# 操作系统原理

第二章: 计算机系统结构

洪明坚

重庆大学软件学院

February 19, 2016

# 目录

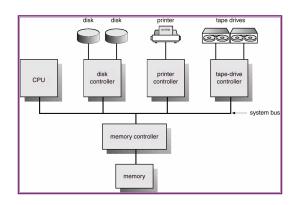
- Computer system structure
  - Bootstrap
  - Interrupt and Exception
  - I/O structure
  - Hardware protection
  - System call
  - Function calling convention in C

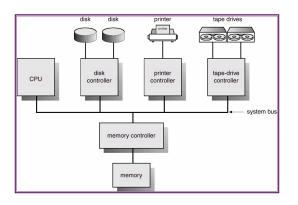
• We need to have a general knowledge of the structure of a computer system before we can explore the details of the operating system.

- We need to have a general knowledge of the structure of a computer system before we can explore the details of the operating system.
  - You should be familiar with these concepts in the course Computer architecture.

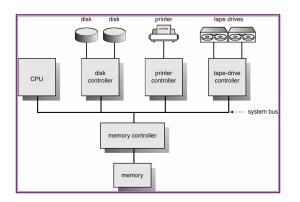
- We need to have a general knowledge of the structure of a computer system before we can explore the details of the operating system.
  - You should be familiar with these concepts in the course Computer architecture.
  - But, some of them will be explored in-depth with the operating system in mind.

- We need to have a general knowledge of the structure of a computer system before we can explore the details of the operating system.
  - You should be familiar with these concepts in the course Computer architecture.
  - But, some of them will be explored in-depth with the operating system in mind.





• The CPU and device controllers can execute concurrently, competing for memory cycles.



- The CPU and device controllers can execute concurrently, competing for memory cycles.
- To ensure orderly access to the memory, a memory controller is provided to synchronize access to the memory.

• When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named bootstrap (or simply boot) an operating system.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named bootstrap (or simply boot) an operating system.
  - The program which boots the operating system is called boot-loader.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named bootstrap (or simply boot) an operating system.
  - The program which boots the operating system is called **boot-loader**.
- Examples
  - NTLDR boot-loader for Windows NT/XP (resides in C:\).

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named bootstrap (or simply boot) an operating system.
  - The program which boots the operating system is called **boot-loader**.
- Examples
  - NTLDR boot-loader for Windows NT/XP (resides in C:\).
  - **GRUB** one of boot-loaders for the Unix/Linux.

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named **bootstrap** (or simply **boot**) an operating system.
  - The program which boots the operating system is called **boot-loader**.
- Examples
  - NTLDR boot-loader for Windows NT/XP (resides in C:\).
  - GRUB one of boot-loaders for the Unix/Linux.
- Bear in mind that

- When users just power on a computer, there is no already running operating system available.
  - We must load the operating system kernel from some persistent storages, such as disk and network server, to memory.
  - Then the control is transferred to the entry of the operating system with a very basic environment.
  - This procedure is named bootstrap (or simply boot) an operating system.
  - The program which boots the operating system is called boot-loader.
- Examples
  - **NTLDR** boot-loader for Windows NT/XP (resides in C:\).
  - GRUB one of boot-loaders for the Unix/Linux.
- Bear in mind that
  - The boot-loader is NOT part of the operating system.

# Questions

• Any questions?



• Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use **interrupt** to signal the CPU that something has happened.

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use interrupt to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use **interrupt** to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by
  - Hardware: saves some of registers and branches to the interrupt service routine (ISR);

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use interrupt to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by
  - Hardware: saves some of registers and branches to the interrupt service routine (ISR);
  - **2** Assembly language procedure in ISR: saves rest of registers if necessary and sets up a convenient environment;

- Modern computers and operating systems are interrupt driven.
  - Peripheral devices use interrupt to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by
  - Hardware: saves some of registers and branches to the interrupt service routine (ISR);
  - Assembly language procedure in ISR: saves rest of registers if necessary and sets up a convenient environment;
  - **3** *C language procedure in ISR*: does serve the interrupt, typically reads and buffers input data from peripheral device;

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use interrupt to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by
  - Hardware: saves some of registers and branches to the interrupt service routine (ISR);
  - Assembly language procedure in ISR: saves rest of registers if necessary and sets up a convenient environment;
  - **3** *C language procedure in ISR*: does serve the interrupt, typically reads and buffers input data from peripheral device;
  - C language procedure in ISR: returns to the assembly language procedure in ISR;

- Modern computers and operating systems are **interrupt driven**.
  - Peripheral devices use interrupt to signal the CPU that something has happened.
- When the CPU is interrupted, it must serve the interrupt by
  - Hardware: saves some of registers and branches to the interrupt service routine (ISR);
  - Assembly language procedure in ISR: saves rest of registers if necessary and sets up a convenient environment;
  - **3** *C language procedure in ISR*: does serve the interrupt, typically reads and buffers input data from peripheral device;
  - C language procedure in ISR: returns to the assembly language procedure in ISR;
  - **3** Assembly language procedure in ISR: restores saved registers and returns to the location being interrupted.

• Usually, a computer system has several peripheral devices.

- Usually, a computer system has several peripheral devices.
- When an interrupt occurs, CPU must know which device triggered it.

- Usually, a computer system has several peripheral devices.
- When an interrupt occurs, CPU must know which device triggered it.
  - Computer system assigns each device an *unique* interrupt request number (e.g., an 8-bit integer), or simply **IRQ**.

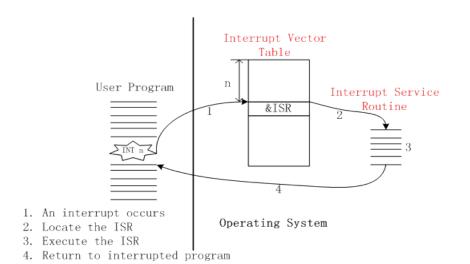
- Usually, a computer system has several peripheral devices.
- When an interrupt occurs, CPU must know which device triggered it.
  - Computer system assigns each device an unique interrupt request number (e.g., an 8-bit integer), or simply IRQ.
  - The addresses of all ISRs are collected into a table called interrupt vector.

#### Interrupt Vector

- Usually, a computer system has several peripheral devices.
- When an interrupt occurs, CPU must know which device triggered it.
  - Computer system assigns each device an *unique* interrupt request number (e.g., an 8-bit integer), or simply **IRQ**.
  - The addresses of all ISRs are collected into a table called interrupt vector.
  - When servicing an interrupt, CPU uses IRQ to index the interrupt vector to fetch the address of ISR and branches to it.

## Put them all together

#### Put them all together



Interrupt

- Interrupt
  - Triggered by peripheral devices;

- Interrupt
  - Triggered by peripheral devices;
  - Asynchronous.

- Interrupt
  - Triggered by peripheral devices;
  - Asynchronous.
- Exception

#### Interrupt

- Triggered by peripheral devices;
- Asynchronous.

#### Exception

 Exceptions occur when the processor detects an error condition while executing an instruction, such as division by zero and invalid memory access.

#### Interrupt

- Triggered by peripheral devices;
- Asynchronous.

- Exceptions occur when the processor detects an error condition while executing an instruction, such as division by zero and invalid memory access.
- Synchronous.

#### Interrupt

- Triggered by peripheral devices;
- Asynchronous.

- Exceptions occur when the processor detects an error condition while executing an instruction, such as division by zero and invalid memory access.
- Synchronous.
- Other than the above, handling of interrupts and exceptions is identical.

#### Interrupt

- Triggered by peripheral devices;
- Asynchronous.

- Exceptions occur when the processor detects an error condition while executing an instruction, such as division by zero and invalid memory access.
- Synchronous.
- Other than the above, handling of interrupts and exceptions is identical.
  - Exception is also known as software-generated interrupt or synchronous interrupt.

### Questions

• Any questions?



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Also known as blocking or non-overlapping I/O.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ Also known as non-blocking or overlapping I/O.

 When CPU is doing I/O with a peripheral device, two methods is available:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Also known as blocking or non-overlapping I/O. <sup>2</sup>Also known as non-blocking or overlapping I/O.

洪明坚 (重庆大学软件学院)

• When CPU is doing I/O with a peripheral device, two methods is available:

• (a) synchronous <sup>1</sup>

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{Also}$  known as blocking or non-overlapping I/O.

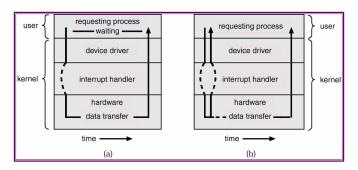
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Also known as non-blocking or overlapping 1/0.

- When CPU is doing I/O with a peripheral device, two methods is available:
  - (a) synchronous <sup>1</sup> and (b) asynchronous <sup>2</sup> I/O.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Also known as blocking or non-overlapping I/O.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Also known as non-blocking or overlapping I/O.

- When CPU is doing I/O with a peripheral device, two methods is available:
  - ullet (a) synchronous  $^1$  and (b) asynchronous  $^2$  I/O.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Also known as blocking or non-overlapping I/O.

CPU accesses devices through device controllers.

- CPU accesses devices through device controllers.
  - Device controllers include registers to hold commands and the data being transferred.

- CPU accesses devices through device controllers.
  - Device controllers include registers to hold commands and the data being transferred.
  - How CPU accesses these registers?

- CPU accesses devices through device controllers.
  - Device controllers include registers to hold commands and the data being transferred.
  - How CPU accesses these registers?
- Two methods:

- CPU accesses devices through device controllers.
  - Device controllers include registers to hold commands and the data being transferred.
  - How CPU accesses these registers?
- Two methods:
  - I/O port

- CPU accesses devices through device controllers.
  - Device controllers include registers to hold commands and the data being transferred.
  - How CPU accesses these registers?
- Two methods:
  - I/O port
  - Memory-mapped I/O

• All registers within device controllers are collected.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.
- Example: IBM-PC

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.
- Example: IBM-PC
  - 16-bit I/O ports are used to address the registers of device controllers.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.
- Example: IBM-PC
  - $\bullet\,$  16-bit I/O ports are used to address the registers of device controllers.
  - Two special I/O instructions: IN and OUT are included in the INTEL x86 CPU.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.
- Example: IBM-PC
  - 16-bit I/O ports are used to address the registers of device controllers.
  - Two special I/O instructions: IN and OUT are included in the INTEL x86 CPU.
    - IN reg, port Read a byte/word from port to CPU register reg.

- All registers within device controllers are collected.
  - An unique address (which is called **port**, an 8- or 16-bit integer) is assigned to each of them.
- Special I/O instructions are designed to allow data transfers between these registers and memory.
- Example: IBM-PC
  - 16-bit I/O ports are used to address the registers of device controllers.
  - Two special I/O instructions: IN and OUT are included in the INTEL x86 CPU.
    - IN reg, port Read a byte/word from port to CPU register reg.
    - OUT port, reg Write the content of CPU register reg to port.

Part of PC I/O port address map

#### I/O port (2/2)

Part of PC I/O port address map

Range (hex)	Function
000-01F	1st DMA controller
020-03F	1st Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)
040-05F	Programmable Interval Timer (System timer)
060-06F	Keyboard
220-233	Sound card
3D0-3DF	Color Graphics Adapter

# I/O port (2/2)

Part of PC I/O port address map

Range (hex)	Function
000-01F	1st DMA controller
020-03F	1st Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)
040-05F	Programmable Interval Timer (System timer)
060-06F	Keyboard
220-233	Sound card
3D0-3DF	Color Graphics Adapter

• Example: system timer

#### I/O port (2/2)

Part of PC I/O port address map

Range (hex)	Function
000-01F	1st DMA controller
020-03F	1st Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)
040-05F	Programmable Interval Timer (System timer)
060-06F	Keyboard
220-233	Sound card
3D0-3DF	Color Graphics Adapter

• Example: system timer



• In the method of I/O port,

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.
  - Why not access these registers using the same method as memory?

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.
  - Why not access these registers using the same method as memory?
  - In this case, a (unique) memory address is assigned to every register, NOT a port address.

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.
  - Why not access these registers using the same method as memory?
  - In this case, a (unique) memory address is assigned to every register, NOT a port address.
- That's the memory-mapped I/O.

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.
  - Why not access these registers using the same method as memory?
  - In this case, a (unique) memory address is assigned to every register, NOT a port address.
- ullet That's the memory-mapped I/O.
  - $\bullet$  Memory-mapped I/O uses the same bus to address both memory and I/O devices

- In the method of I/O port,
  - we can view I/O ports as another separate address space, independent of memory address space.
- Registers within device controller is just a piece of storage.
  - Why not access these registers using the same method as memory?
  - In this case, a (unique) memory address is assigned to every register, NOT a port address.
- That's the memory-mapped I/O.
  - Memory-mapped I/O uses the same bus to address both memory and I/O devices
  - In order to accommodate the I/O devices, areas of CPU addressable space must be reserved for I/O rather than memory.

• Example: video controller of IBM-PC

- Example: video controller of IBM-PC
  - Each location on the screen is mapped to a memory location.

- Example: video controller of IBM-PC
  - Each location on the screen is mapped to a memory location.



- Advantages
  - Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.

- Advantages
  - Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
    - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.

- Advantages
  - Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
    - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
  - No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages
  - Most computers nowadays have some form of caching memory words.
     But,

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages
  - Most computers nowadays have some form of caching memory words.
     But, caching a device controller register would be disastrous.

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages
  - Most computers nowadays have some form of caching memory words.
     But, caching a device controller register would be disastrous.
- Modern computer systems use both of them,

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages
  - Most computers nowadays have some form of caching memory words.
     But, caching a device controller register would be disastrous.
- Modern computer systems use both of them,
  - with memory-mapped I/O for data buffers and separate I/O ports for the command registers,

- Every instruction that can reference memory can also reference device controller registers.
  - The device drivers can be written entirely in C.
- No special protection mechanism is needed to keep user processes from performing I/O.
- Disadvantages
  - Most computers nowadays have some form of caching memory words.
     But, caching a device controller register would be disastrous.
- Modern computer systems use both of them,
  - with memory-mapped I/O for data buffers and separate I/O ports for the command registers,
  - as in the previous example of Mobility Radeon 7500.

#### Questions

• Any questions?



#### Questions

• Any questions?



• To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - Privileged instructions

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - **Privileged instructions** Prevent user programs disrupting the normal operation of the system by issuing illegal I/O instructions.

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - **Privileged instructions** Prevent user programs disrupting the normal operation of the system by issuing illegal I/O instructions.
  - Memory protection

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - **Privileged instructions** Prevent user programs disrupting the normal operation of the system by issuing illegal I/O instructions.
  - **Memory protection** Prevent a user program directly accessing the memory of another user program or even operating system.

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - **Privileged instructions** Prevent user programs disrupting the normal operation of the system by issuing illegal I/O instructions.
  - **Memory protection** Prevent a user program directly accessing the memory of another user program or even operating system.
  - CPU protection

- To ensure proper operation, we must protect the operating system and all other program and their data from any malfunctioning program.
- Hardware protection can be broken down different ways
  - Dual-mode operation Prevent user programs taking over part of the OS and using this to overwrite other programs or even modify the OS itself.
  - **Privileged instructions** Prevent user programs disrupting the normal operation of the system by issuing illegal I/O instructions.
  - **Memory protection** Prevent a user program directly accessing the memory of another user program or even operating system.
  - **CPU protection** Prevent a user program from getting stuck in an infinite loop and never returning control to the operating system.

• We need at least two separate modes of operation:

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).
  - It's set to *monitor* at system boot time.

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).
  - It's set to *monitor* at system boot time. The operating system is then loaded, and starts user programs in user mode.

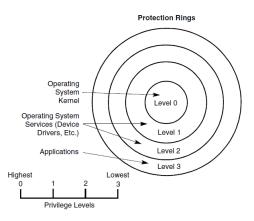
- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).
  - It's set to *monitor* at system boot time. The operating system is then loaded, and starts user programs in user mode.
- When an interrupt or exception occurs hardware switches to monitor mode.

- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).
  - It's set to *monitor* at system boot time. The operating system is then loaded, and starts user programs in user mode.
- When an interrupt or exception occurs hardware switches to monitor mode.
  - Whenever the operating system gains control of the computer, it's in monitor mode.

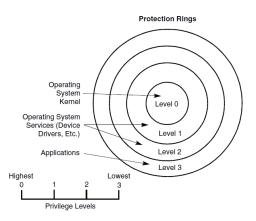
- We need at least two separate modes of operation:
  - User mode Execution on behalf of user programs;
  - Monitor mode Execution on behalf of operating system.
    - Also known as supervisor, system, privileged or kernel mode.
- **Mode bit** is added to computer hardware to indicate the current mode: monitor (0) or user (1).
  - It's set to *monitor* at system boot time. The operating system is then loaded, and starts user programs in user mode.
- When an interrupt or exception occurs hardware switches to monitor mode.
  - Whenever the operating system gains control of the computer, it's in monitor mode.
  - And the system always switches to user mode before passing control to a user program.

• INTEL IA-32 supports 4 modes to operate, named **protection rings**.

• INTEL IA-32 supports 4 modes to operate, named **protection rings**.

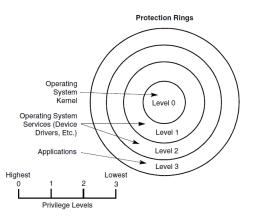


• INTEL IA-32 supports 4 modes to operate, named **protection rings**.



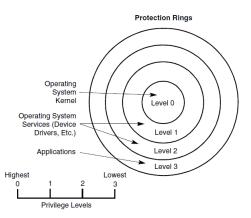
• But, most operating systems running on IA-32 only use 2 of 4.

• INTEL IA-32 supports 4 modes to operate, named **protection rings**.



- But, most operating systems running on IA-32 only use 2 of 4.
  - Ring 0 as monitor mode;

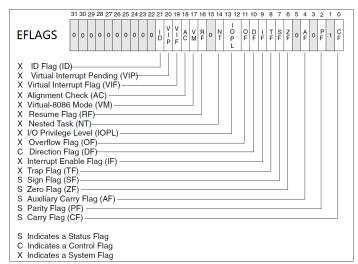
• INTEL IA-32 supports 4 modes to operate, named **protection rings**.



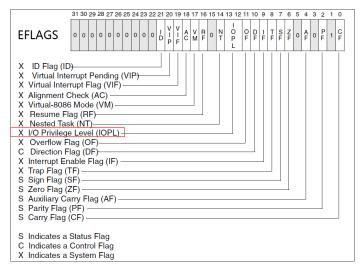
- But, most operating systems running on IA-32 only use 2 of 4.
  - Ring 0 as monitor mode; ring 3 as user mode.

• Mode bit of INTEL IA-32

#### Mode bit of INTEL IA-32



#### Mode bit of INTEL IA-32



• All I/O instructions are privileged instructions.

- All I/O instructions are privileged instructions.
  - The hardware allows privileged instructions to be executed only in monitor mode.

- All I/O instructions are privileged instructions.
  - The hardware allows privileged instructions to be executed only in monitor mode.
  - If these instructions are to be executed in user mode, the hardware does not execute the instruction, but rather treats it as illegal and generates an exception.

- All I/O instructions are privileged instructions.
  - The hardware allows privileged instructions to be executed only in monitor mode.
  - If these instructions are to be executed in user mode, the hardware does not execute the instruction, but rather treats it as illegal and generates an exception.
  - For example, IN and OUT are 2 privileged instructions in INTEL IA-32.

- All I/O instructions are privileged instructions.
  - The hardware allows privileged instructions to be executed only in monitor mode.
  - If these instructions are to be executed in user mode, the hardware does not execute the instruction, but rather treats it as illegal and generates an exception.
  - For example, IN and OUT are 2 privileged instructions in INTEL IA-32.
- Must ensure that a user program could never gain control of the computer in monitor mode.

### Memory protection

#### Memory protection

• In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:

#### Memory protection

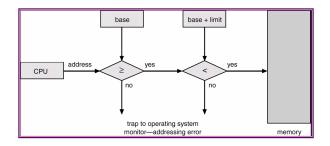
- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register

- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register holds the smallest legal physical memory address;

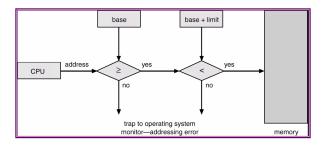
- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register holds the smallest legal physical memory address;
  - Limit register

- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register holds the smallest legal physical memory address;
  - Limit register contains the size of the range.

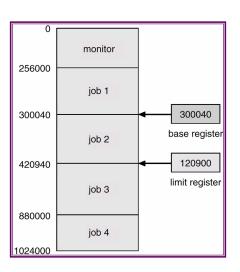
- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register holds the smallest legal physical memory address;
  - Limit register contains the size of the range.



- In order to have memory protection, add two registers that determine the range of legal addresses a program may access:
  - Base register holds the smallest legal physical memory address;
  - Limit register contains the size of the range.



• We will return to this topic when entering memory management.



• The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.

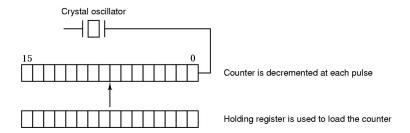
- The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.
  - If a malfunctioning program entered an infinite loop and never returns control to the operating system, then CPU was out of the control from the operating system.

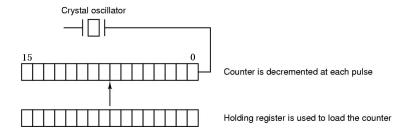
- The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.
  - If a malfunctioning program entered an infinite loop and never returns control to the operating system, then CPU was out of the control from the operating system.
- Timer

- The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.
  - If a malfunctioning program entered an infinite loop and never returns control to the operating system, then CPU was out of the control from the operating system.
- **Timer** interrupts CPU after a specified period to ensure operating system maintains control.

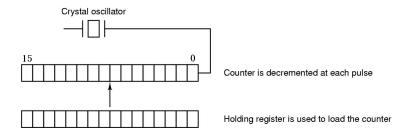
- The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.
  - If a malfunctioning program entered an infinite loop and never returns control to the operating system, then CPU was out of the control from the operating system.
- Timer interrupts CPU after a specified period to ensure operating system maintains control.
  - Remember that when interrupt occurs, the operating system will get the control via ISR.

- The operating system can enforce policies only if it gets a chance to run.
  - If a malfunctioning program entered an infinite loop and never returns control to the operating system, then CPU was out of the control from the operating system.
- Timer interrupts CPU after a specified period to ensure operating system maintains control.
  - Remember that when interrupt occurs, the operating system will get the control via ISR.

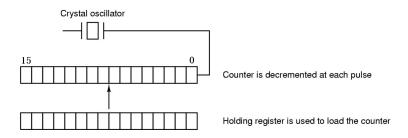




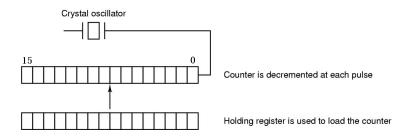
 $\bullet$  The  $counter\ register$  is decremented by 1 at each pulse.



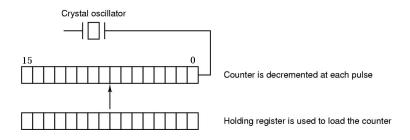
- The counter register is decremented by 1 at each pulse.
  - When the counter register reaches zero, the timer will interrupt CPU.



- The counter register is decremented by 1 at each pulse.
  - When the counter register reaches zero, the timer will interrupt CPU.
  - Then the *counter register* will be reloaded with the value of *holding register* and decrementing repeats.



- The counter register is decremented by 1 at each pulse.
  - When the counter register reaches zero, the timer will interrupt CPU.
  - Then the *counter register* will be reloaded with the value of *holding register* and decrementing repeats.
- Example: Timer in IBM-PC



- The counter register is decremented by 1 at each pulse.
  - When the counter register reaches zero, the timer will interrupt CPU.
  - Then the *counter register* will be reloaded with the value of *holding register* and decrementing repeats.
- Example: Timer in IBM-PC
  - An INTEL i8253 programmable interval timer with 16-bit counter and holding registers and pulses reach at 1193182Hz.

# Questions

• Any questions?



• The operating system does nothing useful itself.

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?
- It's the system call

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?
- It's the **system call** the (well-defined) **interface** between the operating system and the user programs.

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?
- It's the **system call** the (well-defined) **interface** between the operating system and the user programs.
  - User programs can ONLY request services provided by the operating system via system call.

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?
- It's the system call the (well-defined) interface between the operating system and the user programs.
  - User programs can ONLY request services provided by the operating system via system call.
  - The system calls in the interface vary from operating system to operating system.

- The operating system does nothing useful itself.
  - But it provides some useful services to the user programs, such as reading a file from disk and sending data to remote host via network adapter.
  - How does operating system provide these services?
- It's the system call the (well-defined) interface between the operating system and the user programs.
  - User programs can ONLY request services provided by the operating system via system call.
  - The system calls in the interface vary from operating system to operating system.
  - Also known as supervisor call.

 Most operating systems provide the service that can read some bytes from a file: read

- Most operating systems provide the service that can read some bytes from a file: read
  - count = read(fd, buffer, nbytes);

- Most operating systems provide the service that can read some bytes from a file: read
  - count = read(fd, buffer, nbytes);
  - This system call reads *nbytes* data from file *fd* to the specified *buffer* and returns the number of bytes actually read in *count*.

# Procedure (1/2)

1-3 Prepare parameters;

- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;

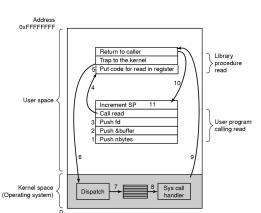
- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;
  - 5 Store the **system call number** of *read* into a register;

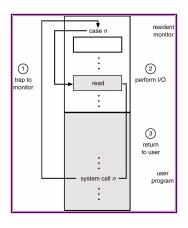
- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;
  - 5 Store the **system call number** of *read* into a register;
  - 6 Trap into the operating system;

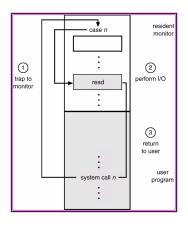
- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;
  - 5 Store the **system call number** of *read* into a register;
  - 6 Trap into the operating system;
  - 7 Get system call service routine for read by indexing a system call table using system call number;

- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;
  - 5 Store the **system call number** of *read* into a register;
  - 6 Trap into the operating system;
  - 7 Get system call service routine for read by indexing a system call table using system call number;
- 8-11 System call service routine runs and returns to user programs on completion.

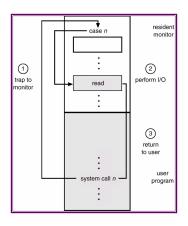
- 1-3 Prepare parameters;
  - 4 Call the wrapper (written in assembly language) of system call;
  - 5 Store the **system call number** of *read* into a register;
  - 6 Trap into the operating system;
  - 7 Get system call service routine for read by indexing a system call table using system call number;
- 8-11 System call service routine runs and returns to user programs on completion.







 Resident monitor (or simply monitor) here means the operating system and



- Resident monitor (or simply monitor) here means the operating system and
- *n* is the system call number.

• The user programs cannot trap into the operating system directly.

- The user programs cannot trap into the operating system directly.
- How to trap into the operating system?

- The user programs cannot trap into the operating system directly.
- How to trap into the operating system?
  - Method 1: Exception (software-generated interrupt).

- The user programs cannot trap into the operating system directly.
- How to trap into the operating system?
  - Method 1: Exception (software-generated interrupt).
  - Method 2: Special instruction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Short for SoftWare Interrupt.

Exception

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Short for SoftWare Interrupt.

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, INT.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Short for SoftWare Interrupt.

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, INT.
    - For example, Linux/FreeBSD uses INT 0x80 to trap into the operating system and Windows NT/XP uses INT 0x2e.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Short for SoftWare Interrupt.

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, *INT*.
    - For example, Linux/FreeBSD uses INT 0x80 to trap into the operating system and Windows NT/XP uses INT 0x2e.
- Special instruction

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, INT.
    - For example, Linux/FreeBSD uses INT 0x80 to trap into the operating system and Windows NT/XP uses INT 0x2e.
- Special instruction
  - In addition, INTEL IA-32 provides two special instructions to trap into the operating system: SYSENTER and SYSEXIT because of the extra overhead of INT instruction.

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, INT.
    - For example, Linux/FreeBSD uses INT 0x80 to trap into the operating system and Windows NT/XP uses INT 0x2e.
- Special instruction
  - In addition, INTEL IA-32 provides two special instructions to trap into the operating system: SYSENTER and SYSEXIT because of the extra overhead of INT instruction.
    - Only supported on processors after Pentium II, i.e., Family 6, Model 3, Stepping 3.

- Exception
  - INTEL IA-32 provides an instruction to trigger a exception, INT.
    - For example, Linux/FreeBSD uses INT 0x80 to trap into the operating system and Windows NT/XP uses INT 0x2e.
- Special instruction
  - In addition, INTEL IA-32 provides two special instructions to trap into the operating system: SYSENTER and SYSEXIT because of the extra overhead of INT instruction.
    - Only supported on processors after Pentium II, i.e., Family 6, Model 3, Stepping 3.
  - ARM processors use swi<sup>3</sup> to trap into the operating system.

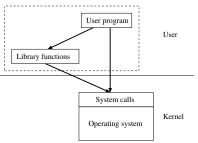
 System call will trap into the OS kernel; while library function does not.

- System call will trap into the OS kernel; while library function does not.
  - So, system call is MUCH more slow than library function.

- System call will trap into the OS kernel; while library function does not.
  - So, system call is MUCH more slow than library function.
- Library function is the same as the user-defined function. We can replace an existing library function with our own versions, but we can't replace a system call.

- System call will trap into the OS kernel; while library function does not.
  - So, system call is MUCH more slow than library function.
- Library function is the same as the user-defined function. We can replace an existing library function with our own versions, but we can't replace a system call.
- A system call in one operating system may become a library function in another operating system and vice versa.

- System call will trap into the OS kernel; while library function does not.
  - So, system call is MUCH more slow than library function.
- Library function is the same as the user-defined function. We can replace an existing library function with our own versions, but we can't replace a system call.
- A system call in one operating system may become a library function in another operating system and vice versa.



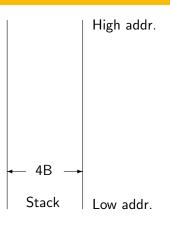
#### Questions

• Any questions?

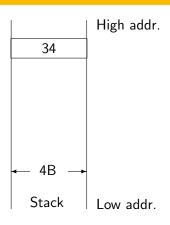


```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
      char buf[4];
      return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```

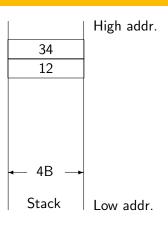
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



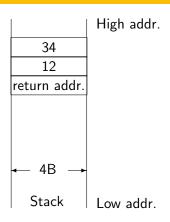
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



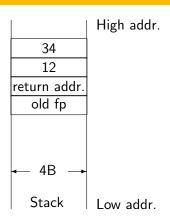
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



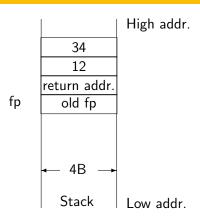
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



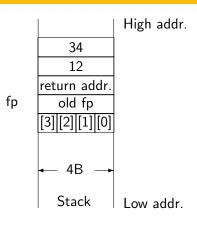
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



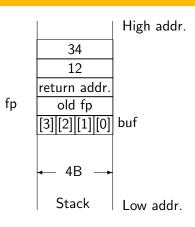
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



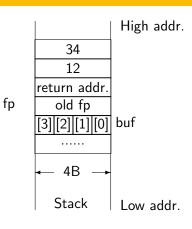
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



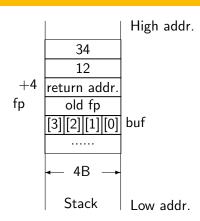
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



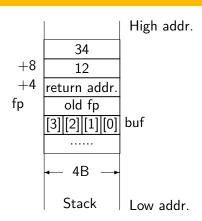
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



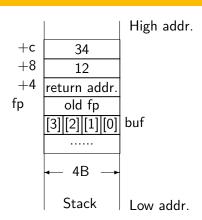
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



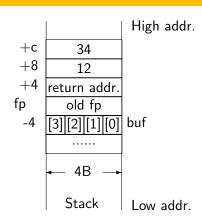
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



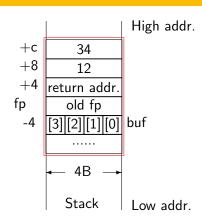
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



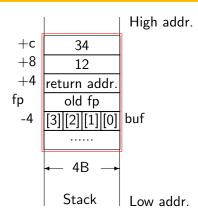
```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
      char buf[4];
      return a+b;
}
int main()
{
      int i;
      i = foo(12, 34);
      return i;
}
```



```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```

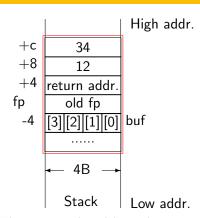


```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



 The area enclosed by red rectangle is called stack frame, or simply frame.

```
int foo(int a, int b)
{
    char buf[4];
    return a+b;
}
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = foo(12, 34);
    return i;
}
```



- The area enclosed by red rectangle is called stack frame, or simply frame.
  - Stack frames are chained into a singly-linked list via fp (short for frame pointer).

• The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.

- The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.
  - Parameters

- The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.
  - Parameters
  - Return address

- The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.
  - Parameters
  - Return address
  - Local variables allocation and

- The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.
  - Parameters
  - Return address
  - Local variables allocation and
  - a "prev" pointer to previous stack frame.

- The stack frame (also known as **activation record**) is used to record the information of function calling.
  - Parameters
  - Return address
  - Local variables allocation and
  - a "prev" pointer to previous stack frame.
- It's stored in the **stack** of the running program.

## Questions

• Any questions?

