Gambit on bare-metal

Page Attribute Table 36 bit Page Size Extensions Processor Serial Mumber MultiMedia Extensions FXSAVE and FXRSTOR SSE instructions Loading up disks... Loading up IDE controllers... Setting up IDE controller no: O Resetting the IDE...Reset of device console Gambit v4.9.3 > (directory-files) ("FIB.SCM" "FACT.SCM" "GAMBIN"1.SCM") Resetting the IDE...Reset of device 0 Reset of device 1 Reset of device 0 Reset of device 1 Nord 47 hi (Should be 12B) = 12B Haximum number of sectors that sh all be transferred per interrupt on READ/MRITE MULTIPLE commands = 16 Setting up IDE controller no: 1 Resetting the IDE...Reset of device Setting up IDE controller no: 1 Reset of device 0 Reset of device 1 Reset of device Unknown partition type: 0 Unknown partition type: 0 Enabling FS2 Enabling the terminal STDOUT bridge Loading up LIBC Starting /dskt/gambit/bin/gsi The len of the gambit file is: 3851 BY Sambit file loaded... Running program thread

Introduction

·Surely, you can't run a compiler on bare-metal?

- Yes you can!
 - ·But why?

What has been done:

• Minimal x86 operating system designed solely to run Gambit



- X86-32 operating system
- Driver for IDE, Serial, VGA, PS2
- VFAT, VFS
- Multithreading and synchronization primitives

Motivation

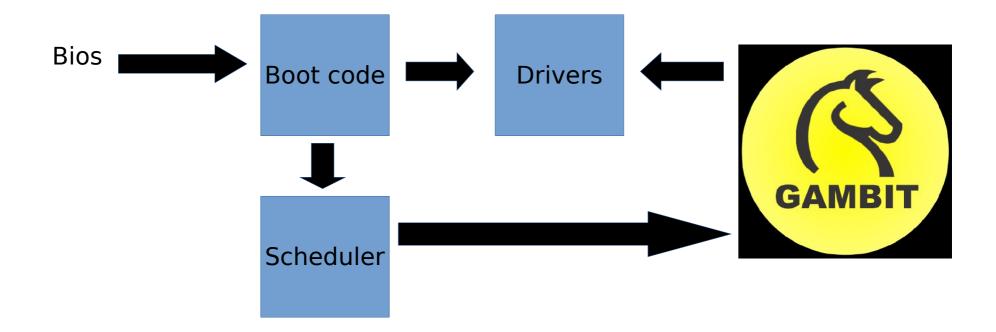
Offers little to no overhead

 Performance of the generated code, not the generated code + system

Offers a view into kernel development with high level languages

- Obviously towards a Gambit Scheme implementation
- Good base to compare a Scheme implementation with the equivalent in C (performance, effort)

Structure of Mimosa



Structure of *Mimosa* (cont.)

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- System is tuned to Gambit, not the opposite
 - Gambit runs: nothing else does (unless you want to)
 - No system call, direct access to OS services

```
struct libc_link {
  // dirent.h
  DIR *(*_opendir)(const char *__name);
  dirent *(*_readdir)(DIR *__dirp);
  int (*_closedir)(DIR *__dirp);
  // errno.h
  int *_errno;
  // math.h
  double (*_acos)(double __x);
  double (*_acosh)(double __x);
  double (*_asin)(double __x);
  double (*_asinh)(double __x);
  double (* atan)(double x);
  double (*_atan2)(double __y, double __x);
  double (*_atanh)(double __x);
  double (*_ceil)(double __x);
  double (* coc)(double v).
```

Structure of *Mimosa* (cont.)

Kernel has the ability to run:

- Interpreted Scheme Code
- Compiled code (x86 machine)
- Compile and run Scheme code

Perpective for the Scheme version

Convenience of C cancelled out by "C" issues

- Pointers, memory allocation...
- Maybe get the best of both worlds with Scheme?

Imperative-style is appropriate sometimes

Scheme allows mix of functional and imperative

Many challenges for the Scheme version:

- Garbage collection
- Convenient access to memory mapped resources, CPU instructions and other physical hardware

Main Issues

- Hardware is imperfect
 - Not all components work like they always should
- Support for modern hardware requires more human-resources
 - Only IDE-pio has been implemented (SATA would be nice)
 - USB is a ton of work
 - Networking? Maybe port of S3 (tcp in Gambit Scheme)
- Deprecated compiler toolchain (G++ 3.4)
 - Awkward mix of C++ and C

Future Objectives

Automated benchmark capabilities

More work on serial to TCP bridge

More drivers?

- SATA, USB...
- BIOS FFI

Scheme implementation of:

- Boot-sector, basic kernel and more
- Framework for accessing low-level resources

Conclusion

- Fully Gambit Scheme kernel closer than ever
- Many low-level routines / constructs can be done in Scheme without loss of expressiveness
- Available soon on GitHub
- · Demo...