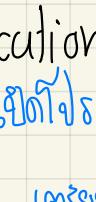


ວ່ານີ້ສົດ) ເລີ່ມຕາງອຸດອຽນໆ (ເຕີນັກ)

Role of OS

- ↳ Referee ត្រូវដំឡើង  ការងារណ៍ដែលត្រូវបានរាយការដោយ OS ដូចជាប្រើប្រាស់ CPU, RAM, និងសម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធមួយ។
- ↳ Resource allocation among users, applications
- ↳ Isolation of different users, applications from each other
- ↳ Communication between users, applications 
- ↳ Application គឺជាក្រុមការបង្កើតផល ដែលត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ និងបានការពារ។
- ↳ Illusionist ក្នុងនីមួយៗរបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់
- ↳ Each application appears to have the entire machine to itself
- ↳ Infinite number of processors, (near) infinite amount of memory, reliable storage, reliable network transport
- ↳ ការប្រើប្រាស់ក្រុមការបង្កើតផល ដែលត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ \rightarrow (dev)  ឱ្យបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ និងបានការពារ។
- ↳ ការងារណ៍ដែល OS នៅក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល ត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ ដូចជាអេក្រង់ការងារ-ប៉ានប៉ូល ក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល។
- ↳ ក្នុង OS នៅក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល ត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ ដូចជា GPU, RAM, ROM, 等。
- ↳ gave V. nvidia
game V. amd
- ↳ no need to touch hardware
- ↳ OS ផ្តល់ Interface ដើម្បីក្រុមការបង្កើតផល ដូចជាពិនិត្យការងារ logic spec និងការបង្ហាញ (VM)
- ↳ OS នឹងការងារប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ
- ↳ programmer គួរតែ logic
- ↳ Glue
- ↳ Libraries, user interface widgets, ...
- ↳ ក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល
- ↳ provide ទំនាក់ទំនងសម្រាប់ software ដែលក្នុងការងារប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រូវបានក្លាយជាប្រព័ន្ធ
- ↳ virtual memory } គួរតែក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល
- ↳ virtual ram } ក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល
- ↳ ក្នុងក្រុមការបង្កើតផល $\xrightarrow{\text{sys}}$ app $\xrightarrow{\text{hw}}$ app

↳ What is OS?

↳ ໄຊ່ໄດ້ແມ່ນໆຢໍາເນີຍລະກວາງ → ສົມນີ້ແລ້ວເກືອງຈາກປາກອາການຮຽນ

OS තේ set of softwares → .exe යොහැබාත් මගින් නුදුවාම window

↓
ချုပ်ဘဏ္ဍာန်ပေးစွာမြတ်မှုကြော်ရအသေဆိပ်များ → ပြောများပါ၏အိမ်များမှာ ဖြစ်လေ့လာ

ເກົ່າກົມ ດີເກົ່າກົມກຳສົງລົບໆແລ້ວ

አክስ(ይህንም) የሚገኘውን ram → እነዚ!

((අභ්‍යන්තර උස

↳ 99% զի՞մ ԽԵՐԵՎՈՐ ՄՏՄԱՍՆԵՐԻՆ → ԱՅՆ ՀԱՅՏԻՆ, Պահեն

↳ තුනක් සංඛ්‍යාලෝ, ගැමනීයාව

↳ OS $\Omega_{\text{OSPA}}(t)$, OS $\Omega_{\text{OSPA}}(t) = \emptyset$

↳ ສົກລິເໜີມ, ພົມວິໄລທະນາຄານ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາຍ

↓
លេខករណីទិន្នន័យតាមរបាយការណ៍

Operating System Evaluation → ມາດຈົດລົງທະບຽນ → ອັນດີວ່າໂຄງການປະເທດຂອງທີ່ໄດ້ມີຜົນ?

↳ Reliability and Availability → reliability → ඔබගේ සියලුම ප්‍රාග්ධන හෝ ප්‍රතිඵලියෙහි මූල්‍ය නොවේ → bug fix යොමු කිරීම

↳ Security $\xrightarrow{\text{physical}}$ availability \rightarrow የንግድ በይሸፍ ነው fail \rightarrow 8 ዓመት ተስፋዎች ነው እኩል ነው

boss isolation vs user

ເພື່ອເວັບໄຕເນັດເວັບໄຕ

ဗုဒ္ဓဝါရီ ၁၀၁၁ ခုနှစ်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငြန်၊ နယ်မြေ၊ အနောက် ၁၁၁၁

၅၁၁) နေပါ်များ၊ ခြေထွက်နှင့် ပို့ဆောင်ရေး (နည်)

↓ សម្រាប់រូមឯកសារ input ដោលការពិនិត្យ

↳ Portability → OS შენსიმართვითი იუნიტის ტექნიკური დოკუმენტაცია → spec'ები, სტანდარტები, უკითხოებები

↳ AVM, API, HAL } concept ຖໍາມານີ້

⇒ Application នៃការសងគមប្រព័ន្ធនូវការងារនៃតួនាទី

 (with) portability

↳ Performance → port ↑, avail ↑ in performance ↓ in stability

↳ Overhead, efficiency → overhead ↓ ↳ ការងារនៃវិធាននេះអាចតើម្លែង) → ងាររបស់

↓
ถ้า process ต้องการรับสิ่งที่

18.01 - performance

↳ Fairness, response time, throughput

ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସନ୍ ଏବଂ ମ୍ୟାଟ୍ରିପ୍ଲଟ୍ଟିଙ୍ ଓସ, math ତାରିଖିନ୍ → ଯି ଗ୍ରାଫିକ୍ସ ସେଟିଙ୍ସ୍ ହିଁରେ CPU କ୍ରିଏଟିଭ୍ସ ହିଁବା

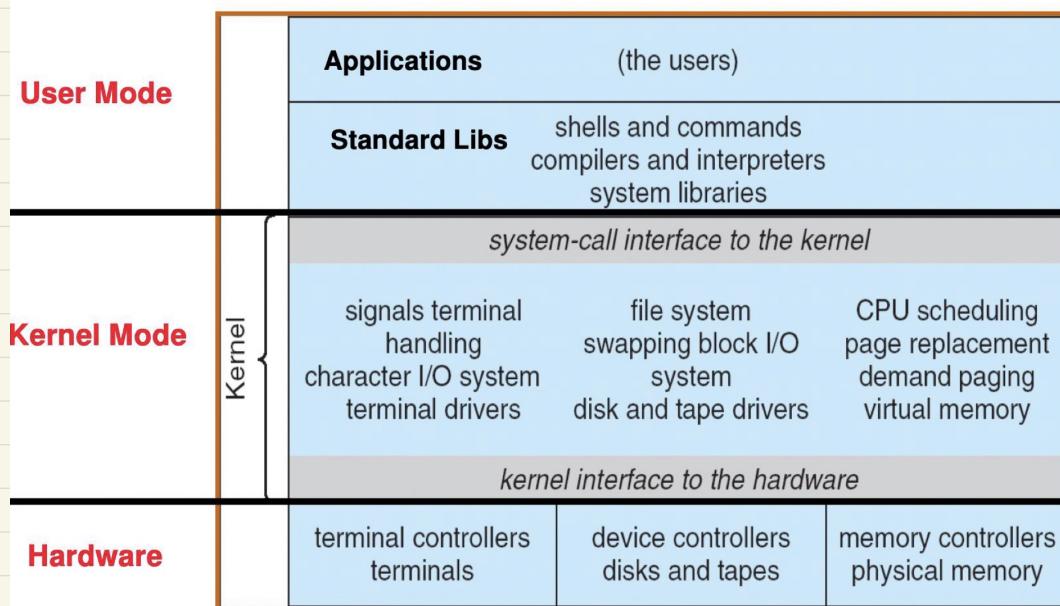
↳ + ດາວໂຫຼດ → ແລ້ວ S app → ໂພນການທີ່ຈະມີ ຊົດ app

- algorithm : gives weight ជាយោងការប្រាកាស
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចសែរបានប្រើប្រាស់ → responsive
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចសែរបានប្រើប្រាស់ → responsive
- ↳ window : foreground, background
- ↳ throughput នៃក្រុមហ៊ុយ program
- ↳ Performance predictability
 - ↳ ក្រឡកសំណងការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស → ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស ដូចមួយ ឬមែនចិត្តមេន 1 លាន ឬ 0.5 នឹង សេរីភាពនូវបច្ចន់នៃការប្រាកាស
 - ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស 1%, 2%, 3% → ការអនុវត្តន៍ ឬការពិនិត្យ ឬតាមតម្លៃ
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស → ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស → ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស
- ↳ adoption → ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាសនៃក្រុមហ៊ុយ software
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស (លេខ) OS ដើម្បីការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស → ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស application ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស
- ↳ ការប្រាកាសការកិច្ចការប្រាកាស

The Kernel abstraction.

- ↳ what is OS? ↳ hw ที่ให้มาโดย默默
- ↳ hiding complexity ↳ kernel → 9 แหล่งรักษา & ต้องใช้เวลา → ห้าม ram 干涉
- ↳ kernel is the part β of the OS that running all the time on the computer ↳ รันต่อไปไม่ต้องรีบูต
 - ↳ BIOS/UEFI, NVRAM, checkhw, แบ่งหน่วยความจำ硬盘, boot loader → load boot loader → boot loader → OS โหลดมาในชั่วช้า
 - ↳ kernel → load kernel (ram) → initramfs ทำ → init start up script
- ↳ core → ตัว核心 kernel OS ที่มีส่วนยังทำงานอยู่
- ↳ manage system resource → ทำหน้าที่จัดการ OS ที่มี → เก็บเรื่องของมันแล้ว
- ↳ act as a bridge between application and hw → ทำหน้าที่เป็น app กับ hw ให้เข้ามาร่วมกัน.

UNIX Structure

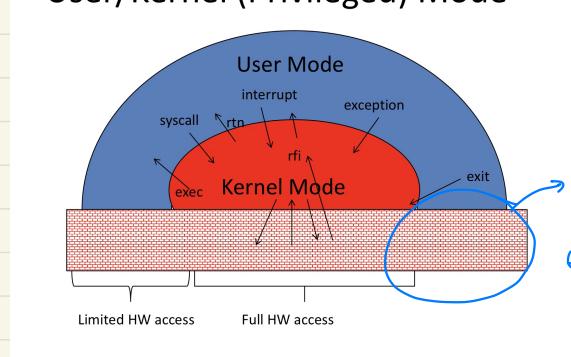


application program
kernel only

lib ใช้ใน service / kernel

จัดการกับ hw

User/Kernel (Privileged) Mode



ระบบปฏิบัติการที่มี hw ที่ต้องการ mostly found on embed sys, old os

เข้ากับตัวอย่าง function
ส่วนที่ต้องการตัวอย่าง
ex. ไม่มีตัวอย่างใน User mode
เมื่อต้องการตัวอย่างแล้ว? (ยกเว้น) → ไม่มี

One of the goal of Os is → application given by an application run environment

an application runs in environment

ឧប្បម្ពកំណើនការ | process

↳ Protecting process and the kernel

↳ សេចក្តីជាកំណត់របស់កម្ពុជា

↳ Running multiple programs

↳ keep them from interfering with OS-kernel

↳ keep them from interfering with each other

↳ Protection Why?

↳ კერნელის bug-ები დამოუკიდებელის application მუშაობის ჩატარების kernel process

↳ (ເປົ້າ) ດັ່ງ kernel ກີ່ໄດ້ເປັນດີ ຖະແຫຼງການໃຫ້ຕົວຢ່າງນີ້ → code ອິນ kernel ດັ່ງນີ້

↳ վեցույթական system call → թաքանակագիր API որին app թույլատրությունները

↳ Øjenskriftapplication

↳ "Hello" application የስልክ ስርት አገልግሎት → የስልክ ተቋማውን ይሆናል

↳ assessing their security → recommendations

ବାଯିରୁସ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ତିଗତ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଇଥାଏନାହା ।

ବେଳାମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପତ୍ର

वार्षिक विनियोग

សំណង់សេវានិរីកធន service

ავს ხერხი თიანეთისამებრ

กรณีเมมรั้งที่สูตรต้อง kernel การทำงานไม่ต่อต่อง → blue screen

↳ ausführliche Erörterungen sind hier ausgelassen

↳ ପ୍ରେଟଲ୍ୟୁନ୍ଡିଗ୍ରେନ୍ୟୁମ୍ବାର

↳ reliability → վարդապես համապատասխանություն → լավագույն համապատասխանություն → լավագույն համապատասխանություն 0.9 կամ ավելի
↳ resource overcloud օպերատոր

↳ security & privacy → ຜົບກົນກອງບໍລິສັດທະນາຄານຢູ່ລັດ

↳ မှတ်စွမ်းများ design ပါ၏ trust programmes) → ဘဏ္ဍာဒီပါနီ၏ ပြဿနာများ
↳ ကိစ္စရုံးများ၏ ပြဿနာများ

↳ fairness → ဒါန်ဆုံးမြတ်စွမ်းမှုပေါ်လိုက်ရန် (လျော့လျော့) → အိမ်ဖော်ပြန်လောက်ရန် ပုံစံ စွမ်းမှုပေါ်

↳ OS ຕ່ອງ (ປິດປະລົງ) ອັດ = ໄກສະນາເກີນ

↳ କୁଟକାରୀଙ୍କ ମୋହନୀଯିତା

- ↳ Protection How? (hw/sw) → ពីរកំណត់នៃវត្ថុ
 - ↳ software protection → នរោត្តមន់នៅលើ process
 - ក្នុង OS (ដើម្បីក្នុង OS) → ពីរកំណត់ kernel ឱ្យបញ្ជាក់ថានៅក្នុង system call
 - ↳ hardware protection → memory address translation → ឱ្យតែ app ឱ្យ memory ប្រើបានតាមលក្ខណៈ
 - ក្នុងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
 - dual mode operation → ការទូទាត់ពីលក្ខណៈ

Dual mode operation

- ↳ ការិតីសេខណ្ឌនៃកម្មវិធី និង សេវា → kernel mode | code នៃកេរិះនៅក្នុងកម្មវិធី
 - user mode → application និង | នៃប្រើប្រាស់បន្ថែមនៃកម្មវិធី
 - ↳ ការិតីសេខណ្ឌនៃកម្មវិធី និង សេវា → kernel mode | និង ប្រើប្រាស់បន្ថែមនៃកម្មវិធី

- ↳ Kernel mode
↳ Execution with the full privileges of the hardware.
 - ↳ Read/write to any memory, access any I/O device, read/write any disk sector, send/read any packet.

- ↳ User mode
 - ↳ Limited privileges
 - ↳ Only those granted by the OS kernel

గිණුම්වාසීන් → මෘදුකැසෙලා

- ↳ there's flag on register → មិនអាចបង្កើតការពេន្យាន់បាន ទេនៅក្នុងការពេន្យាន់កំពង់សម្រាប់
↳ តើខ្លះនឹងរាយការណ៍ឱ្យបង្កើតការពេន្យាន់បាន កើតឡើងនៅក្នុង flag
↳ ការពេន្យាន់ក្នុងការពេន្យាន់បាន ត្រូវបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងការពេន្យាន់បាន

(F(w))

- ↳ CPU មួនបានដែងតារា register flag និង support ទីនេះ
 - ↳ privileged instructions → ព័ត៌មានរក្សាទុកដំឡើងនៃការងារនៅក្នុង kernel ត្រូវបាន → code application
 - ↳ available to kernel
 - ↳ hardware register → ក្នុង
 - ↳ Not available to user code
 - ↳ Limits on memory accesses → និង memory address translation → ពីរក្នុង
 - ↳ to prevent user code from overwriting the kernel
 - ↳ ចាប់បើ hardware

↳ Timer → ក្នុងមេនៃមែន (mode) → ចូល kernel / ក្នុង program A ការពាក្យ 10ms (user mode)

↳ to regain control from a user program in loop

user → kernel (hw interrupt)

kernel → user (sw triggers)

ប៉ុន្មានក្នុងក្រុងមេនៃមែន

ចូលទៅក្នុងការពាក្យ 10ms

time interrupt → mode

ត្រឡប់ kernel mode

ការស្ថិត compiler ដីវគ្គ → ការពិនិត្យ privilege instruction → នឹងធ្វើនៅ user mode → កិច្ចការណា

ការពិនិត្យការណា error

ជាអ្នក

ក្នុង hw ដ៏ EFLA

ក្នុងទូទៅសំណើនិង exception

Virtual Machine (VM)

↳ Software emulation of an abstract machine

↳ give program illusion they own the machine

↳ Make it look like Hw has feature you want.

↳ 2 type of VM

ក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធលេខខ្លួនរបស់ខ្លួន hwo នៃការពាក្យការណា

↳ Process VM → ការឲ្យ hwo នៃ application នៅក្នុងការពាក្យការណា → ផ្តល់លក្ខណៈ algorithm នៃការងារ

↳ Support the execution of single program (one of the basic function of the OS)

↳ System VM → នូវក្រុងក្រុង OS → ការអនុវត្តន៍យោងខ្លួន

↳ Support the execution of an entire OS and its applications.

↳ Process VM

↳ goal

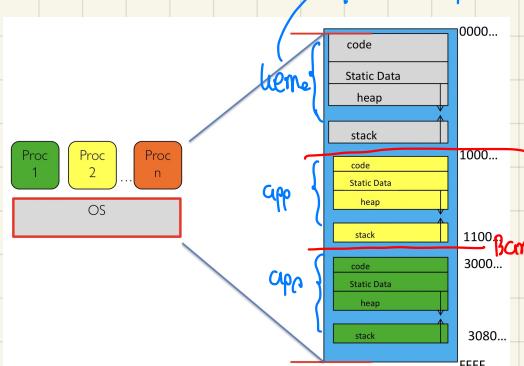
↳ provide an isolation to a program → 1 program = 1 process

↳ portability → hwo នៃ spec នៅក្នុងការណា → process នៅក្នុង env នូវ application ឱ្យបានការងារដែល

បាន OS បញ្ចប់ដំឡើង

ឱ្យបានការងារដែល memory ឱ្យបាន

នៅក្នុង target នៅក្នុង = នាយករដ្ឋនាយក OS នៃពេលវេលា



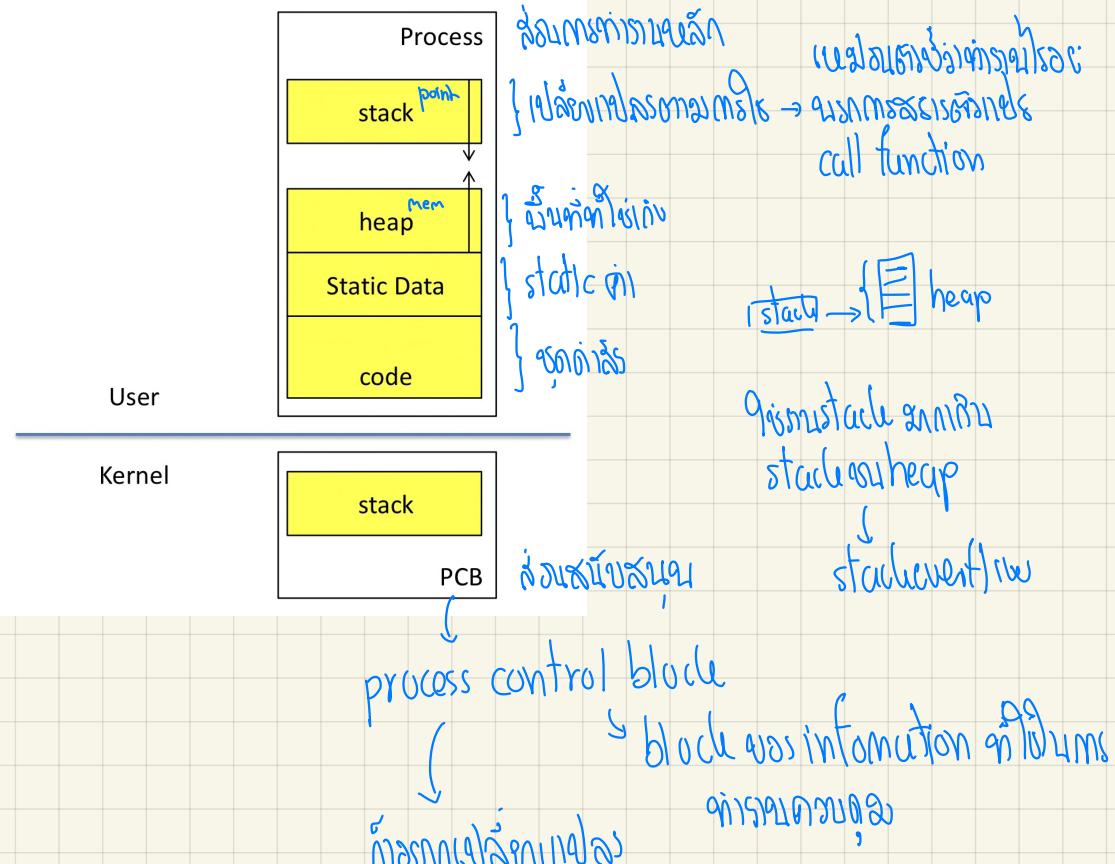
នៅក្នុងទូទៅសំណើនិង barrier

នូវការពាក្យការណា

memory translation → នូវ translate នៅក្នុង
កិច្ចការណា

- Process Abstraction
- ↳ Process: an instance of a program, running with limited rights.
 - ↳ Thread: a sequence of instructions within a process → โปรเซสท์มี thread ที่มี权限运行整个process
 - ↳ Potentially many threads per process (for now 1:1) → สำหรับ thread แต่ละคน จะมี process ตัวเดียว
 - ↳ Address space: set of rights of a process → สำหรับ process สามารถเข้าถึงอะไรได้
 - ↳ Memory that the process can access → process สามารถเข้าถึง memory อะไรบ้าง
 - ↳ Other permissions the process has (which system call it can make, which file can access)
 - ↳ anatomy

- 2 parts
 - PCB in kernel
 - Others in user



Process Control Block (PCB)

- ↳ Kernel represents each process as a process control block (PCB)
 - ↳ status (running, ready, blocked, ...)
 - ↳ Register, sp, ... (when not running)
 - ↳ Process ID (PID), User, Executable, Priority, ...
 - ↳ Execution Time, ...
 - ↳ Memory space, translation tables.

การจัดการ process ของระบบ

โดยผู้ดูแลระบบ

ผู้ดูแลระบบ

ผู้ดูแลระบบ

ผู้ดูแลระบบ

ผู้ดูแลระบบ

ผู้ดูแลระบบ

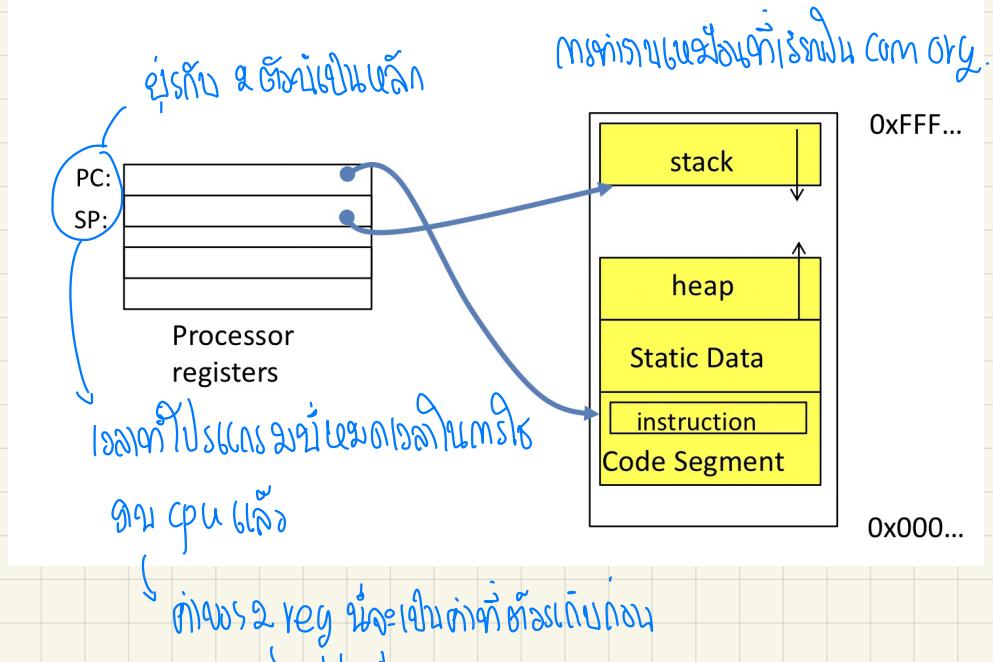
↳ ការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃនៃកុំព្យូទ័រ (kernel) → ដែលកុំព្យូទ័រមិនមែន process ទេ ទៅត្រូវការការពារ

↳ Kernel Scheduler maintains a data structure containing the PCBs → ក្រឡក់ផែនក្នុង kernel

↳ Scheduling algorithm select the next one to run. → តាមរយៈ

save ↔ load

Address Space: In a Picture



↳ Process concept

↳ A process is the OS abstraction for executing a program with limited privileges

↳ Dual-mode operation: user vs kernel

↳ Kernel-mode: execute with complete privileges

↳ User-mode: execute with fewer privileges

↳ Safe control transfer

↳ How do we switch from one mode to the other? → user ↔ kernel

Mode Switch → 旄錯模式 mode user ↔ kernel

↳ From user mode to kernel mode ต້າງມາເກີດທີ່ໃຫຍ່

↳ Interrupts

↳ Triggered by timer and I/O devices

↳ Exceptions → msg ມາຈຳກໍາໃຈຂອງ kernel raise exception → ເຮັດວຽກ interrupt

↳ Triggered by unexpected program behavior, malicious behavior

↳ System calls (aka protected procedure call) → ອົບໄດ້ການຮັດກຳໃຈຂວາງເຮັດວຽກ sys lib (call)

↳ Request by program for kernel to do some operation on its behalf / user ມາຈຳກໍາໃຈ

↳ Only limited # of very carefully coded entry points.

↳ From kernel mode to user mode

↳ New processes / new thread start → msg ມາຈຳ process ເສັ່ນ → ຜົນໃຈ kernel mode → ກັບປິປະຕາກ

↳ Jump to first instruction in program / thread
swtch user & run code

↳ Return from interrupt, exception, system call → ຈາກຂຶ້ນໂລງ → ຕ້າງມາກັບຈຸດ → ເພີ້ນໃຈເລີ້ນຢູ່ຕົ້ນ

↳ Resume suspended execution

↳ Process/thread context switch → msg ມາຈຳ process ທີ່ເຄີຍໃຈ microprocessor ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ ດະວັດທະນາ

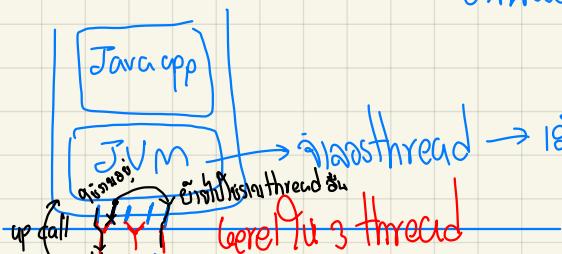
↳ Resume some other process

↳ User-level call up (UNIX signal) → msg (call)

↳ Asynchronous notification to user program

reverse of system call → app ເສັ່ນ kernel

↳ kernel ທົມການສ່ວນຍື່ນລົງ (process in user mode)



multiple threads ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ ດະວັດທະນາ
block ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ
up call ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ

most CPU

→ ເຊື້ອງເວັບຢືນ single thread → ຂັ້ນ app ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ 1 thread only

↳ java ຄະນະ multithread ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ

multiple threads
up call

up call

→ up call ອີ່ຈຳຈັດ
single thread → JVM ໄລຍຮັດຈະ
ຈຳກັດໃນ app

multiple threads

→ ດ້ວຍຕະຫຼາມເປົ້າຈຳ OS

- Implementing Safe Kernel Mode Transfers → ໜີ້ຈະກຳນົດໃຫຍ່ຮັດວຽກປິດປິບ switch mode
- ↳ Carefully constructed kernel code pack up the user process state and set it aside.
 - ↳ Must handle weird/buggy/malicious user state
 - ↳ Syscalls with null pointer. → ລົງທະບຽນ parameter ດີ່ຈະເປົ້າ] ປົກຕົກໄສໃໝ່ຮົມນອນ
ທາງທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ກຳ
 - ↳ Return instruction out of bounds → ລົງທະບຽນ pointer ພົມທີ່ໄດ້ແຈ້ງຂອງຄະດີ
 - ↳ User stack pointer out of bounds
 - ↳ Should be impossible for buggy or malicious user program to cause the kernel corrupt itself
 - ↳ User program should not know interrupt has occurred (transparency) → ຫຼັງຈາກ user ເຊິ່ງຈີ່ດີ່ຄວາມ
detect ms interrupt

Device Interrupts → *

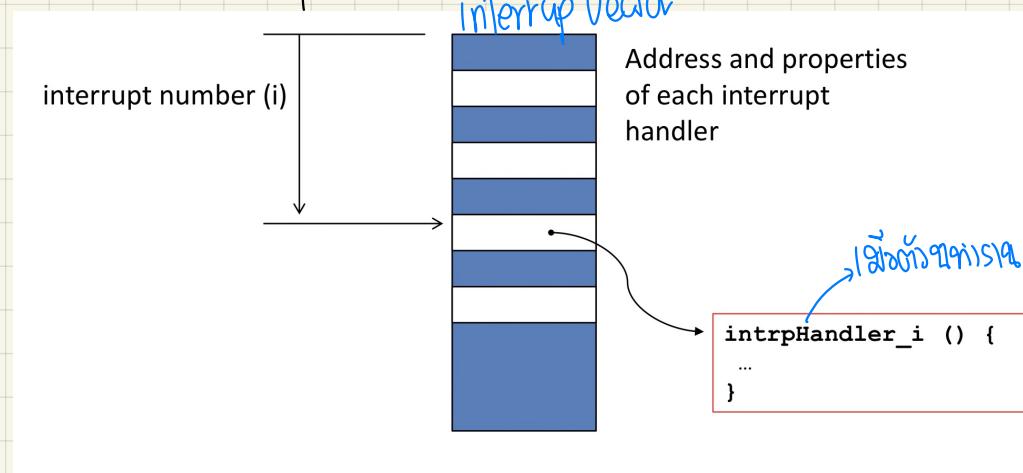
- ↳ OS kernel needs to communicate with physical devices. → ໃຊ້ຈາກ hw →
- ↳ Device operate asynchronously from the CPU. → CPU ດີ່ຈະບັນຫຼາຍ
 - ↳ Polling : kernel wait until I/O is done → ໃຊ້ມອນໂລກຫານາ copy ມາດຕະຖານ
 - ↳ Interrupts : kernel can do other work in the meantime → ອີ່ປະກາດ I/O ຕັ້ງນີ້ໃນ copy file
 - ↓ CPU ດີ່ຈະບັນຫຼາຍ
 - ↓ ຮັດໃນ interrupt
 - ↳ ທຸກນີ້ມີຢູ່ຫຼັງຈິງຈຸດ
- ↳ Device access to memory.
 - ↳ Programmed I/O : CPU read and write to device
 - ↳ Direct memory access (DMA) by device
 - ↳ Buffer descriptor : sequence of DMA's
 - ↳ e.g. packet header and packet body
 - ↳ Queue of buffer descriptors
 - ↳ Buffer descriptor itself is DMA'ed
 - CPU
- ↳ How do device interrupts work? → hw ສົດເສດຖະກິດ ສໍາກຳທີ່ໃຫຍ່ interrupt → ສົດເສດຖະກິດ
ກຳນົດ
- ↳ Where does the CPU run after interrupts. → ສົງໝາຍ
- ↳ What stack does it use?
- ↳ Is the work the CPU had been doing before the interrupt lost forever?
- ↳ If not, how does the CPU know how to resume that work?

ອຸດຟະກຳໃໝ່ເດືອນ interrupt ອົງຈີ່

How do we interrupts safely?

Where do transfer mode go?

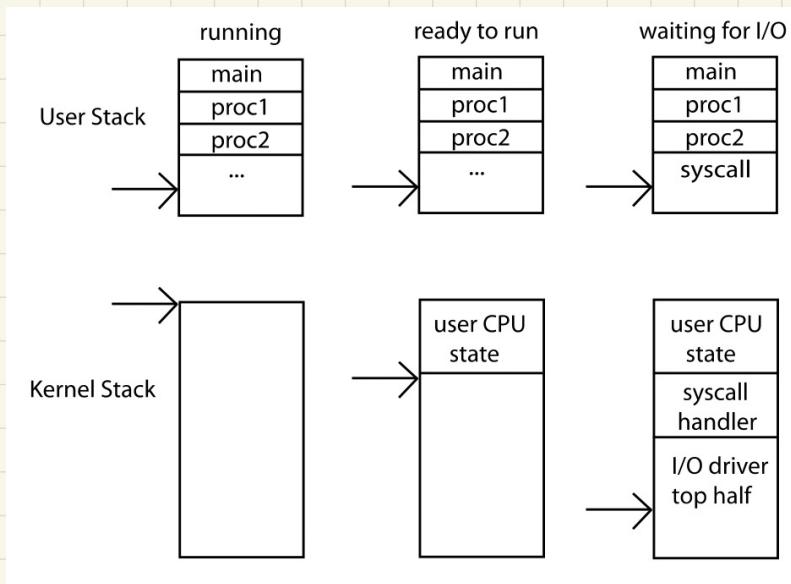
- ↳ Solutions: interrupt vector



PC గా వున్నాదో CPU fetch instruction
లో నీరు ఉన్నాడు

- ၁။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း
 - ၁၁။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏လုပ်နည်းလမ်း
 - ၁၂။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏လုပ်နည်းလမ်း
- ၂။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း
 - ၂၁။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏လုပ်နည်းလမ်း
 - ၂၂။ မျှတော်လုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏လုပ်နည်းလမ်း

- The kernel / Stack → សំណង់នៃការប្រគល់នៅក្នុងកុងហ៊ូលេមែល →
- ↳ Interrupt handlers want a stack } ក្នុងកុងហ៊ូលេមែល
 - ↳ System call handlers want a stack }
 - ↳ Can't just use the user stack... Why? → ត្រូវការប្រគល់នៃកុងហ៊ូលេមែល user stack → ដើម្បី detect interrupt
នៃ user stack → នឹងធ្វើបញ្ជីកុងហ៊ូលេមែល
 - ↳ Solution: two-stack model
 - ↳ Each os thread has kernel stack (located in kernel memory) plus user stack (located in user memory)
 - ↳ Place to save user registers during interrupt



Interrupt Stack

- ↳ Pre-processor, located in kernel (not user) memory.
- ↳ Usually process/thread has both kernel and user stack
- ↳ Why can't the interrupt run on the stack of the interrupted user process?

Case Study x86 interrupt

- ↳ Save current stack pointer

Save current program pointer

Save current processor status word (condition code)

Switch to kernel stack ; put SP, PC, PSW on stack

Switch to kernel mode

Vector through interrupt table

Interrupt handler saves registers it might clobber

Before Interrupt

User-level
Process

code:
foo () {
while (...) {
x = x+1;
y = y-2;
}
}

stack:



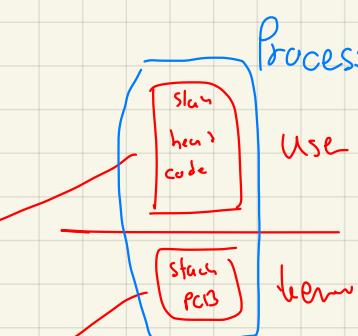
Registers

SS: ESP	→ SP
CS: EIP	→ PC
EFLAGS	→ user or kernel
other	
registers:	EAX, EBX, ...

Kernel

code:
handler() {
pusha
...
}

Exception
Stack

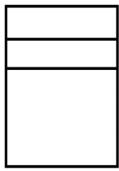


During Interrupt

User-level
Process

code:
foo () {
while (...) {
x = x+1;
y = y-2;
}
}

stack:



Registers

SS: ESP
CS: EIP
EFLAGS
other
registers:
EAX, EBX, ...

Kernel

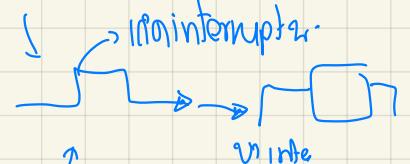
code:
② handler() {
pusha
...
}

① SAVED
Exception
Stack

SS
ESP
EFLAGS
CS
EIP
error

from micro controller or I/O
to microcontroller or I/O
interrupt source

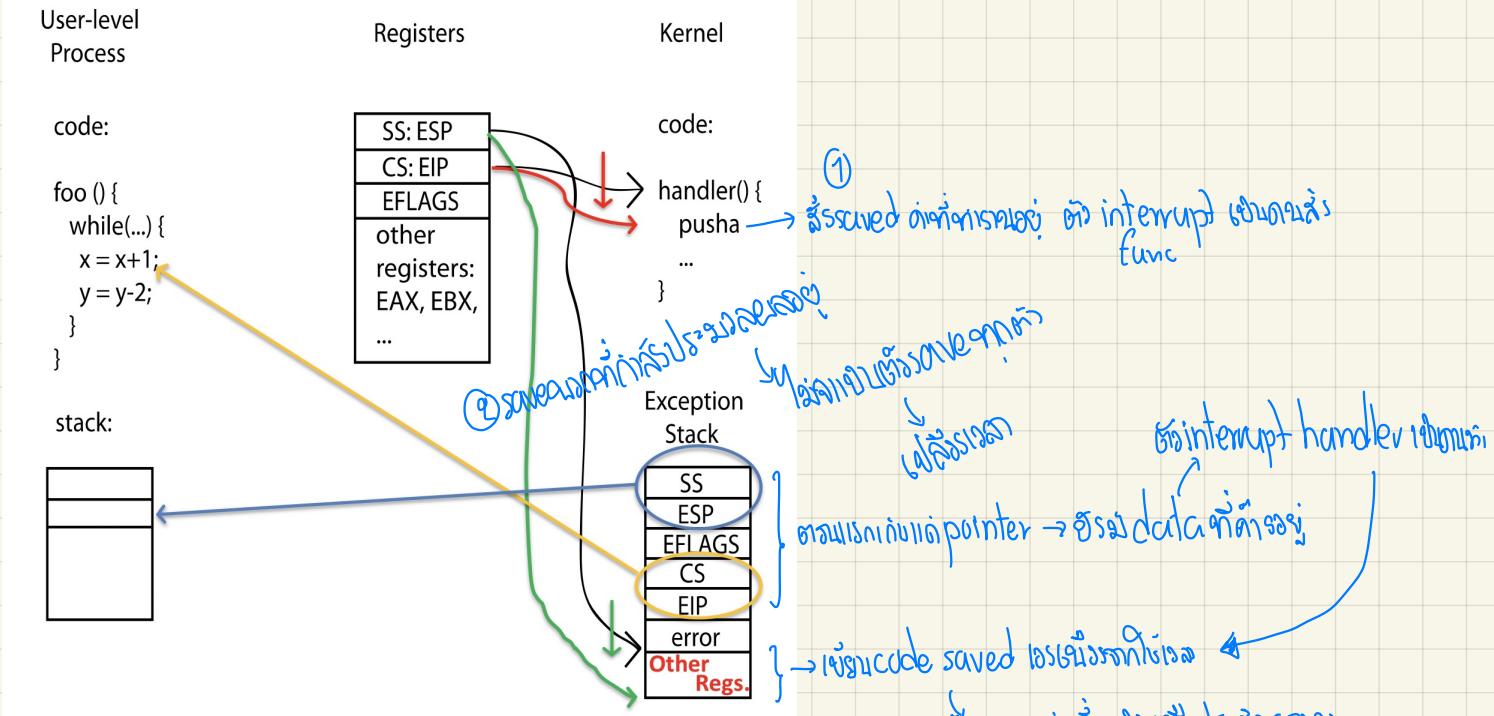
from microprocessor → not program
from microcontroller, not interrupt signal



during interrupt
from microcontroller to CPU

from microcontroller or I/O
interrupt source

After Interrupt → գաղտնականությունս վերաբերությամբ
→ պահպանական պահանջման մեջ առաջանականությունը վերաբերությամբ պահպանական պահանջմանը ավելի մեծ է



At the end of handler → សំគាល់រឿងប្រើប្រាស់រួចរាល់

- ↳ handler restore saved registers → จะกลับ handler ก็ต้องเรียกค่ากลับสู่ที่เก่า ①
 - ↳ Automatically return to interrupted processor/thread

↳ Restore program counter

↳ Restore stack

↳ Restore processor status word / condition code,

↳ Switch to user mode

④ ចាប់បើកវិវាទភាគផ្លូវទីលាស់ និងវានិរោង។

“atomic instruction”

↳ գոյացման 4 instruction → գոյացման atomic instruction

↓ Kuprocess សំនួររាយ/រៀងការរៀនការនៃពាណិជ្ជកម្ម

↳ 100ms interrupt loop \rightarrow ① \rightarrow ② \downarrow ③ - ④

↓ នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី តាំង ឱ្យការណ៍ សេវាអចលាហ

၅. gift bags design အဆင့်မြတ်စွာ

ໃຫຍ່ interrupt ຕ້ອງໃຫ້
priority (priority ດັນນີ້)

ກົດໜີ່ໄວ້ຮ່ອງໄລ່ປັນ
↓
ໄລ້point → ປຶກສູນ int → ຈະນຸ

→ ແກ້ວມະນຸ

Interrupt masking → masking interrupt

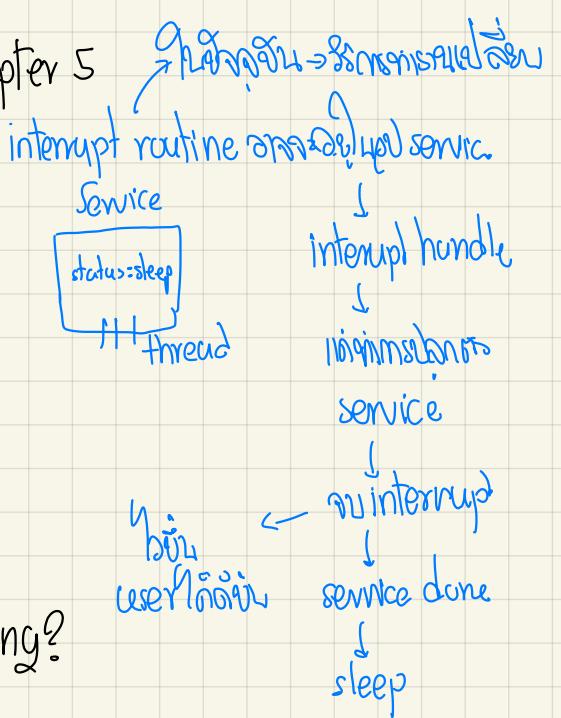
- ↳ Interrupt handler run with interrupts off
 - ↳ Re-enable when interrupt completes → **disabling**

↳ e.g. when determining the next processor/thread to run → prioritization (prior)

↳ On x86 → (LT : disable interrupt)
STI : enable interrupt

Only applies to current CPU (on a multicore)

↳ We will need this to implement synchronization in chapter 5



Hardware support: Interrupt Control

- ↳ Interrupt processing not visible to the user process:
 - ↳ Occurs between instructions, restart transparently
 - ↳ No change to process state
 - ↳ What can be observed even with perfect interrupt processing?
- ↳ Interrupt Handler involved with interrupts 'disabled'
 - ↳ Re-enable upon completion
 - ↳ Non-blocking (run to completion, no waits)
 - ↳ Pack up in a queue and pass off to an OS thread for hard work
 - ↳ wake up an existing OS thread
- ↳ OS kernel may enable/disable interrupts → OS ~~uses~~ interrupt masking
 - ↳ On x86: CLI (disable interrupts), STI (enable)
 - ↳ Atomic section when select next process/thread to run
 - ↳ Atomic return from interrupt or syscall
- ↳ HW may have multiple levels of interrupts
 - ↳ Mask off-(disable) certain interrupts, e.g., lower priority.
 - ↳ Certain Non-maskable-Interrupts (NMIs)
 - ↳ e.g. kernel segmentation fault
 - ↳ Also: Power about to fail!

Kernel System Call Handler → msg ຖេរយុទ្ធឌល់នៃ interrupt និងការ S.C. → ដំឡើង function របស់ sys call

- ↳ Vector through well-defined syscall entry points!
 - ↳ Table mapping system call number to handler

↓ ఇంజనీరింగ్ ప్రారంభము లో parameter

- ↳ Locate arguments

- ↳ In registers or on user (!) stack → parameters

ກລົງຈາກ Validate → ລັກຫົວ

- ↳ Copy arguments → copy parameter to kernel stack

↳ From user memory into kernel memory - carefully checking locations!

↓ leeme Projekt

↓ 116m

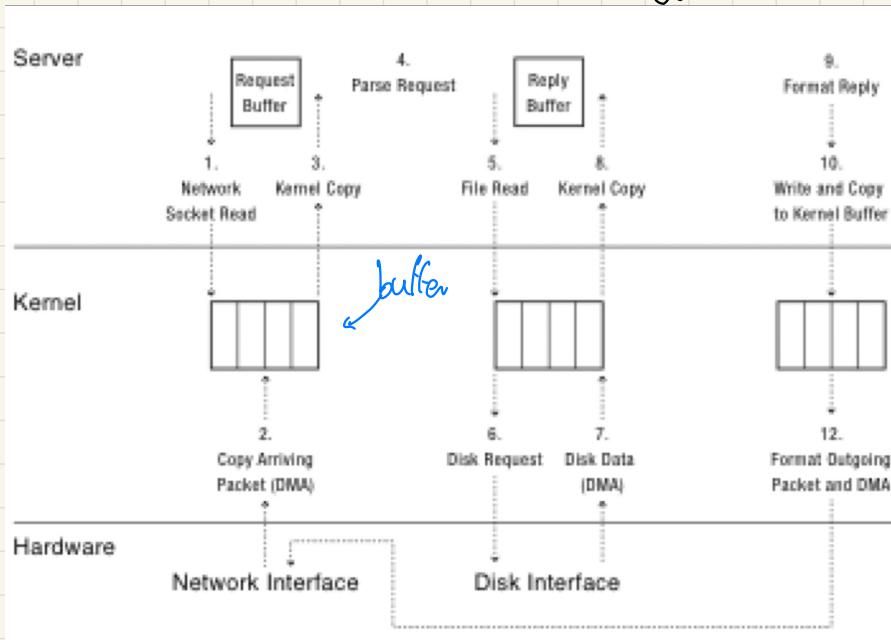
- ↳ Protect kernel from malicious code evading checks → ក្នុងតាមរបាយការណ៍នេះ/មា

- ↳ Validate arguments → ດັວຈຳປະສົງເກີດ
 - ↳ Protect kernel from errors in user code

↳ funcy an → injusn

ବୁଦ୍ଧିପ୍ରକଳ୍ପନାଗ୍ରହଣ

ເພື່ອດູນcopy ໄປໄລຍກວິນ



Today's Four Fundamental OS Concepts ສູ່ປະລິບອານຸພາດໆ: what we have talk about

- ↳ Thread: Execution Context → ms execute

- ↳ Program Counter, Register, Execution Flags, Stack

- ↳ Address space (with translation) \rightarrow ms allocate

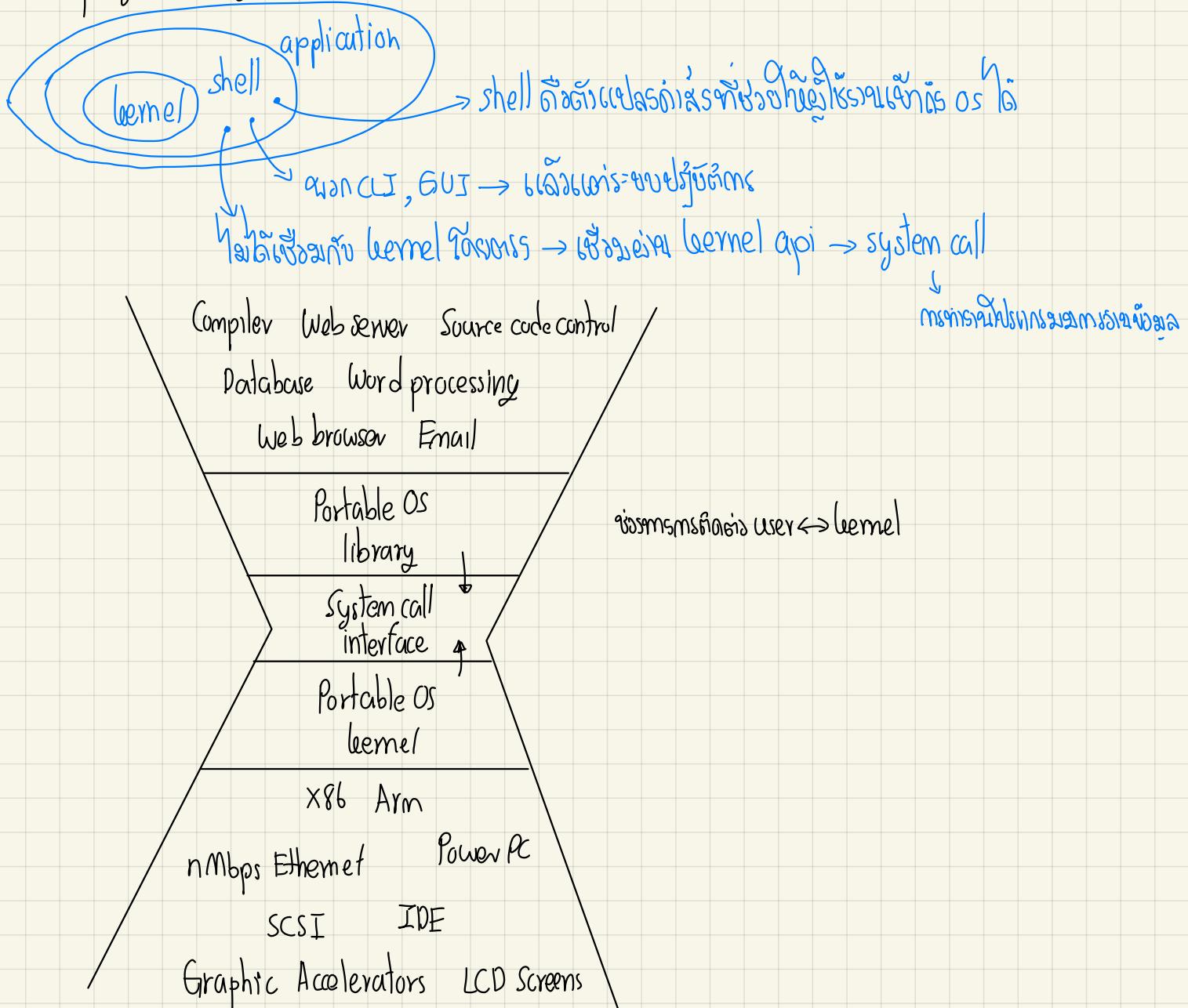
↳ Program's view of memory is distinct from physical machine.

- ↳ Process: an instance of a running program → um

↳ Address Space + One or more Threads \rightarrow CPU

- ↳ Dual mode operation / Protection
- ↳ Only the “system” can access certain resources
- ↳ Combined with translation, isolates programs from each other.

The programming interface



Main point

- ↳ Create and managing processes → នៅក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុន process → នៅ window, unix
- ↳ fork, exec, wait
- ↳ Performing I/O → នៅក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ↳ Open, read, write, close
- ↳ Communicating between processes → នៅក្នុងគ្មាន process
- ↳ pipe, dup, select, connect
- ↳ Example: implementing a shell → example នៃ function ដើម្បីរក្សាទុក shell

Shell

- ↳ A shell is a job control system
 - ↳ Allows programmer to create and manage a set of program to do a task
 - ↳ Windows, MacOs, Linux all have shells
 - ↳ Examples to compile a c program
 - ↳ cc -c sourceFile1.c
 - ↳ cc -c sourceFile2.c
 - ↳ ln -o program sourceFile1.o sourceFile2.o

၁။ မြန်မာစွဲ=မြန်မာပြန်လည်စွဲ

1 នៅក្នុងនីមួយៗ C compiler

မြတ်နေဂျာများ shell ဖြစ်လေသူများ ပါ။

↳ వ్యుత్పన్నాస్థితిలో కావాలి?

- ↳ If the shell runs at the user level, what system call does it make to run each of the programs?

terminal shell မှတ်ဆန်းရန် process

ເຊື່ອມຕົວສິນເກມ

↳ (ရှုနေဆာစာချက်) → shell မြတ်ပေါ်ရသူများ

\downarrow
basis privilege instruction or:

 Zwischenmodell

↳ QoS system call mq

Window CreateProcess →

- ↳ System call to create a new process to run a program
 - ↳ Create and initialize the process control block (PCB) in the kernel → จัดตั้ง PCB
 - ↳ Create and initialize a new address space → จัดตั้ง space ของ addrspace
 - ↳ Load the program into the address space → โหลดโปรแกรมเข้าไปใน addrspace
 - ↳ Copy argument into memory in the address space → copy arg ไปลงใน addrspace
 - ↳ Initialize the hardware context to start execution at "start" → รีเซ็ต context ที่จะเริ่มต้นการ執行
 - ↳ Inform the scheduler that the new process is ready to run
 - ↓ ตั้ง program counter, และอื่นๆ
 - ↓ ส่ง signal ไปยัง scheduler

เมื่อเราสร้างใหม่ไปแล้ว เราจะต้องสั่งให้ process นั้น set status ให้เป็น `process` ที่มีค่าอยู่ที่ `running` แล้ว
โดยผ่านกระบวนการ `setstatus` ที่ต้องส่งไปยัง scheduler ที่มีค่าอยู่ที่ `ready`
จาก init → ready

Windows CreateProcess API (simplified)

```
if(!CreateProcess(
```

 NULL, // No module name (we command line)

 argv[1], // Command line
 → ចិត្តអាជីវកម្មនៃការបង្កើតដែលត្រូវការបញ្ជីសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ CPU
 → បង្កើតការងារខ្លួន
 ទាំងអស់

 NULL, // Process handle not inheritable
 → គ្មានអាជីវកម្មនៃការបង្កើតដែលត្រូវការបញ្ជីសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ (បណ្តុយ Windows)
 → រាយការពិនិត្យការងារបង្កើត CreateProcess

 NULL, // Thread handle not inheritable

 FALSE, // Set handle inheritance to FALSE
 → ចិត្ត parameter នៃការបង្កើត

 0, // No creation flags
 ↓
 NULL, // Use parent's environment block
 version ទី២

 NULL, // Use parent's starting directory

 &si, // Pointer to STARTUPINFO structure

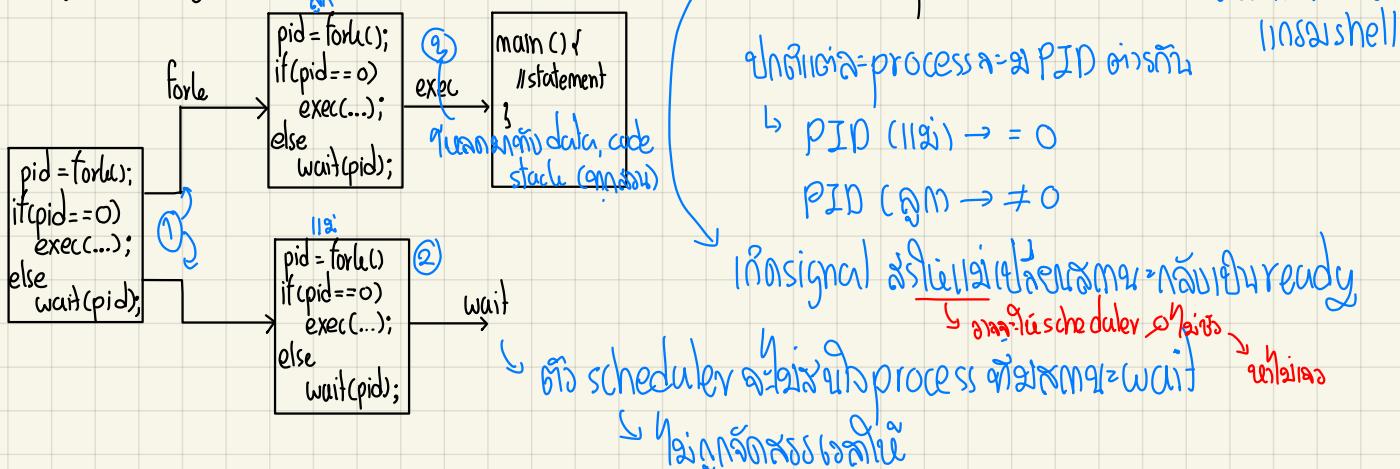
 &pi,) // Pointer to PROCESS_INFORMATION structure

```
)
```

↳ នឹងរួចចំណាំ window → ធ្វើ sys call ដើម្បីលើកសារ និង បញ្ជី

Unix Process Management

- ↳ UNIX fork - system call to create a copy of the current process, and start it running.
 - ↳ No arguments? → ms clone ຕົວລະບຸ → shell clone ຕົວລະບຸອາການ → ອຳນວຍເປົ້າ
 - ↳ UNIX exec - system call to change the program being run by the current process.
 - ↳ UNIX wait - system call to wait for a process to finish
 - ↳ ຕັ້ງໄດ້ໂທກິດ sys call
 - ↳ UNIX signal - system call to send a notification to another process
 - ↳ ໂກສາໂທກິດ ms → ພະນູກປະມານ
 - ↳ ຖະນູກປະມານ
 - ↳ ອຳນວຍເປົ້າ
 - ↳ ດີຈິງລາຍມາດ



រឿងពេលវេលាដែល window ចិត្តបានទេ

Question: What does this code print?

```
int child_pid = fork(); // if process // in child process  
if (child_pid == 0) {  
    printf("I'm process # %d\n", getPID()); // ក្រឡាយ  
    return 0;  
}  
else { // in parent process  
    printf("I'm parent of process # %d\n", child_pid); // wait  
    return 0;  
}
```

return នៃ pid នៃលក្ខណៈ

ស្ថាតីមើនាក់

return pid=0 នៅខ្លះ

ប្រព័ន្ធបានប្រើបានការផ្តល់ការអនុវត្តការណ៍

ការគាំទ្រិន្ទន៍ concept ដីបុប្ផន

តាមពាណិជ្ជកម្ម parameter និង

Question

↳ Can UNIX fork() return an error? why?

↳ ក្នុង memory នូវខ្លួន

↳ Can UNIX exec() return an error? why? → load fail=error

↳ ចិត្តពេលវេលា → address space

↳ Can UNIX wait() ever return immediately? why?

មិនមែនមែន, ក្រឡាយ, ...

ទេការលើវិនិន័យ
ទេការលើវិនិន័យ = error

ទេការលើវិនិន័យ

scheduler តើមីនា

នឹង
នឹង

មិនមែនមែន clone និងកើតិវិនិន័យ

ប៉ុន្មានការងារ

មិនមែនមែន if នៅក្បែងក្បែង

សេចក្តីថ្លែងក្រោម

នៅលើប៉ុន្មានការងារ

return នឹងទេ

Implementing UNIX fork

↳ Step to implement UNIX fork

↳ Create and initialize the process control block (PCB) in the kernel

↳ Create a new address space

↳ Initialize the address space with a copy of the entire contents of the address space of the parent

→ ឯកសារ, PCB

↳ Inherit the execution context of the parent (e.g. any open files)

↳ Inform the scheduler that the new process is ready to run

→ ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន scheduler

រាយការណ៍ → ឯកសារ → initialize()

linux → fork → copy initialize

↑ យើងទូរនិន្ទ័យ parameter និងនិរន្តរការ copy contents

Implementing UNIX exec

- ↳ Steps to implement UNIX fork
 - ↳ load the program into the current address space → ក្នុងអេប្បន្នបានរាយការ
 - ↳ Copy arguments into memory in the address space → ការចូលរួម
 - ↳ Initialize the hardware context to start execution at "start" → set pc to start

- UNIX I/O → នៃការសិក្សា input, output → នៃវិធានី unix → សិក្សាដំឡើងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម → ការតែងតាំង → សម្រាប់រាយការ
- ↳ Uniformity → I/O សម្រាប់ទូទាត់សារពីរបៀបដោយប៉ុណ្ណោះខ្លះ → នៃ system call ច្បាស់ទឹងក្នុង
 - ↳ All operations on all files, devices use the same set of system calls: open, close, read, write
 - ↳ Open before use → ប្រើប្រាស់ នៃការប្រើប្រាស់សារពីរបៀបដោយប៉ុណ្ណោះខ្លះ → keyboard សិក្សាដំឡើង នៃការប្រើប្រាស់
 - ① ↳ Open returns a handle (file descriptor) for using in later call on the file
 - ② ↳ Byte-oriented → នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ byte យើង ឬ pointer ទីផ្សារ resource នៃការប្រើប្រាស់
 - ③ ↳ Kernel-buffered read/write → ការប្រើប្រាស់ (kernel) នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ memory នូវបុគ្គល៌ → ការបង្រៀនឱ្យបុគ្គល៌
 - ④ ↳ Explicit close → ត្រូវបានបញ្ជូន buffer
 - ↳ To garbage collect the open file descriptor

UNIX File System Interface

system call openfile

- ↳ UNIX file open is a Swiss Army knife: → មិនមែនការប្រើប្រាស់ parameter នៃវិធានី
- ↳ Open the file, return file descriptor
- ↳ Options:
 - if file doesn't exist, return an error
 - if file doesn't exist, create file and open it
 - if file does exist, return an error
 - if file does exist, open file
 - if file exist but isn't empty, nix it then open
 - if file exist but isn't empty, return an error

...

Interface Design Question

- ↳ Why not separate syscalls for open/create/exist? → ពីរតាមលក្ខណៈសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់បានឡើង
↳ if (!exists(name))
 create(name); // can create fail } ប្រចាំនាយក
 fd = open(name); // does the file exist } ប្រចាំនាយក

Implementing Shell

```
char *prog, **args;  
int child_pid;
```

// read and parse the input a line at a time

```
while(readAndParseCmdLine(&prog, &args)){
```

```
    child_pid = fork();
```

```
    if (child_pid == 0){
```

```
        exec(prog, args); // child process, run the program
```

```
        // not reach
```

```
} else {
```

```
    wait(child_pid); // wait for child
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

In UNIX shell

- ↳ A program can be a file of commands → នាមីនិយោគនឹង command របស់ខ្លួន
- ↳ A program can send its output to a file → ផ្តល់ទូទាត់
- ↳ A program can read its input from a file → ទុកដាក់ទូទាត់
- ↳ The output of one program can be the input to another program → ស្ថិតិសម្រាប់

Interprocess Communication → ក្រសែរឲ្យមួយគឺជានេះ process → output នៃ A នឹងត្រូវ input នៃ B

- ↳ Producer-consumer → មិនបានទេរាងទៅលើការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធមួយគឺជានេះ ទៅក្នុងបច្ចេកទេសដូចជាពេលវេលា
- ↳ Output of one program is accepted as input of another program.
- ↳ One-way communication → ក្រសែរនៅក្នុងទំនួរ → Producer ត្រូវឱ្យ, consumer ត្រូវឱ្យ
- ↳ Pipe → ឧបនា | → ឈ្មោះរាជធានី genword list → ទេរាង hashcat
- ↳ Client-server
 - ↳ two-way communication → ឧបនា server <=> client
 - ↳ Server implements specialize task
 - ↳ Print server → ផ្លូវពេន printer និងការស្វែងរក
 - ↳ File system → ផ្លូវពេនឯកសារ
 - ↳ Write data to file then read file as an input
 - ↳ Reader and writer are not need to running at the same time ឲ្យរួម, ស្រើស្រាវជ្រើសរើសក្នុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុង → ទេរាងក្នុងក្រុង

producer-consumer }
client-server } → ឧបនា

ទេរាងក្នុងក្រុង

ទេរាងក្នុងក្រុង

Operating System Structure → និរនោតានៃសិប្បាយនៃ kernel

- ↳ Monolithic kernel → function នៃក្រុងក្រុង kernel
- ↳ Microkernel → និងក្នុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុង user space → upgrade ទុកទាំង
- ↳ hybrid kernel → និងក្នុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុង

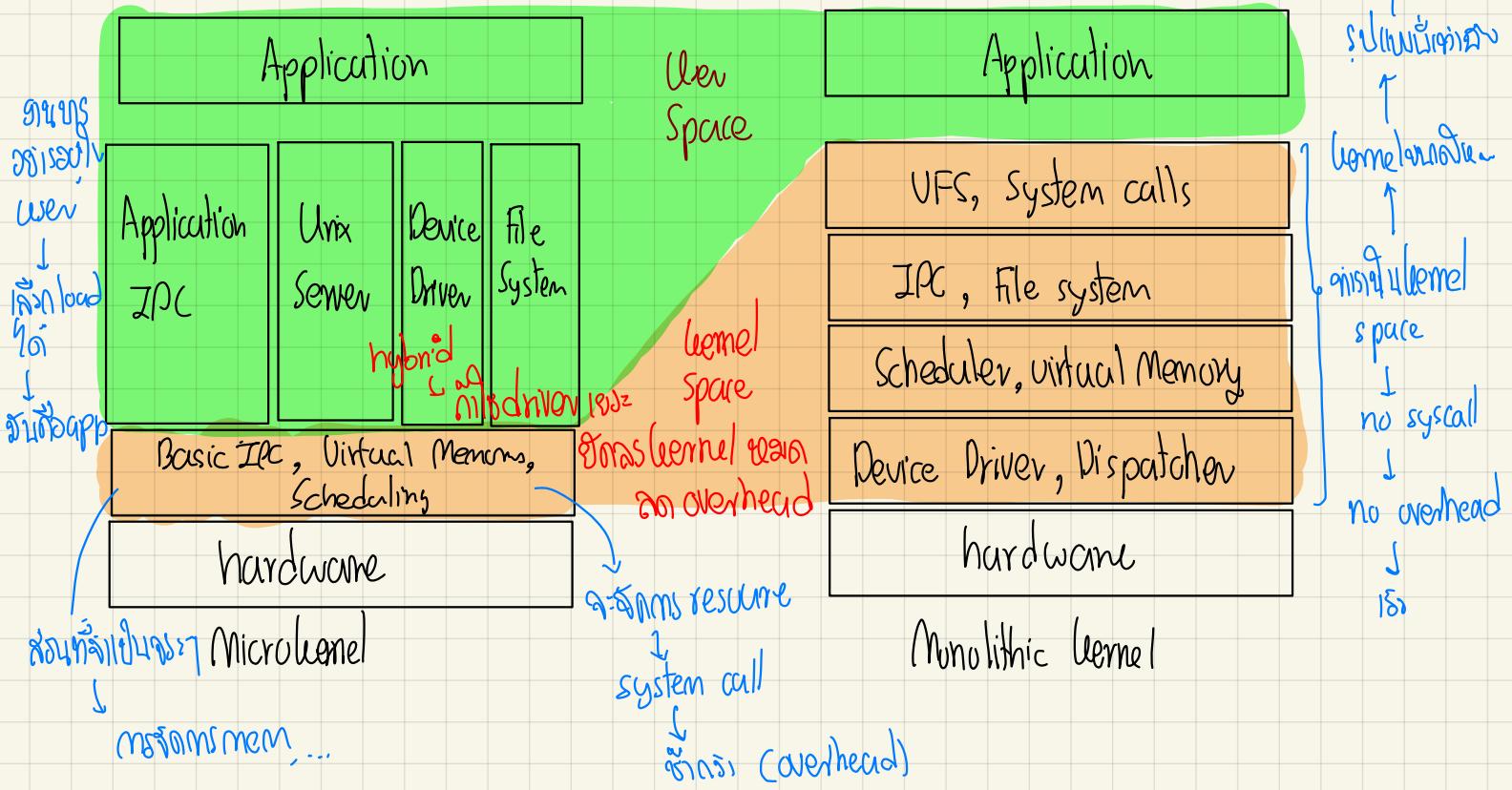
ក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុង

ក្រុងក្រុងក្រុងក្រុង

customizable

សម្រាប់ក្រុងក្រុង

kernel layer



↪ window, MacOs, linux → hybrid → ແມ່ນີ້ດັ່ງ → ຊາວດິທະນຸກ່າງ micro kernel 100%

↪ ຂໍເຕັກຂໍ (ເອງ)

↪ microkernel ອົບໄດ້ເລືອດຂາກ