

CS347 Lab-1

1.

a.

Using `lscpu` command:

Architecture: x86_64

Address sizes: 39 bits physical, 48 bits virtual

Byte Order: Little Endian

Similar information is present also in file `/proc/cpuinfo`, and “`grep -o -w 'lm' /proc/cpuinfo`” (for architecture).

b.

Using `lscpu`:

CPU sockets: 1

CPU cores per socket: 6

CPUs: 12

c.

Using `lscpu`:

Caches (sum of all):

L1d: 192 KiB (6 instances)

L1i: 192 KiB (6 instances)

L2: 1.5 MiB (6 instances)

L3: 12 MiB (1 instance)

d.

`cat /proc/meminfo`

MemTotal: 8057640 kB

MemFree: 2548432 kB

MemAvailable: 5237760 kB

We can also use the ‘free’ command.

Secondary Memory:

`df -Th`

Filesystem	Type	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/sda5	ext4	28G	11G	16G	42%	/ (root partition)
/dev/nvme0n1p1	vfat	256M	36M	221M	14%	/boot/efi
/dev/sda7	ext4	28G	2.4G	24G	9%	/home
/dev/sda4	fuseblk	253G	13G	241G	6%	/media/kabra/GD

/dev/sda3 fuseblk 400G 114G 287G 29% /media/kabra/SK, VK.

e.

man ps gives commands to see all processes: ps -e, or ps aux.

ps aux

a = show processes for all users

u = display the process's user/owner

x = also show processes not attached to a terminal

Total number of processes:

ps aux | wc -l

339

To see state: under header "STAT"

ps -e -o stat | grep <required state code> | wc -l

Running processes:

STAT = R

Count = 2

Sleeping:

STAT = S

```
kabra@IdeaPad-L340:~$ ps -e -o stat | grep S | wc -l
243
```

Stopped:

STAT = T or t

```
kabra@IdeaPad-L340:~$ ps -e -o stat | grep -E '[Tt]' | wc -l
1
```

Used regex with grep (-E)

Zombie:

```
kabra@IdeaPad-L340:~$ ps -e -o stat | grep Z | wc -l
0
```

f.

Number of context switches performed by the system since bootup: pid=1 is the init process primarily responsible for starting and shutting down the system.

```
kabra@IdeaPad-L340:/media/kabra/GD/GD/5/CS333_OS/CS347_Lab/lab1/lab1/myos$ cat /proc/1/sched | grep switches
nr_switches : 9047
nr_voluntary_switches : 8519
nr_involuntary_switches : 528
kabra@IdeaPad-L340:/media/kabra/GD/GD/5/CS333_OS/CS347_Lab/lab1/lab1/myos$ grep ctxt /proc/1/status
voluntary_ctxt_switches: 8519
nonvoluntary_ctxt_switches: 528
```

Commands:

```
cat /proc/1/sched | grep switches, or  
grep ctxt /proc/1/status
```

Both commands give the same result. For the former, fields are 'nr_voluntary_switches', 'nr_involuntary_switches'.

2.

To get VmSize, VmRSS:

command used: `cat /proc/<pid>/status | grep Vm`

memory_1.c	
VmSize:	6560 kB
VmRSS:	4740 kB
memory_2.c	
VmSize:	10464 kB
VmRSS:	8776 kB
memory_3.c	
VmSize:	6560 kB
VmRSS:	4680 kB
memory_4.c	
VmSize:	6556 kB
VmRSS:	4840 kB

1 and 2:

ARRAY_SIZE being 1000000 and 2000000 creates the difference.

1, 3 and 4:

VmSize is the same, as ARRAY_SIZE is same for all 3. But VmRSS (cumulative memory) differs, as there is extra code (for-loop) in 3 and 4.

Other related commands:

```
command time -v ./a.out  
memusage -T ./a.out
```


Output for hello:

Starting part of both outputs is the same.

The difference in outputs is:

```
getpid() = 16495
```

```

newfstatat(1, "", {st_mode=S_IFCHR|0620, st_rdev=makedev(0x88, 0), ...}, AT_EMPTY_PATH) = 0
getrandom("\x3e\x20\xc7\x55\xd0\xa0\x77\x9c", 8, GRND_NONBLOCK) = 8
brk(NULL) = 0xc75000
brk(0xc96000) = 0xc96000
write(1, "\n", 1) = 1
write(1, "Process ID : 16495 \n", 20) = 20
write(1, "\n", 1) = 1
newfstatat(0, "", {st_mode=S_IFCHR|0620, st_rdev=makedev(0x88, 0), ...}, AT_EMPTY_PATH) = 0
write(1, "Enter your name : ", 18) = 18
read(0, "Virendra\n", 1024) = 9
write(1, "\n", 1) = 1
write(1, "Welcome Virendra\n", 17) = 17
lseek(0, -1, SEEK_CUR) = -1 ESPIPE (Illegal seek)

```

Some of the common calls correspond to importing libraries (e.g., `access("/etc/ld.so.preload", R_OK)`) and initializing the memory to run the program (`mmap`).

Some of the extra calls in ‘hello’ are `getpid()`, `getrandom()`, `write()`, `read()`, etc. Some of these are the system calls made for the interaction (Enter your name, and then Welcome <name>) [and hence absent from empty’s output].

5.

To get the pid:

```
./openfiles
```

```
ps aux | grep openfiles      (it is ps aux | grep {process-name})
```

To get the opened files (open file descriptors):

Command used:

```
ls -l /proc/16745/fd
```

Output:

```
total 0
```

```
lrwx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 0 -> /dev/pts/0
```

```
lrwx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 1 -> /dev/pts/0
```

```
lrwx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 2 -> /dev/pts/0
```

```
l-wx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 3 -> '/tmp/welocme to OS'
```

```
l-wx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 4 -> /tmp/CS333
```

```
l-wx----- 1 kabra kabra 64 Aug  1 16:32 5 -> /tmp/CS347
```

‘lsof’ can also be used.

6.

```
lsblk -o +FSTYPE
```

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINTS	FSTYPE
------	---------	----	------	----	------	-------------	--------

```

sda            8:0    0 931.5G  0 disk
├─sda1         8:1    0   16M  0 part
├─sda2         8:2    0 131.5G  0 part
├─sda3         8:3    0  400G  0 part /media/kabra/SK, VK.
├─sda4         8:4    0 252.8G  0 part /media/kabra/GD
├─sda5         8:5    0  27.9G  0 part /
├─sda6         8:6    0   9.3G  0 part [SWAP]
└─sda7         8:7    0  27.9G  0 part /home
nvme0n1        259:0    0 238.5G  0 disk
├─nvme0n1p1    259:1    0  260M  0 part /boot/efi
├─nvme0n1p2    259:2    0   16M  0 part
├─nvme0n1p3    259:3    0 237.2G  0 part
└─nvme0n1p4    259:4    0 1000M  0 part

```

Similar information is also obtained via `cat /proc/partitions`

7.

`objdump -s password.out`

In the output, we find

```

Contents of section .rodata:
 2000 01000200 50617373 776f7264 31323300 ....Password123.
 2010 436f7272 65637421 00496e63 6f727265 Correct!.Incorre
 2020 63742e20 3a280a29 00                ct. :(.).
Contents of section .eh_frame_hdr:

```

The password is “Password123”.

Answer for Part-2:

1.

- The difference is due to “dw 0xaa55” being present in `boot_sector2.asm`, but not in `boot_sector1.asm`.
- The boot disk is detected via this magic number stored as the last two bytes of the boot sector of a disk.
- Since this is absent in the 1st file, we get “No bootable device”. And it is present in the 2nd file (we explicitly wrote the assembly code for that), so the boot disk is recognized, and we get “Booting from Hard Disk...”.

2.

Code: `hello.asm`

Screenshot: `hello.png`