

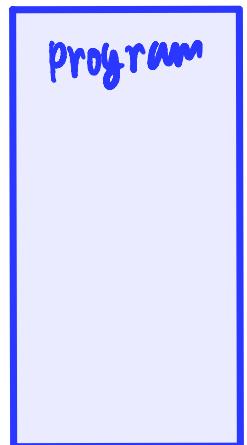
# The Kernel Abstraction

Slides adopted from CSE 451 class at UW, CS162 class at Berkeley and CSE 421/521 class at UB

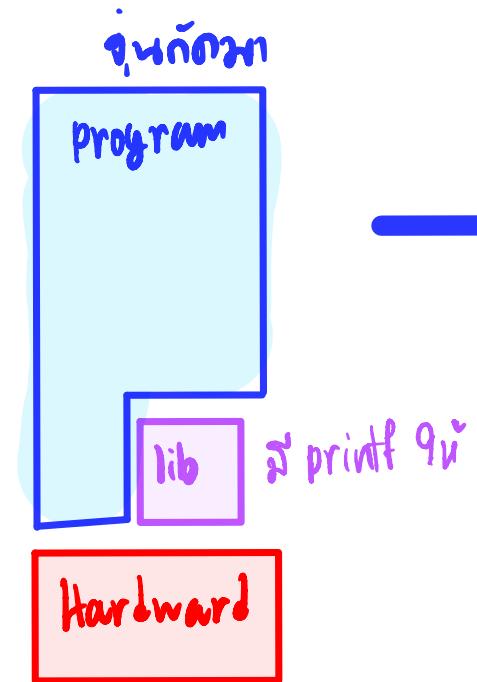
อดีต < 1970

- Single task system

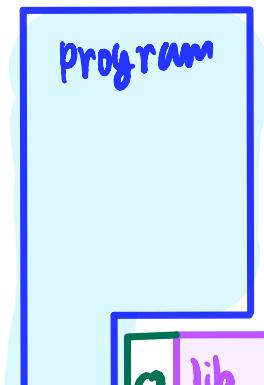
เขียน printf ด้วย



ต่อมา



ยกไปอยู่ batch



จัดการ queue  
โดย hardware

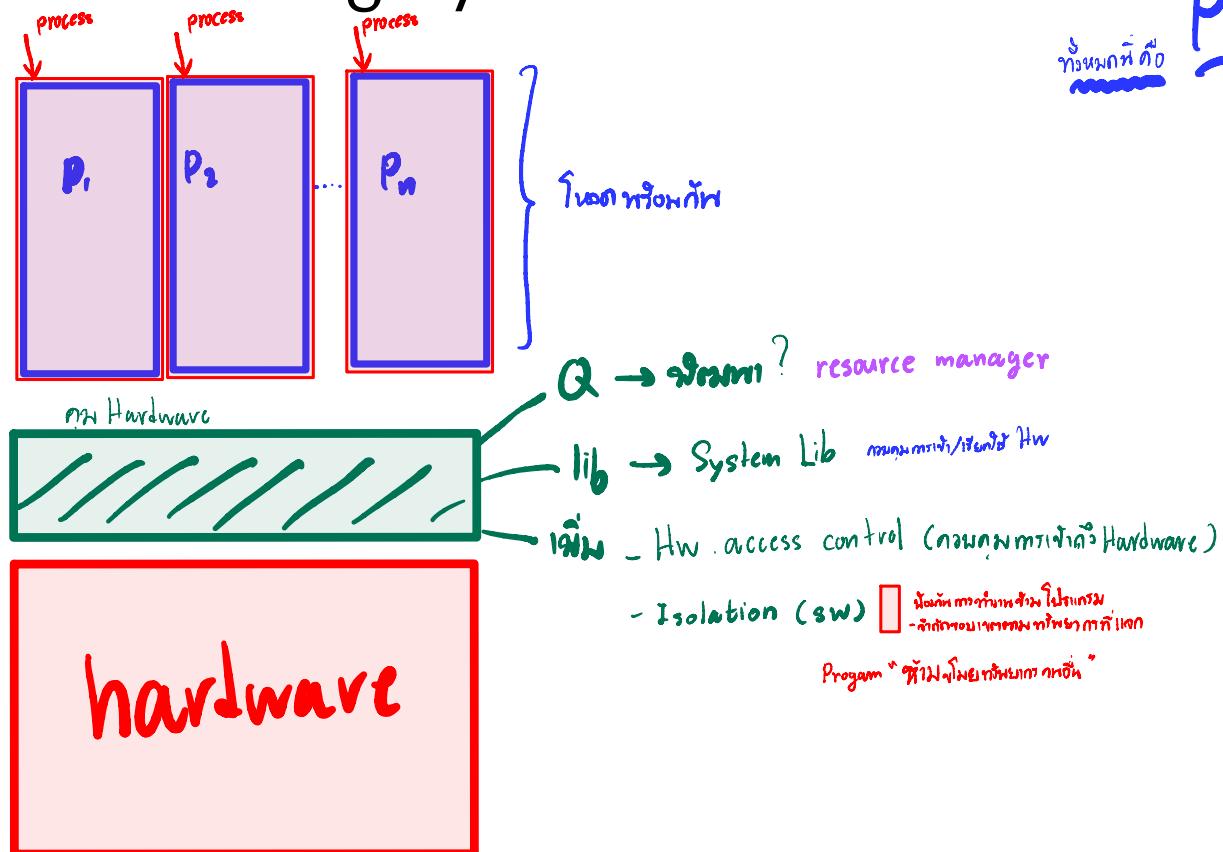
จัดการ queue  
โดย hardware

จัดการ queue  
โดย hardware

ປັຈຈຸບ້າ > 1980

ຈຳຕັ້ນຂາຍາກໃຫເວລາດ້ວຍກັກ

- Multitasking system



\* Protection.  
ກຳນົດກຳຕົວ

# Activity #1

- การเปลี่ยนแปลงจากระบบแบบ single task ไปเป็นระบบแบบ Multitask ... สิ่งที่จะต้องมีการปรับแต่งหรือเพิ่มเติมเข้ามาใน OS ได้แก่...

# What does an OS do...

- Hiding Complexity

- Variety of HW

- E.g. different CPU, amount of RAM, I/O devices

សម្រាប់ការងារទីផ្សារ ការបង្កើតមុខ  
រួចរាល់ សម្រាប់ការងារទីផ្សារ ការបង្កើតមុខ

ដីរក្សាម OS ទូទៅ និងការងារទីផ្សារ / ការងារទីផ្សារ ដីរក្សាម

- Kernel is the part of the OS that running all the time on the computer

- Core part of the OS

- Manages system resources

- Acts as a bridge between apps and HW

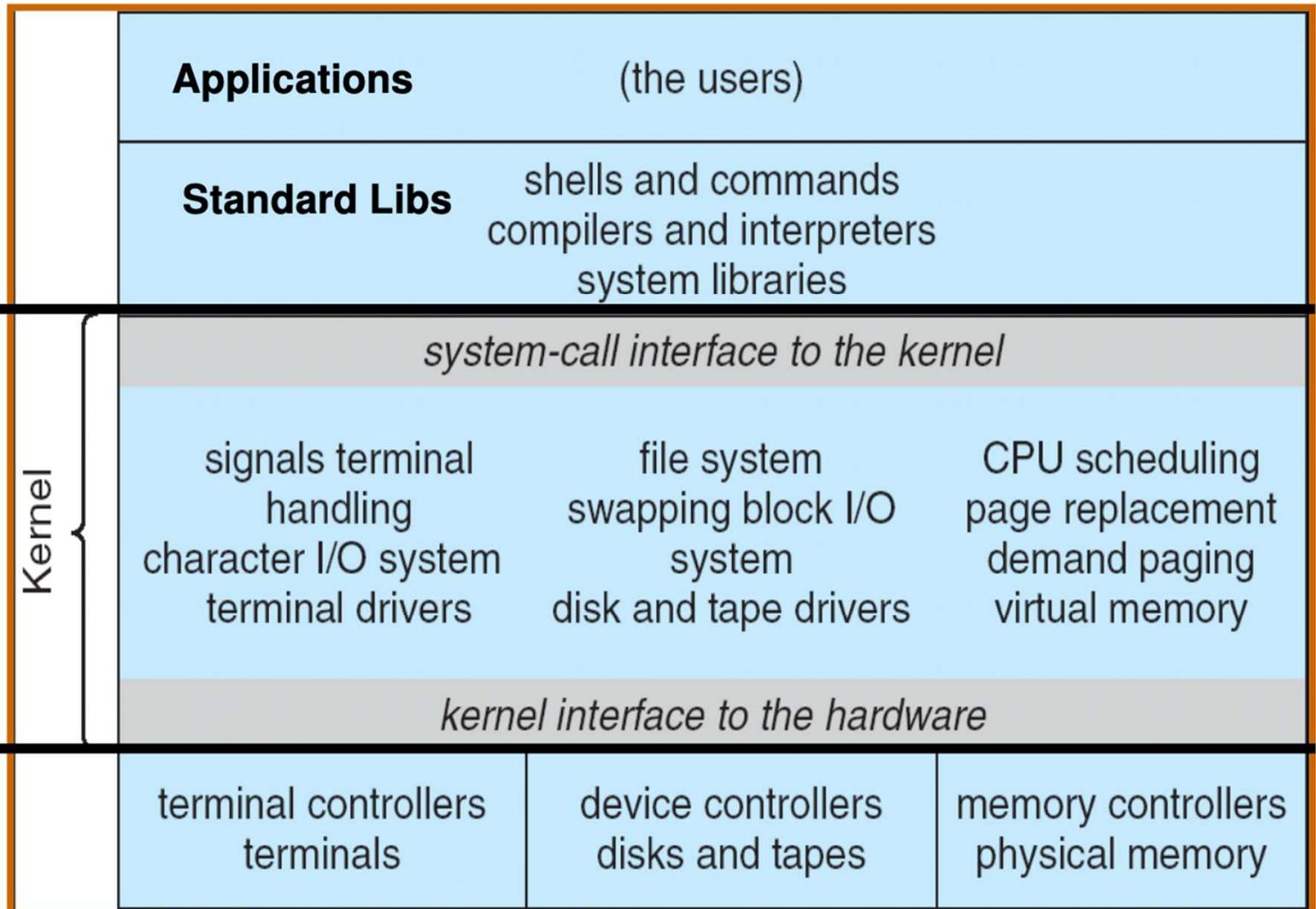
1980

# UNIX Structure

User Mode

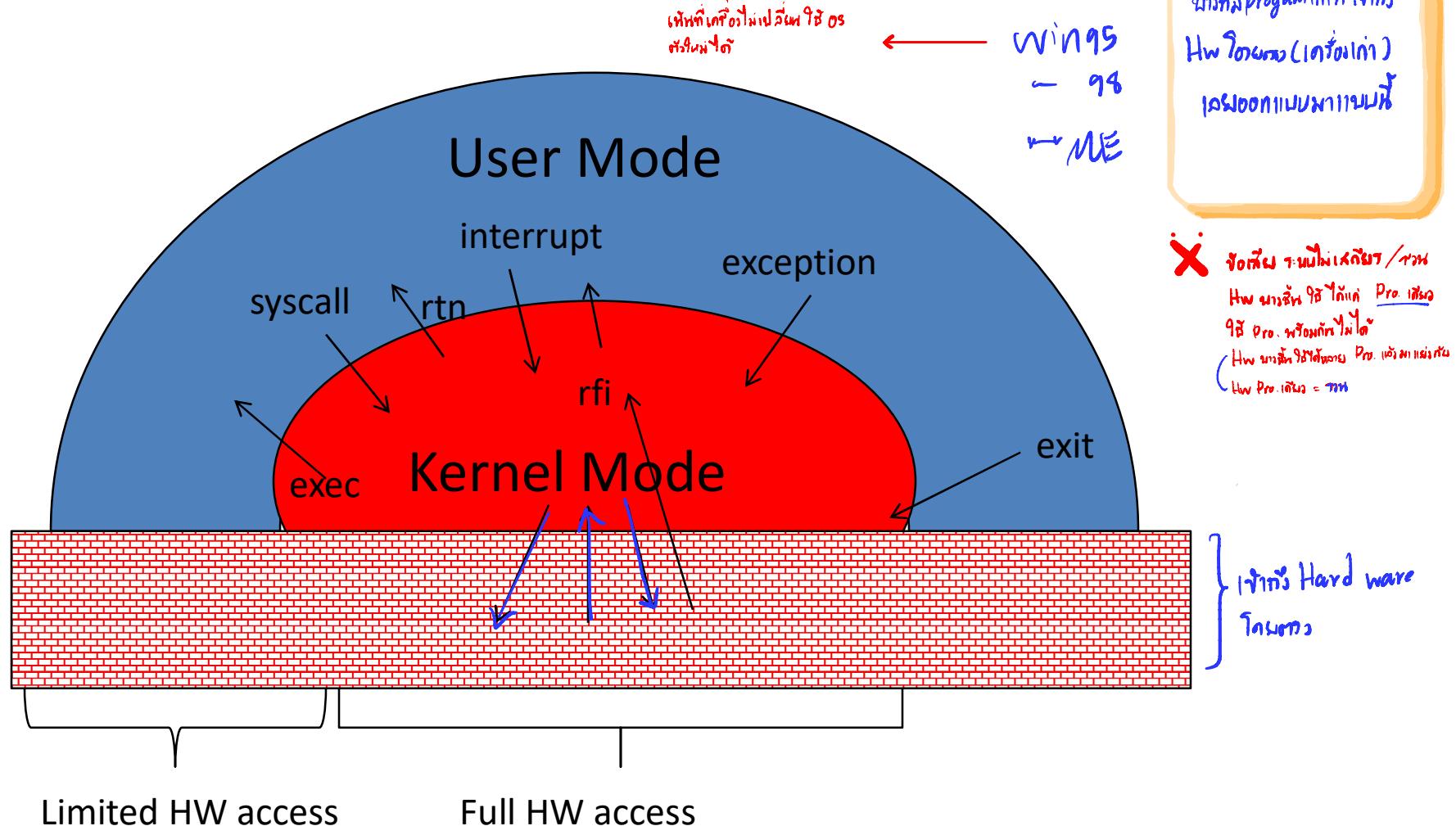
Kernel Mode

Hardware



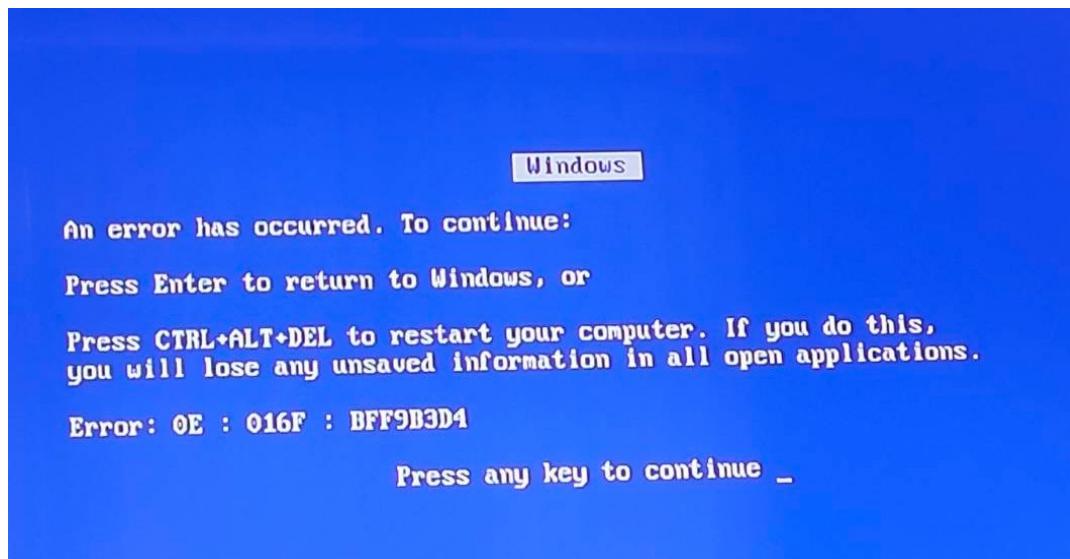
ຮັບການໃຫ້

# User/Kernel (Privileged) Mode



# One of the major goals of OS is...

- Protecting **Process** and the **Kernel**
  - Running multiple programs
    - Keep them from interfering with the OS - kernel
    - Keep them from interfering with each other



ဂေါ်မြန်  
ပုံမှန်ပဲ  
1. မြန်မာ  
2. ကျေးမှတ်မှုပါ

# Activity #2: Protection: WHY?

เวลา 10 นาที

การ protect Process และ Kernel ทำให้เกิด impact  
อะไรมากมายบ้าง และยังต้อง protect อะไรมากมาย เพื่ออะไร

เกิดขึ้น กดไฟล์งานที่หนึ่ง

- Reliability: buggy programs only hurt themselves
- Security and privacy: trust programs less
- Fairness: enforce shares of disk, CPU

process กดไฟล์งานที่หนึ่ง ต่างก็มีผลกระทบต่อ / privacy ความเป็นส่วนตัว มีตั้งแต่ 1980  
protect hardware ตัวบิน ฝึกหัดก็ ฝึกหัดไปด้วยกัน

hard soft

# Protection: How? (HW/SW)

- 2 Main HW mechanism

- Memory address translation map addr process to addr phys

- Dual mode operation Microprocessor លើកអាមេរិក នូវការ

ស្ថាបន់ 1 • kernel mode នឹងបានការពារណា, process ដែលមានការពារណា

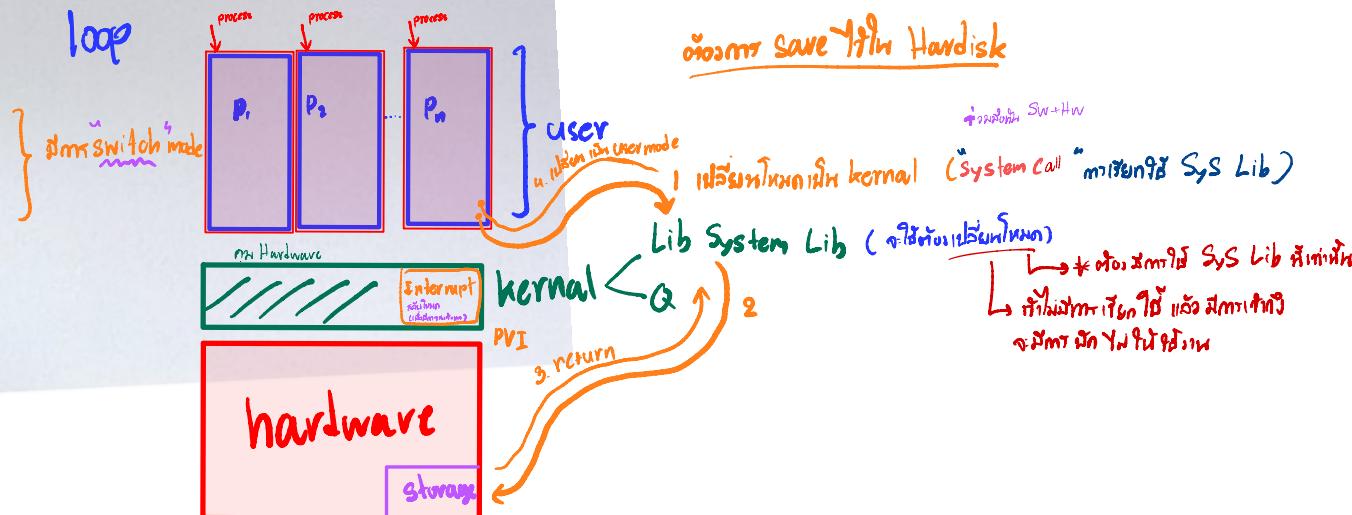
ស្ថាបន់ 2 • Privileged/non-privileged mode user mode

ស្ថាបន់ 3 • Sw+Hw

ស្ថាបន់ 4 • System calls ទទួលការការពារណា if + - x = ការពារណាលើ HW តុលាត

- SW

- Process
  - System calls



# Hardware Support: Dual-Mode Operation

- Kernel mode
  - Execution with the full privileges of the hardware
  - Read/write to any memory, access any I/O device, read/write any disk sector, send/read any packet
- User mode
  - Limited privileges
  - Only those granted by the operating system kernel
- On the x86, mode stored in EFLAGS register
- On the MIPS, mode in the status register

# Hardware Support: Dual-Mode Operation

- Privileged instructions
  - Available to kernel
  - Not available to user code
- Limits on memory accesses
  - To prevent user code from overwriting the kernel
- Timer
  - Ex กำหนดเวลา 10 s → เกิด interrupt

จุดนี้มีไว้ป้องกัน process ทำงานต่อเนื่องกันโดยไม่ต้องการ interruption

cpu ทำงานใน模式 user → เกิด interrupt → เปลี่ยน mode เป็น kernel

cpu ทำงานใน模式 kernel → เกิด interrupt → เปลี่ยน mode เป็น user ?
- Safe way to switch from user mode to kernel mode, and vice versa

# Privileged instructions

- Examples?
- What should happen if a user program attempts to execute a privileged instruction?

- ក្រុមការងាររបៀប

- តម្លៃ

# User Mode

- Application program
  - Running in process

# Virtual Machine: VM

កម្មវិធានៗ សង្កាត់

- Software emulation of an abstract machine
  - Give programs illusion they own the machine
  - Make it look like HW has feature you want
- 2 types of VM
  - Process VM តំបនយោន ឱ្យ OS តែងតាំងអាជីវការ
  - Supports the execution of a single program (one of the basic function of the OS)
  - System VM តំបនរៀងចាយ ទាំង HW
  - Supports the execution of an entire OS and its applications

# Process VMs

- GOAL: *ពិនិត្យការងារ*

- Provide an isolation to a program

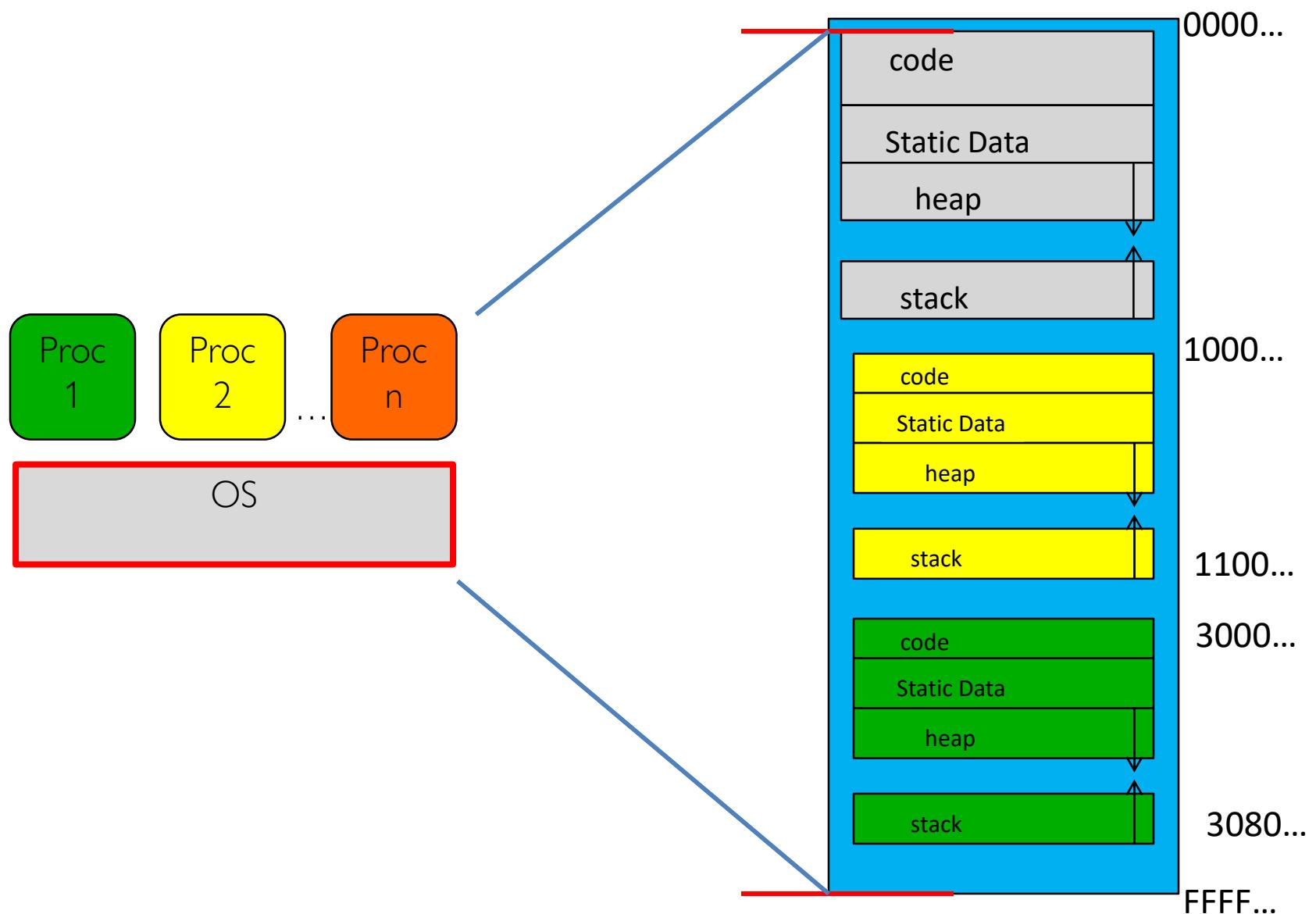
*ផ្តល់ការងារស្របតាមអាជីវកម្ម/ការងារ*

- Provide an isolation to a program
    - Processes unable to directly impact other processes
      - Boundary to the usage of a memory
    - Fault isolation
      - Bugs in program cannot crash the computer

- Portability (Program) *SW និង HW window, និង window នៃ HW និងនៅ*

- Write the program for the OS rather the HW

# Kernel mode & User mode

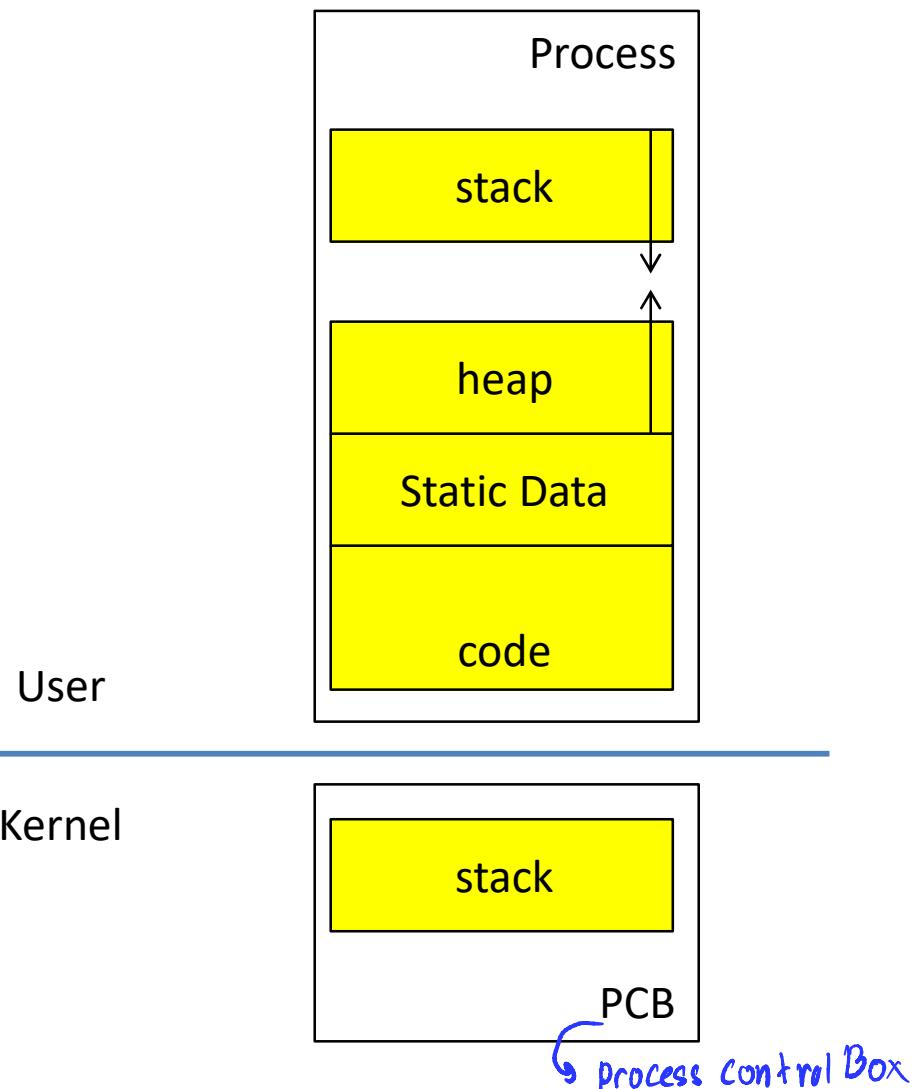


# Process Abstraction

- Process: an *instance* of a program, running with limited rights
  - Thread: a sequence of instructions within a process
    - Potentially many threads per process (for now 1:1)
  - Address space: set of rights of a process
    - Memory that the process can access
    - Other permissions the process has (e.g., which system calls it can make, what files it can access)

# Process

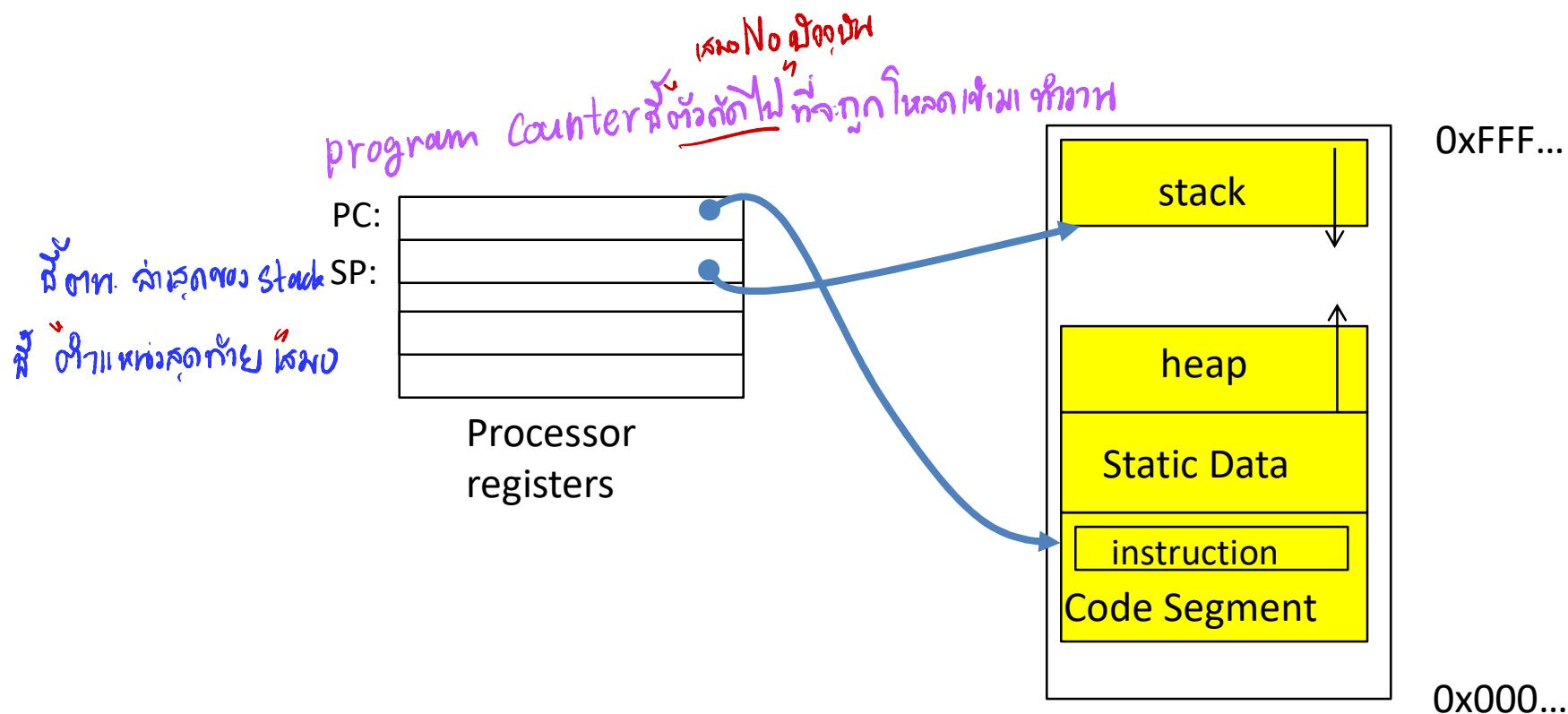
- 2 parts
  - PCB in kernel
  - Others in user



# Process Control Block: PCB

- Kernel represents each process as a process control block (PCB)
  - Status (running, ready, blocked, ...)
  - Registers, SP, ... (when not running)
  - Process ID (PID), User, Executable, Priority, ...
  - Execution time, ...
  - Memory space, translation tables, ...
- Kernel **Scheduler** maintains a data structure containing the PCBs
- Scheduling algorithm selects the next one to run

# Address Space: In a Picture



# Break