Programación Avanzada (TC2025)

Tema 2. Arquitectura de un sistema operativo

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Temario

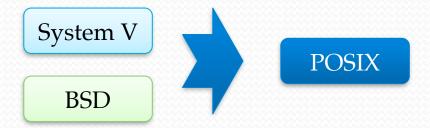
- Arquitectura de UNIX
- Programas y procesos
 - Llamadas al sistema
- Administración de la memoria
 - Llamadas al sistema

Introducción a Unix...

- MULTICS, UNICS....UNIX
- Ken Thompson y Dennis Ritchie
- UNIX y C
- La PDP-11
- XENIX y Microsoft
- System V de AT&T...Novell..SCO
- UNIX Berkeley....La evolución
 - Memoria virtual y Paginación
 - Conectividad TCP/IP
 - Sistema de archivos mejorado (nombres con > 14 chars)
 - vi, csh, compilador Pascal y Lisp

Introducción a Unix

La estandarización

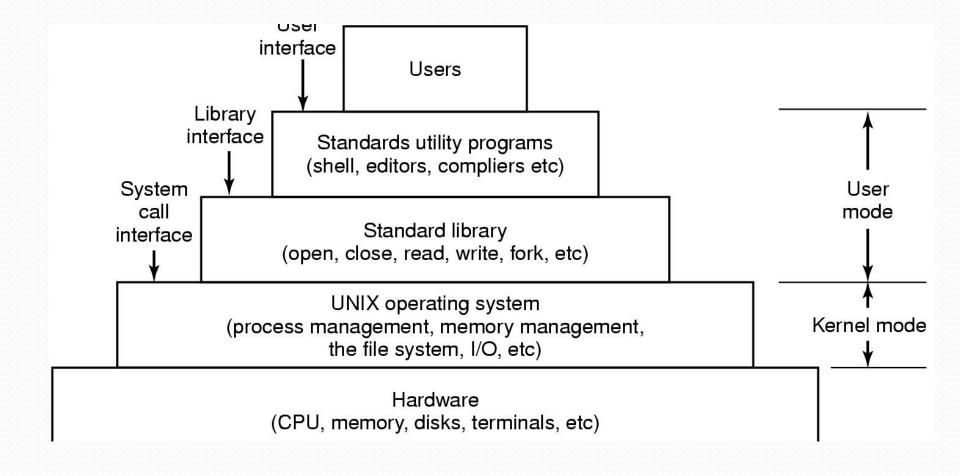


- Tanenbaum y MINIX
 - Un regreso a la idea original: la simplicidad
 - Un microkernel
- Linux: un kernel monolítico
 - 80% de las 150 llamadas al sistema son copias de las de UNIX
- FreeBSD vs Linux

Generalidades de UNIX

- ¿Qué buscan los buenos programadores?
 - Sistemas sencillos, elegantes y consistentes
 - Diferentes tipos de archivos es solo un estorbo
 - Principio de mínima sorpresa
 - Potencia y flexibilidad
 - Número reducido de elementos básicos que pueden combinarse infinitamente
 - Principio básico: todo programa debe hacer una sola cosa y hacerla bien
 - Un sirviente, no una niñera

Interfaces con UNIX



Programas utilitarios de UNIX

| Program | Typical use |
|---------|---|
| cat | Concatenate multiple files to standard output |
| chmod | Change file protection mode |
| ср | Copy one or more files |
| cut | Cut columns of text from a file |
| grep | Search a file for some pattern |
| head | Extract the first lines of a file |
| ls | List directory |
| make | Compile files to build a binary |
| mkdir | Make a directory |
| od | Octal dump a file |
| paste | Paste columns of text into a file |
| pr | Format a file for printing |
| rm | Remove one or more files |
| rmdir | Remove a directory |
| sort | Sort a file of lines alphabetically |
| tail | Extract the last lines of a file |
| tr | Translate between character sets |

Algunos programas de UNIX requeridos por POSIX

UNIX Kernel

| System calls | | | Interrupts and traps | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Terminal handing | | Sockets | File naming | Map- ping | Page faults | Signal | Process creation and |
| Raw | Cooked tty | Network protocols TCP/IP | File systems | | rtual mory | handling | termination |
| tty vi, emacs | Line disciplines | Routing | Buffer cache | | age iche | Process scheduling | |
| Character devices | | Network device drivers | Disk device drivers | | Process dispatching | | |
| Hardware | | | | | | | |

Estructura aproximada de un kernel genérico

Procesos en UNIX

Creación de procesos en UNIX

Ejemplo: sort <f | head

POSIX

Señales requeridas por POSIX

| Signal | Cause | |
|---------|---|--|
| SIGABRT | Sent to abort a process and force a core dump | |
| SIGALRM | The alarm clock has gone off | |
| SIGFPE | A floating-point error has occurred (e.g., division by 0) | |
| SIGHUP | The phone line the process was using has been hung up | |
| SIGILL | The user has hit the DEL key to interrupt the process | |
| SIGQUIT | The user has hit the key requesting a core dump | |
| SIGKILL | Sent to kill a process (cannot be caught or ignored) | |
| SIGPIPE | The process has written to a pipe which has no readers | |
| SIGSEGV | The process has referenced an invalid memory address | |
| SIGTERM | Used to request that a process terminate gracefully | |
| SIGUSR1 | Available for application-defined purposes | |
| SIGUSR2 | Available for application-defined purposes | |

Llamadas al sistema para administración de procesos

| System call | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| pid = fork() | Create a child process identical to the parent |
| pid = waitpid(pid, &statloc, opts) | Wait for a child to terminate |
| s = execve(name, argv, envp) | Replace a process' core image |
| exit(status) | Terminate process execution and return status |
| s = sigaction(sig, &act, &oldact) | Define action to take on signals |
| s = sigreturn(&context) | Return from a signal |
| s = sigprocmask(how, &set, &old) | Examine or change the signal mask |
| s = sigpending(set) | Get the set of blocked signals |
| s = sigsuspend(sigmask) | Replace the signal mask and suspend the process |
| s = kill(pid, sig) | Send a signal to a process |
| residual = alarm(seconds) | Set the alarm clock |
| s = pause() | Suspend the caller until the next signal |

s es un código de error pid es un process ID residual tiempo restante en la alarma anterior

POSIX Shell

```
while (TRUE) {
                                            /* repeat forever /*/
                                            /* display prompt on the screen */
     type_prompt();
     read_command(command, params); /* read input line from keyboard */
                                            /* fork off a child process */
     pid = fork();
     if (pid < 0) {
          printf("Unable to fork0);
                                            /* error condition */
          continue;
                                            /* repeat the loop */
     if (pid != 0) {
         waitpid (-1, \&status, 0);
                                            /* parent waits for child */
     } else {
          execve(command, params, 0);
                                           /* child does the work */
```

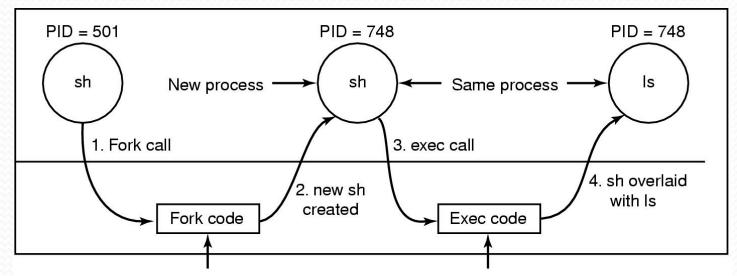
Un shell simplificado

Threads en POSIX

Llamadas para POSIX thread

| Thread call | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| pthread_create | Create a new thread in the caller's address space |
| pthread_exit | Terminate the calling thread |
| pthread_join | Wait for a thread to terminate |
| pthread_mutex_init | Create a new mutex |
| pthread_mutex_destroy | Destroy a mutex |
| pthread_mutex_lock | Lock a mutex |
| pthread_mutex_unlock | Unlock a mutex |
| pthread_cond_init | Create a condition variable |
| pthread_cond_destroy | Destroy a condition variable |
| pthread_cond_wait | Wait on a condition variable |
| pthread_cond_signal | Release one thread waiting on a condition variable |

El comando Is



Allocate child's process table entry
Fill child's entry from parent
Allocate child's stack and user area
Fill child's user area from parent
Allocate PID for child
Set up child to share parent's text
Copy page tables for data and stack
Set up sharing of open files
Copy parent's registers to child

Find the executable program
Verify the execute permission
Read and verify the header
Copy arguments, environ to kernel
Free the old address space
Allocate new address space
Copy arguments, environ to stack
Reset signals
Initialize registers

Pasos en la ejecución del comando ls

Problemas con los hilos

- Llamada fork()
 - Proceso hijo = proceso padre
 - ¿Los mismo hilos?
 - Ejemplo: teclado
 - Dos hilos bloqueados
 - ¿Quién lee, el padre, el hijo o ambos?
- Estructuras de datos compartidas
 - Ejemplo: archivos
- Solicitud de memoria
 - Reservación duplicada

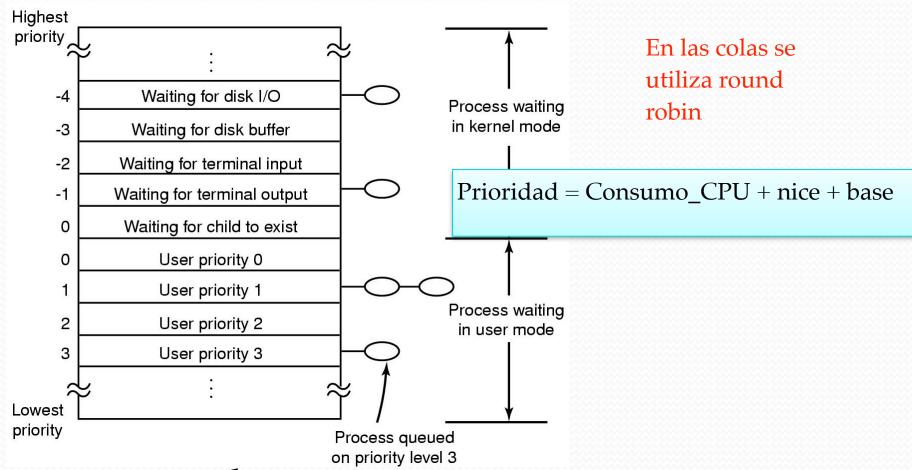
Flags para Linux clone

pid = clone(función, apunt_pila, flags, arg)

| Flag | Meaning when set | Meaning when cleared |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLONE_VM | Create a new thread | Create a new process |
| CLONE_FS | Share umask, root, and working dirs | Do not share them |
| CLONE_FILES | Share the file descriptors | Copy the file descriptors |
| CLONE_SIGHAND | Share the signal handler table | Copy the table |
| CLONE_PID | New thread gets old PID | New thread gets own PID |

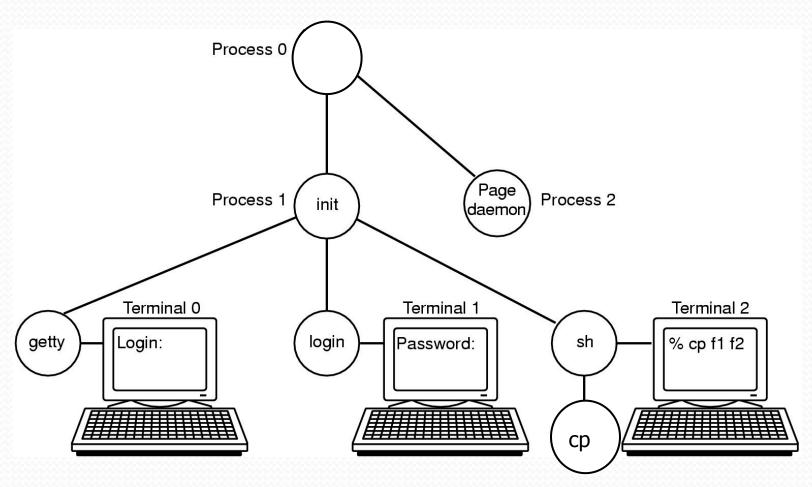
Significado de los bits en flags

UNIX Scheduler



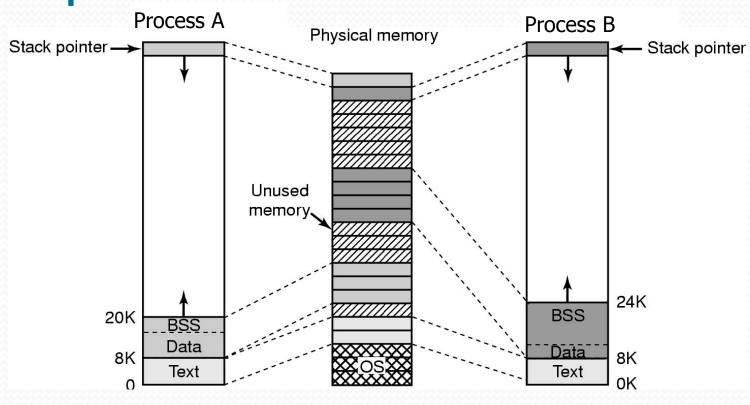
El UNIX scheduler se basa en una cola multinivel

Booting UNIX



Secuencia de procesos para iniciar un sistema

Manipulando la memoria

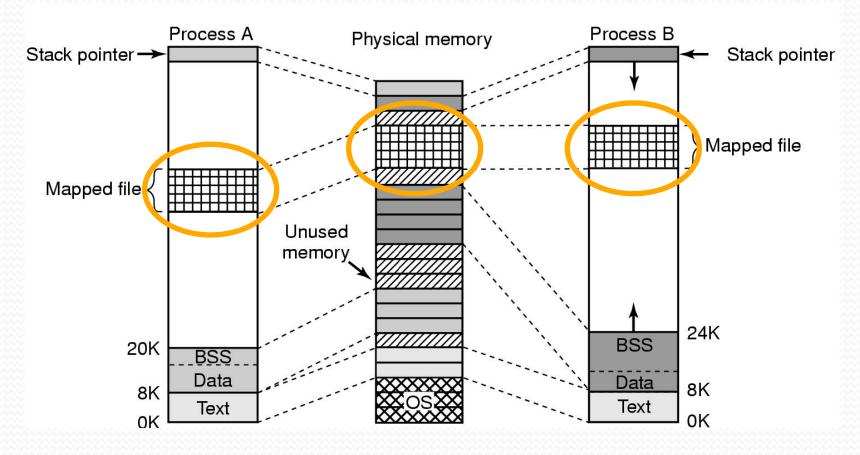


Espacio de direcciones virtuales del proceso A

Direcciones físicas

Espacio de direcciones virtuales del proceso B

Compartiendo archivos



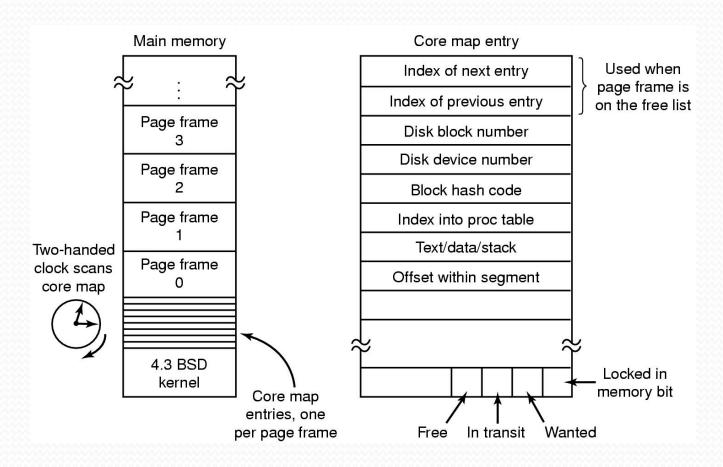
Archivo mapeado simultáneamente a dos procesos

Llamadas al sistema para la administración de memoria

| System call | Description | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| s = brk(addr) | Change data segment size | | |
| a = mmap(addr, len, prot, flags, fd, offset) | Map a file in | | |
| s = unmap(addr, len) | Unmap a file | | |

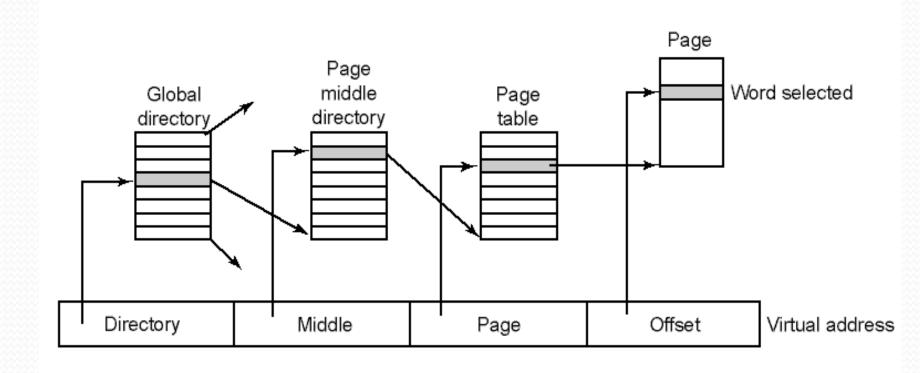
- s es un código de error (-1)
- b y addr son direcciones de memoria
- len es una longitud
- prot controla la protección
- flags bits indicadores
- fd es un descriptor de archivo
- offset es un desplazamiento

Paginación en UNIX



El mapa tiene una entrada por página

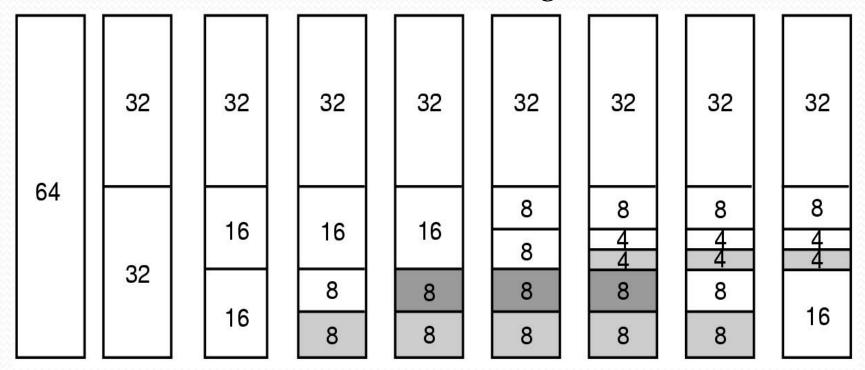
Paginación en Linux (1)



Linux usa tablas de páginas de tres niveles

Paginación en Linux (2)

Funcionamiento del algoritmo



Buddy algorithm

Resumiendo

- Nos concentraremos en sistemas POSIX
- Las llamadas al sistema permiten interactuar al programador con el sistema operativo
- Algunos elementos importantes:
 - Administracion de procesos e hilos
 - Señales
 - Administración de memoria