Operating Systems

**CS4348**

## Project #1: Exploring Multiple Processes and IPC

**Due Date: Saturday, October 4, 2014**

## I. Project Organization

You should do the following pieces to complete your project. Each piece is explained below:

* Code 40 points
* Output 40 points
* Summary 20 points

Each piece is separately graded. A missing piece will result in losing all of the points for that piece.

# Code

The actual code of your program should be in this section. It should be nicely formatted with plenty of comments. The code should be easy to read, properly indented, employ good naming standards, good structure, etc.

# Output

Output will be graded by running your program on three sample programs posted on eLearning, plus one that you have written that does something interesting. Each is 8 points which accounts for 32 of the 40 output points. The remaining 8 points will be from programs we will test with that will not be posted ahead of time.

# Summary

The summary section should discuss the project purpose, how the project was implemented, and your personal experience in doing the project. It should be at least one page in length. A minimal summary will not receive full credit.

## II. Project Description

**Language/Platform**

The project must be written in C, C++, or Java.

If using C or C++, you must use a Unix fork to create processes and a Unix pipe for communication.

If using Java, you must use the Runtime exec method to create processes and streams for communication.

Your project will receive no credit if not using processes or if using threads instead of processes.

All code must run successfully on our cs1.utdallas.edu server.

Any other method requires instructor approval.

### Problem Overview

The project will simulate a simple computer system consisting of a CPU and Memory.

The CPU and Memory will be simulated by separate processes that communicate.

**Objectives**

1. Learn how multiple processes can communicate and cooperate.
2. Understand low-level concepts important to an operating system.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Processor interaction with main memory. 2. Processor instruction behavior. 3. Role of registers. 4. Stack processing. 5. Procedure calls. | 1. System calls. 2. Interrupt handling. 3. Memory protection. 4. I/O. |

**Problem Details**

CPU

It will have these registers: PC, SP, IR, AC, X, Y.

It will support the instructions shown on the next page of this document.

It will run the user program at address 0.

Instructions are fetched into the IR from memory. The operand can be fetched into a local variable.

Each instruction should be executed before the next instruction is fetched.

The user stack resides at the end of user memory and grows down toward address 0.

The system stack resides at the end of system memory and grows down toward address 0.

The program ends when the End instruction is executed. The 2 processes should end at that time.

The user program cannot access system memory (exits with error message).

Memory

It will consist of 2000 integer entries, 0-999 for the user program, 1000-1999 for system code.

It will support two operations:

read(address) returns the value at the address

write(address, data) writes the data to the address

Memory will initialize itself by reading a program file.

Timer

A timer will interrupt the processor after every X instructions, where X is a command-line parameter.

Interrupt processing

There are two forms of interrupts: the timer and a system call using the int instruction.

The stack is switched to the system stack.

Registers should be saved on the system stack.

A timer interrupt should cause execution at address 1000.

The int instruction should cause execution at address 1500.

Interrupts should be disabled during interrupt processing to avoid nested execution. // no nested interrupt

The iret instruction returns from an interrupt.

**Instruction set**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 = Load value  2 = Load addr  3 = LoadInd addr  4 = LoadIdxX addr  5 = LoadIdxY addr  6 = LoadSpX  7 = Store addr  8 = Get  9 = Put port  10 = AddX  11 = AddY  12 = SubX  13 = SubY  14 = CopyToX  15 = CopyFromX  16 = CopyToY  17 = CopyFromY  18 = CopyToSp  19 = CopyFromSp  20 = Jump addr  21 = JumpIfEqual addr  22 = JumpIfNotEqual addr  23 = Call addr  24 = Ret  25 = IncX  26 = DecX  27 = Push  28 = Pop  29 = Int  30 = IRet  50 = End | Load the value into the AC  Load the value at the address into the AC  Load the value from the address found in the address into the AC  Load the value at (address+X) into the AC  Load the value at (address+Y) into the AC  Load from (Sp+X) into the AC  Store the value in the AC into the address  Gets a random int from 1 to 100 into the AC  If port=1, writes AC as an int to the screen  If port=2, writes AC as a char to the screen  Add the value in X to the AC  Add the value in Y to the AC  Subtract the value in X from the AC  Subtract the value in Y from the AC  Copy the value in the AC to X  Copy the value in X to the AC  Copy the value in the AC to Y  Copy the value in Y to the AC  Copy the value in AC to the SP  Copy the value in SP to the AC  Jump to the address  Jump to the address only if the value in the AC is zero  Jump to the address only if the value in the AC is not zero  Push return address onto stack, jump to the address  Pop return address from the stack, jump to the address  Increment the value in X  Decrement the value in X  Push AC onto stack  Pop from stack into AC  Set system mode, switch stack, push SP and PC, set new SP and PC  Restore registers, set user mode  End execution |

**Sample programs**

Program filenames and timer interrupt values should be command line arguments, for example:

java Project1 program.txt 30

Your program should run correctly with the any valid files we choose to test it with.

Here are two sample programs for illustration purposes:

This program gets 3 random integers and sums them, then prints the result.

Note that the program file must contain one number per line.

8 // Get

14 // CopyToX

8 // Get

16 // CopyToY

8 // Get

10 // AddX

11 // AddY

9 // Put 1

1

50 // End

This program prints HI followed by a newline to the screen. To demonstrate a procedure call, the newline is printed by calling a procedure.

## 1 // Load 72=H

## 72

## 9 // Put 2

## 2

## 1 // Load 73=I

## 73

## 9 // Put 2

## 2

## 23 // Call 11

## 11

## 50 // End

## 1 // Load 10=newline

## 10

## 9 // Put 2

## 2

## 24 // ReturnIV. Project Guidelines

### Submitting

Submit your project on eLearning. Include in your submission the following files:

1. A Word or text document for the summary
2. Your source files
3. A “readme” file listing your files, a description of each file, and how to compile and run your project.

### Partial or Missing Submissions

It is your responsibility to upload all of the right files on time. It is recommended that you double-check the files you upload to make sure they are the right ones. Once the deadline passes, changes to the submission are not accepted.

### Academic Honesty

This is an individual project. All work must be your own. Comparison software will be used to compare the work of all students. Similar work will be reported to the Office of Judicial Affairs for investigation.

### Grading

The written portions will be graded subjectively based on completeness and quality. The code will be graded based on points allocated for each key part of the processing as determined by the instructor. The output will be graded based on expected results for the provided programs.

### Resources

Examples were given in class and are available on eLearning. Code from these examples may be freely used in your project. The web also has many good articles on this topic. You may also find information in books on Unix or Linux programming.