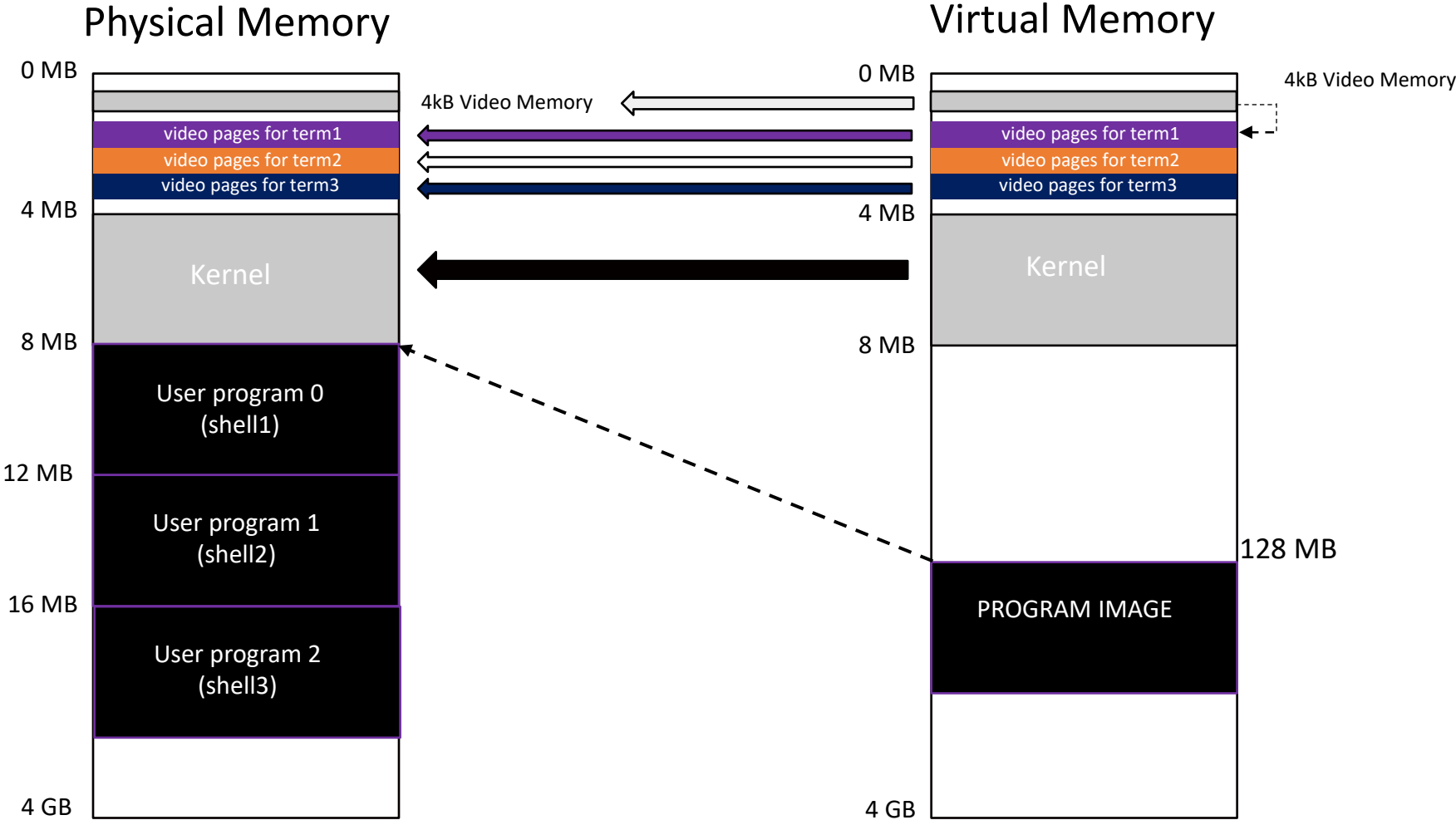
Three Terminals: Terminal 1 in use



What happens when you
switch to another terminal?

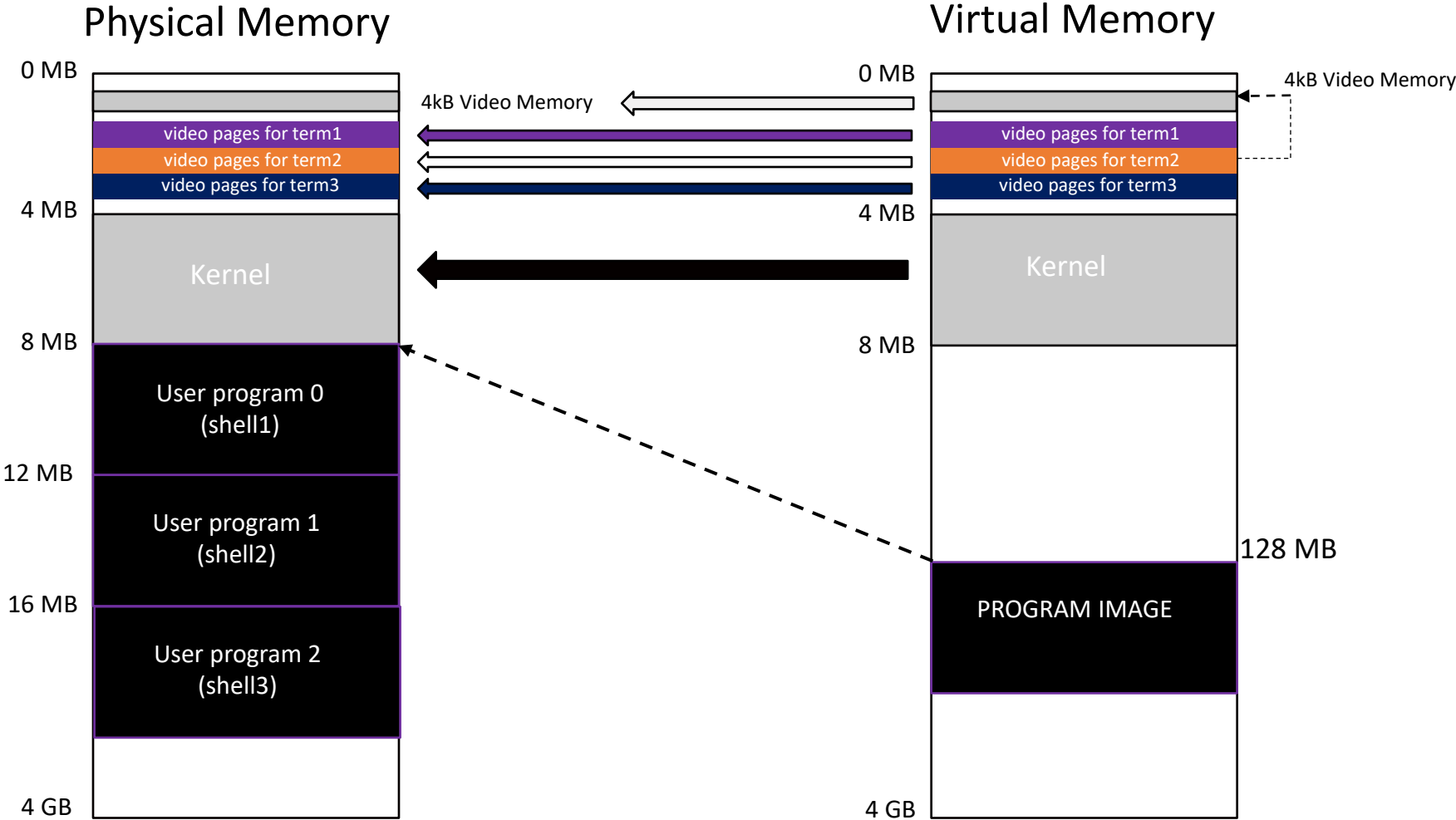
Three Terminals: Terminal 1 -> Terminal 2

1. Save terminal 1 screen to video page assigned for it



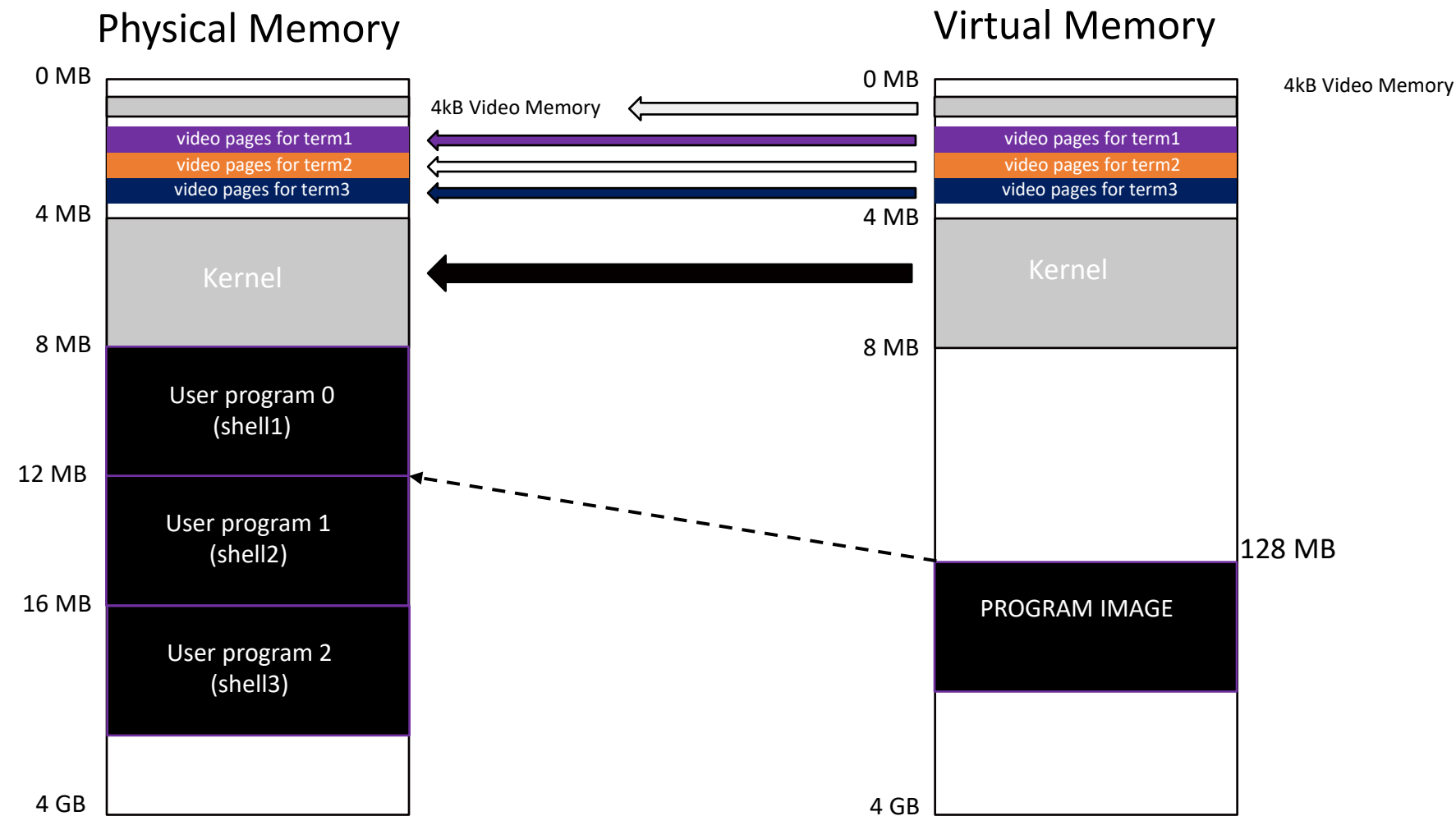
Three Terminals: Terminal 1 -> Terminal 2

2. Restore terminal 2's screen to video memory



Three Terminals: Terminal 1 -> Terminal 2

3. Switch execution to terminal 2's user program



MP3.5 Scheduling

- Fixed/equal time slices with round-robin
- Use PIT (not RTC...why?)
 - Think about device priority and frequencies
- When typing, the characters should appear on the visible terminal (not the scheduled terminal)
- Test with counter, pingpong, fish
- Be mindful of timing/synchronization issues



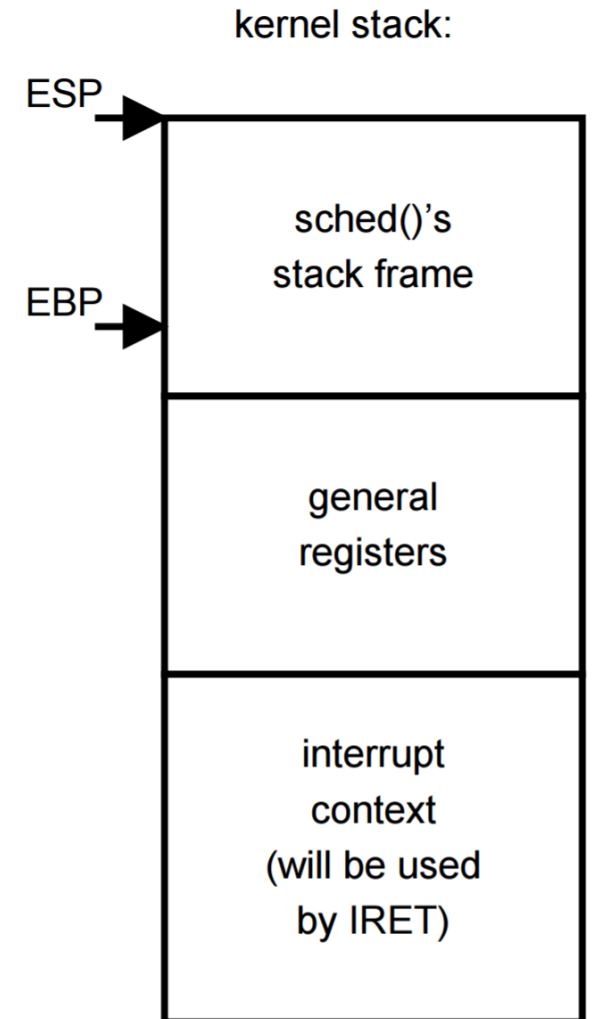
using
the PIT for
the scheduler

using
the RTC for
the scheduler

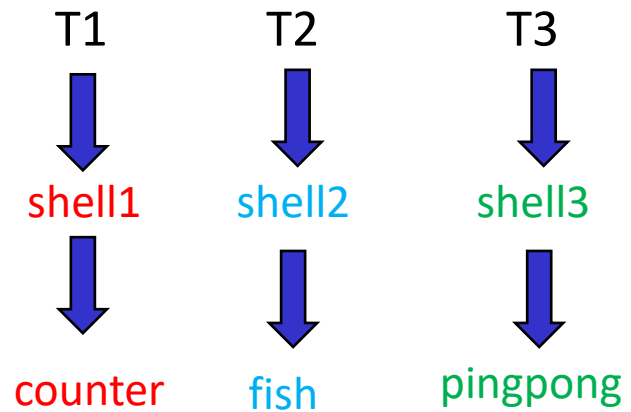
MP3.5 Scheduling

- Utilize the kernel stack (think about what you did for
 - You will be using assembly to do the context switch
 - Switch ESP/EBP to next process' kernel stack
 - Restore next process' TSS
 - Flush TLB on process switch

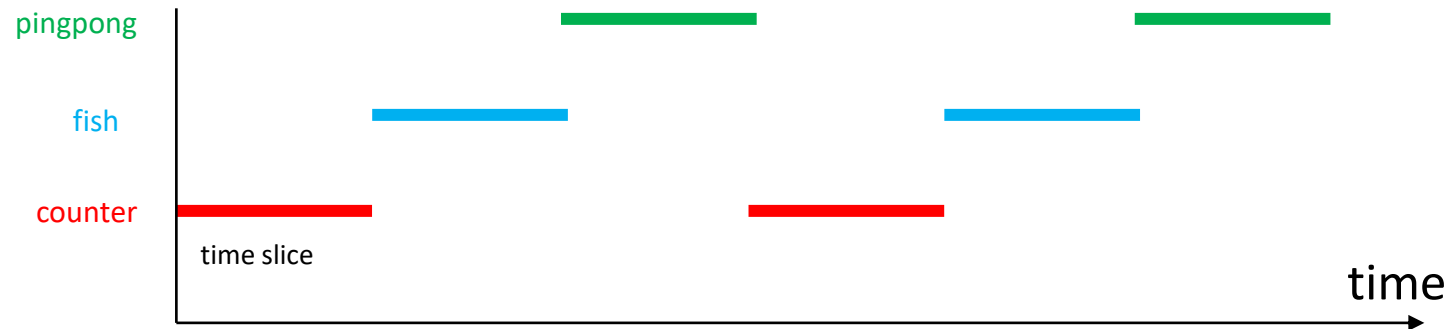
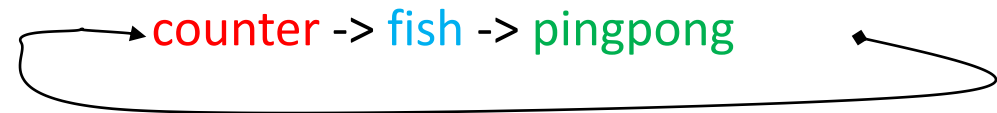
Example coming up



MP3.5 Scheduling



Round Robin scheduling



MP3.5 Scheduling

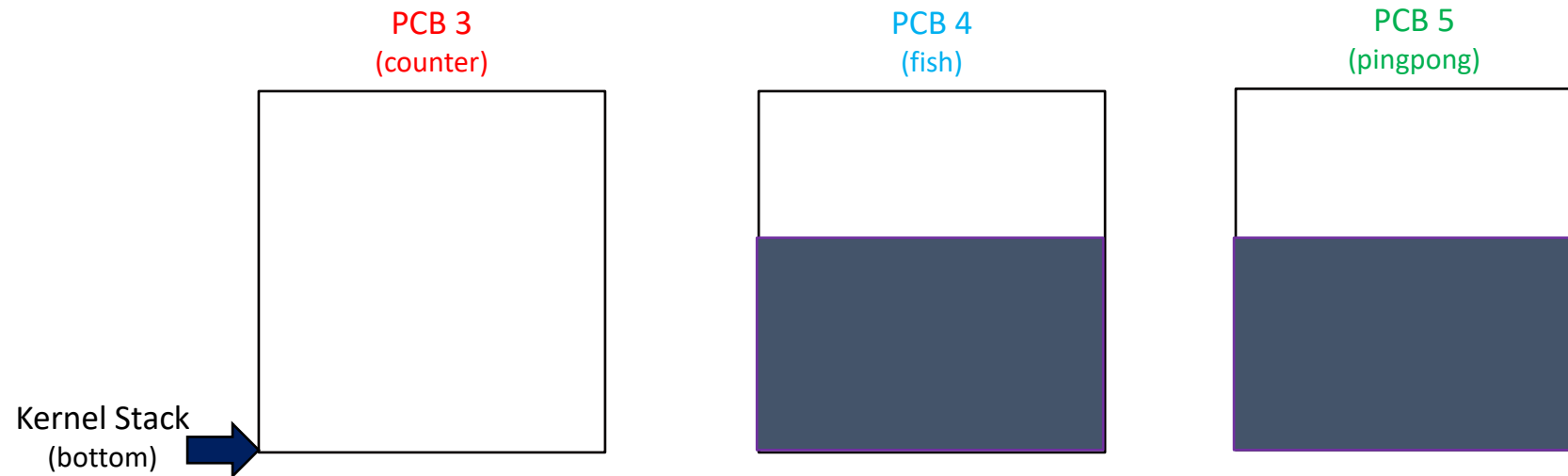
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

1) Counter is executing



MP3.5 Scheduling

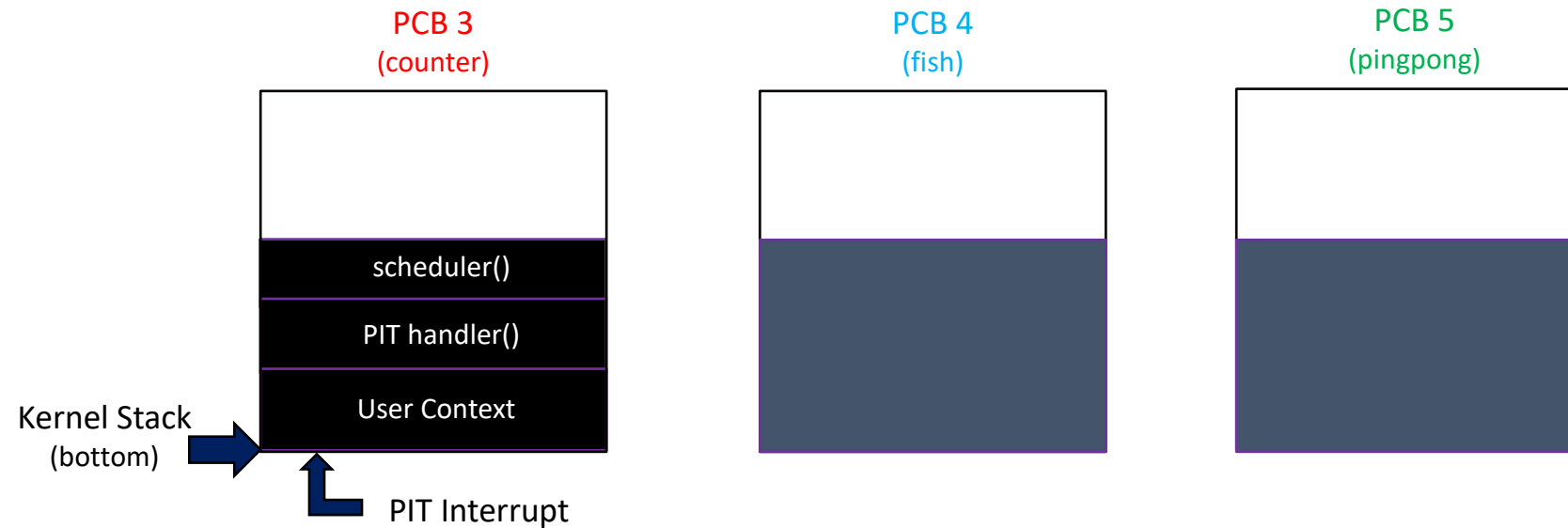
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

2) A PIT Interrupt occurs -> PIT handler executes -> Calls scheduling algorithm



MP3.5 Scheduling

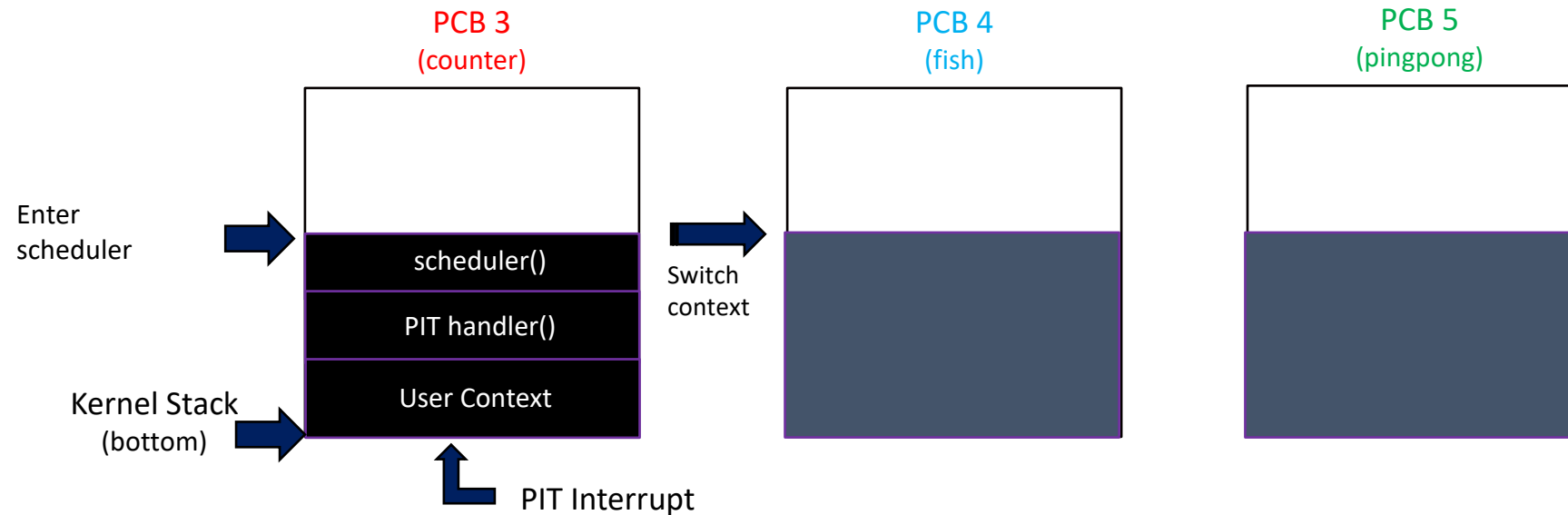
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

3) Context switch to next program in scheduling queue



MP3.5 Scheduling

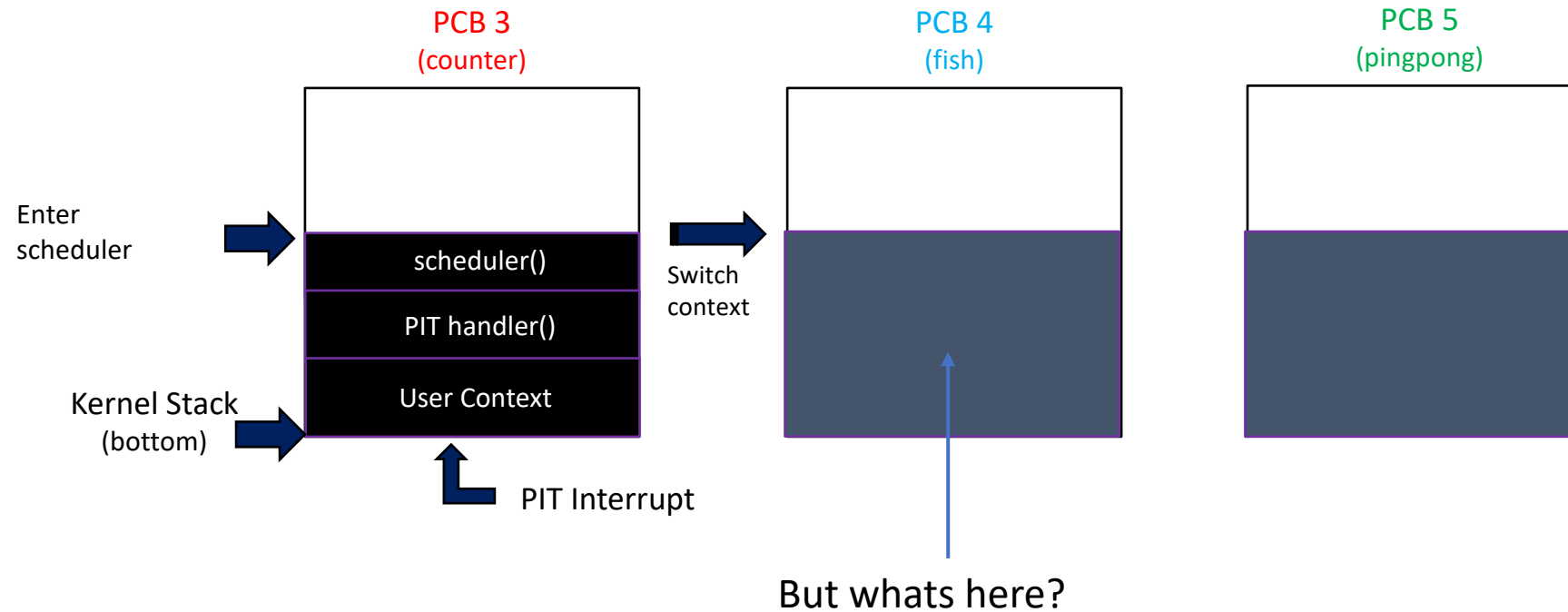
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

3) Context switch to next program in scheduling queue



MP3.5 Scheduling

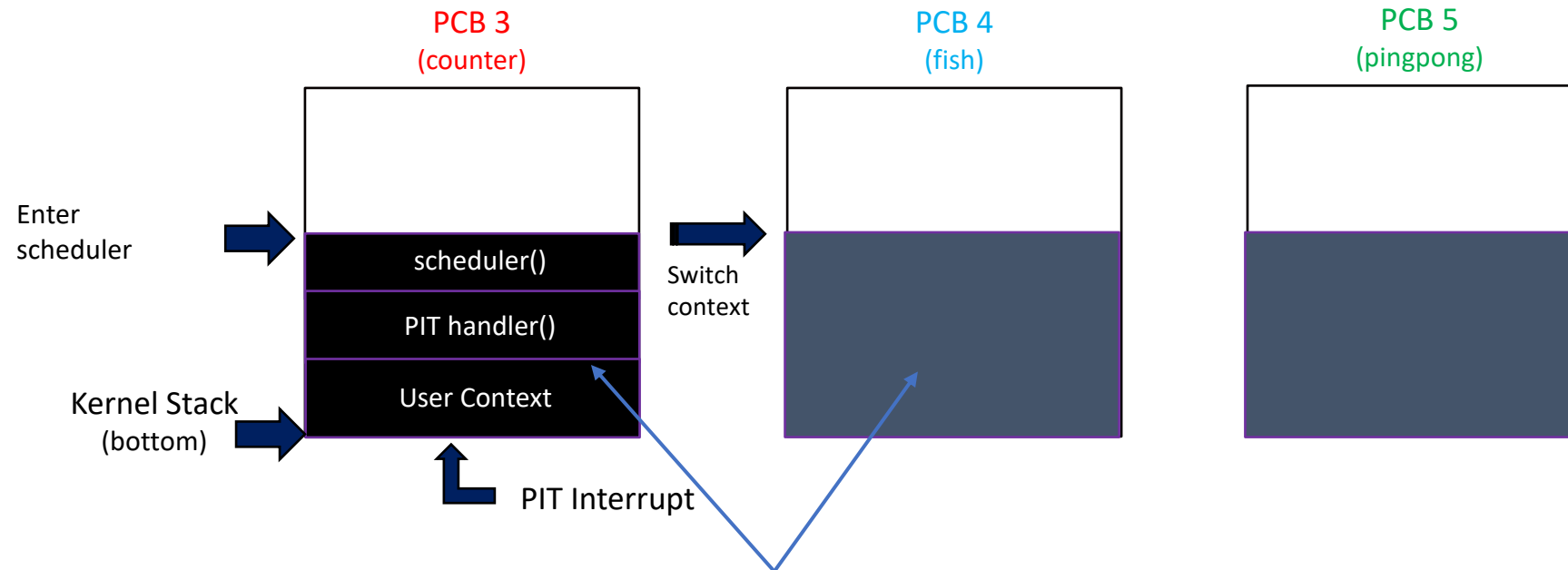
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

3) Context switch to next program in scheduling queue



The same thing that's here. Why?

MP3.5 Scheduling

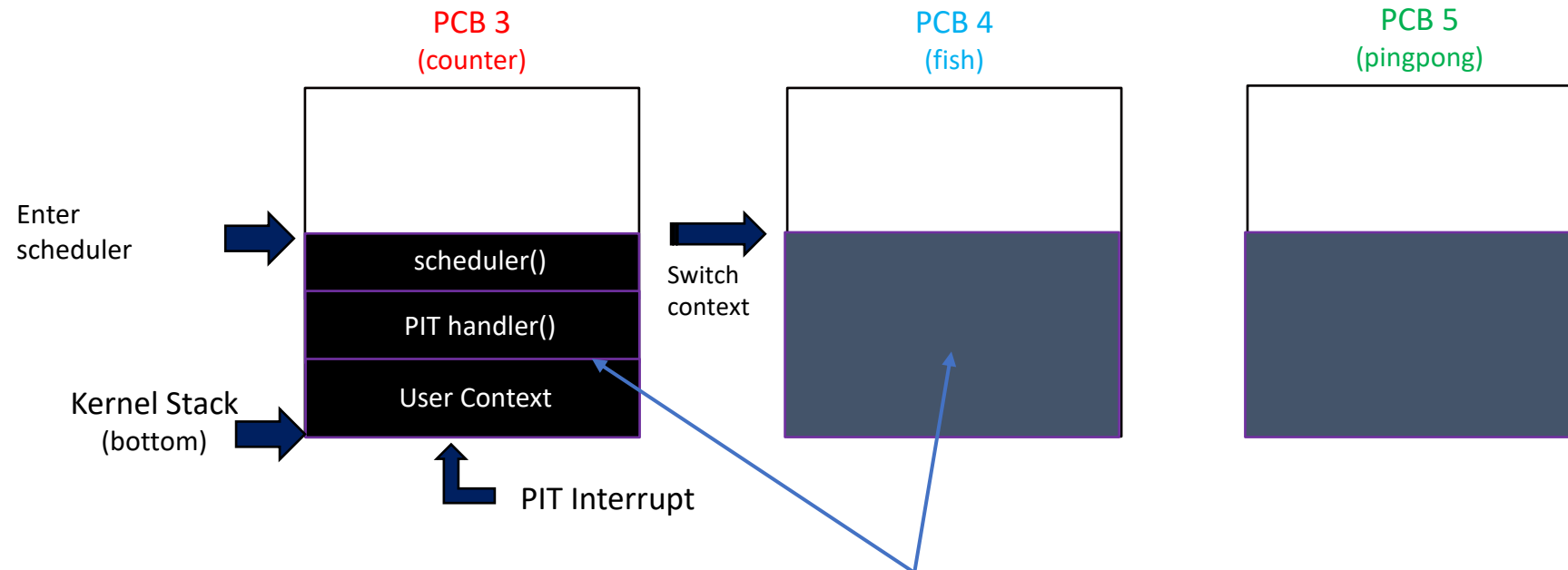
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

3) Context switch to next program in scheduling queue



Only one way to get out of a process - the scheduler!

MP3.5 Scheduling

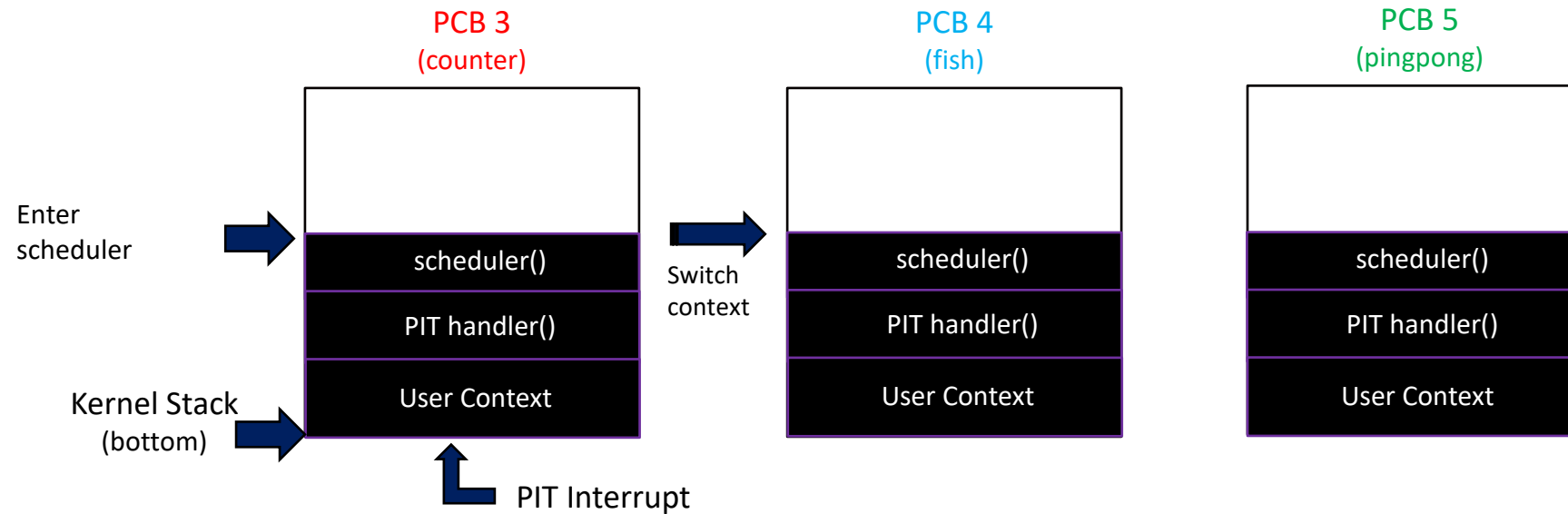
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

3) Context switch to next program in scheduling queue



MP3.5 Scheduling

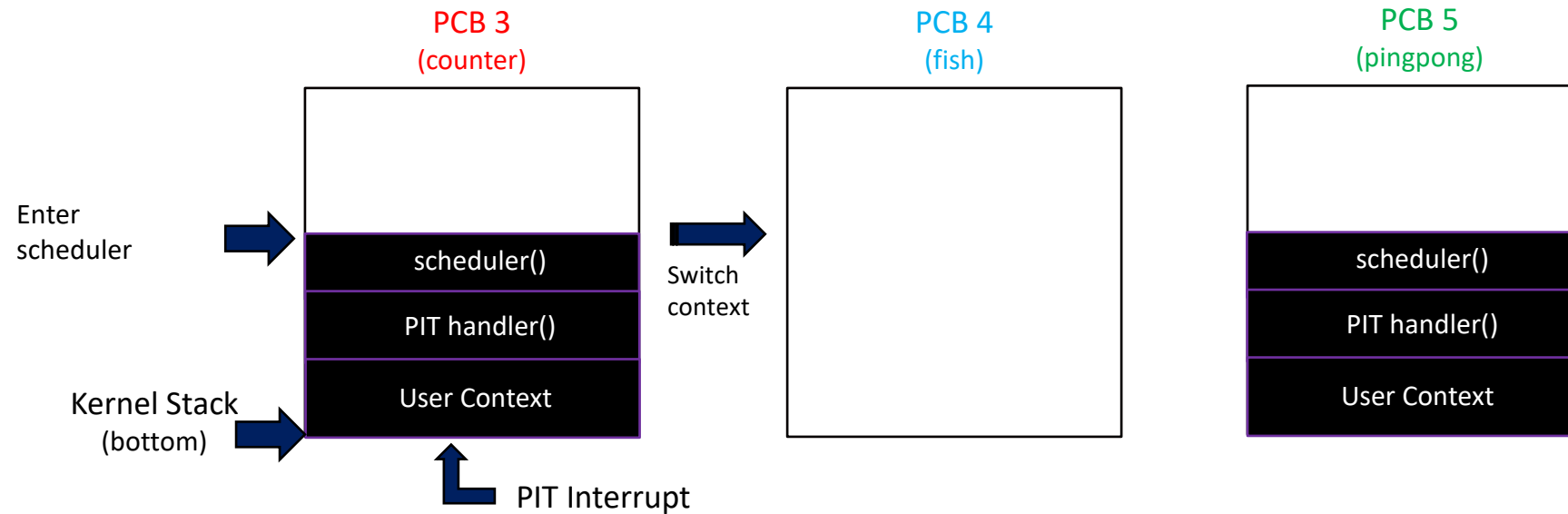
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

4) Return from PIT handler and execute fish



MP3.5 Scheduling

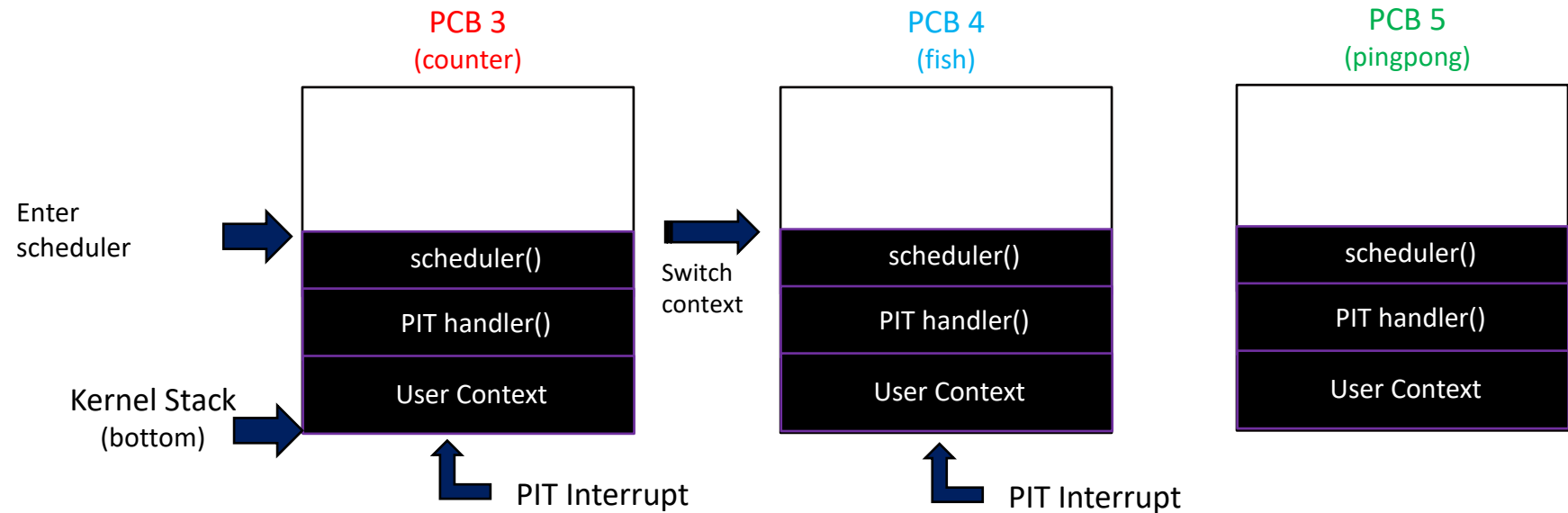
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

5) Another PIT interrupt occurs!



MP3.5 Scheduling

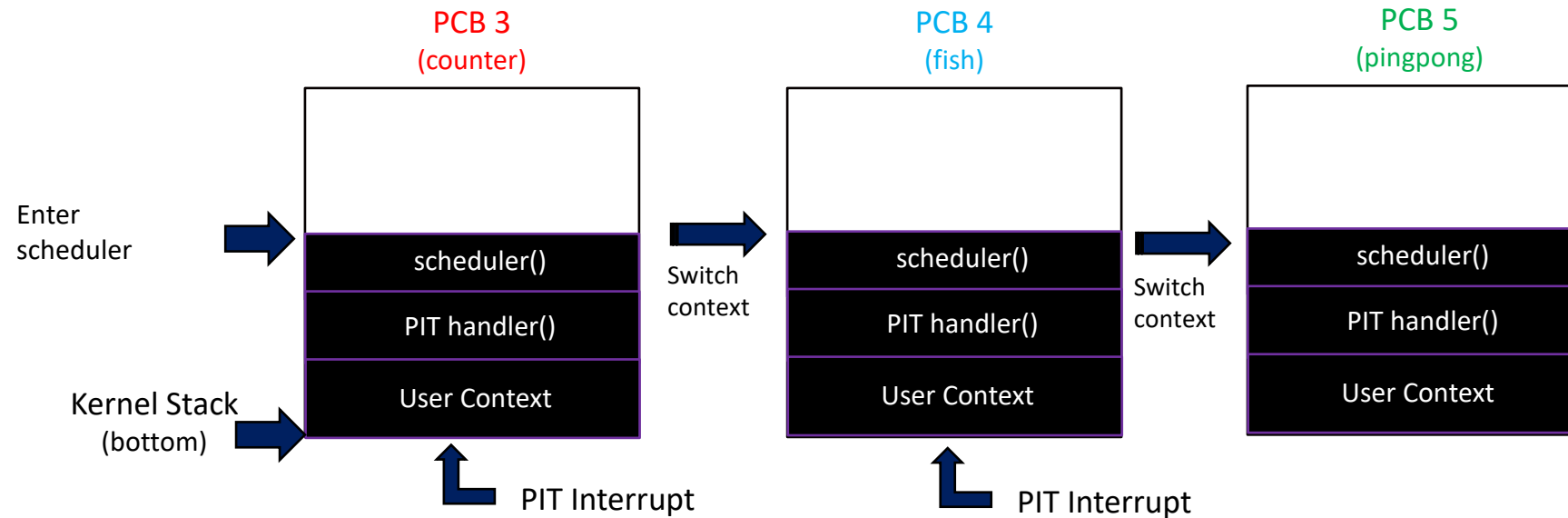
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

6) Context switch to pingpong



MP3.5 Scheduling

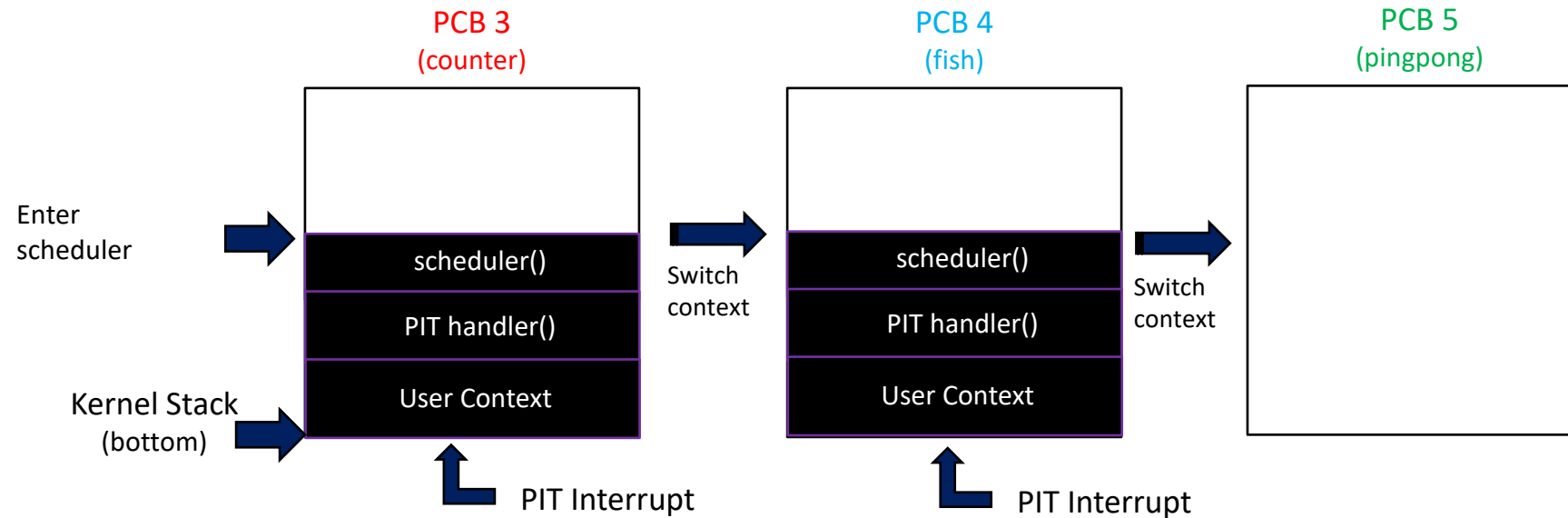
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

7) Return from PIT Handler and execute pingpong



MP3.5 Scheduling

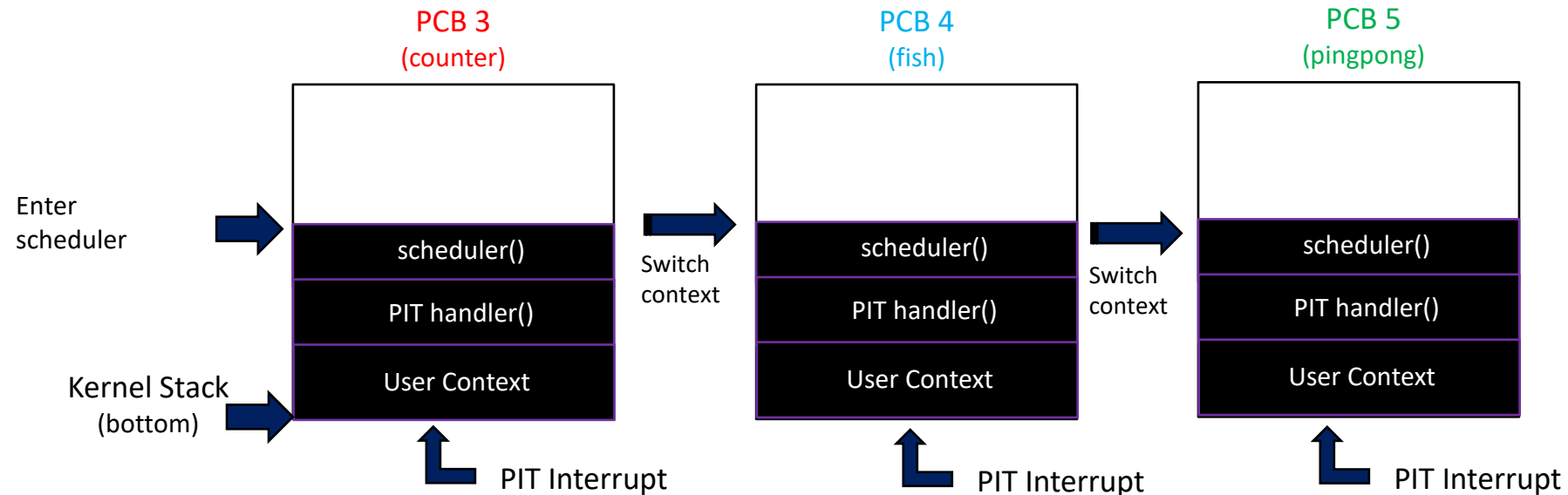
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

8) Another PIT Interrupt occurs!



MP3.5 Scheduling

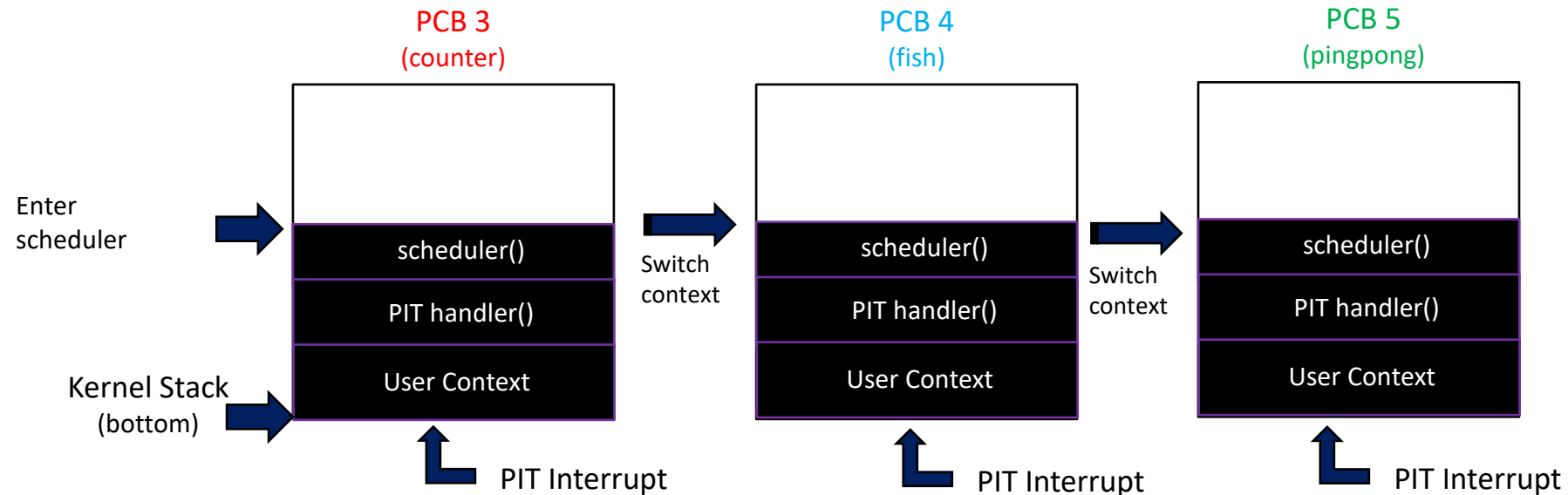
Setup:

Terminal 1: P0 shell -> P3 counter

Terminal 1: P1 shell -> P4 fish

Terminal 1: P2 shell -> P5 pingpong

9) Context switch to counter and execute it





Sounds hard right?

It is.

Use your 2 weeks wisely

But wait, there's more!

They have to work together



**ECE 391
COURSE STAFF**

Implement
Scheduler and
Multiple
Terminals separately



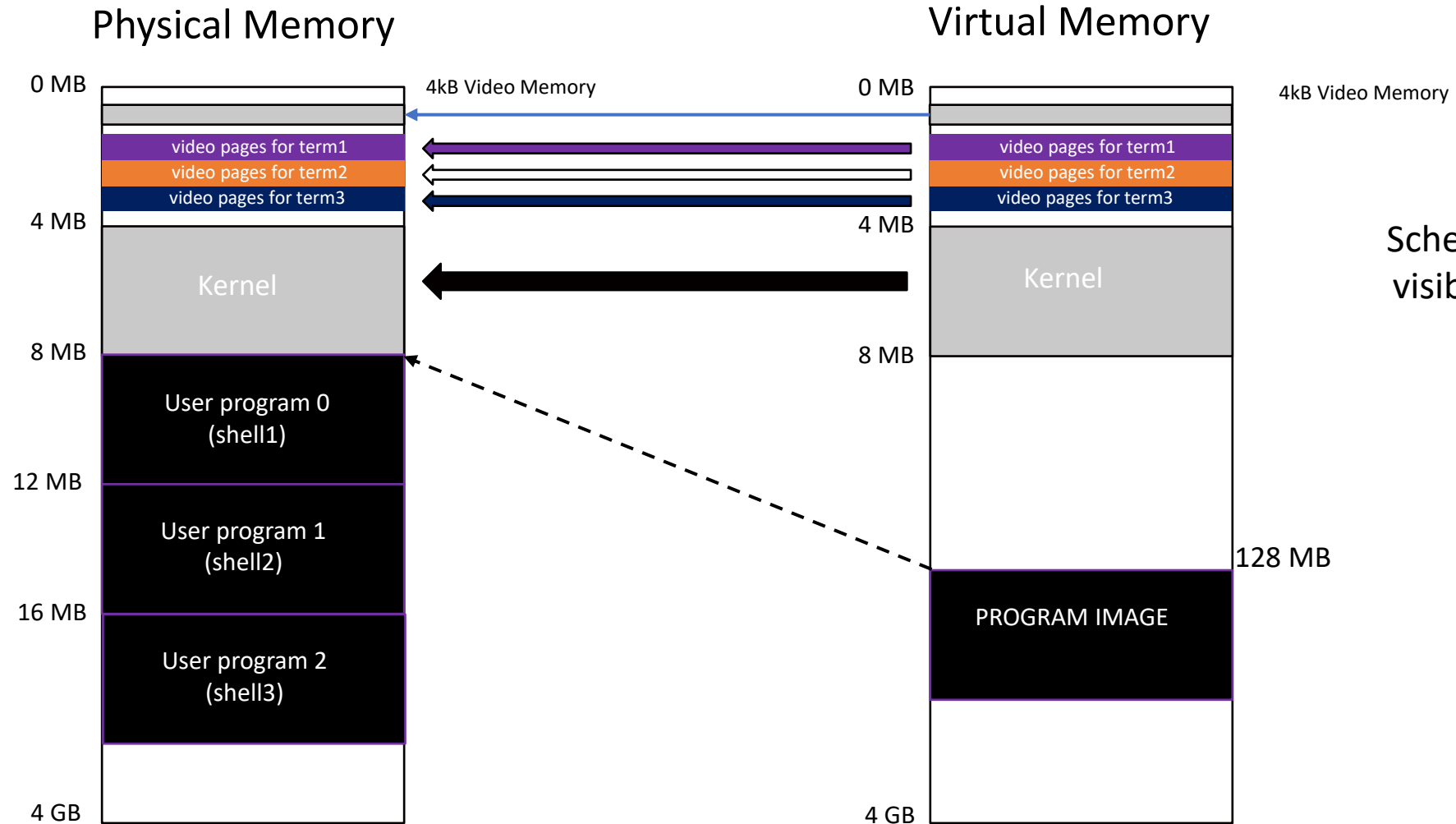
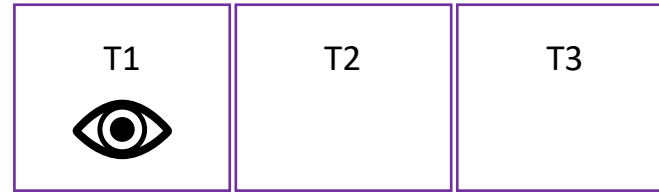
**ECE 391
COURSE STAFF**

Implement
Scheduler and
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Terminals together

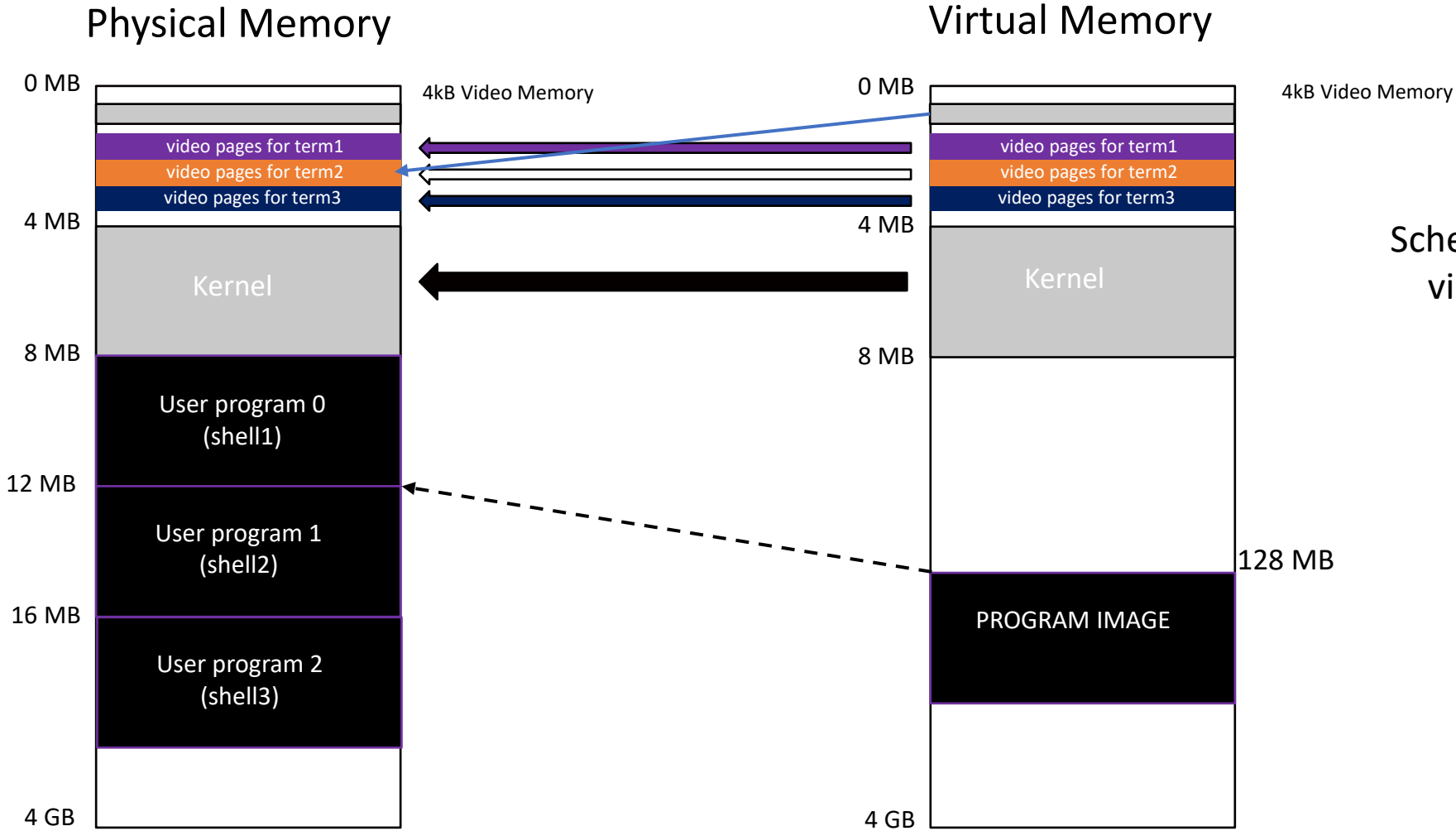
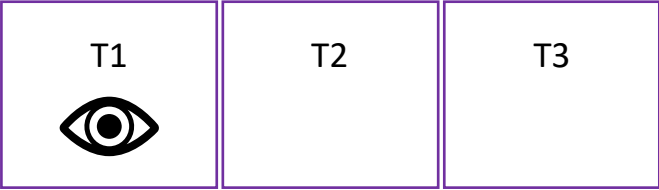
MP3.5

- The current scheduled process DOES NOT have to be the one running on the current terminal
- If currently scheduled process is not visible, write to background, not to main video memory
- Be careful with vidmap!

Example coming up



Scheduled process and visible process are the same



Scheduled process and visible process are different