

CS333 - INTRODUCTION TO OPERATING SYSTEMS - 19APCS2

PROJECT 1

Sauce:

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1. Handle all exceptions which are listed in machine/machine.h:
 - Case no exception: return the control to the operating system.
 - Case syscall exceptions: will be handled by functions for user system calls.
 - Case other exceptions: print error message and halt the system.
2. void ModifyReturnPoint():
 - This code is adapted from `../machine/mipssim.cc`.
 - Set previous program counter.
 - Set program counter to next instruction with all instructions are 4 bits wide.
 - Set next program counter for branch execution.
3. int ReadNum():
 - The system call ReadNum will read all the characters from the console, which are in one line.
 - If there are any errors in the reading process => return 0
 - Else return the number
 - In the process of reading characters from the console.
 - + If there are some special characters found => return 0.
 - + If there is any '-' sign in the middle of the sequence => error => return 0.
 - + If the number is longer than any int in C/C++ => overflow => return 0.
 - After reading and converting numberBuffer(char*) to number(int), compare numberBuffer and number again. If those two are different => some errors occurred in the process of converting => return 0.
4. void PrintNum(int number):
 - Use kernel synchConsoleOut->putChar to print the characters sequence to the console.
 - if number is 0 => print 0 to console, if number is int32_min => print -2147483648 to console.
 - In the while loop, if the number is greater than 0, store the last unit number in numberBuffer for every loop and divide the number by 10.
 - After constructing the numberBuffer => print to the console.
5. char ReadChar():
 - Use kernel->synchConsoleIn->GetChar().
6. void PrintChar(char character):

- Use kernel->synchConsoleOut->PutChar(character).
7. int RandomNum():
 - Use random() function.
 8. void ReadString (char[] buffer, int length):
 - Create a buffer with length + 1.
 - Use for loop and ReadCharSys from function void ReadChar() to append all characters of the string.
 - Append '\0' at the end of the string.
 9. void PrintString(char* buffer, int length):
 - Use a for loop to loop through the string and print each character of the string: kernel->synchConsoleOut->PutChar(buffer[i]).
 10. Help program:
 - Use the PrintString function to print the introduction of the group, ASCII, and sorting program.
 11. ASCII program:
 - Use PrintChar from char 32 to char 126.
 12. Sorting program:
 - First, get inputs from the user: array size, elements, sorting order (using do...while loop and PrintString, ReadNum functions).
 - Second, check the input validation. If the inputs are wrong, the user will be asked to input again.
 - Then, use bubble sort algorithm to sort the array and display result using PrintString, PrintNum, PrintChar functions.