

Operating System

Lecture 18: I/O Systems



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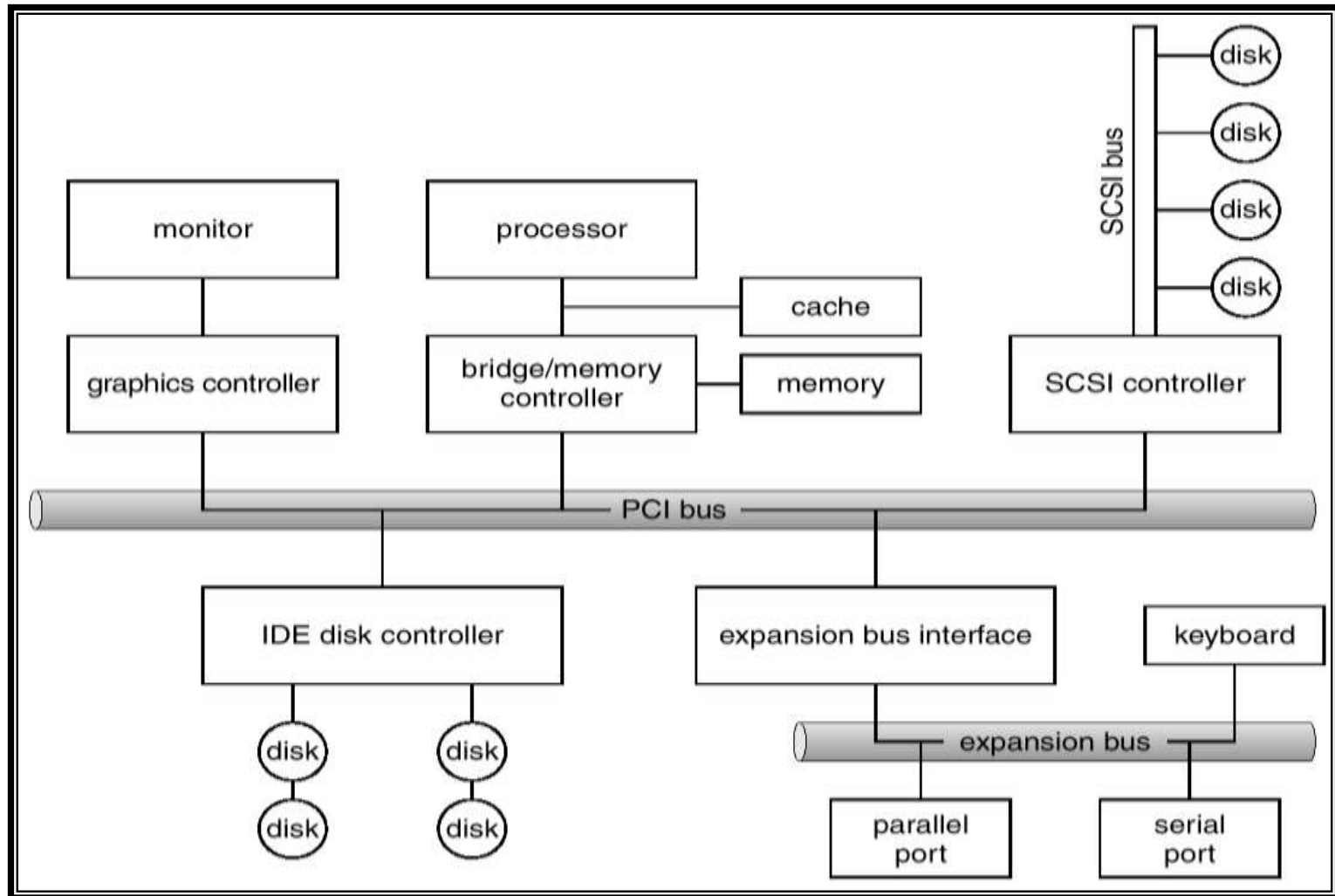
Outline

- I/O Hardware
- Application I/O Interface

I/O Hardware

- Incredible variety of I/O devices
- Common concepts
 - Port
 - Bus (daisy chain or shared direct access)
 - Controller (host adapter)
- I/O instructions control devices
- Devices have addresses, used by
 - Direct I/O instructions
 - Memory-mapped I/O

A Typical PC Bus Structure



Device I/O Port Locations on PCs (partial)

I/O address range (hexadecimal)	device
000-00F	DMA controller
020-021	interrupt controller
040-043	timer
200-20F	game controller
2F8-2FF	serial port (secondary)
320-32F	hard-disk controller
378-37F	parallel port
3D0-3DF	graphics controller
3F0-3F7	diskette-drive controller
3F8-3FF	serial port (primary)

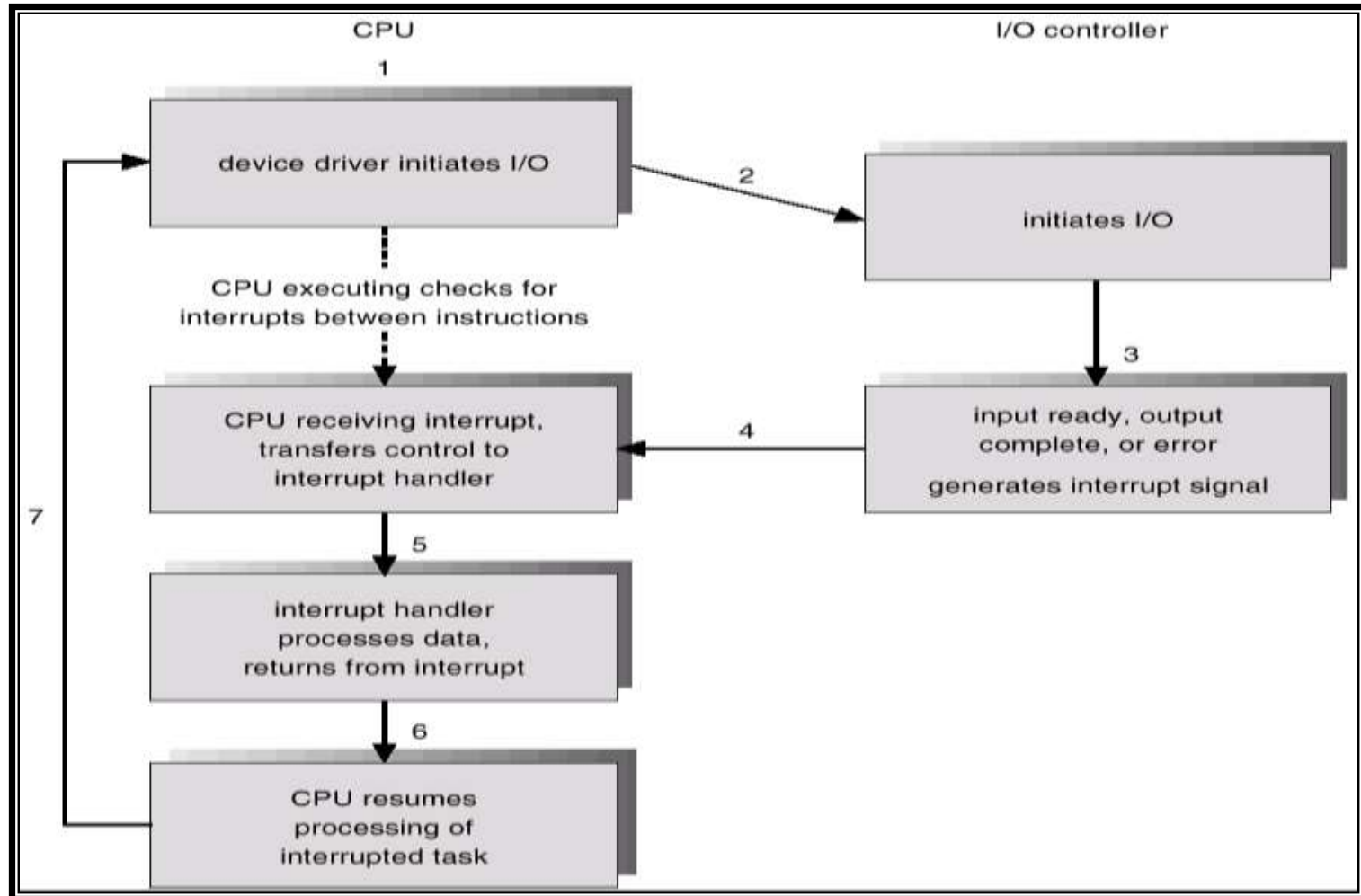
Polling

- Determines state of device
 - `command-ready`
 - `busy`
 - `Error`
- Busy-wait cycle to wait for I/O from device

Interrupts

- CPU Interrupt request line triggered by I/O device
- Interrupt handler receives interrupts
- Maskable to ignore or delay some interrupts
- Interrupt vector to dispatch interrupt to correct handler
 - Based on priority
 - Some unmaskable
- Interrupt mechanism also used for exceptions

Interrupt-Driven I/O Cycle



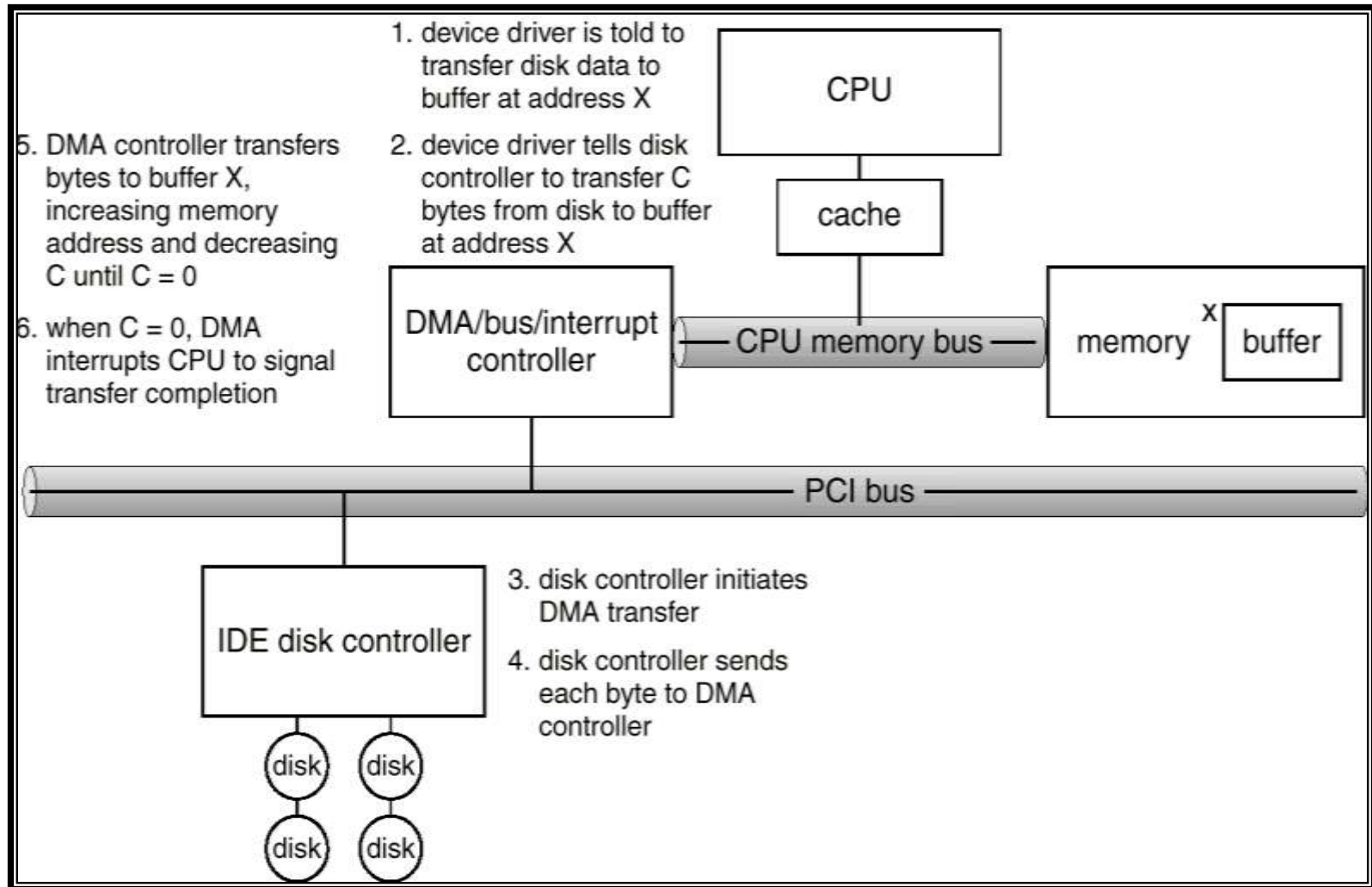
Intel Pentium Processor Event-Vector Table

vector number	description
0	divide error
1	debug exception
2	null interrupt
3	breakpoint
4	INTO-detected overflow
5	bound range exception
6	invalid opcode
7	device not available
8	double fault
9	coprocessor segment overrun (reserved)
10	invalid task state segment
11	segment not present
12	stack fault
13	general protection
14	page fault
15	(Intel reserved, do not use)
16	floating-point error
17	alignment check
18	machine check
19-31	(Intel reserved, do not use)
32-255	maskable interrupts

Direct Memory Access

- Used to avoid programmed I/O for large data movement
- Requires DMA controller
- Bypasses CPU to transfer data directly between I/O device and memory

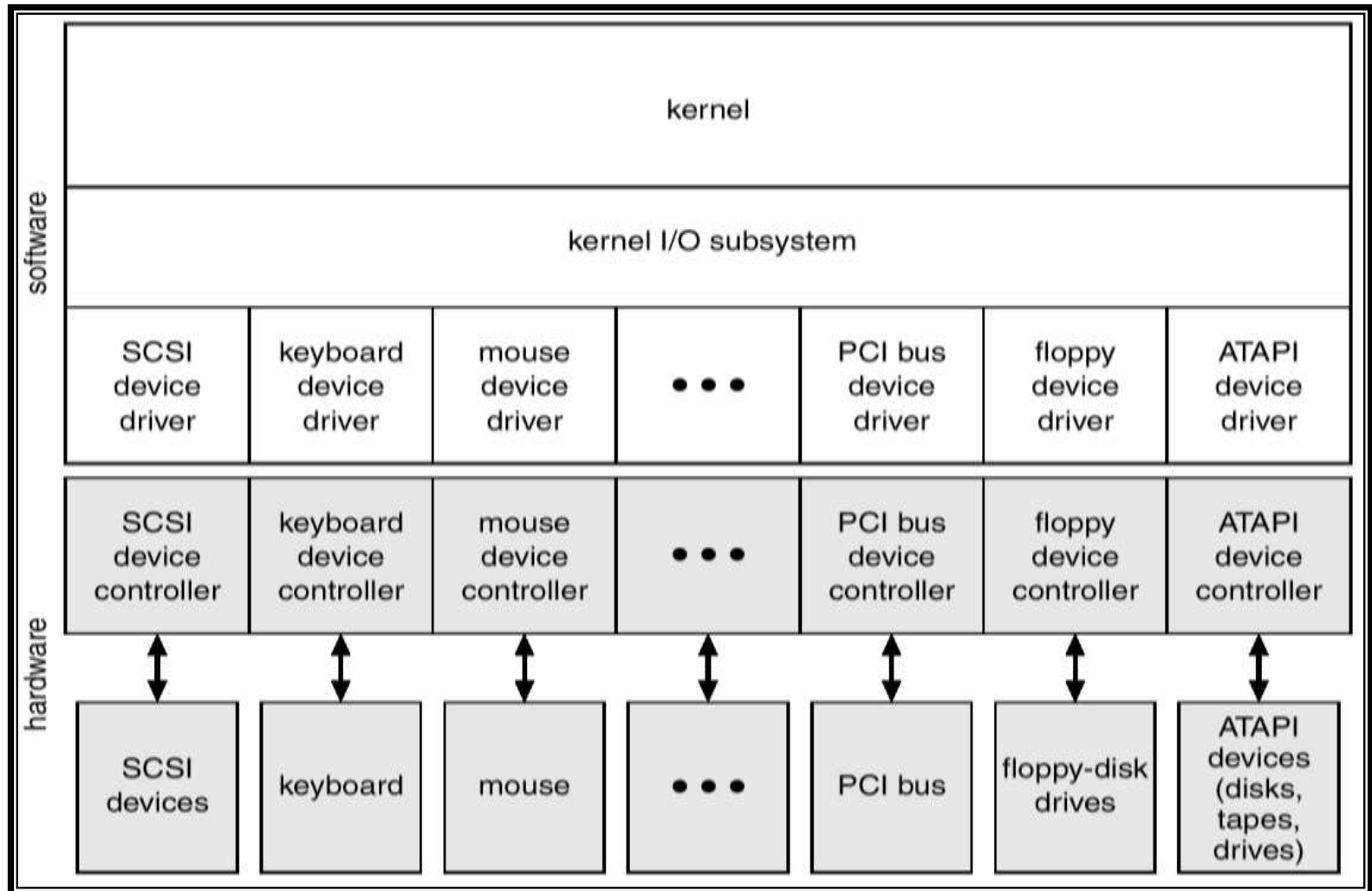
Six Step Process to Perform DMA Transfer



Application I/O Interface

- I/O system calls encapsulate device behaviors in generic classes
- Device-driver layer hides differences among I/O controllers from kernel
- Devices vary in many dimensions
 - Character-stream or block
 - Sequential or random-access
 - Sharable or dedicated
 - Speed of operation
 - read-write, read only, or write only

A Kernel I/O Structure



Characteristics of I/O Devices

aspect	variation	example
data-transfer mode	character block	terminal disk
access method	sequential random	modem CD-ROM
transfer schedule	synchronous asynchronous	tape keyboard
sharing	dedicated sharable	tape keyboard
device speed	latency seek time transfer rate delay between operations	
I/O direction	read only write only read&write	CD-ROM graphics controller disk

Block and Character Devices

- Block devices include disk drives
 - Commands include read, write, seek
 - Raw I/O or file-system access
 - Memory-mapped file access possible
- Character devices include keyboards, mice, serial ports
 - Commands include `get`, `put`
 - Libraries layered on top allow line editing

Network Devices

- Varying enough from block and character to have own interface
- Unix and Windows NT/9//2000 include socket interface
 - Separates network protocol from network operation
 - Includes `select` functionality
- Approaches vary widely (pipes, FIFOs, streams, queues, mailboxes)

Clocks and Timers

- Provide current time, elapsed time, timer
- If programmable interval time used for timings, periodic interrupts
- `ioctl` (on UNIX) covers odd aspects of I/O such as clocks and timers

Blocking and Nonblocking I/O

- Blocking - process suspended until I/O completed
 - Easy to use and understand
 - Insufficient for some needs
- Nonblocking - I/O call returns as much as available
 - User interface, data copy (buffered I/O)
 - Implemented via multi-threading
 - Returns quickly with count of bytes read or written
- Asynchronous - process runs while I/O executes
 - Difficult to use
 - I/O subsystem signals process when I/O completed

Thanks