Operating systems System Call Lecture 7 Part 2

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Table of Contents

Preparation

- 2 System Call
 - What are the ingredients in MentOs
 - How they work in MentOs
 - How can I add a new one in MentOs





Preparation



3/16



Preparation

Switch to Exercise branch

- Save your work!!!
 - *e.g.*, mentos/src/process/scheduler_algorithm.c
- 2 git reset --hard
- git pull
- git checkout --track origin/feature/Feature-DeadlockExercise









What are the ingredients in MentOs





The ingredients are:

- 1 kernel-side function;
- 1 user-side function;
- 1 unique number associated with the system call;

For instance:

• kernel-side function:

```
int sys_open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode);
```

• user-side function:

```
int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode);
```

 unique number associated with the system call: #define __NR_open 5



Folder Structure

inc/sys/unistd.h

- The file **defining** the **user-side** system calls;
- For instance, it contains the **open(...)** function.

src/libc/unistd/*.c:

- The files implementing the user-side system calls;
- Basically, they prepare the arguments, and call int 80.
- The open(...), is implemented inside src/libc/unistd/open.c

inc/system/syscall_types.h

- Contains the list of System Calls numbers;
- The #define __NR_open 5;



8 / 16



How they work in MentOs

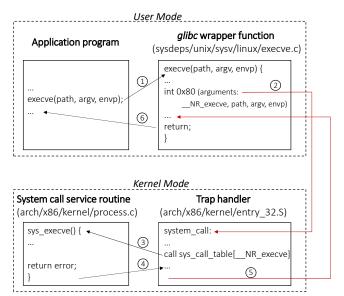




How they work in MentOs

```
fd = open(filename, flags, mode);
                                                              main.c
                              open(...)
                    mov eax __NR_open
                    mov ebx filename
                                                              src/libc/unistd/open.c
                    mov ecx flags
                    mov edx mode
                    int $0x80
                              syscall_handler(...)
// The System Call number is in EAX.
sc_ptr = sc_table[regs->eax];
                                                              src/system/syscall.c
// Call the SC, the arguments are in EBX, EXC and EDX.
regs->eax = sc_ptr(regs->ebx, regs->ecx, regs->edx);
                              sys_open(...)
                                                              src/fs/open.c
          // Open the file with filesystem.
```

System call execution







Two examples of System Calls

Preparing the registers is done through easy-to-use macros:

```
int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode) {
    ssize_t retval;
    DEFN_SYSCALL3(retval, __NR_open, pathname, flags, mode);
    if (retval < 0)
        errno = -retval, retval = -1;
    return retval;
}</pre>
```

```
int close(int fd) {
  int retval;
  DEFN_SYSCALL1(retval, __NR_close, fd);
  if (retval < 0)
    errno = -retval, retval = -1;
  return retval;
}</pre>
```



How can I add a new one in MentOs





Assumption 1

Let us assume we already have the following kernel-side functions inc/experimental/smart_sem_kernel.h, src/experimental/smart_sem_kernel.c:

- int sys_sem_create();Smart semaphore creation.
- int sys_sem_destroy(int id);
 Destruction of a created smart semaphore.
- int sys_sem_init(int id);Initialization of a created smart semaphore.
- int sys_sem_try_acquire(int id);
 Tries a safety acquisition of a smart semaphore identified by an ID and, if available, takes the ownership.
- int sys_sem_release(int id);Release the ownership of a smart semaphore.



 Operating systems
 System Call
 2020/2021
 14 / 16

Assumption 2

Let us also assume we already have the following user-side functions inc/experimental/smart_sem_user.h, src/experimental/smart_sem_user.c:

```
• int sem_create();
```

- int sem_destroy(int id);
- int sem_init(int id);
- int sem_acquire(int id);
- int sem_release(int id);

But, empty!





How we add these new system call?

In order to add these new System Calls, you have to:

Go inside inc/system/syscall_types.h and chose a name for your system call number:

```
#define __NR_sem_... 190
```

② Go inside src/system/syscall.c and register/associate your system calls and their numbers inside the system call table: sys_call_table[_NR_sem_...] = (SystemCall)sys_sem_...;

Go inside src/experimental/smart_sem_user.c, and fill the user-side system calls, and (by taking as inspiration the other user-side system calls) write the actual call through the MACROS!

Beware: the **acquire** function user-side is called **sem_acquire**, while on the kernel-side we have the **sem_try_acquire**. Just, be careful with the names.