

Operating System 2 Programming Assignment 2

Tanmay Garg CS20BTECH11063

- There are 2 files in the folder
 - xv6modified.tar.gz
 - ProgAsm2_CS20BTECH11063.pdf
- To compile and run the entire xv6 operating system

```
$ make
$ make qemu
```

- To run the first part of the assignment uncomment parts in `syscall.c` (mentioned in source code)
- To run the second part of the assignment comment parts in `syscall.c` (mentioned in source code)
- To make the second print time in UTC or IST follow instructions mentioned in source code `mydate.c`
- The entire repository of xv6 has been cloned from the following github link
 - [xv6-public](#)
- The following modifications have been made to make it work to print the name of system calls and to print the current date and time in both UTC and IST
- Part 1: To print the name of system calls
 - In `syscall.c` and inside the function `syscall()` for a valid systemcall, `cprintf()` is used to print the name of the system call, the return value, and the pid
 - To print the name of system call, an array type implementation `syscallsName` is used which corresponds the system call number and returns the string containing the name of the system call
 - The return value of the system call is stored inside `struct proc->tf->eax`
 - The value of pid is stored inside `struct proc->pid`
- Part 2: To add a new system call which prints current date and time
 - In `syscall.h` the following changes are made
 - `#define SYS_mydate 22` is added
 - In `syscall.c` the following changes are made
 - `extern int sys_mydate(void);` is added which is an external system call defined elsewhere
 - `[SYS_mydate] sys_mydate` is added inside `static int (*syscalls[])(void)`
 - `[SYS_mydate] "date"` is added inside `static char (*syscallsName[])`
 - Inside `sysproc.c` a system call `sys_mydate()` is added to call `cmostime()`

- Inside `user.h` a function which would be called by user to print date and time is added, `int mydate(struct rtcdate *r)`
 - Inside `usys.S`, `SYSCALL(mydate)` is added, so that the user can now call this function to print the date and time
 - Added `_mydate` to the `UPROGS` definition in `Makefile`
 - A file `mydate.c` has been created which contains the required procedure to print the correct date and time of the system in UTC and IST format
- The working and design of the program:
 - To create a system call, we first should assign a system call number to our new system call
 - When the user inputs the name of the system call in xv6, the console reads the name of the function and find the relevant number which corresponds to the function
 - During a system call, the processor switches from user mode to kernel mode, then it completes the process and returns to user mode
 - A system call can also take arguments to kernel mode or take return value back to user mode
 - `syscall.c` stores an array of function pointers that return `int`
 - There is a `sys_` prefix so that assembly instructions for each syscall are not written
 - A particular syscall takes `eax` register value that we placed on `usys.S` with its corresponding syscall number and then calls `sys_<name of syscall>` and puts the return value into `eax` register
- Sample outputs

```

cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 5
calling syscall: exec → 0, pid: 1
calling syscall: open → -1, pid: 1
calling syscall: mknod → 0, pid: 1
calling syscall: open → 0, pid: 1
calling syscall: dup → 1, pid: 1
calling syscall: dup → 2, pid: 1
icalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
ncalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
icalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
tcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
:calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
scalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
tcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
acalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
rcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
tcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
icalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
ncalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
gcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
scalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
hcalling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1

calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 1
calling syscall: fork → 2, pid: 1
calling syscall: exec → 0, pid: 2
calling syscall: open → 3, pid: 2
calling syscall: close → 0, pid: 2
$calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 2
calling syscall: write → 1, pid: 2

```

```

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ mydate
Year: 2022
Month: 1 or January
Date: 28
Hour: 19
Minute: 59
Second: 29
$

```