

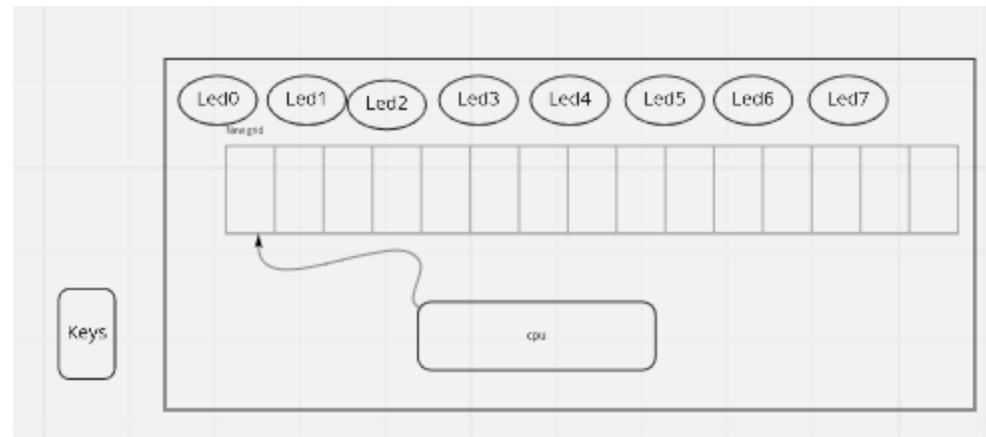
# **Operating Systems**

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University of Kashan

<https://yoosofan.github.io/en/>

**Yoosofan Imaginary Computer  
Based on Morris Mano's famous book**



# Instruction Set(I)

**AND:** Logical AND memory with AC  
**ADD:** Arithmetic ADD memory with AC  
**LDA:** Load from memory to AC  
**STA:** Store AC to memory  
**BUN:** Branch unconditional  
**ISZ:** Increment and skip if zero  
**CLA:** Clear AC  
**CLE:** Clear E  
**CMA:** Complement AC  
**CME:** Complement E  
**CIR:** Circulate right (AC and E)  
**CIL:** Circulate left (AC and E)

**INC:** Increment AC  
**SPA:** Skip if positive AC  
**SNA:** Skip if negative AC  
**SZA:** Skip if zero AC  
**SZE:** Skip if zero E  
**HLT:** Halt  
**OUT:** Output a character from AC  
**SK0:** Skip if output flag  
**NOP:** No operation

# Instruction Set Binary(I)

AND:	00001
ADD:	00010
LDA:	00011
STA:	00100
BUN:	00101
ISZ:	00110
CLA:	00111
CLE:	01000
CMA:	01001
CME:	01010
CIR:	01011
CIL:	01100

INC:	01101
SPA:	01110
SNA:	01111
SZA:	10000
SZE:	10001
HLT:	10010
OUT:	10011
SK0:	10100
NOP:	10101

# **hex pad connect to microcontroller**

<https://www.circuitstoday.com/interfacing-hex-keypad-to-8051>

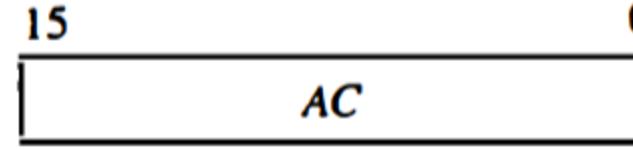
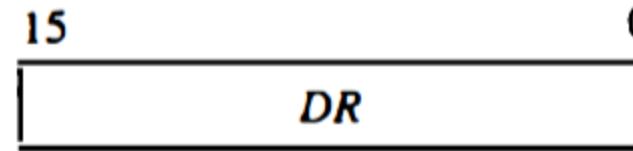
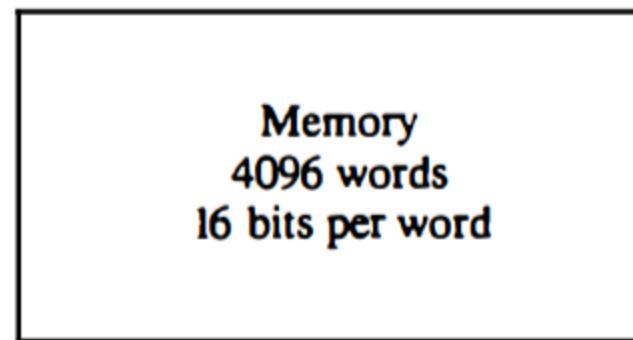
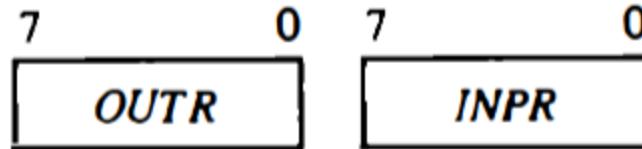
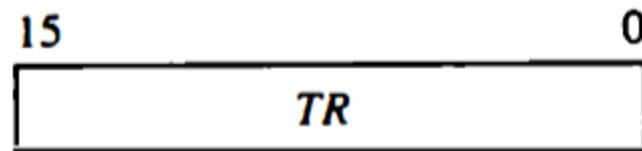
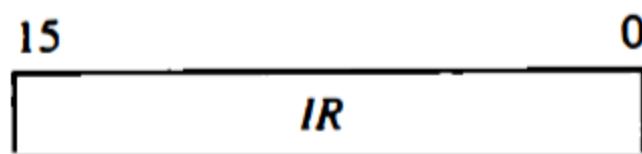
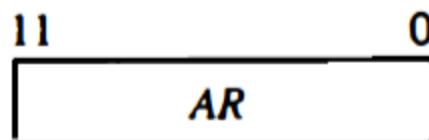
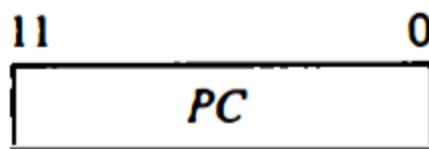
<https://circuitdigest.com/microcontroller-projects/keypad-interfacing-with-avr-atmega32>

# Example

- <https://github.com/yoosofan/mano-computer-simulator-js>
- <https://yoosofan.github.io/mano-computer-simulator-js/>
- <https://github.com/Naheel-Azawy/Simple-Computer-Simulator/blob/master/test/test-symbolic>
- <https://github.com/Naheel-Azawy/Simple-Computer-Simulator/blob/master/test/test>
- <https://github.com/Naheel-Azawy/Simple-Computer-Simulator/tree/master/test>

# Other assembly

- <http://imrannazar.com/arm-opcode-map>
- <https://iitd-plos.github.io/col718/ref/arm-instructionset.pdf>
- [https://wiki.osdev.org/X86-64\\_Instruction\\_Encoding](https://wiki.osdev.org/X86-64_Instruction_Encoding)
- [https://cs.brown.edu/courses/cs033/docs/guides/x64\\_cheatsheet.pdf](https://cs.brown.edu/courses/cs033/docs/guides/x64_cheatsheet.pdf)
- <https://sites.google.com/site/nttrungmtwiki/home/rce/assembly-language/x64-opcode-and-instruction-reference-home>
- <http://ref.x86asm.net/coder64.html>
- arm 32 opcodes
- <http://z80-heaven.wikidot.com/instructions-set:ld>
- <http://z80-heaven.wikidot.com/opcode-reference-chart>
- <https://smallcomputercentral.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/asm80-com-tutorial-e1-0-01.pdf>
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/22838444/convert-an-8bit-number-to-hex-in-z80-assembler>
- <https://www.vcfed.org/forum/forum/technical-support/vintage-computer-programming/76419-z80-hello-world-example-in-hex>
- <https://www.cemetech.net/forum/viewtopic.php?t=15710&start=0>
- z80 assembly codes



	15 14	12 11	0
I	Opcode	Address	

(Opcode = 000 through 110)

**(a) Memory – reference instruction**

	15	12 11	0
0	1	1 1	Register operation

(Opcode = 111,  $I = 0$ )

**(b) Register – reference instruction**

	15	12 11	0
1	1	1 1	I/O operation

(Opcode = 111,  $I = 1$ )

**(c) Input – output instruction**

00101	00000	1010
00110	00000	1100
00111	00000	1110
01000		
00000		

اگر حداقل ۳۲ دستور داشته باشیم پس پنج بیت برای دستورها نیاز داریم برای سادگی فرض می‌کنیم که طول همه دستورها یکسان است یعنی هم دو بایت را می‌گیرند فرض کنید دستورها پنج بیت نیاز دارند پس ۱۱ بیت برای آدرس

حداقل حافظه این کامپیوتر چقدر می‌تواند باشد. اگر بخواهیم بایتی آدرس دهی کنیم

$$2^{8 \times 11} = 2^{kB}$$

B = Byte

اگر آدرس دهی را دو بایتی در نظر بگیریم

$$4kB \text{ (word} = 2 \text{ byte)}$$

# Output

LED

**seven segment**

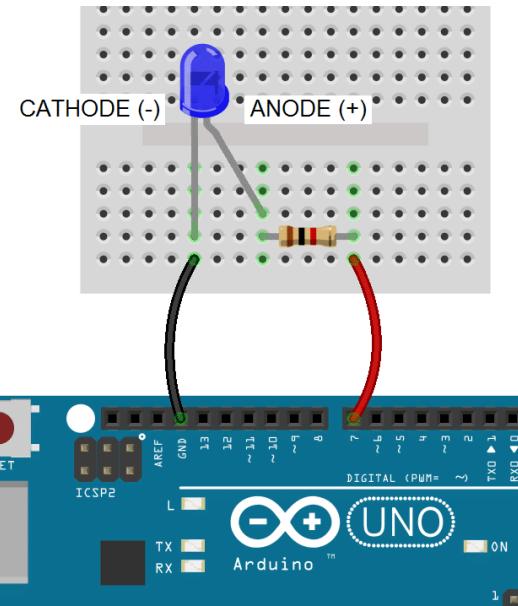
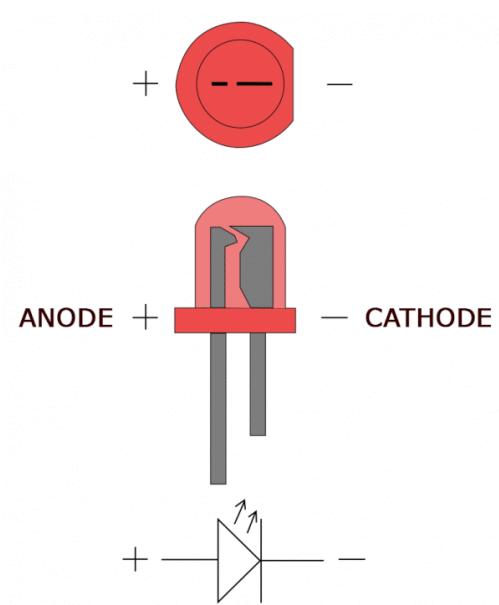
- <https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/hex-to-binary.html>
- convert hex to binary
- <https://clrhome.org/asm/>

# Output Problem

```
lda a  
add b  
sta c  
out  
hlt  
a, 5  
b, 2  
c, 0
```

```
.....  
.....  
LB1: out  
sko  
bun LB1  
.....  
.....
```

# Simple LED

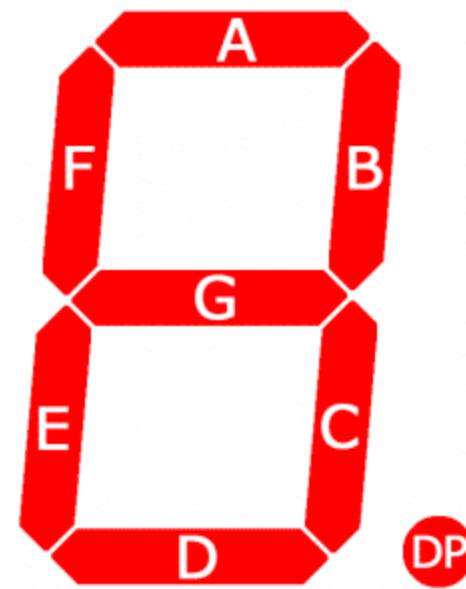


[circuitbasics](#)

## Seven segment display



[circuitbasics askingthelot](#)



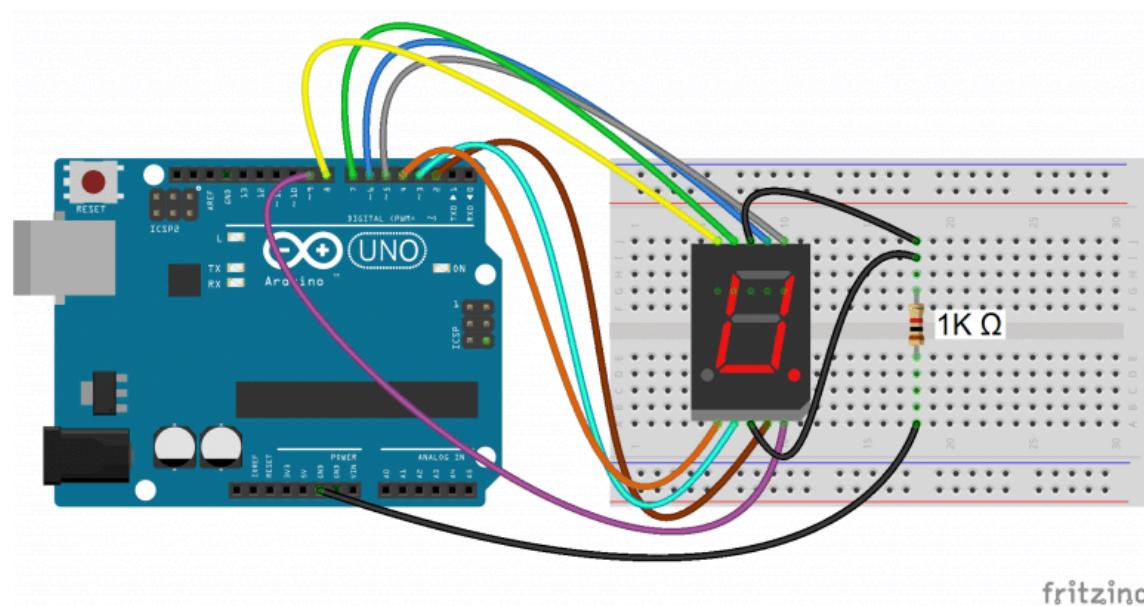
[youtu.be element14](#)

# **Imaginary Computer**

- Consider it as real a computer
- Think about business plan
- Consider customers' need
- Consider other companies

# YIC 30

## Seven segment



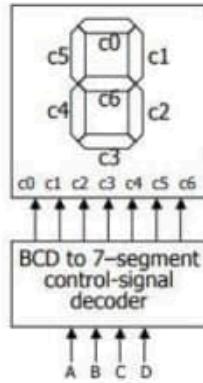
fritzing

[circuitbasics](#)

# **Issues of YIC 30**

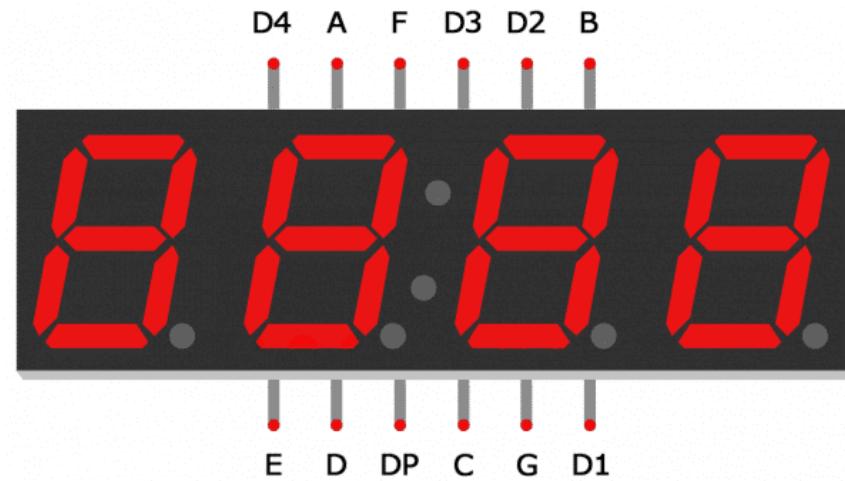
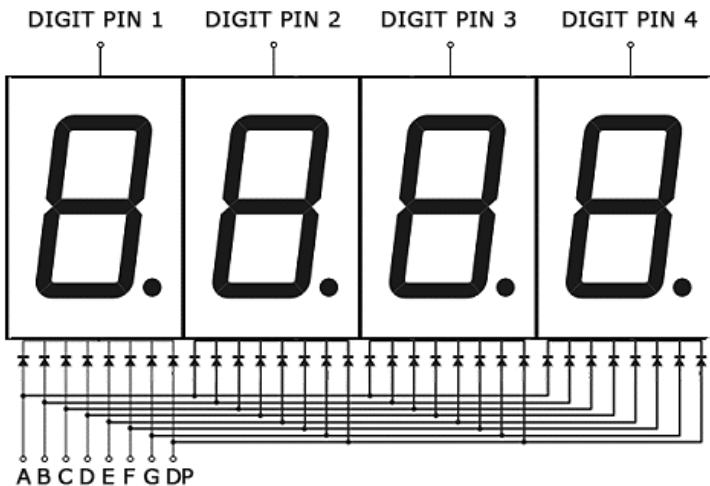
- Convert binary number to 7 segment code
- Old codes only LED
- LED & seven segment
- Changing CPU
- Cost of changes
- Just one 7 segment ?
- for every output, seven segment code should be added

# **Hardware instead of Software**



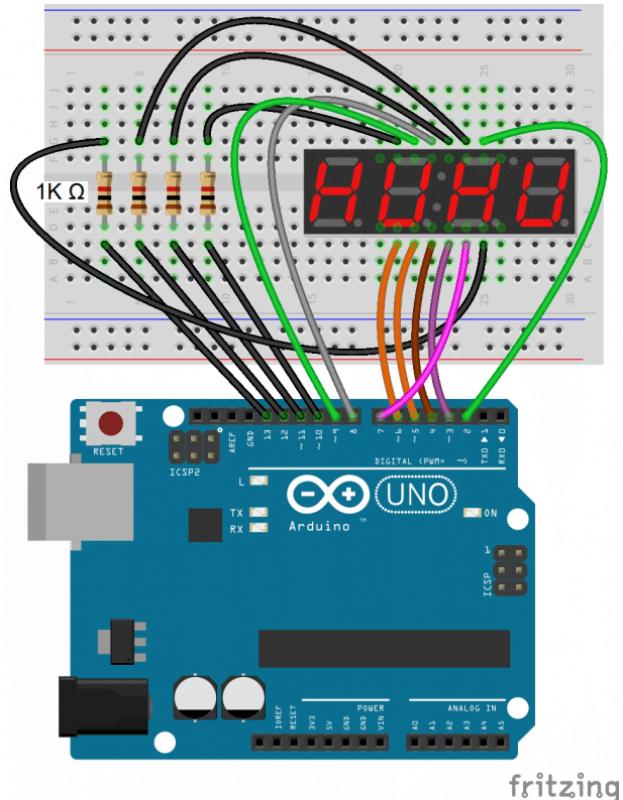
01234  
56789

# 4 Digit 7-Segment Displays



[circuitbasics](#)

# Connecting 4 Digit 7-Segment Displays



# Arduino Print 4 to 7-segment

```
#include "SevSeg.h"
SevSeg sevseg;

void setup(){
    byte numDigits = 1;
    byte digitPins[] = {};
    byte segmentPins[] =
        {6, 5, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9};
    bool resistorsOnSegments = true;

    byte hardwareConfig = COMMON_CATHODE;
    sevseg.begin(hardwareConfig,
        numDigits, digitPins, segmentPins,
        resistorsOnSegments
    );
    sevseg.setBrightness(90);
}

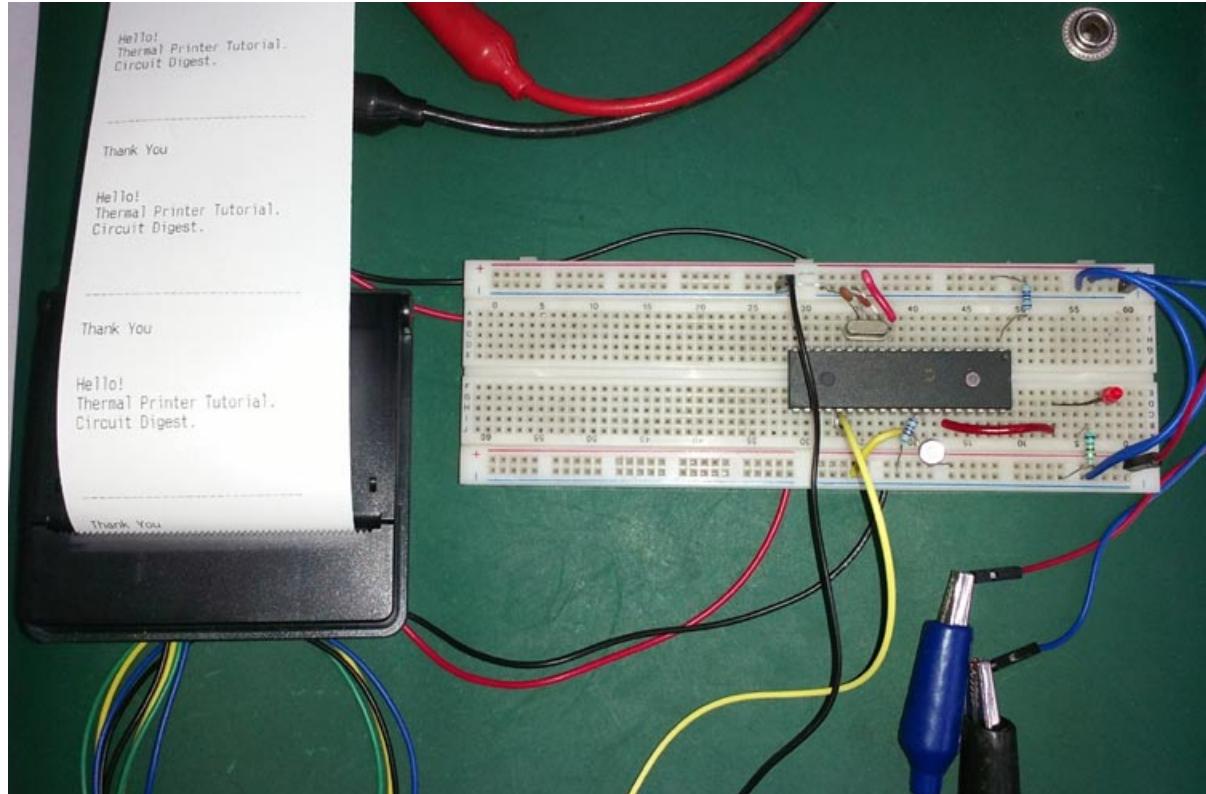
void loop(){
    sevseg.setNumber(4);
    sevseg.refreshDisplay();
}
```

Segment Pin	Arduino Pin
A	6
B	5
C	2
D	3
E	4
F	7
G	8
DP	9

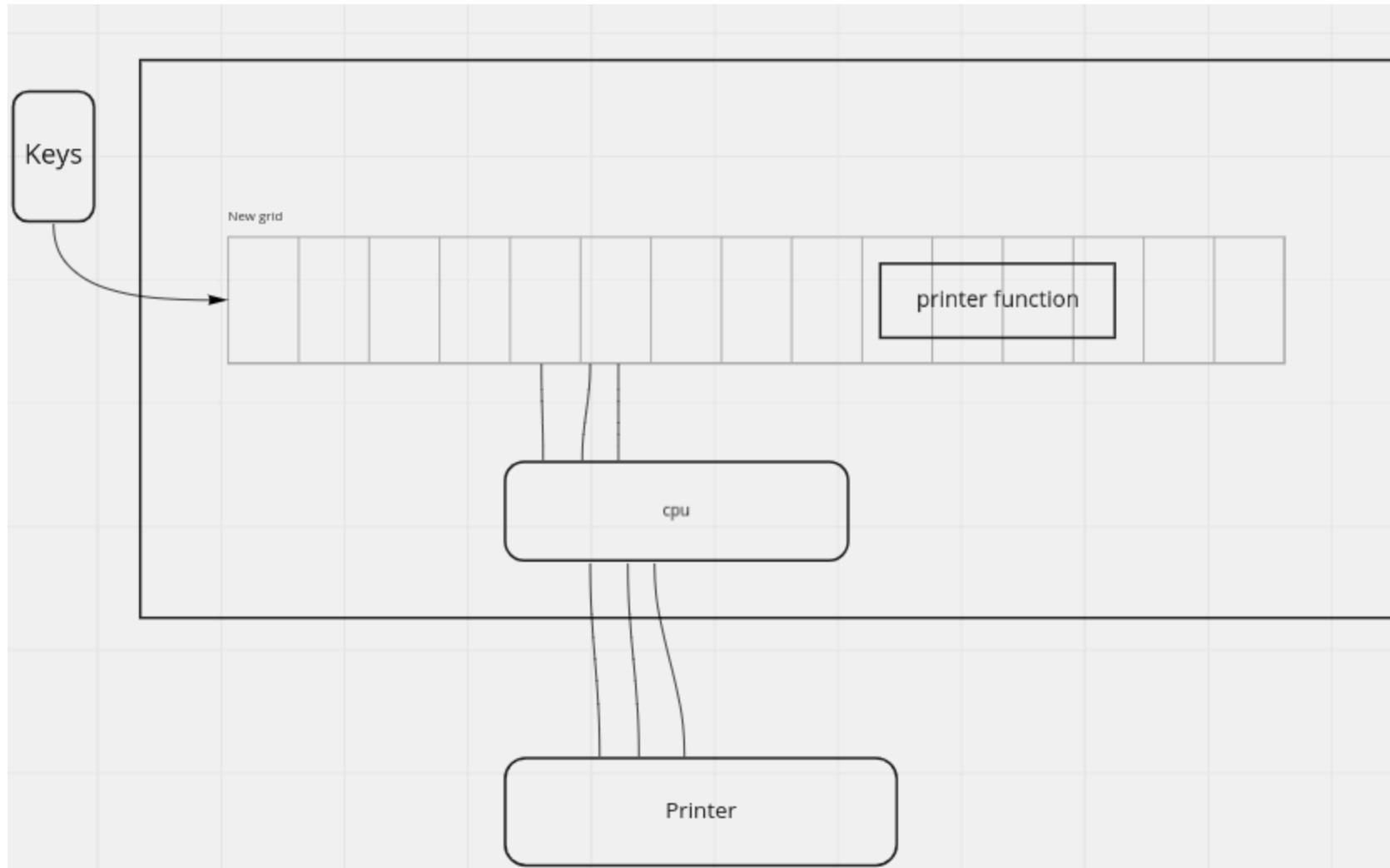
[circuitbasics](#)

# YIC 40 - BSA

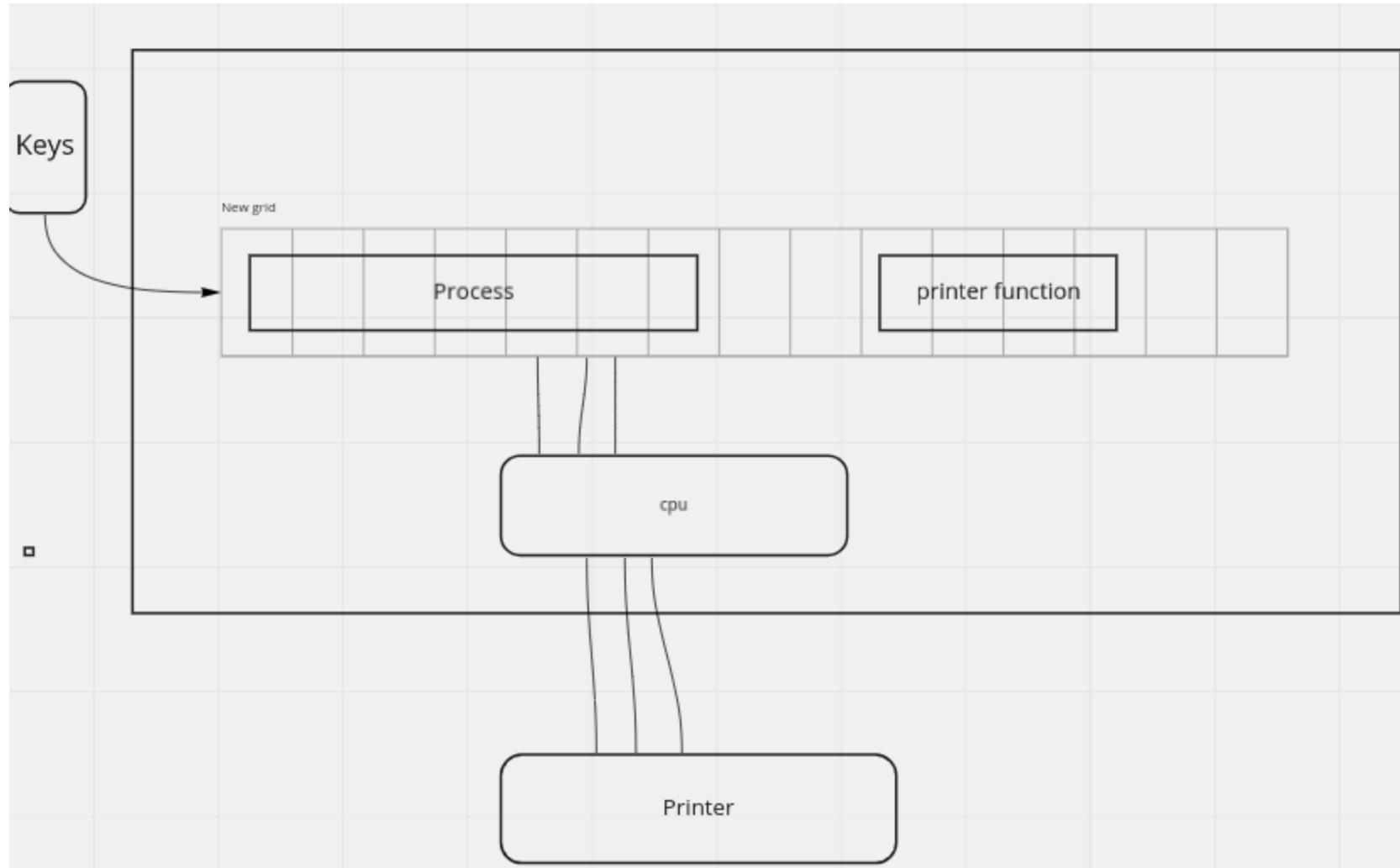
1. LED output code
2. 7 segment code
3. Printer
4. output selector
5. Adding procedures
6. Device Drivers
7. Adding more devices
8. No error checking
9. Send data
10. API (protocol)



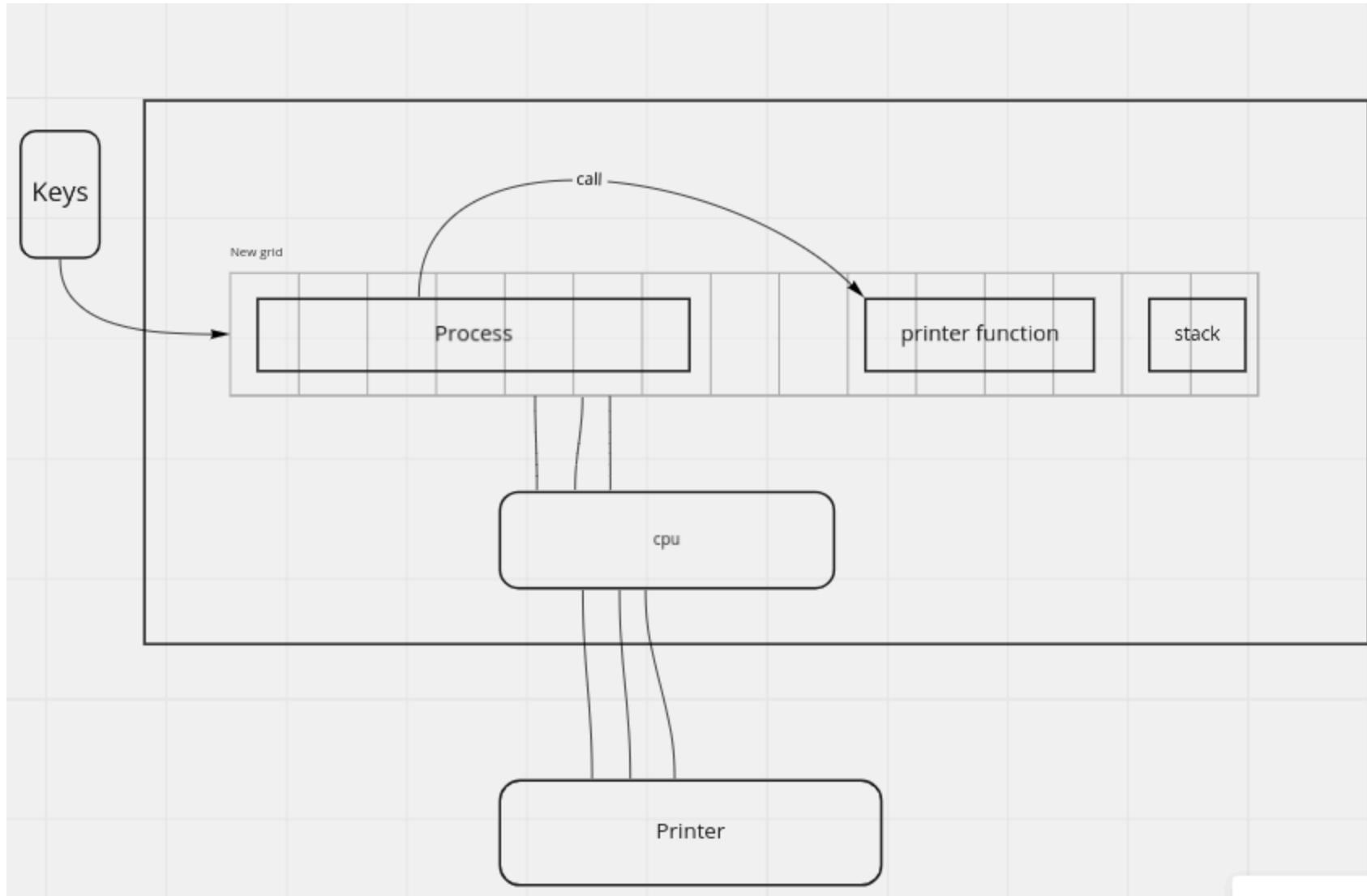
# Printer Function



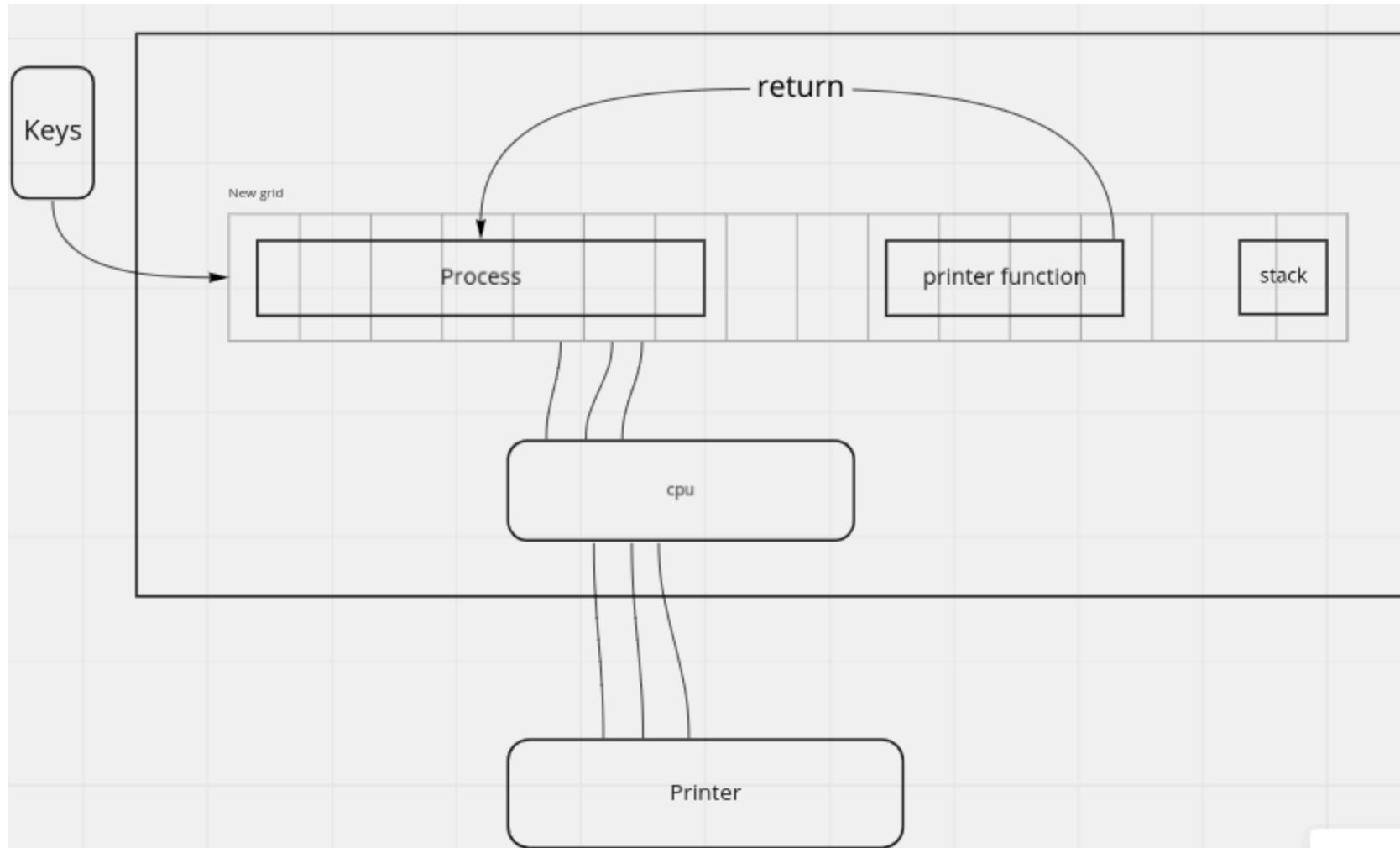
# Process along Printer Function



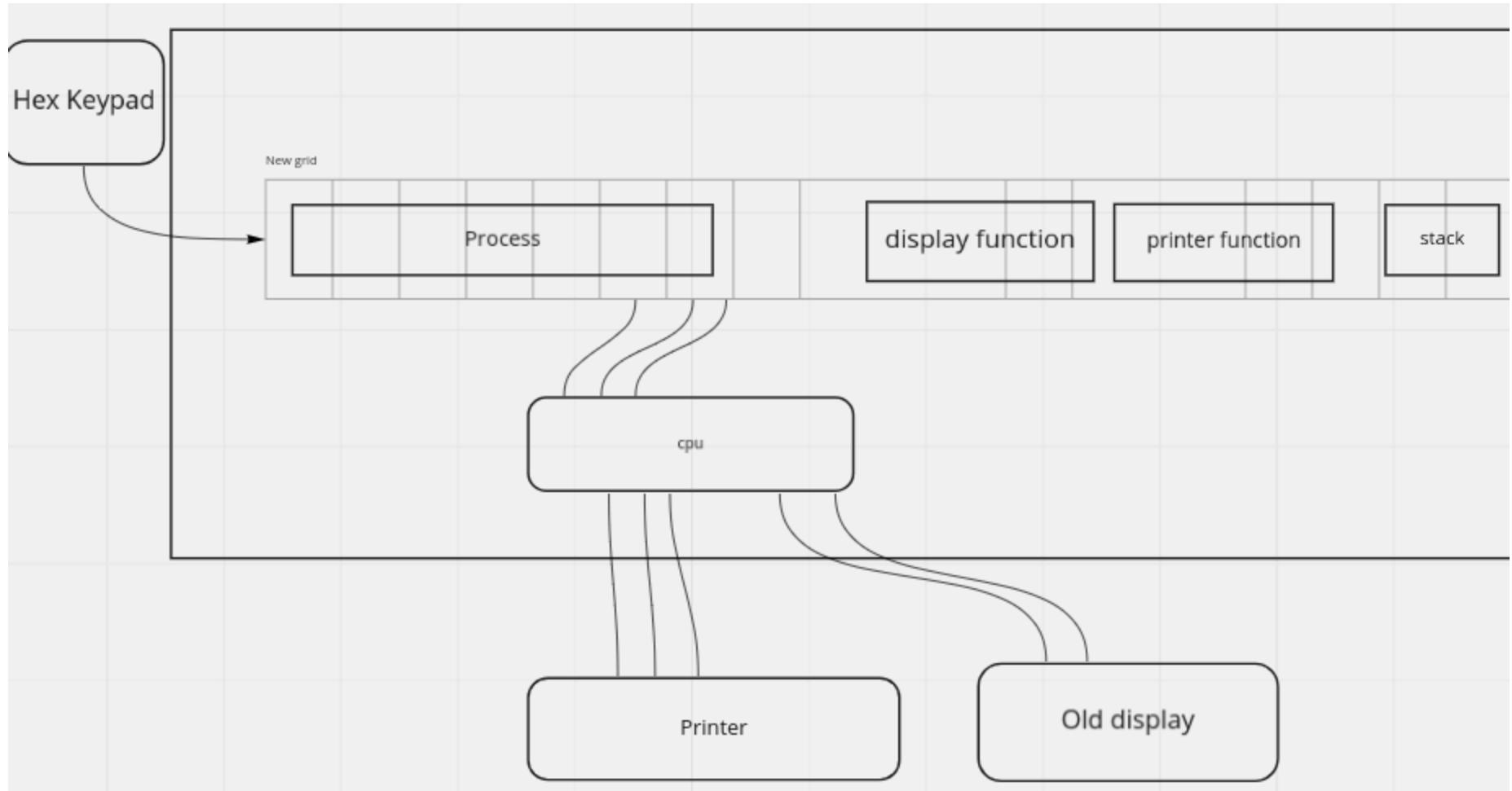
# Jump to Printer Procedure



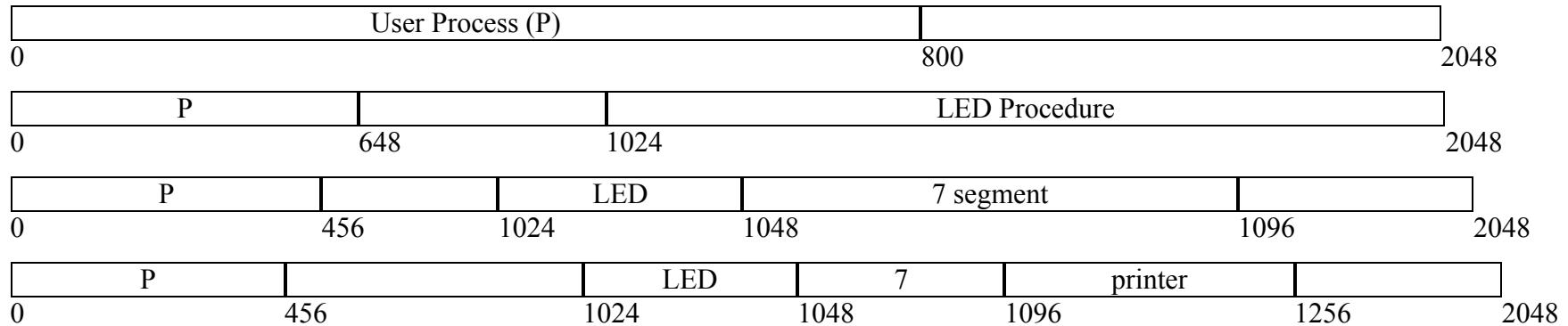
# Return from Printer Procedure



# Display and Printer Procedure

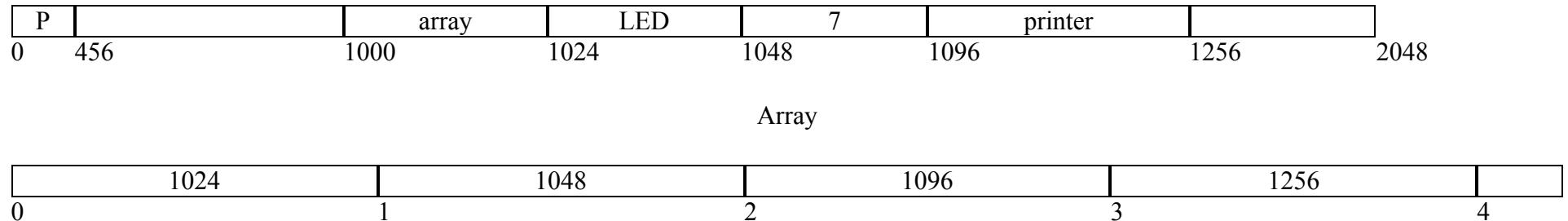


# Adding procedures to memory



Users (programmers) should know where these procedures are

# **YIC50 - Array of Addresses**



# YIC60 - Input Devices

- Card Reader
- Necessary Loops
- Check Errors
- Polling Method
- Hollerith and IBM keypunches, 1890
- IBM 011 Electric Key Punch(1923)
- IBM Type 032 Printing Punch(1935)
- A Key Punch Room in the 1960s





```
ORG 0
START, BSA READ1
STA BYTE1
LDA BYTE1
BSZ OUTCH
HLT

READ1, HEX 0
RDCNT, SKI
BUN RDCNT
INP
BUN (READ1)

OUTCH, HEX 0
OUT
BUN (OUTCH)

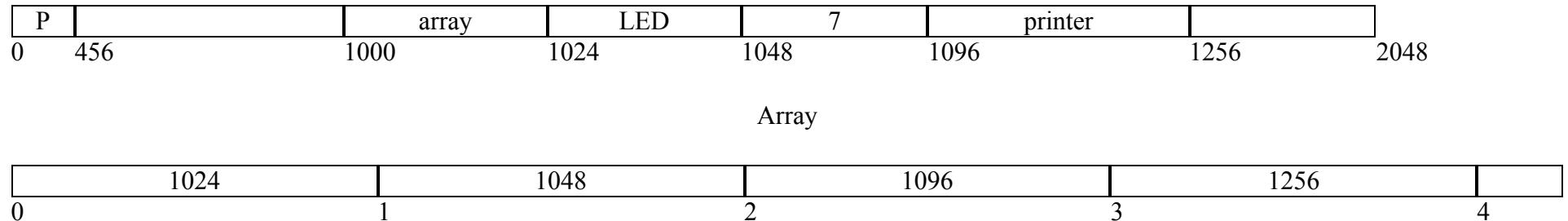
BYTE1, DEC 0
END
```

# Simple Input Output Code - YIC60

```
1      ORG    0
2 START, BSA    INPUT
3      STA    NUM1
4
5      BSA    INPUT
6      STA    NUM2
7
8      LDA    NUM1
9      ADD    NUM2
10     STA   RESULT
11
12     BSA    OUTPUT
13
14     HLT
```

```
15 INPUT,  HEX  0
16 POLL,   SKI
17          BUN  POLL
18          INP
19          BUN  (INPUT)
20
21 OUTPUT, HEX  0
22 OUT_P,  SKO
23          BUN  OUT_P
24          OUT
25          BUN  (OUTPUT)
26
27 // Data Section
28 NUM1,   DEC  0
29 NUM2,   DEC  0
30 RESULT, DEC  0
31
32 END
```

# YIC60 - Array of Addresses



# YIC60 code with array(I)

```

1 START BSA (PVT_INPUT)
2 STA NUM1
3 BSA (PVT_INPUT)
4 STA NUM2
5 LDA NUM1
6 ADD NUM2
7 STA RESULT
8 BSA (PVT_OUTPUT)
9 HLT
10 NUM1, DEC 0
11 NUM2, DEC 0
12 RESULT, DEC 0
13
14 ORG 150
15 PVT_INPUT, HEX 200
16 PVT_OUTPUT, HEX 220
17
18 ORG 200
19 INPUT, HEX 0
20 IN_POLL, SKI
21 BUN IN_POLL
22 INP
23 BUN (INPUT)

```

19	OUTPUT,	ORG	220
20		HEX	0
21	STA	TEMP_OUT	
22			
23	OUT_POLL,	SKO	
24		BUN	OUT_POLL
25		LDA	TEMP_OUT
26		OUT	
27		BSA	(PVT_DELAY)
28		BUN	(OUTPUT)
29			
30		ORG	240
31	DELAY,	HEX	0
32		LDA	DELAY_COUNT
33		STA	DELAY_CTR
34			
35	DELAY_LOOP,		
36		LDA	DELAY_CTR

## YIC60 code with array(II)

```
1 1 DELAY,    HEX      0
2          LDA      DELAY_COUNT
3          STA      DELAY_CTR
4
5 1 DELAY_LOOP,
6          LDA      DELAY_CTR
7          SZA
8          BUN      CONTINUE_DELAY
9          BUN      (DELAY)
10
11 CONTINUE_DELAY,
12          DEC
13          STA      DELAY_CTR
14          BUN      DELAY_LOOP
15
16          ORG      300
17 TEMP_OUT,   DEC      0
18 DELAY_COUNT, DEC      10
```

```
21 1 DELAY_CTR,   DEC      0
22 PVT_DELAY,   HEX      52
23 END
```

# YIC70 - Adding Loader

Loader	P		array	LED	7	printer	
0	100	556	1000	1024	1048	1096	1256
	1024		1048		1096		1256

Array

1024	1	1048	2	1096	3	1256	4
0							

```

1 START, BSA      READ_COUNT
2           STA      BYTE_COUNT
3           BSA      INIT_LOAD
4           BSA      LOAD_LOOP
5           BSA      EXECUTE
6           BUN      0
7           HLT
8
9 READ_COUNT, HEX 0
10 RD_CNT, SKI
11     BUN      RD_CNT
12     INP
13     BUN      READ_COUNT I
14
15 INIT_LOAD, HEX 0
16     LDA      ZERO
17     STA      LOAD_PTR
18     STA      CURRENT_IDX
19     BUN      INIT_LOAD I
20
21 LOAD_LOOP, HEX 0
22     LDA      CURRENT_IDX

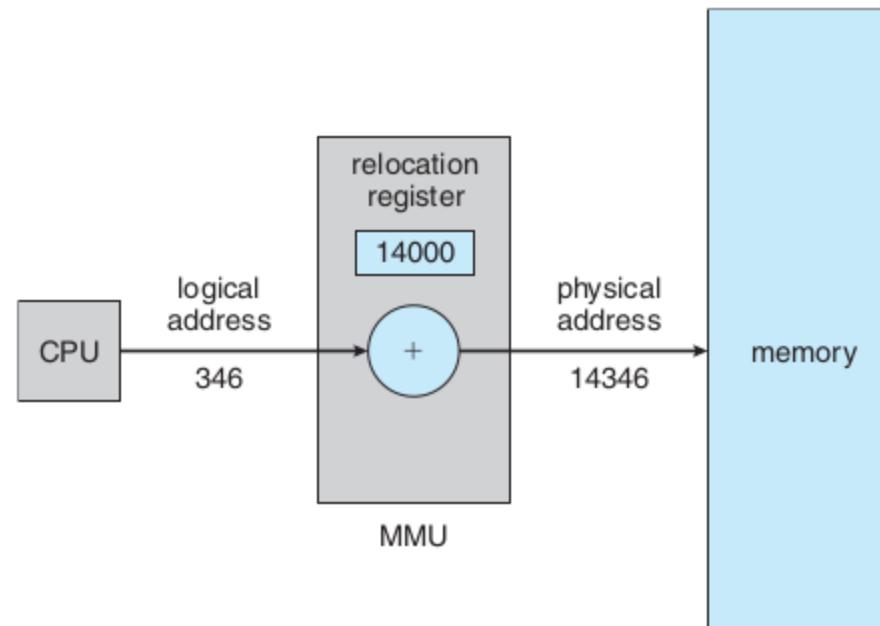
```

21	SUB	BYTE_COUNT
22	SPA	
23	BUN	LOAD_BYTE
24	BUN	LOAD_LOOP I
25		
26	LOAD_BYTE,	
27	BSA	READ_BYTE
28	STA	TEMP_BYTE
29		
30	LDA	LOAD_PTR
31	STA	STORE_PTR
32	LDA	TEMP_BYTE
33	STA	STORE_PTR I
34		
35	LDA	LOAD_PTR
36	INC	
37	STA	LOAD_PTR

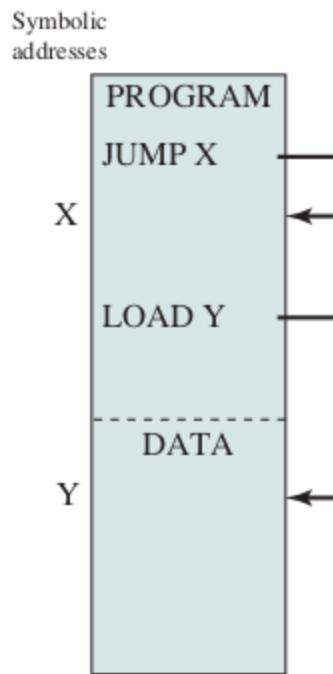
```
1      STA    LOAD_PTR
2      LDA    CURRENT_IDX
3      INC
4      STA    CURRENT_IDX
5      BUN    LOAD_LOOP
6
7 READ_BYTE, HEX 0
8 RD_BYT, SKI
9      BUN    RD_BYT
10     INP
11     BUN    READ_BYTE I
12
13     ORG    128
14 EXECUTE, HEX 0
15
16     LDA    ZERO
17     STA    RESULT
18     BUN    EXECUTE I
19
20     ORG    64
21 ZERO, DEC 0
```

```
21 BYTE_COUNT, DEC 0
22 LOAD_PTR, HEX 128
23 CURRENT_IDX, DEC 0
24 TEMP_BYTE, DEC 0
25 STORE_PTR, HEX 0
26 RESULT, DEC 0
27
28 END
```

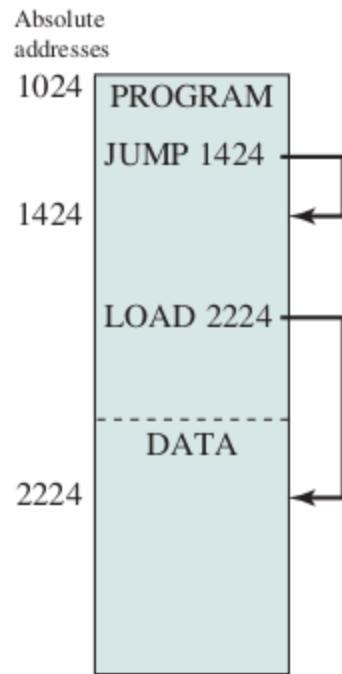
# YIC75 Relative Address



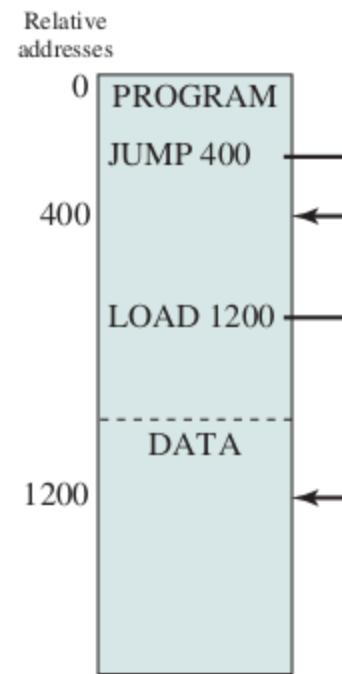
address binding, absolute and relocate loader



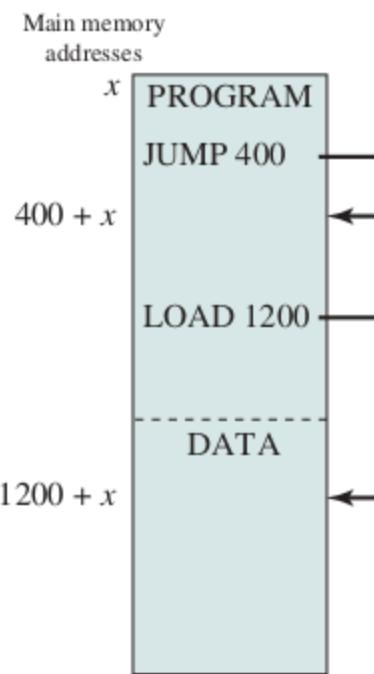
(a) Object module



(b) Absolute load module

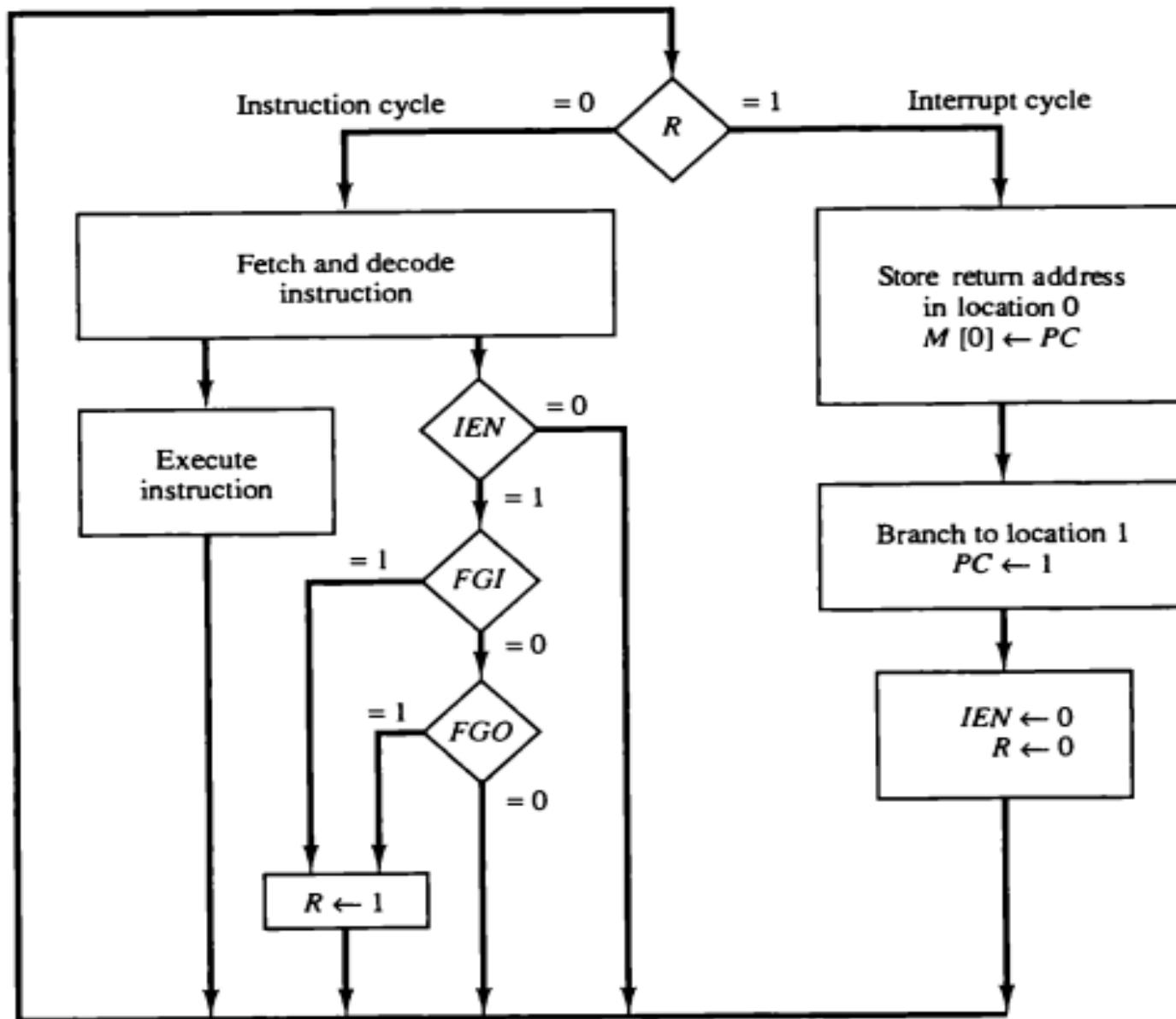


(c) Relative load module



(d) Relative load module loaded into main memory starting at location  $x$

# YIC80 - Interrupt



# Interrupt-Driven Program

1	BUN	MAIN
2	BUN	ISR
3		
4	MAIN,	LDA ZERO
5		STA COUNT
6		ION
7		
8	WORK,	LDA COUNT
9		INC
10		STA COUNT
11		BUN WORK
12		
13	ISR,	STA SAVE
14		BSA IO
15		ION
16		LDA SAVE
17		BUN 0 I

18	IO,	HEX	0
19		SKI	
20		BUN	OUTPUT
21		INP	
22		STA	BUFFER
23		BUN	IO I
24	OUTPUT,	SK0	
25		BUN	IO I
26		OUT	
27		BUN	IO I
28			
29	ZERO,	DEC	0
30	COUNT,	DEC	0
31	SAVE,	DEC	0
32	BUFFER,	DEC	0
33		END	

# Loader with interrupt (bootstrap)

```
# Advanced: Buffered Input with BSA Subroutines
src/in/Interrupt_Driven_Program_with_BSA_Subroutines_Advanced_with_buffer.asm
src/in/Interrupt_Driven_Program_with_BSA_Subroutines_Advanced_with_buffer_comments.asm

# Enhanced bootstrap loader with error checking
src/in/Bootstrap_Loader_Program_More_Robust_Version_with_Error_Checking.asm

# Relocating Bootstrap Loader with Base Register
src/in/loader4_base_register_comments.asm

# Simple Bootstrap Loader with Absolute Addressing
src/in/loader7_interrupt_Simple_Bootstrap_Loader_with_Absolute_Addressing.asm
src/in/loader7_interrupt_Simple_Bootstrap_Loader_with_Absolute_Addressing_comments.asm

src/in/loader7_user_program_comments.asm
src/in/loader7_user_program.asm

# Uses interrupt-driven I/O instead of polling
src/in/loader10_interrupt.asm
src/in/loader10_interrupt_comments.asm

# Interrupt-driven program that gets loaded
src/in/loader10_loaded_program.asm
src/in/loader10_loaded_program_comments.asm
```

```

1  ORG 0
2  BUN LOADER
3  BUN ISR
4  ORG 100
5  LOADER, LDA ZERO
6  STA BYTES_LOADED
7  STA PROG_SIZE
8  STA INP_BUF
9  W4SIZE, LDA INP_BUF
10 SZA
11 BUN STORE_SIZE
12 BUN W4SIZE
13 STORE_SIZE,
14 LDA INP_BUF
15 STA PROG_SIZE
16 STA INP_BUF
17 BSA LOAD_PROGRAM
18 ION
19 BSA USER_PROG_I
20 BUN LOADER
21 ISR, STA SAVE_AC
22 SKI
23 BUN CHECK_OUTPUT
24 INP
25 STA INP_BUF
26 BUN ISR_EXIT
27 CHECK_OUTPUT,
28 SKO

```

```

30 BUN ISR_EXIT
31 LDA OUTPUT_PENDING
32 SZA
33 BUN HAS_PENDING_OUTPUT
34 BUN ISR_EXIT
35 HAS_PENDING_OUTPUT,
36 LDA OUTPUT_DATA
37 OUT
38 LDA ZERO
39 STA OUTPUT_PENDING
40 ISR_EXIT,
41 LDA SAVE_AC
42 BUN INDIRECT
43 SYS_WRITE_HANDLER, HEX 0
44 STA OUTPUT_DATA
45 LDA ONE
46 STA OUTPUT_PENDING
47 SKO
48 BUN DEVICE_READY
49 BUN SYS_WRITE_RETURN
50 DEVICE_READY,
51 LDA OUTPUT_DATA
52 OUT
53 LDA ZERO
54 STA OUTPUT_PENDING
55 SYS_WRITE_RETURN,
56 BUN SYS_WRITE_HANDLER_I
57
58 LOAD_PROGRAM, HEX 0
59 LDA ZERO

```

```

60 STA LOAD_INDEX
61 LOAD_LOOP,
62 LDA LOAD_INDEX
63 SUB PROG_SIZE
64 SPA
65 BUN WAIT_FOR_BYTE
66 BUN LOAD_DONE
67 WAIT_FOR_BYTE,
68 LDA INP_BUF
69 SZA
70 BUN STORE_BYTE
71 BUN WAIT_FOR_BYTE
72 STORE_BYTE,
73 LDA LOAD_INDEX
74 ADD USER_PROG
75 STA STORE_ADDR
76 LDA INP_BUF
77 STA STORE_ADDR_I
78 STA INP_BUF
79 LDA LOAD_INDEX
80 INC
81 STA LOAD_INDEX
82 BUN LOAD_LOOP
83 LOAD_DONE,
84 BUN LOAD_PROGRAM_I
85
86 USER_PROG, HEX 500
87 ZERO, DEC 0
88 ONE, DEC 1
89 PROG_SIZE, DEC 0
90 LOAD_INDEX, DEC 0

```

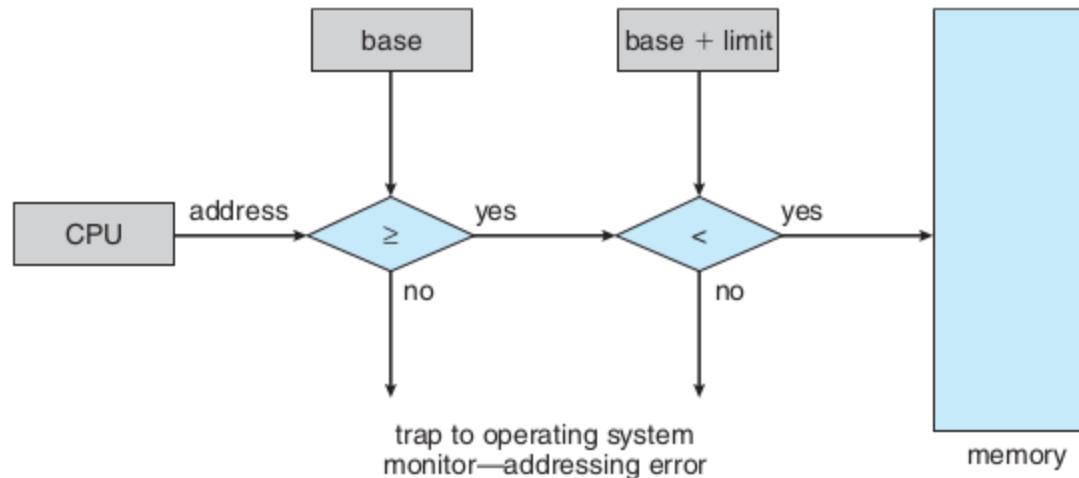
# **Interrupt and Relative Address Problem**

- Normal execution
- Interrupt time
- ISR needs
  - 1. predictable, fixed addresses
  - 2. resources across all processes
  - 3. Safety

## **Solution Dual Address Spaces**

1. User mode (MOD 1)
2. Kernel mode (MOD 0)

# YIC90 - Memory and CPU Protection

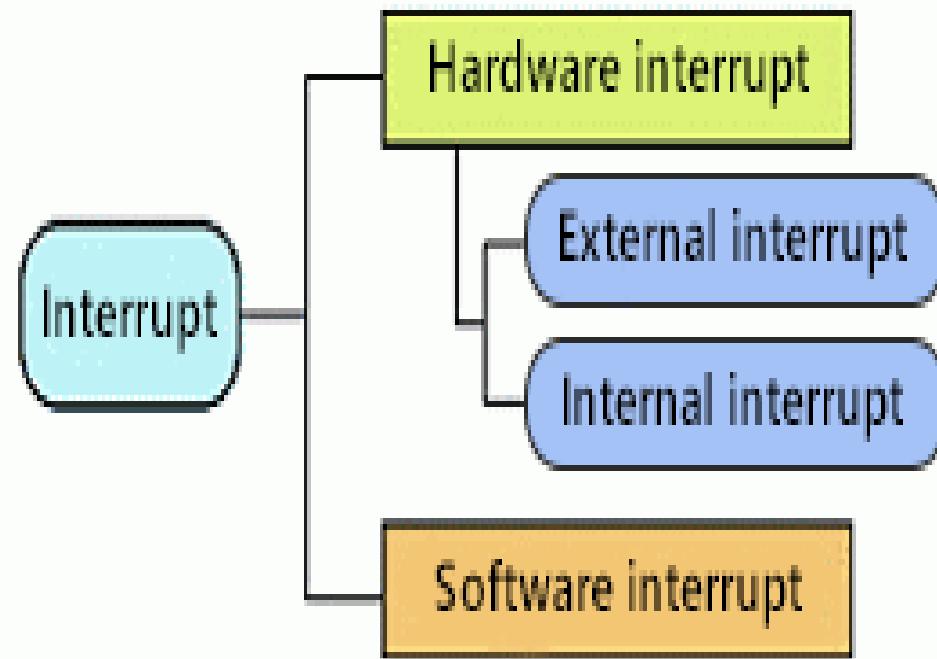


1. SKT like SKI and SKO
2. System Call ?
3. Change registers by the running process

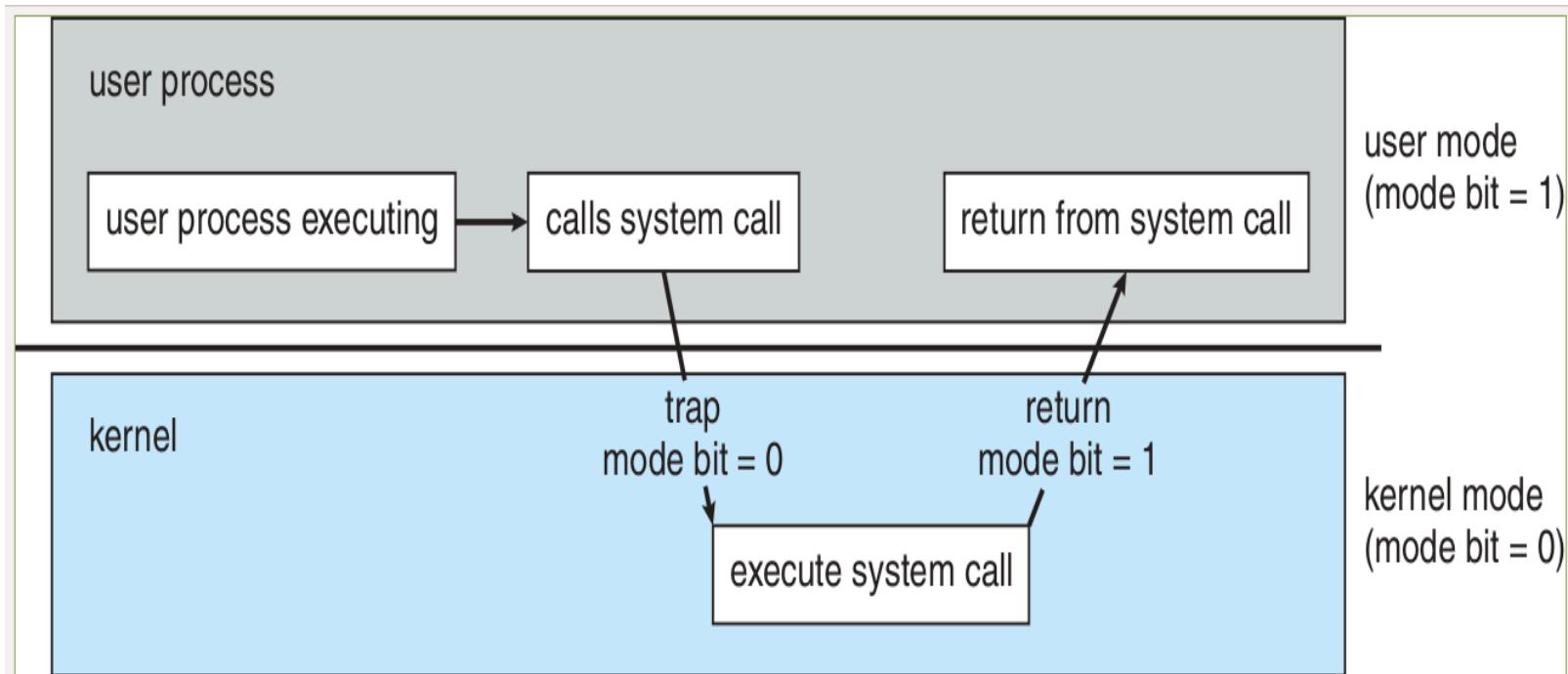
# Software Interrupt

ISR,	STA	SAVE
	BSA	IO
	ION	
	LDA	SAVE
	BUN	0 I
IO,	HEX	0
	SKI	
	BUN	OUTPUT
	INP	
	STA	BUFFER
	BUN	IO I
OUTPUT,	SK0	
	BUN	TRAP
	OUT	
TRAP,	SKT	
	BUN	IO I
	BUN	100

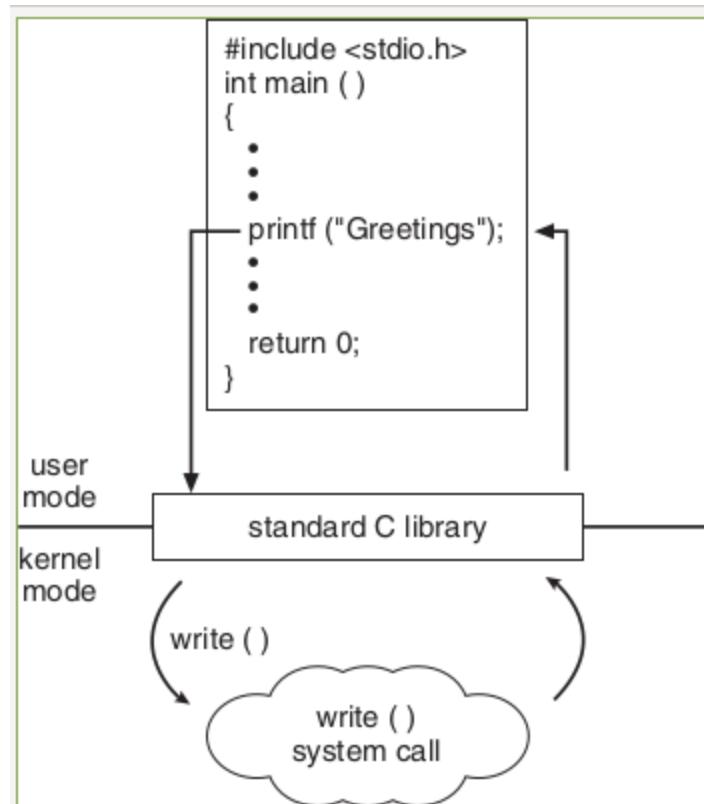
```
mov ah, 0x0e  
; function number = 0Eh  
; : Display Character  
mov al, '!'  
; AL = code of character  
; to display  
int 0x10  
; call INT 10h,  
; BIOS video service
```



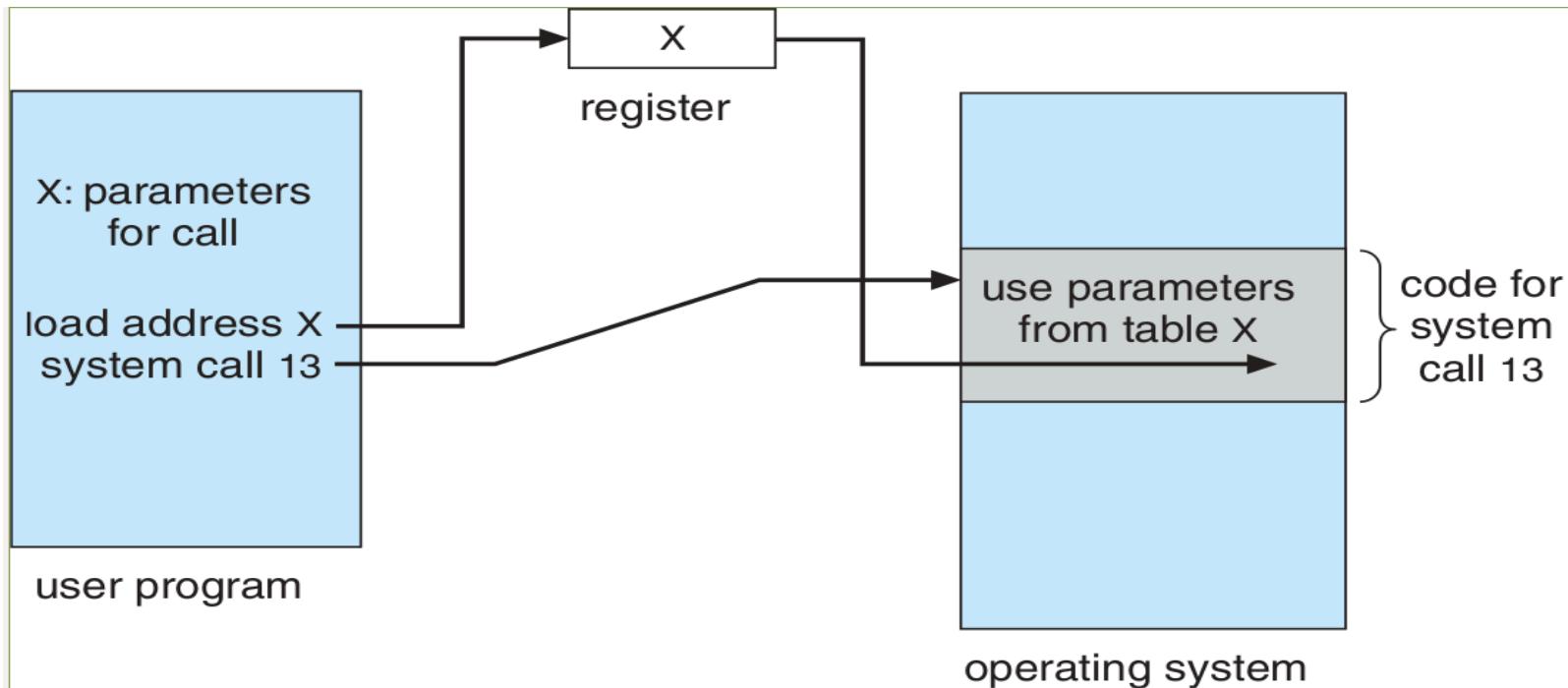
# System Call



# C System Call



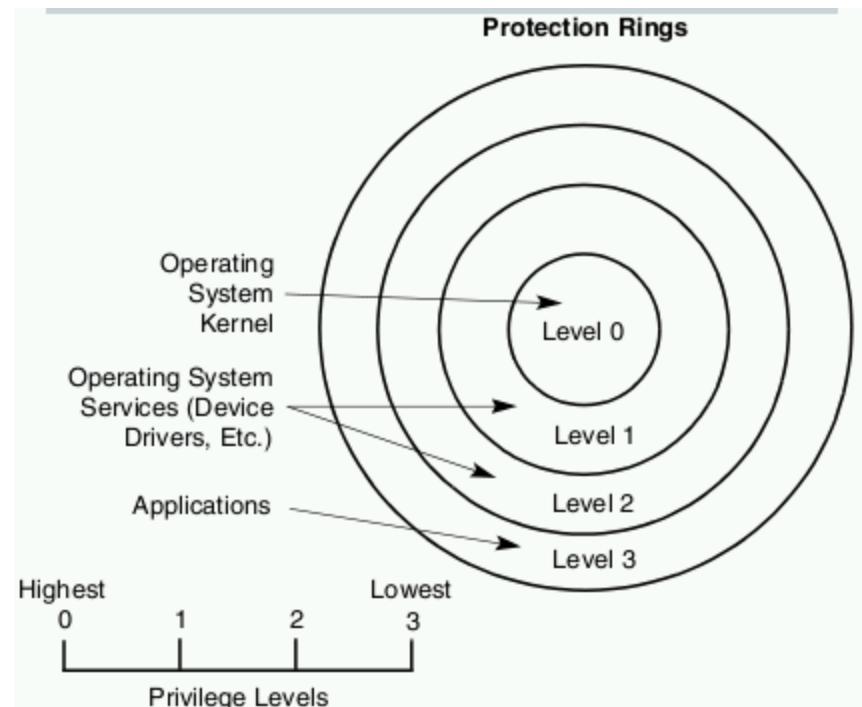
# Simple Parameters



- kernel mode
- user mode

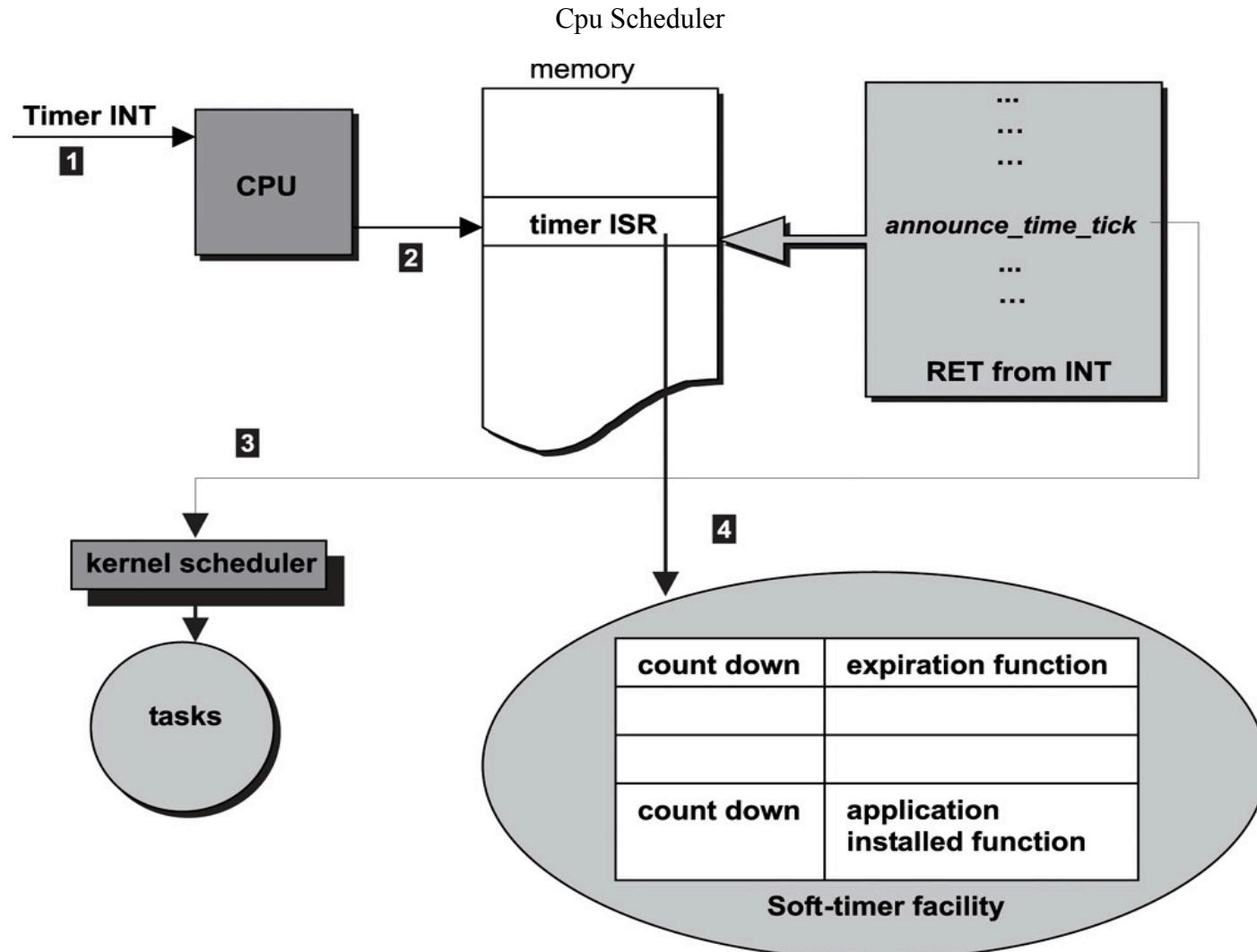
Pentium 4 (ESCR)





# CPU protection

## Timer interrupt



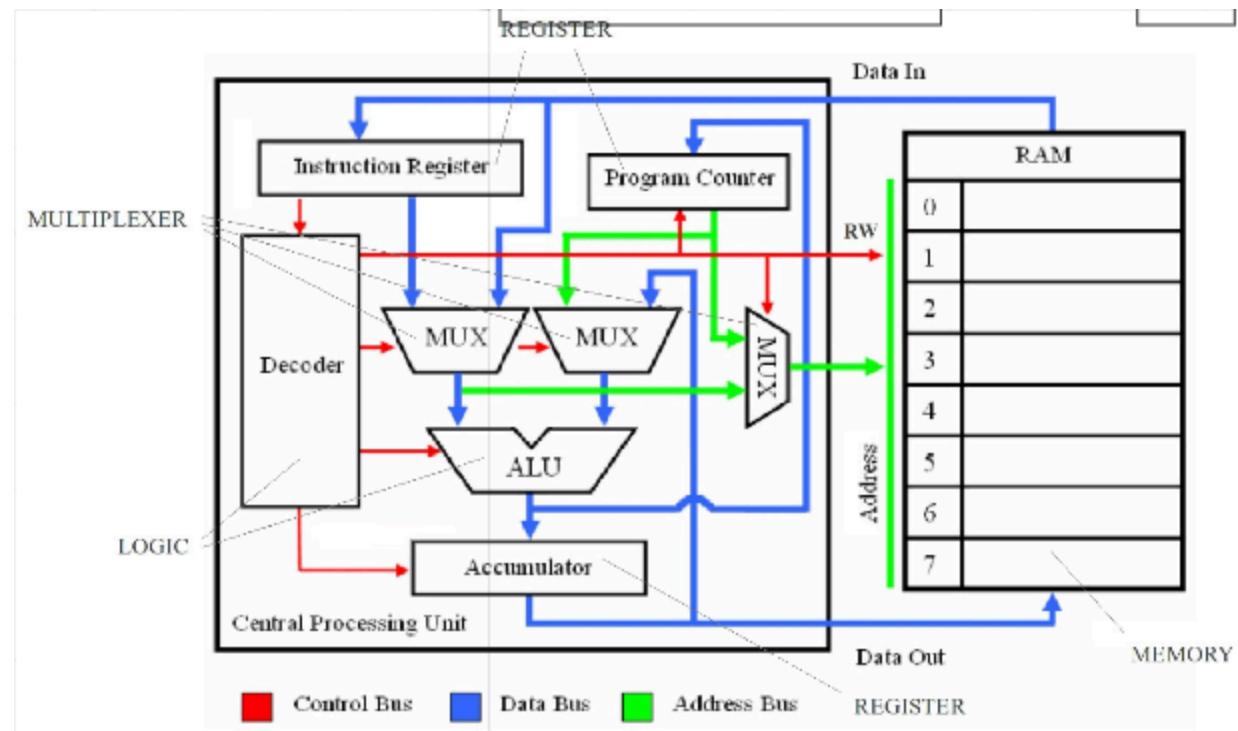
# **YIC110 - Multiprogramming**

## **Function call**

- cons of BSA
  - No recursion
  - No explicit data transfer

# Stack From end

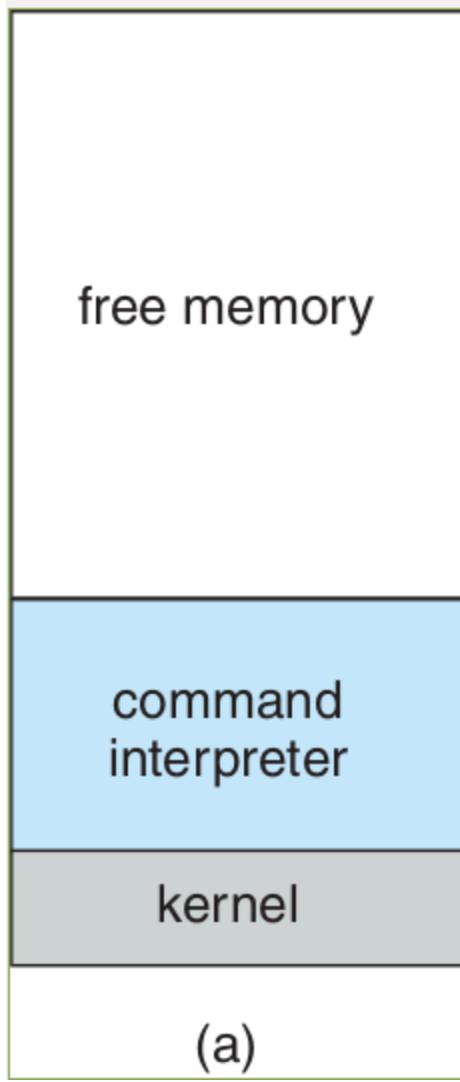
Call, Ret



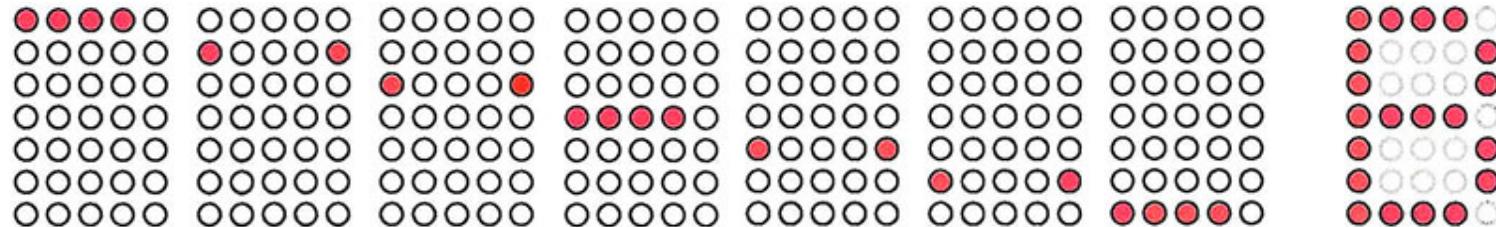
- [Assembly Slides](#)

# **YIC120 - Adding Keyboard & Disk**

- terminal (command prompt)
- batch system
- interactive system

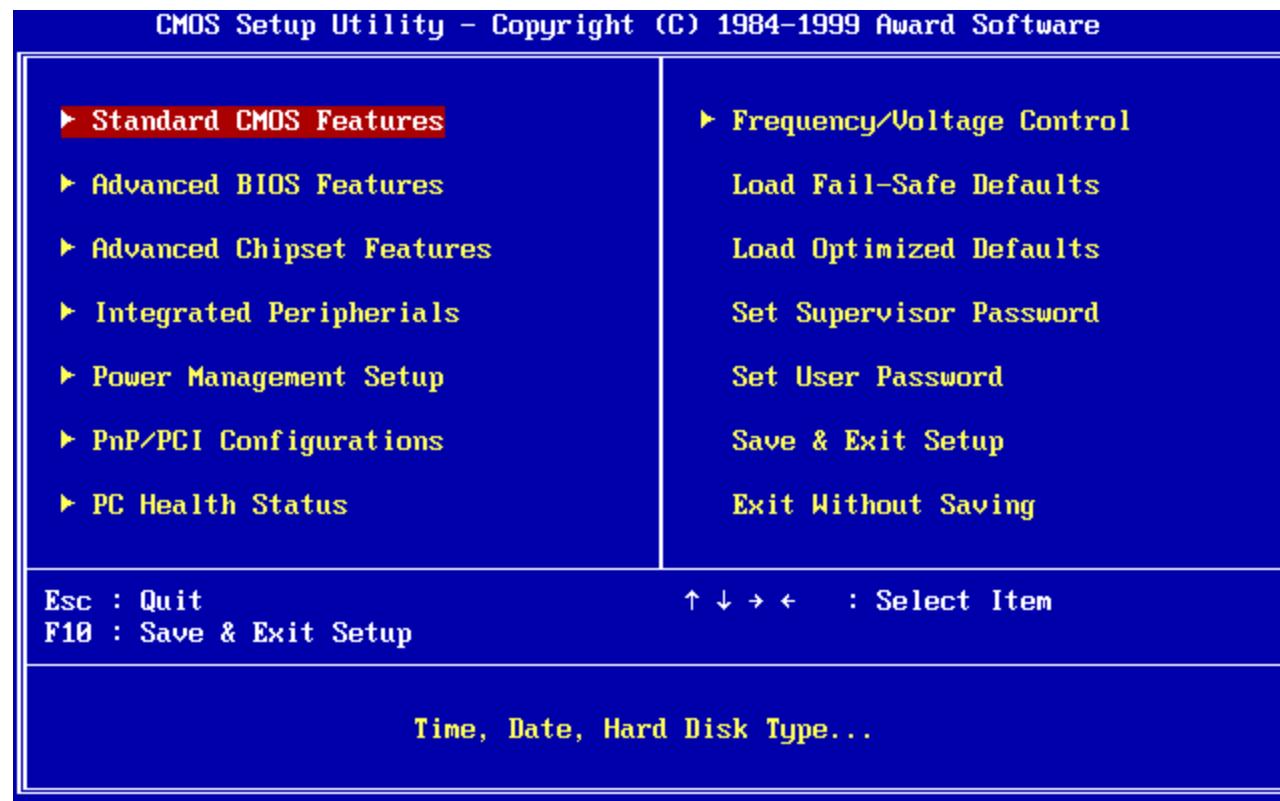


# When a controller rapidly turns on LEDs in one row at a time



<https://www.nutsvolts.com/magazine/article/create-an-led-sign-controller>

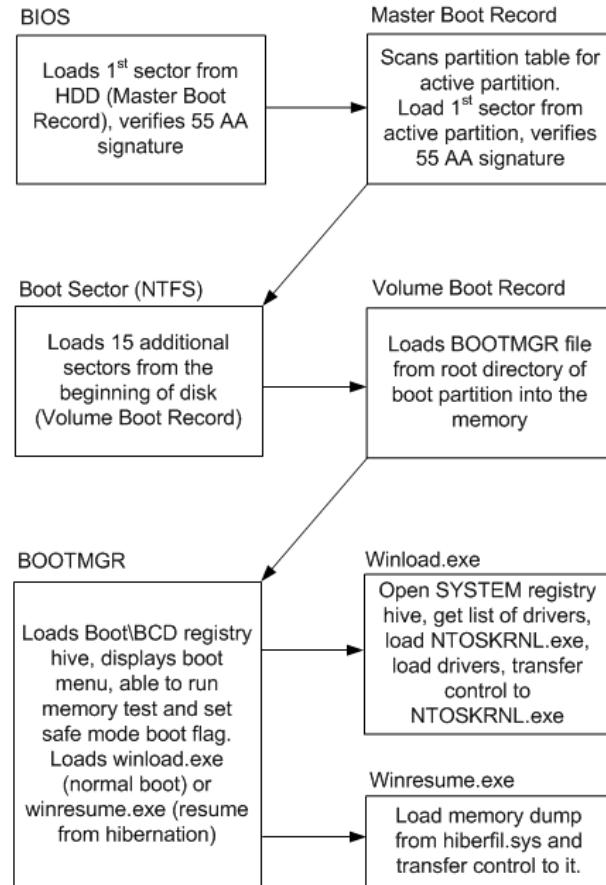
# BIOS



Main	Security	System Configuration	Exit
System Time	[22:58:20]		
System Date	[07/26/2016]		
Product Name	HP ENVY x360 Convertible 13-y0XX		
Product Number	YODSKU1#ABA		
System Board ID	82B7		
Born On Date	07/25/2016		
Processor Type	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-750U CPU @ 2.70GHz		
Total Memory	16 GB		
BIOS Version	B.09		
BIOS Vendor	American Megatrends		
Serial Number	[REDACTED]		
UUID Number	36444335-3432-5842-3053-535834324435		
System Board CT Number	PYD4F018J30019		
Factory installed OS	Win10		
Primary Battery SN	24852 05/26/2016		
► System Log			
Build ID	16WW3DST6A#SABA#DABA		
Feature Byte	3K6b 7K7N 7WaB apaq asau awbV bhbz cbdU dXdp dqew .E5		

F1 Help    Select Item    F5/F6 Change Values

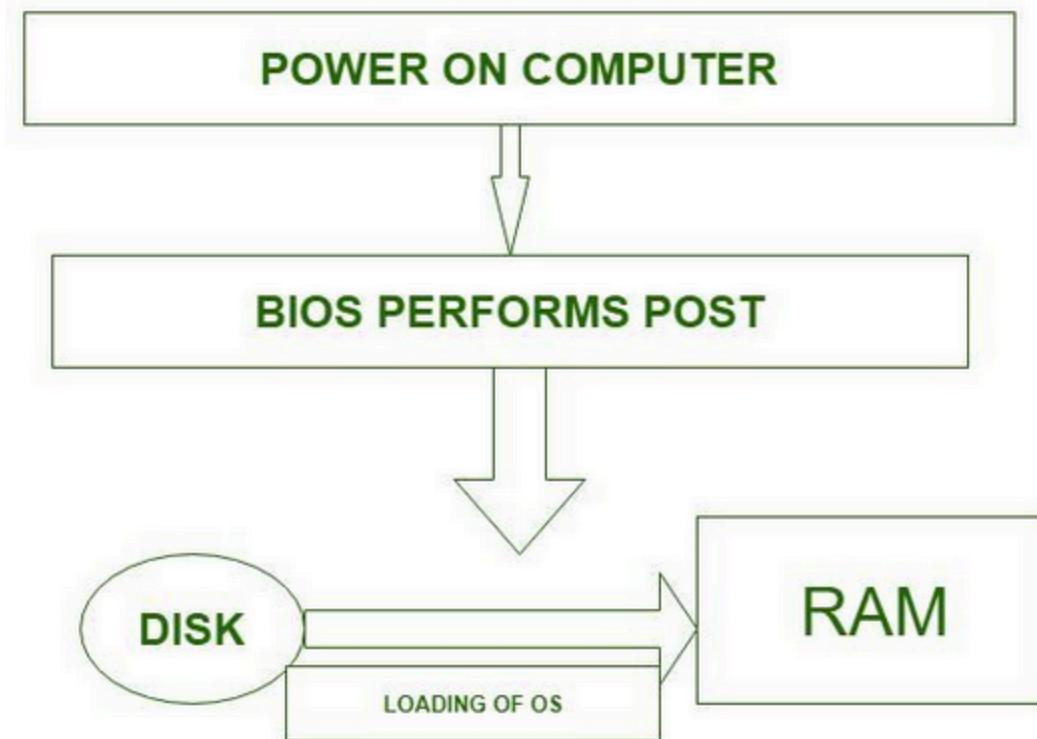
# Boot sequence



Ubuntu 8.04, kernel 2.6.24-16-generic  
Ubuntu 8.04, kernel 2.6.24-16-generic (recovery mode)  
Ubuntu 8.04, memtest86+  
Other operating systems:  
Windows Vista/Longhorn (loader)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.  
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the  
commands before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.

The highlighted entry will be booted automatically in 4 seconds.



- [IEEE Std 1275 1994 Standard for boot initialization](#)
- [https://github.com/openbios](https://openfirmware.info>Welcome_to_OpenBIOS</a></li><li>• <a href=)
- <https://github.com/openbios/openbios>

## Context Switch

END



