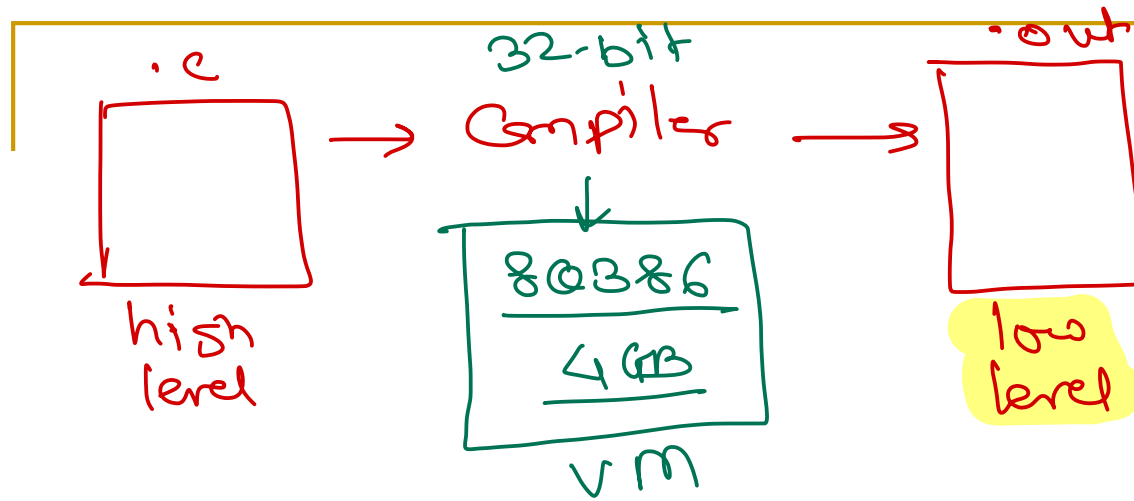
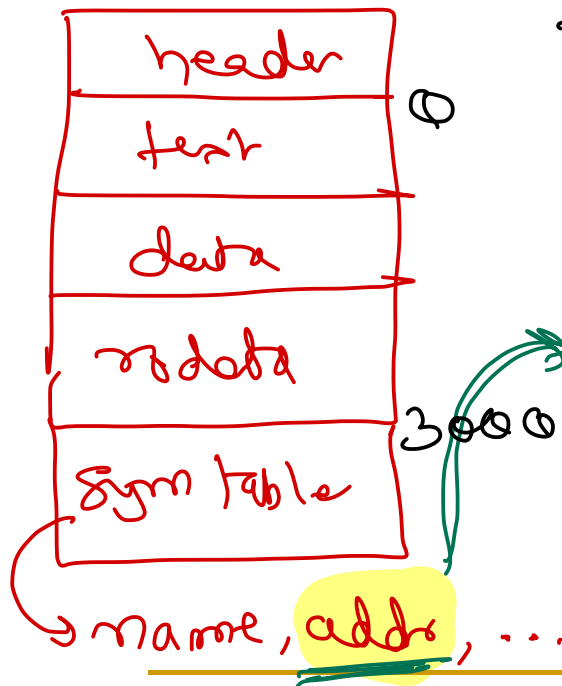

Computer System

Sunbeam Infotech



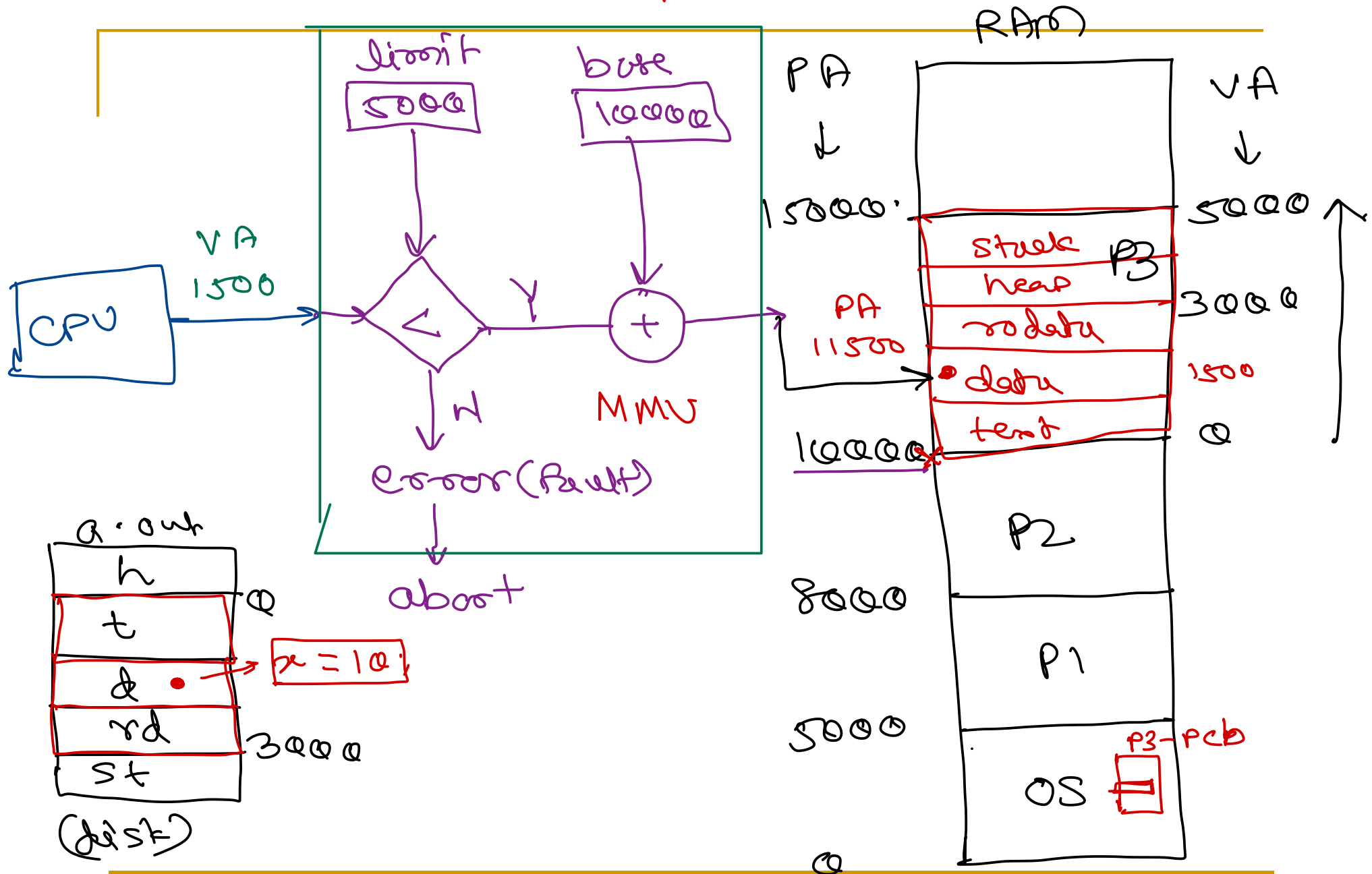
exe file (disk)



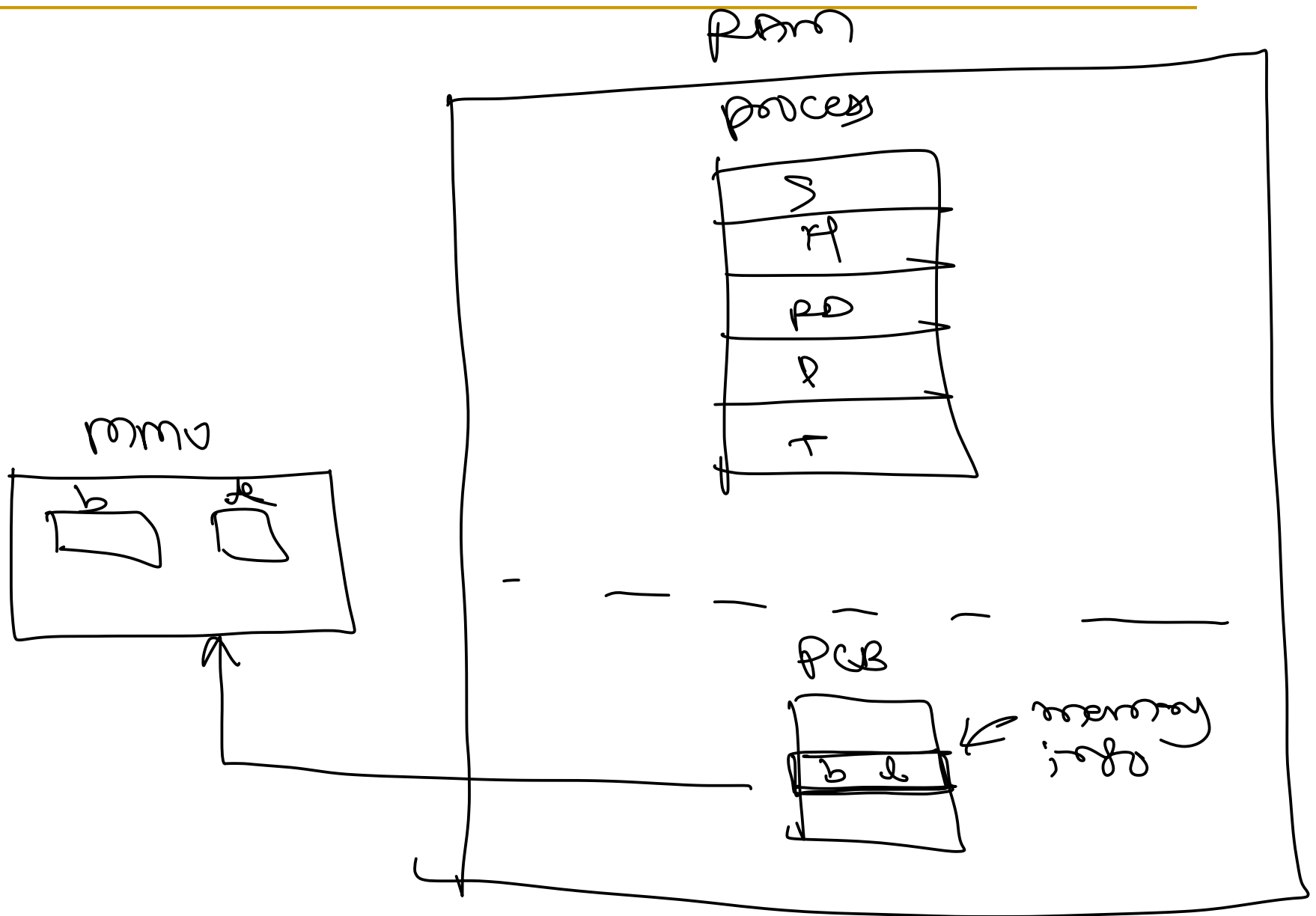
terminal > file `exepath` → ELF 80386
 terminal > `readelf -a exepath`

logical addrs / virtual addresses

CPU always execute a process in its virtual address space.



virtual address space = set of virtual addresses.
 physical address space = set of physical addresses.

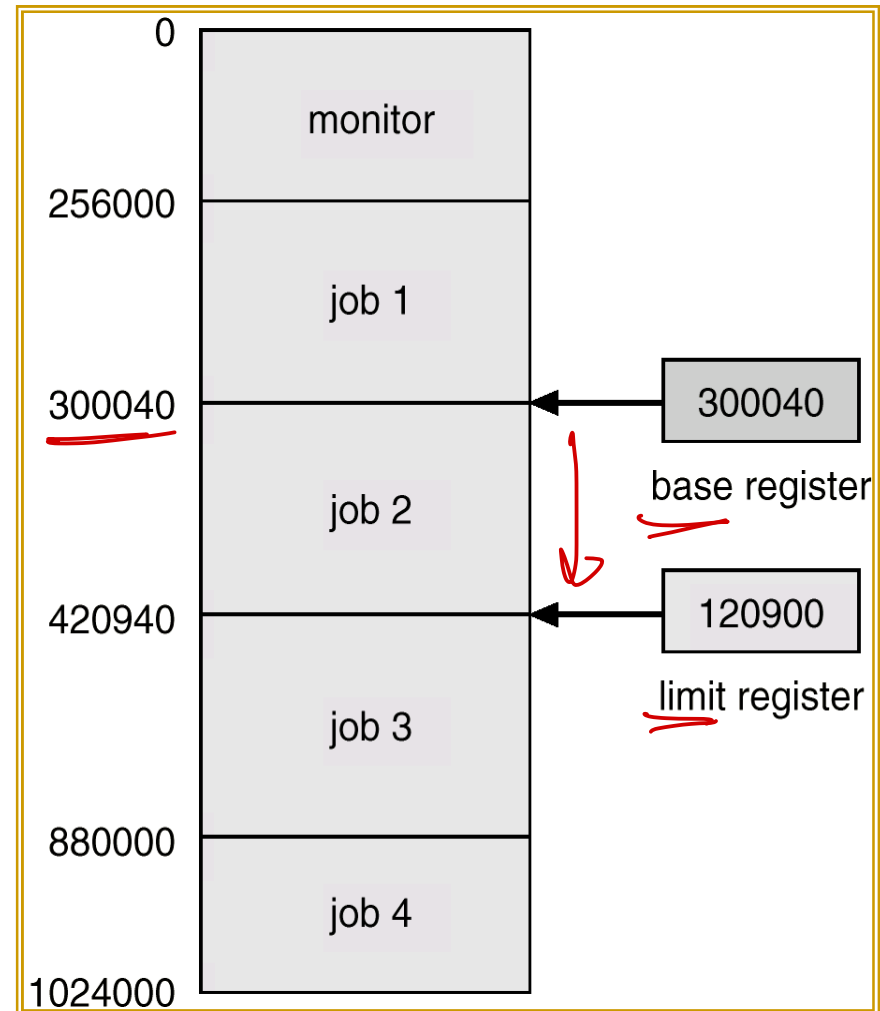


Memory Protection

- Must provide memory protection at least for the interrupt vector and the interrupt service routines.
 - A user program must be protected from the other user program.
 - 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
 - Memory outside the defined range is protected.
- simple mmu

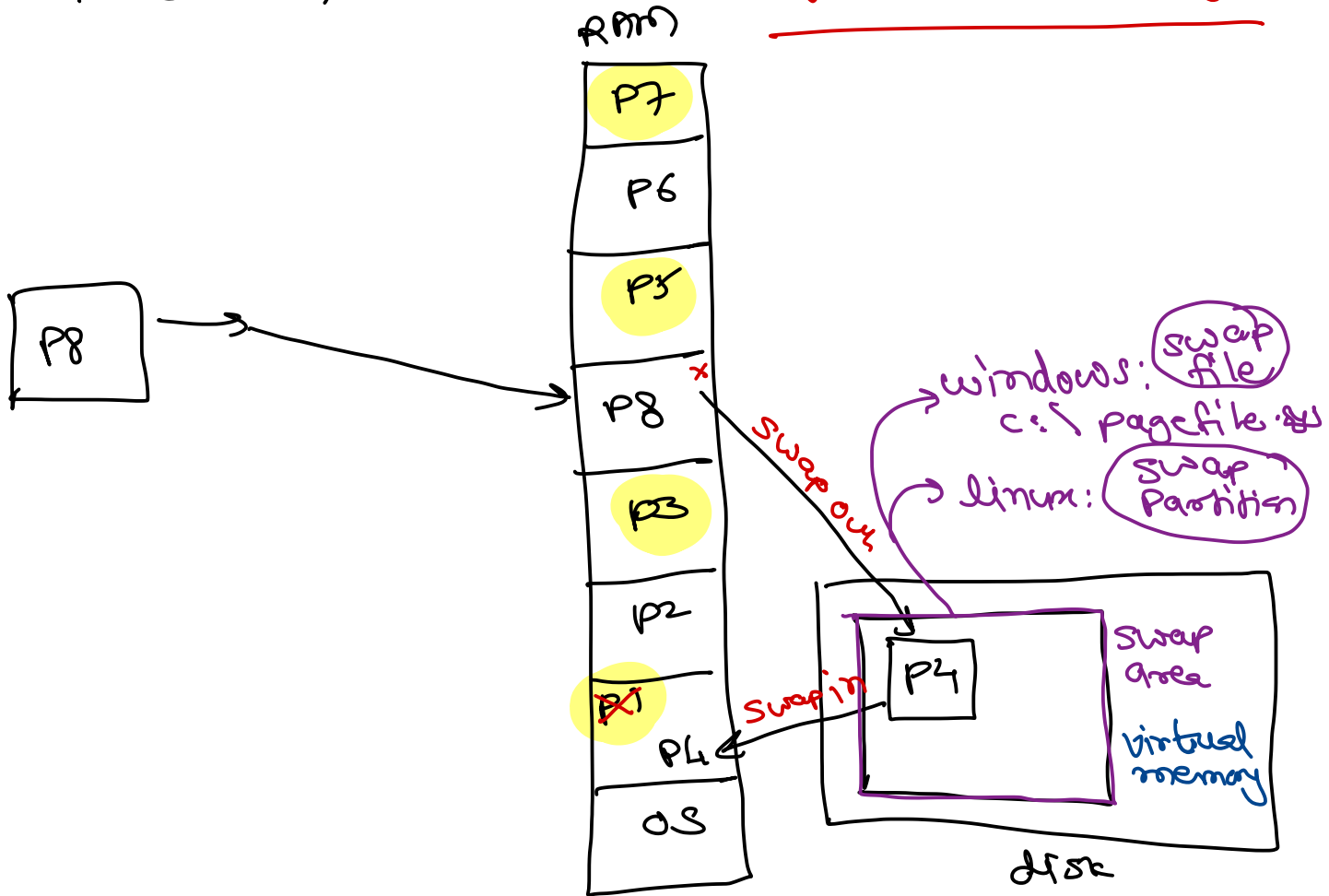
Use of Base and Limit Register

- When executing in monitor mode, the operating system has unrestricted access to both monitor and user's memory.
- The load instructions for the base and limit registers are privileged instructions.



terminal> free -m

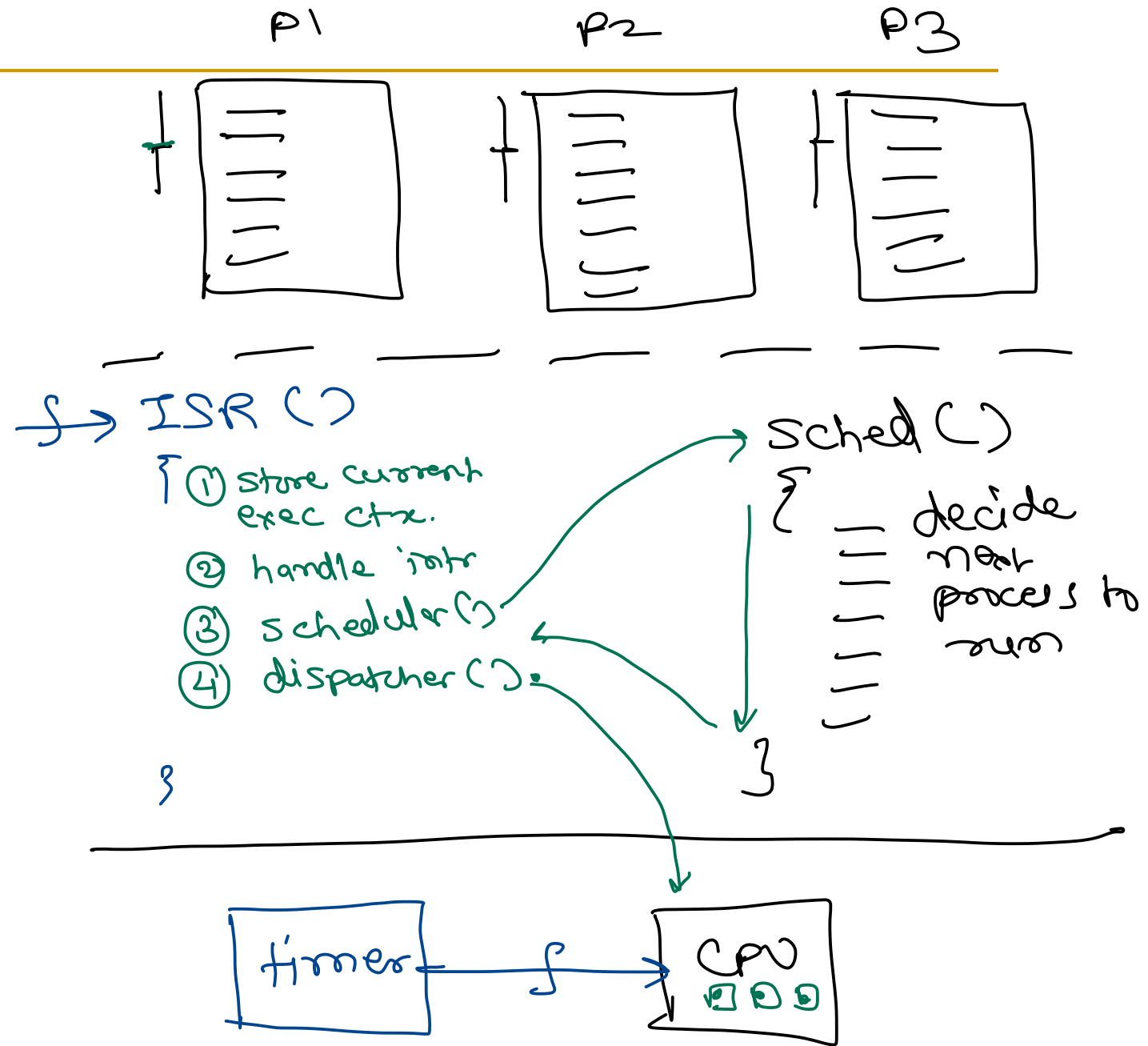
virtual memory



CPU Protection

- User program may stuck up in infinite loop and may not return control to the operating system.
- Timer interrupts computer after specified period to ensure operating system maintains control.
 - Timer is decremented every clock tick.
 - When timer reaches the value 0, an interrupt occurs.
 - Set up before scheduling process to regain control or terminate program that exceeds allotted time
- Timer is commonly used to implement time sharing.
- Changing timer values is a privileged instruction.
- Computers may have time-of-day clock that is independent of operating system.

win 3.x



Thank you!

Source: Galvin OS books/slides

Edited by: Niles Ghule