

this course, System Programming, is in which space?





## John von Neumann

(<u>/vpn 'nɔɪmən/</u>) 1903 –1957

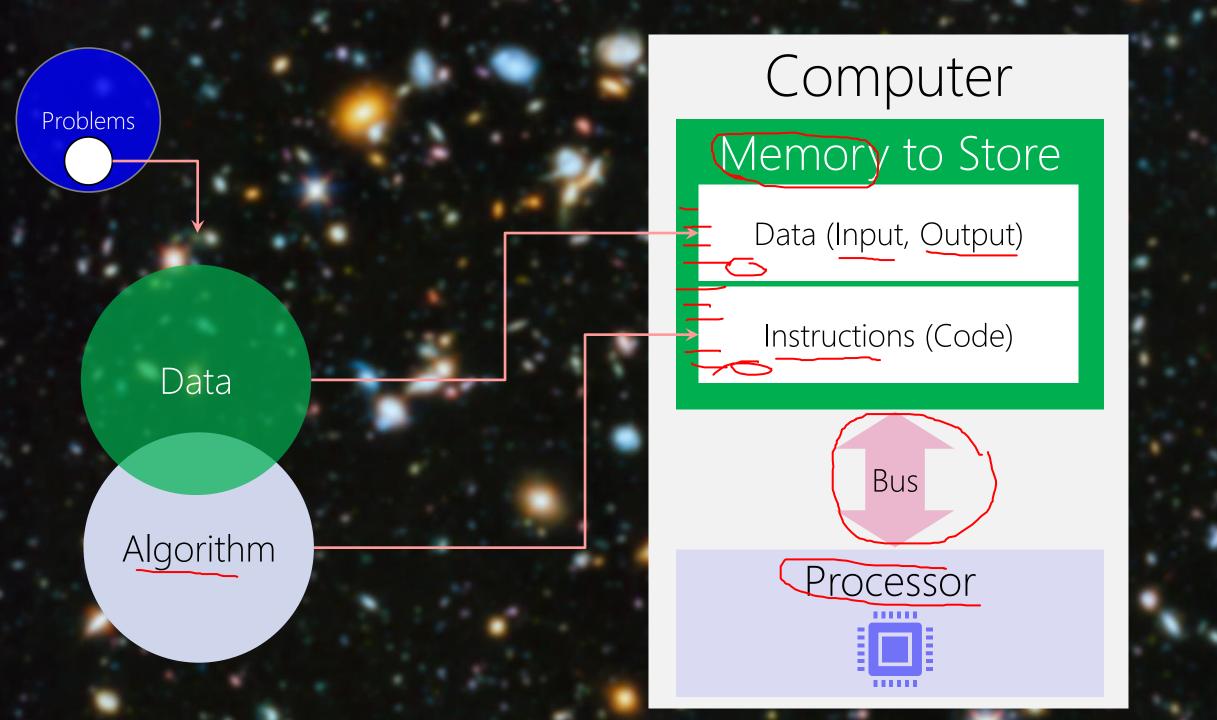
Mathematician, Physicist, Computer Scientist, Engineer

#### Polymath

He integrated pure and applied sciences. He made major contributions to many fields, including:

- Mathematics
- Physics
- Economics (game theory)
- Computing
- Statistics





### von NEUMANN ARCHITECTURE

- 1. Data and instructions are all in the memory
- 2. The memory is addressable by location (regardless of what is stored in that location)
- 3. Instructions are executed sequentially unless the order is explicitly modified

## Computer System

Input/Output Devices



#### Computer

#### Memory to Store

Data (Input, Output)

Instructions (Code)



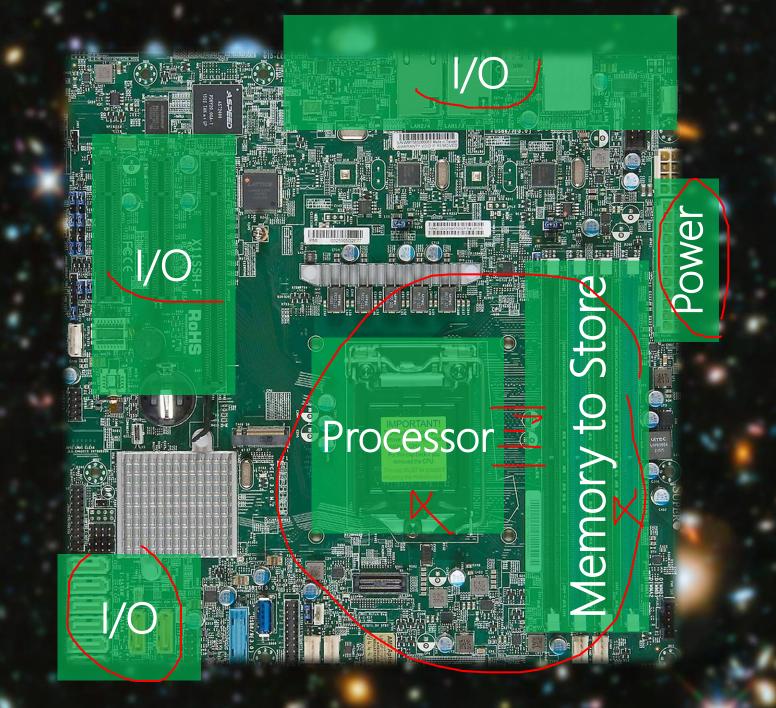
Processor

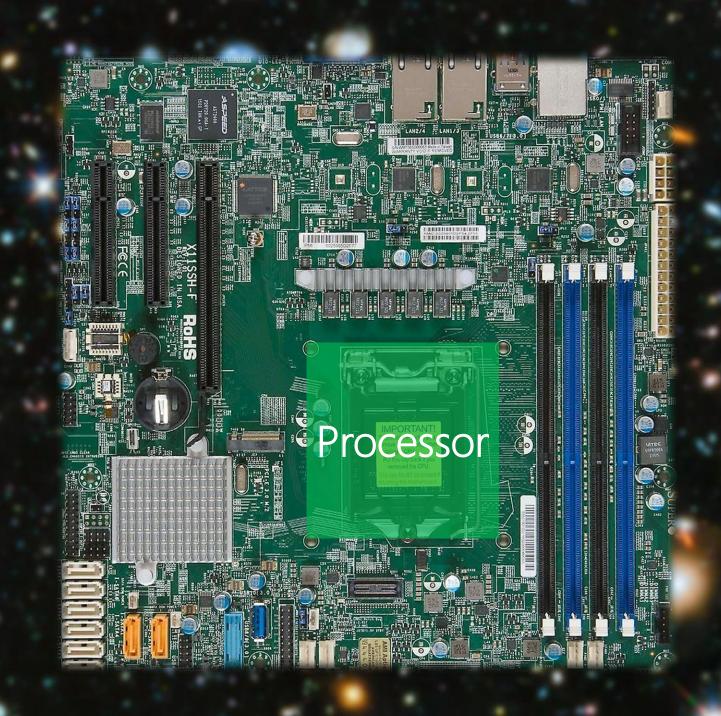




Permanent Storage







## PROCESSOR

- 1. Cannot instruct a processor to do whatever we want!
- 2. Processors have limitations.
  - Some can only do addition,
  - Some can do both addition and subtraction, but no division

## RISC VS. CISC

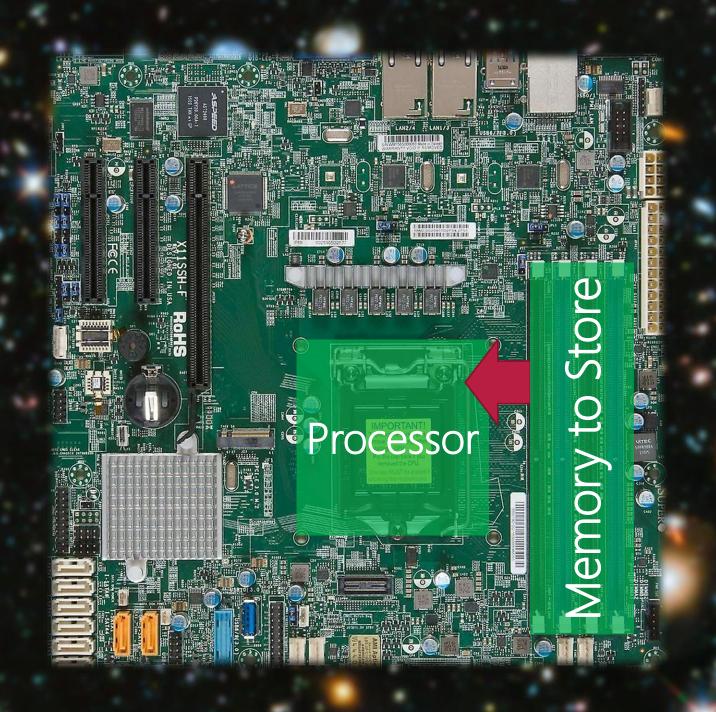
Small but optimized set of instructions e.g., integer calculation vs.

Large and NOT optimized set of instructions e.g., integer and floating-point calculations

x86, x64

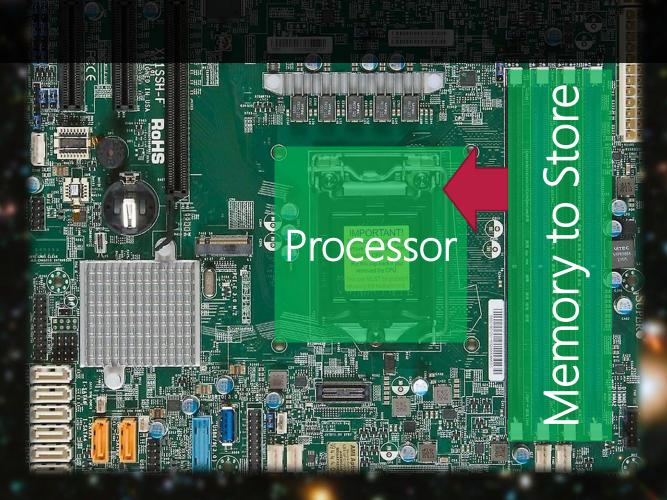
By Intel and AMD instructions are There Anyway

How Many x86-64 Instructions Are There Anyway?



## What is the Language?

English (a,b,c,...), Hindi (**अ, ब, च,** ...), Arabic (... ਿ ੁੱ)



# What is the Language? Machine (0,1) Processor

#### Instruction Decoder

Operation Code (OP Code)

01001000 XXXX YYYY ZZZZ

What to do?

- 1) Fetch the first operand from memory at XXXX address
- 2) Store the first operand inside somewhere (AX)
- B) Fetch the second operand from memory at YYYY address
- Store the first operand inside somewhere else (BX)
- 5) Use the n-bit Adder to add AX and BX
- 6) Store the result inside somewhere else (CX)
- 7) Push CX to memory at ZZZZ address

extremely simplified version!

Hello world!

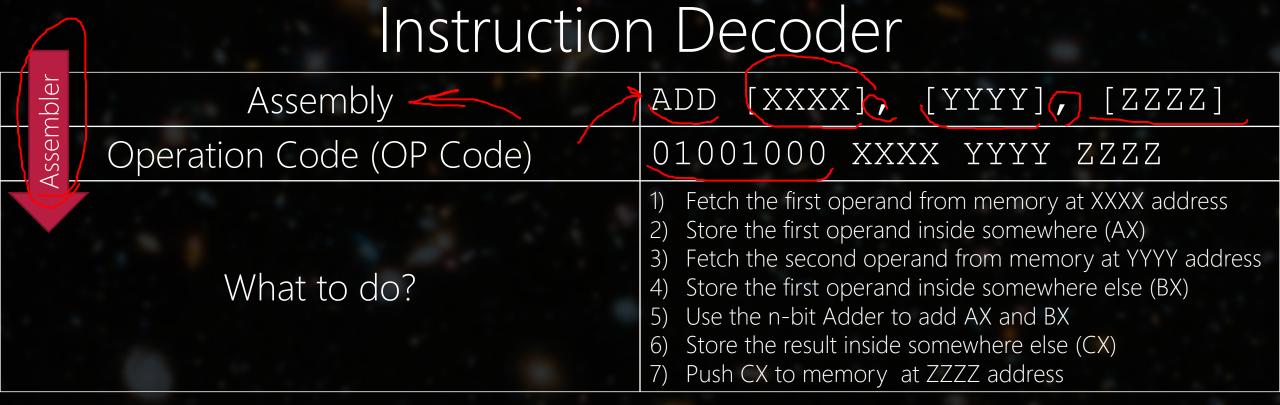








# ASSEMBLY



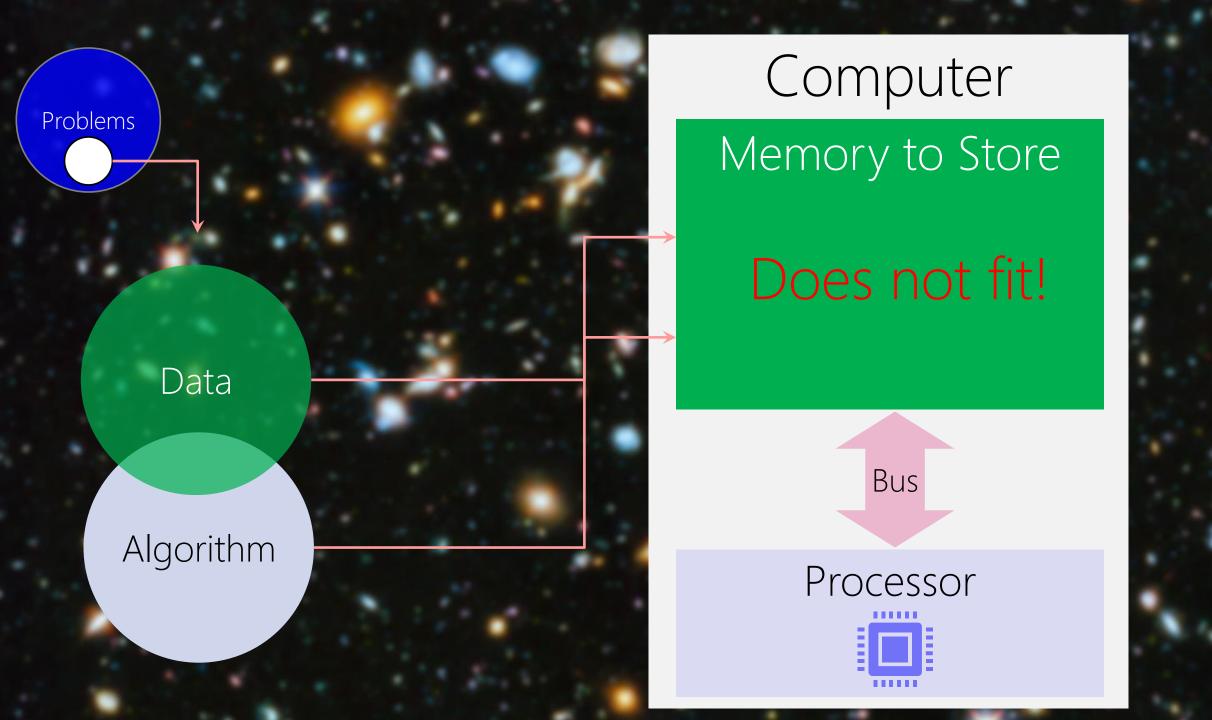
extremely simplified version!

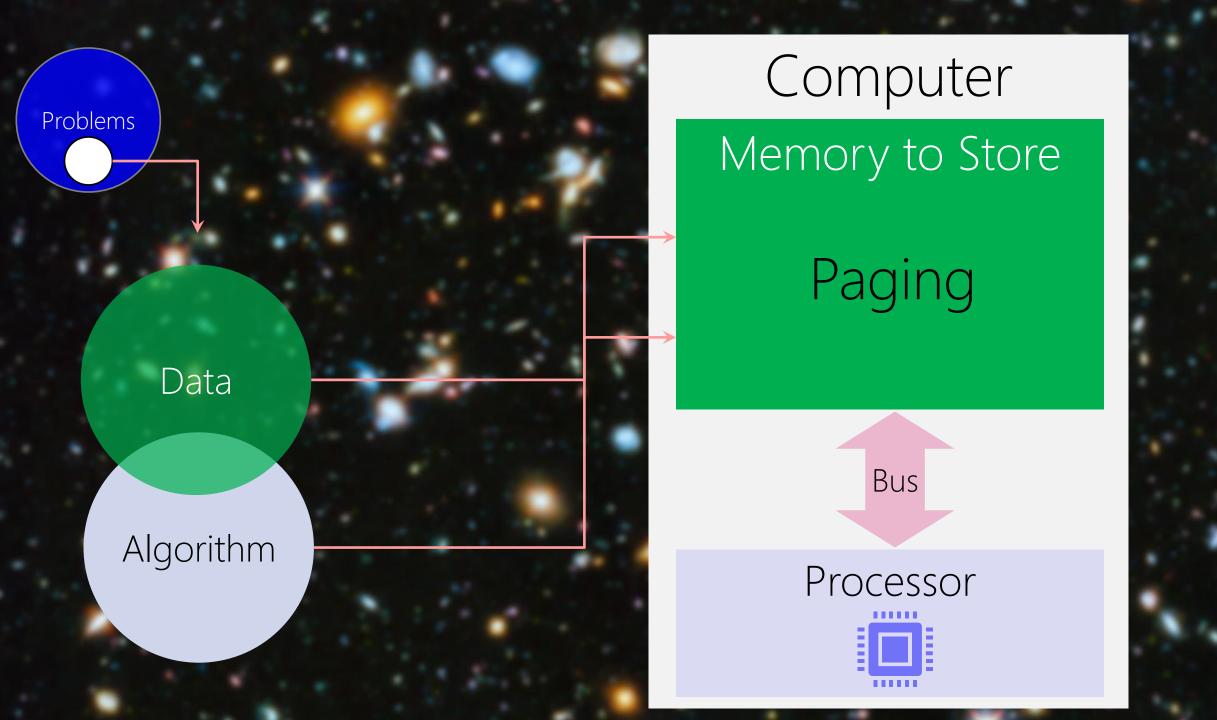
Hello world!

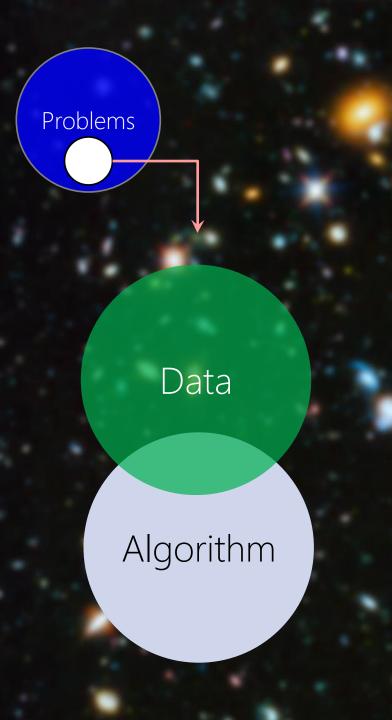
```
<.plt>:
pushq
        0x3002(%rip)
        *0x3004(%rip)
jmpq
nopl
        0x0(%rax)
<printf@plt>:
       *0x3002(%rip)
jmpm
pushq
        $0x0
        401000 <.plt>
jmpq
<main>:
push
        %rbp
        %rsp,%rbp
MOV
        0xfd5(%rip),%rdi
lea
        $0x0, %eax
MOV
        401010 <printf@plt>
callq
nop
        %rbp
pop
retq
```

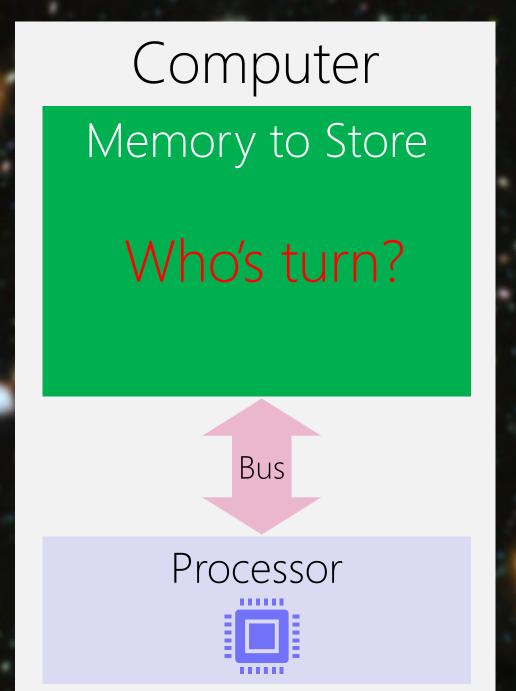
#Lines: 14-17 vs. 14416 opcodes Readability: Fair

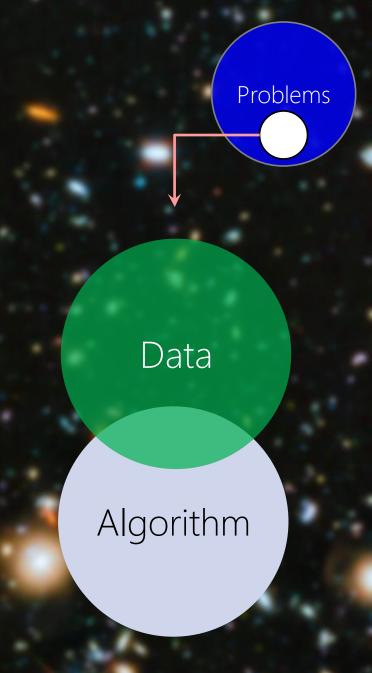


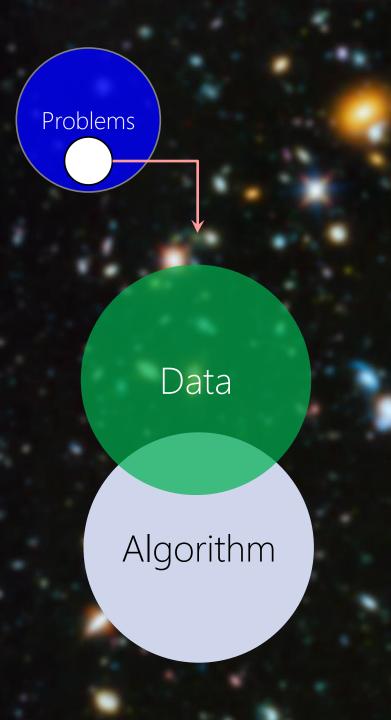


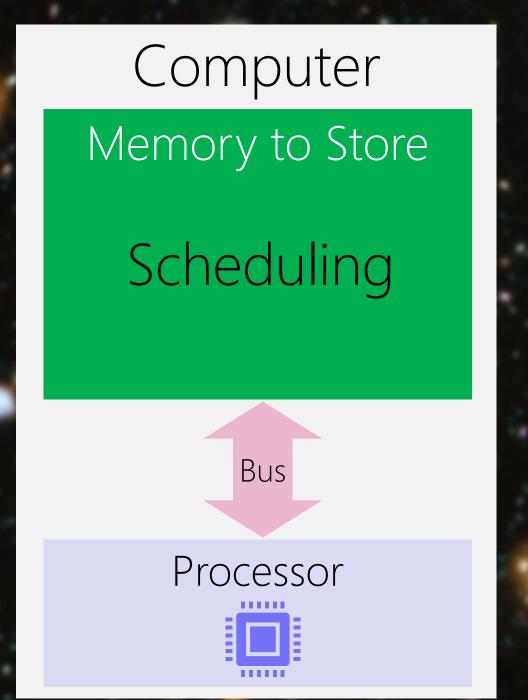


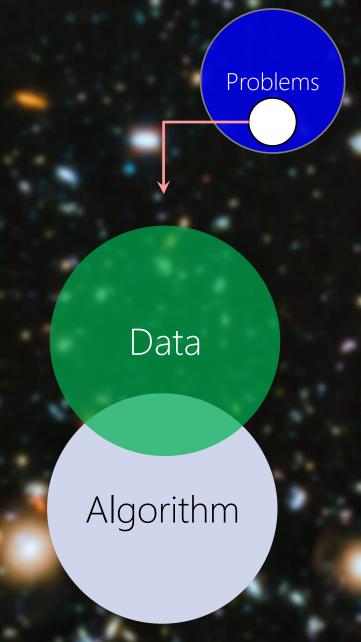


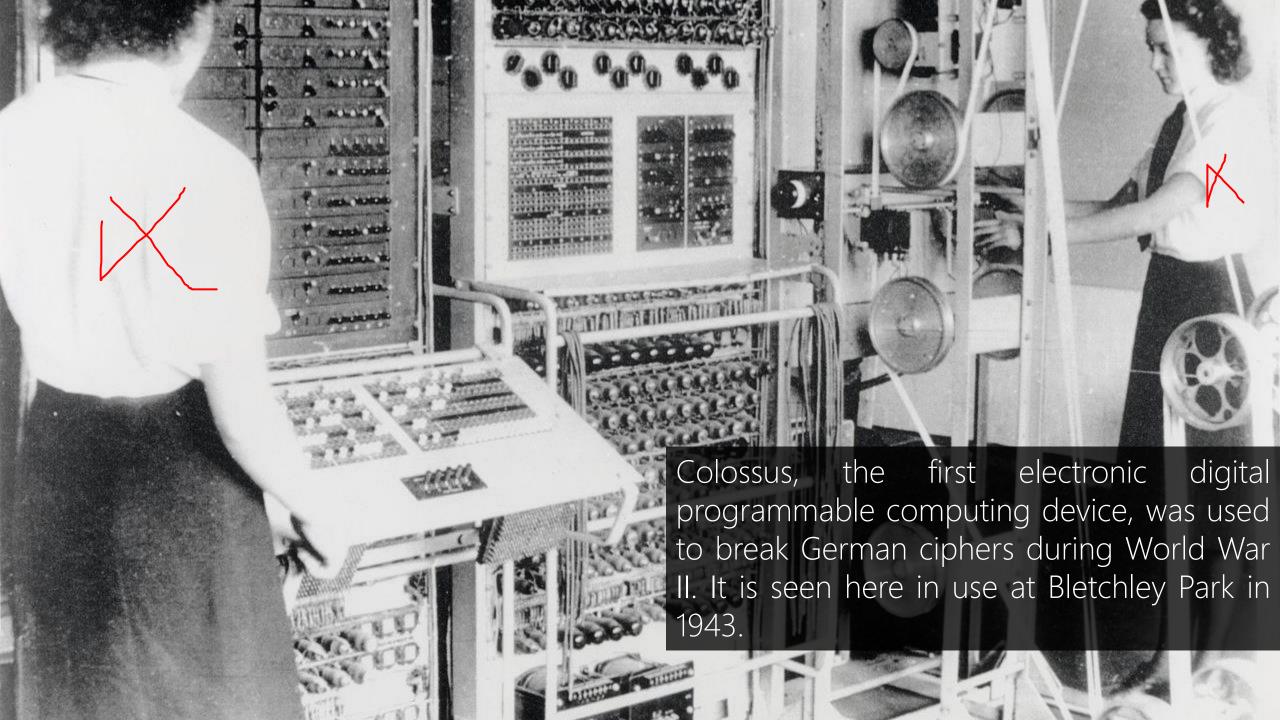






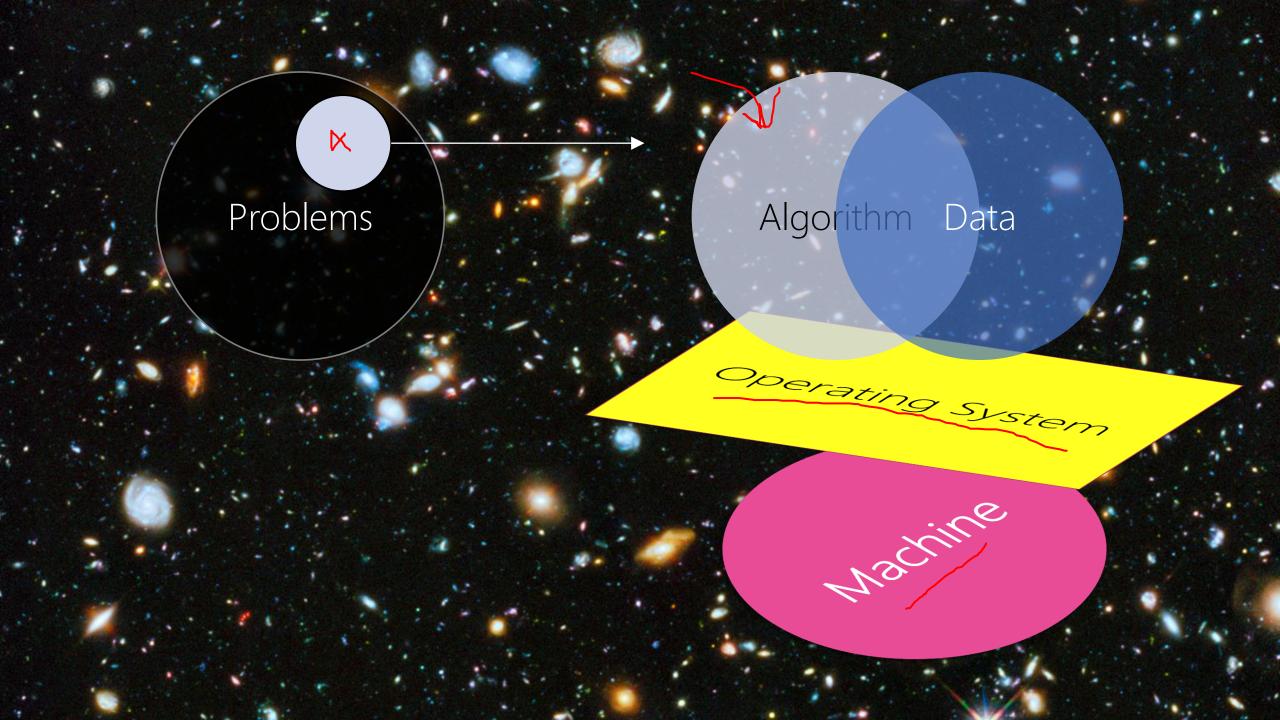






### Operating System

A program for programs! System-level Program





### UNIX

Written in what language? Arabic, Machine, Assembly



### UNIX

1969 in Assembly

# New Language

# C for UNIX

System-level Programing

The UNIX operating system's development started in 1969, and its code was *rewritten* in C in 1972. The C language was actually created to move the UNIX kernel code from assembly to a higher level language, which would do the same tasks with fewer lines of code.

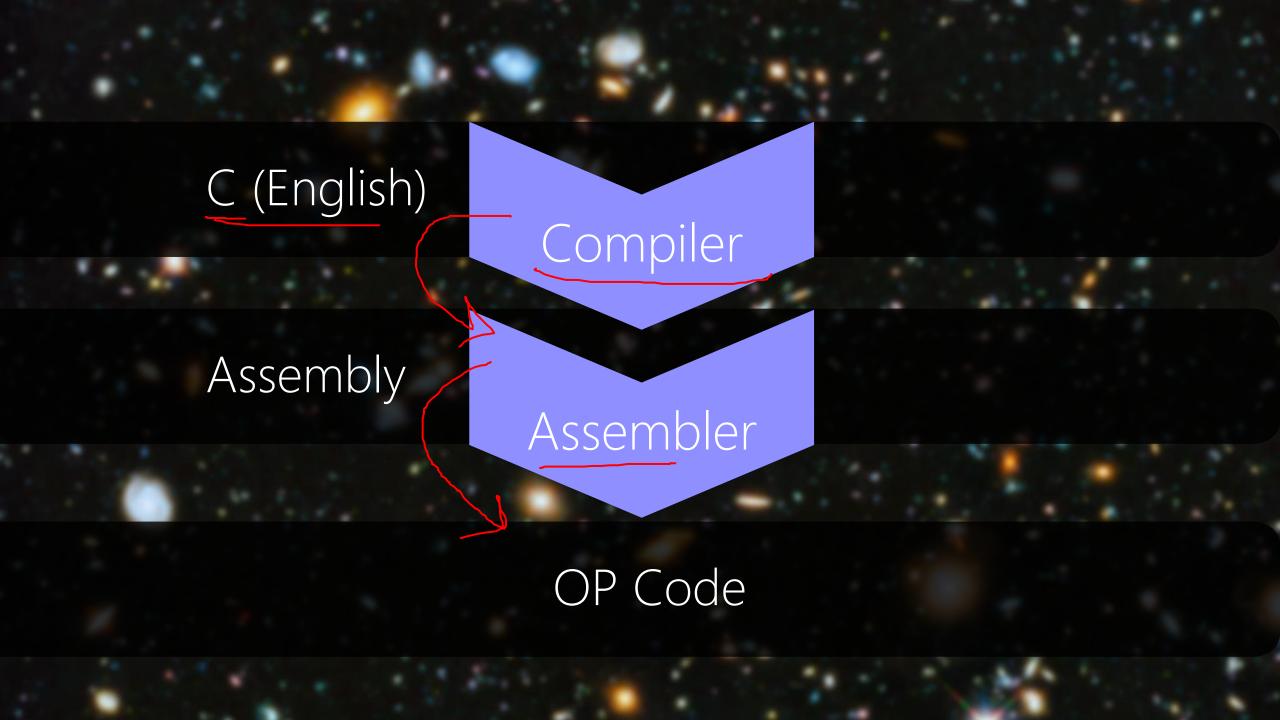


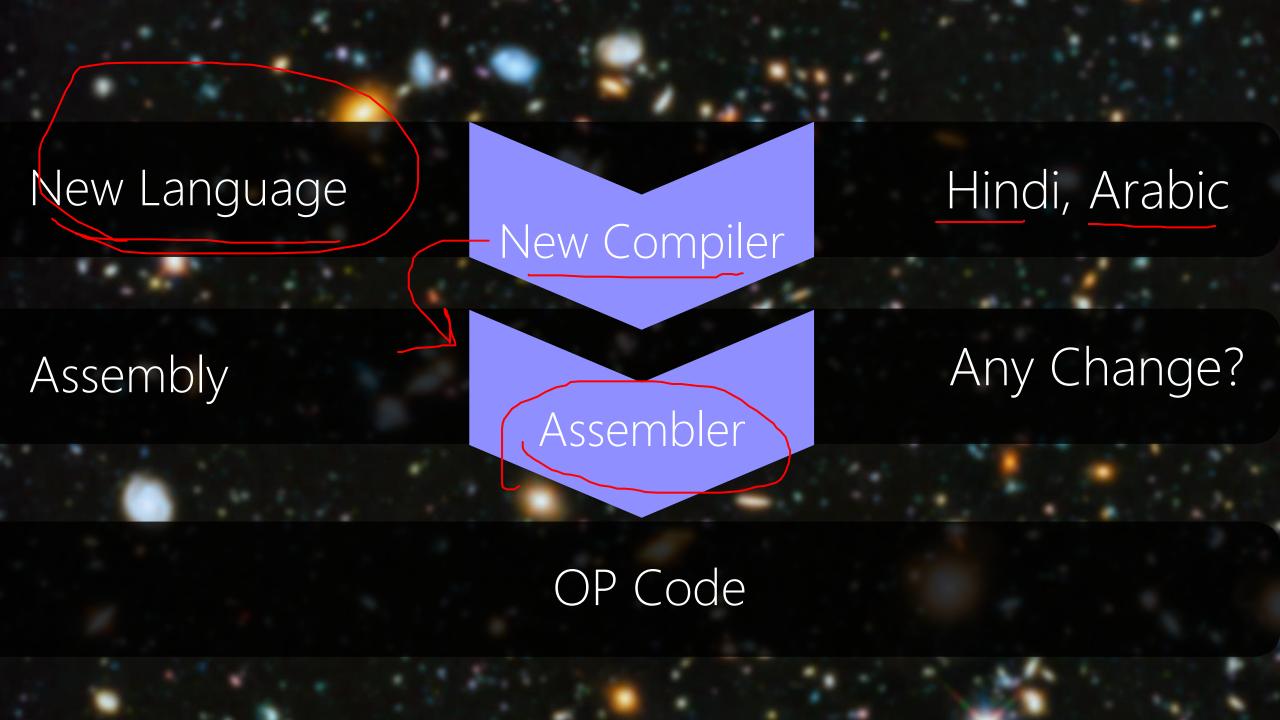
C C	C = a + b
Assembly	ADD [XXXX], [YYYY], [ZZZZ]
Operation Code (OP Code)	01001000 XXXX YYYY ZZZZ
What to do?	<ol> <li>Fetch the first operand from memory at XXXX address</li> <li>Store the first operand inside somewhere (AX)</li> <li>Fetch the second operand from memory at YYYY address</li> <li>Store the first operand inside somewhere else (BX)</li> <li>Use the n-bit Adder to add AX and BX</li> <li>Store the result inside somewhere else (CX)</li> <li>Push CX to memory at ZZZZ address</li> </ol>

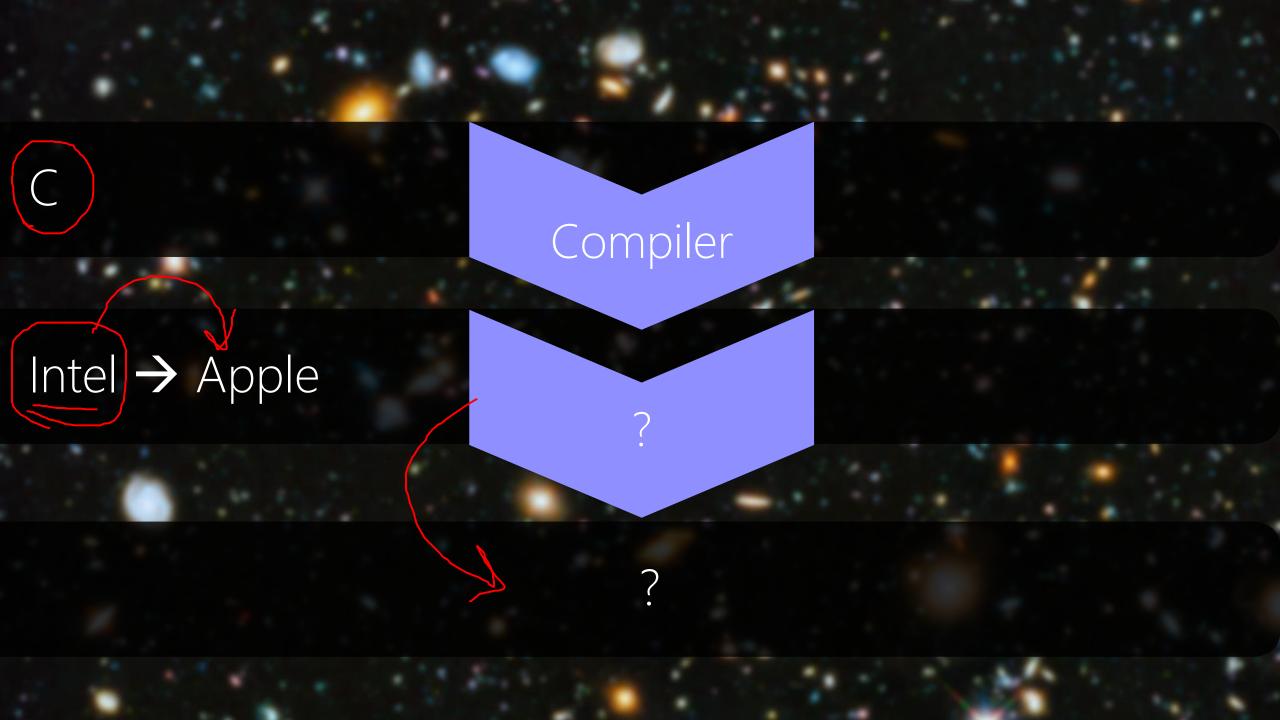
extremely simplified version!

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    printf("Hello world!");
}
```

#Lines: 4 vs. 14 Assembly Readability: Good!



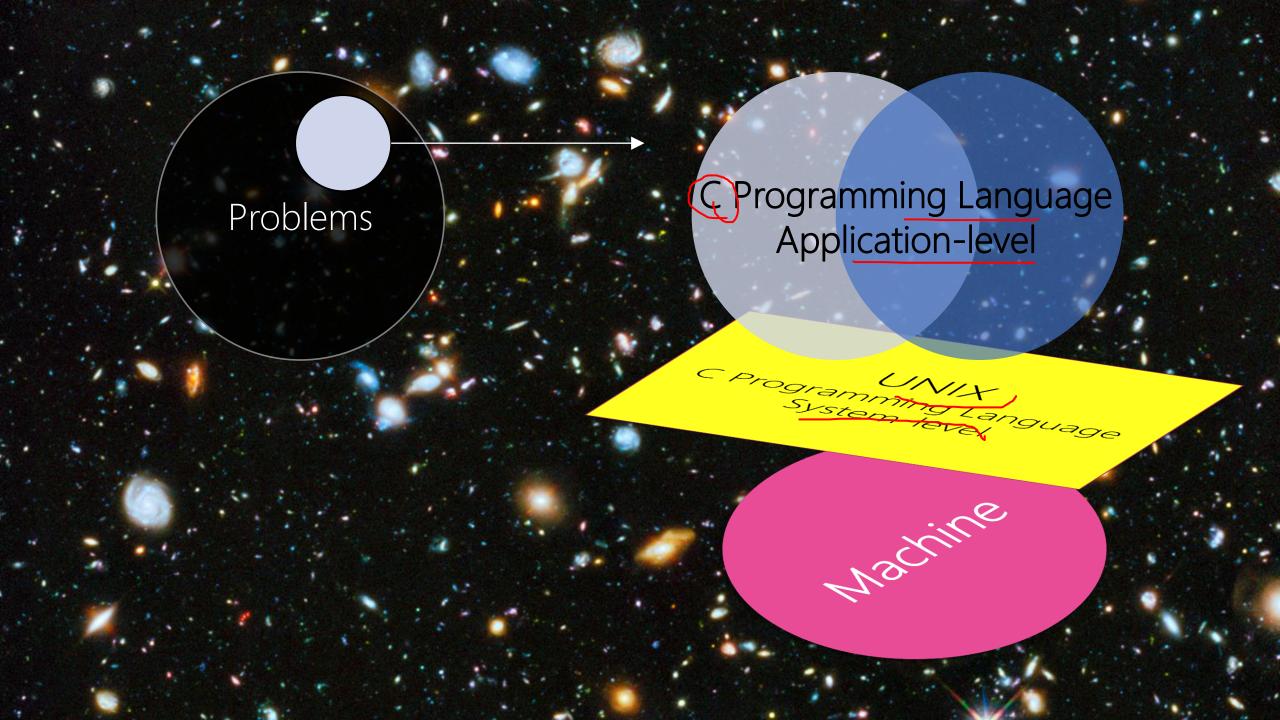




Compiler Intel -> Apple New Assembler OP Code for Apple

### C for ALL

Application-level Programing



We are not system-level programmer using C We are still application-level programmer using C

We want to know how OS execute our program!

We want to know how UNIX execute our program!

Why?











