

238P: Operating Systems

Lecture 3: PC Hardware

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Recap from last time

fork() Create a process
exit() Terminate the current process
wait() Wait for a child process to exit
kill(pid) Terminate process pid
getpid() Return the current process's pid
sleep(n) Sleep for n clock ticks
exec(filename, *argv) Load a file and execute it
sbrk(n) Grow process's memory by n bytes
open(filename, flags) Open a file; the flags indicate read/write
read(fd, buf, n) Read n bytes from an open file into buf
write(fd, buf, n) Write n bytes to an open file
close(fd) Release open file fd
dup(fd) Duplicate fd
pipe(p) Create a pipe and return fd's in p
chdir(dirname) Change the current directory
mkdir(dirname) Create a new directory
mknod(name, major, minor) Create a device file
fstat(fd) Return info about an open file
link(f1, f2) Create another name (f2) for the file f1
unlink(filename) Remove a file

Xv6 system calls

Processes

fork() Create a process

exit() Terminate the current process

wait() Wait for a child process to exit

kill(pid) Terminate process pid

getpid() Return the current process's pid

exec(filename, *argv) Load a file and

execute it

Files

open(filename, flags) Open a file; the flags indicate read/write

read(fd, buf, n) Read n bytes from an open file into buf

write(fd, buf, n) Write n bytes to an open file

close(fd) Release open file fd

I/O redirection and interprocess communication

close(fd) Release open file fd

dup(fd) Duplicate fd

pipe(p) Create a pipe and return fd's in p

Memory

sbrk(n) Grow process's memory by n bytes

Directories and named files

chdir(dirname) Change the current directory

mkdir(dirname) Create a new directory

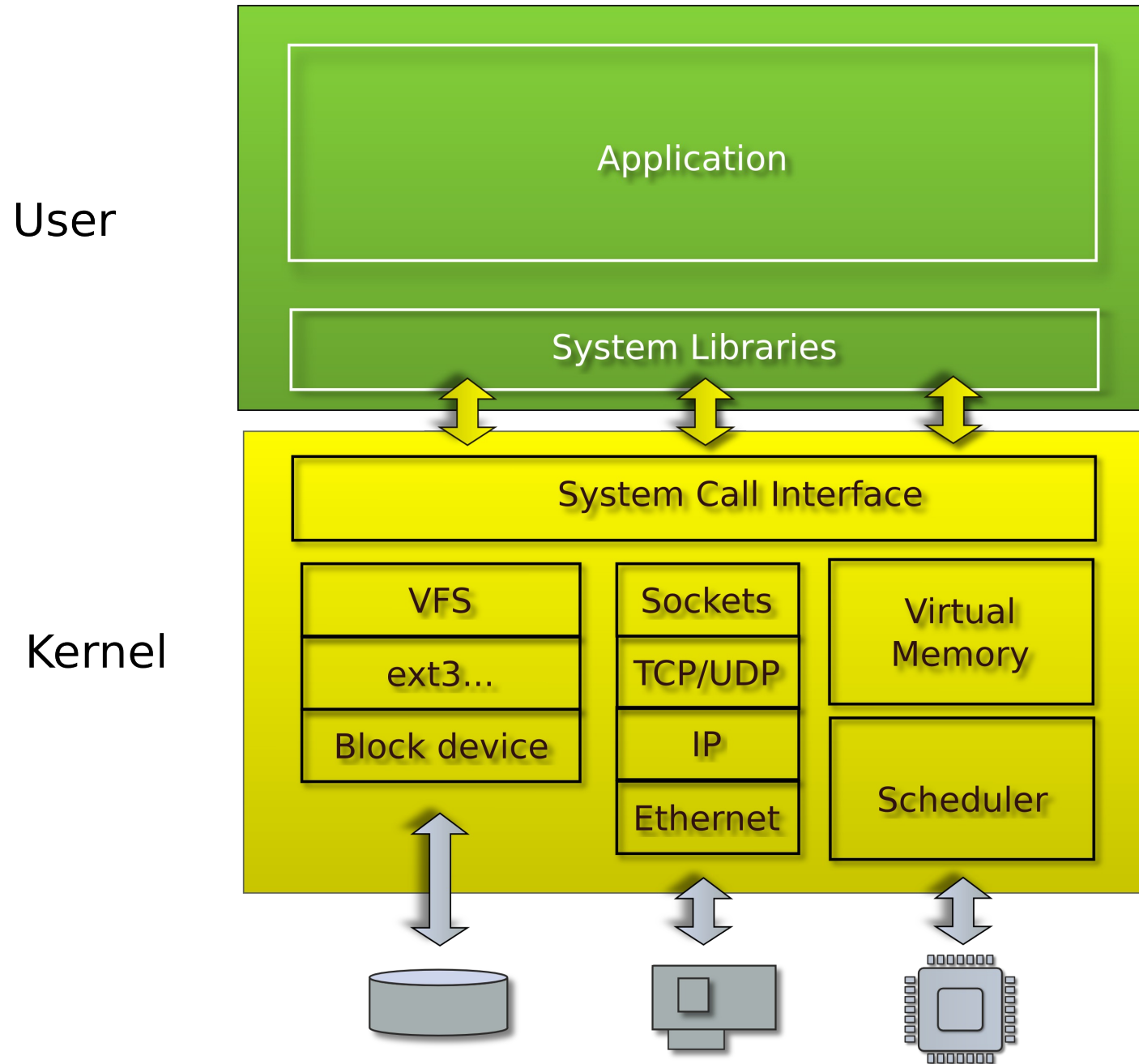
mknod(name, major, minor) Create a device file

fstat(fd) Return info about an open file

link(f1, f2) Create another name (f2) for the file f1

unlink(filename) Remove a file

OS implements this interface



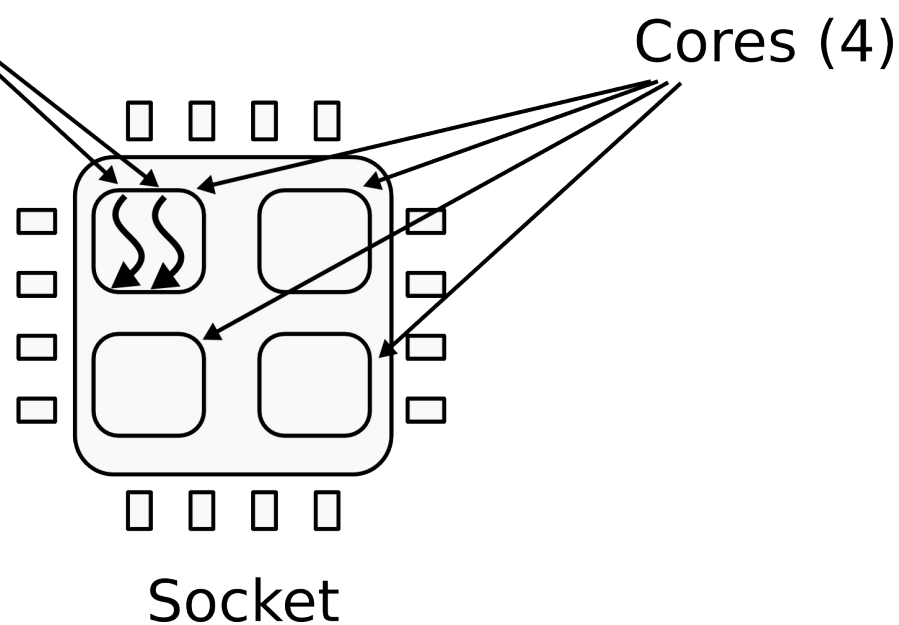
PC Hardware

CPU

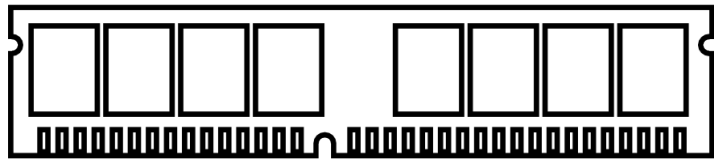
- 1 CPU socket
 - 4 cores
 - 2 logical (HT) threads each



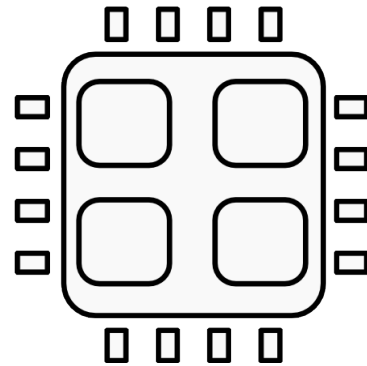
Hyper-Threading
(logical threads)



Memory



Memory
Bus



Memory abstraction

$\text{WRITE}(addr, value) \rightarrow \emptyset$

Store *value* in the storage cell identified by *addr*.

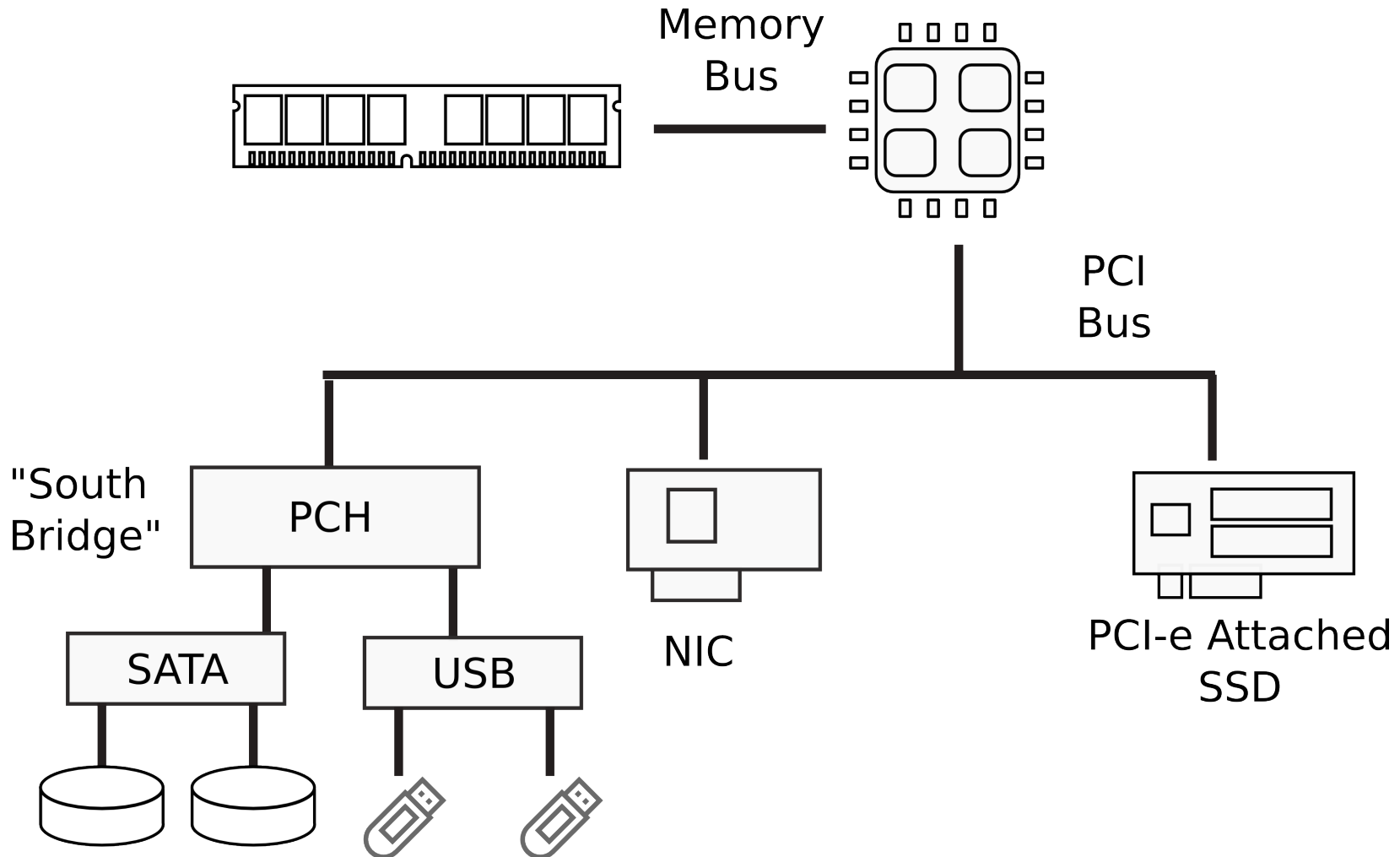
$\text{READ}(addr) \rightarrow value$

Return the *value* argument to the most recent WRITE call referencing *addr*.

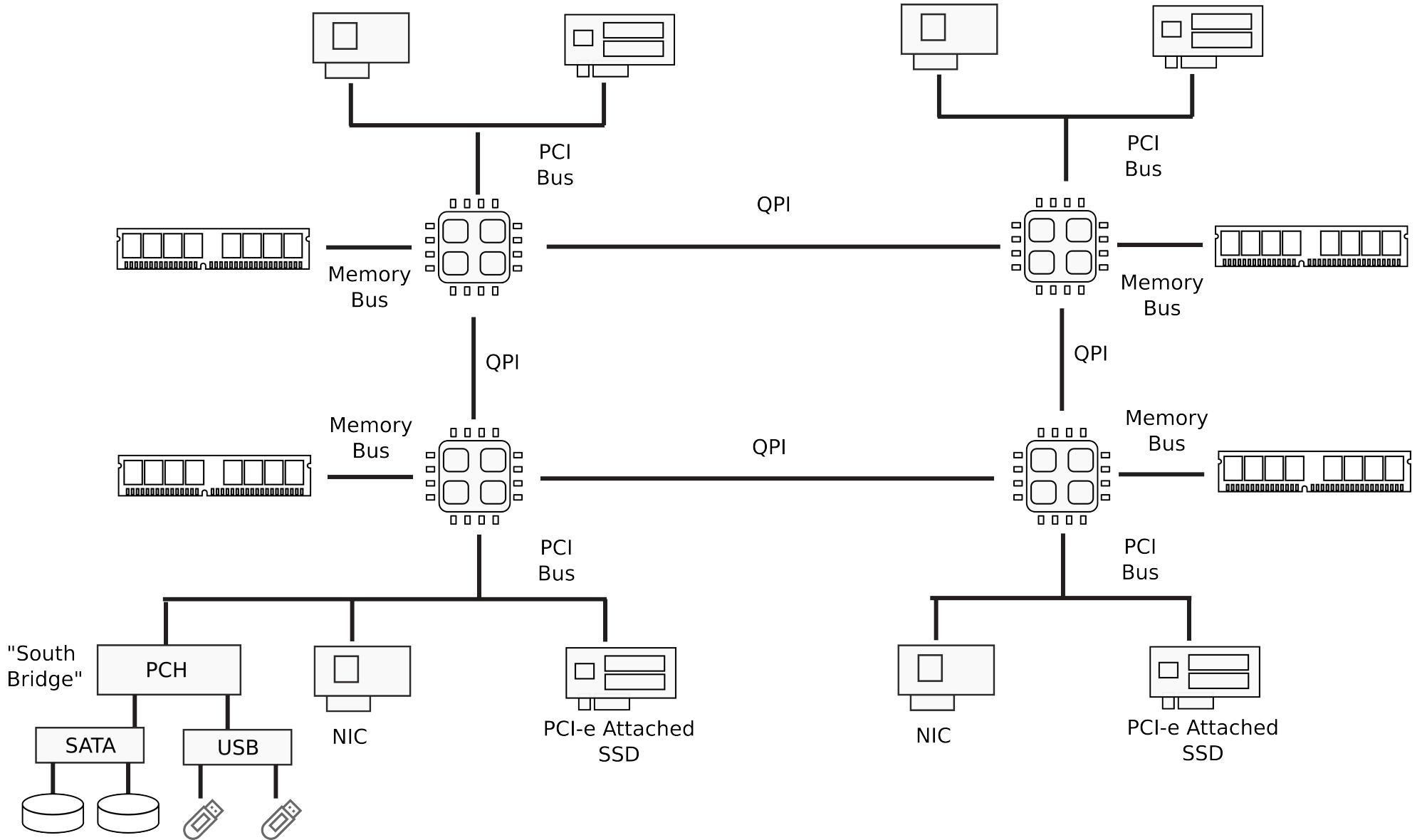
- x86 assembly example:

`mov eax, [ebx]` ; Move 4 bytes in memory at the address contained in EBX into EAX

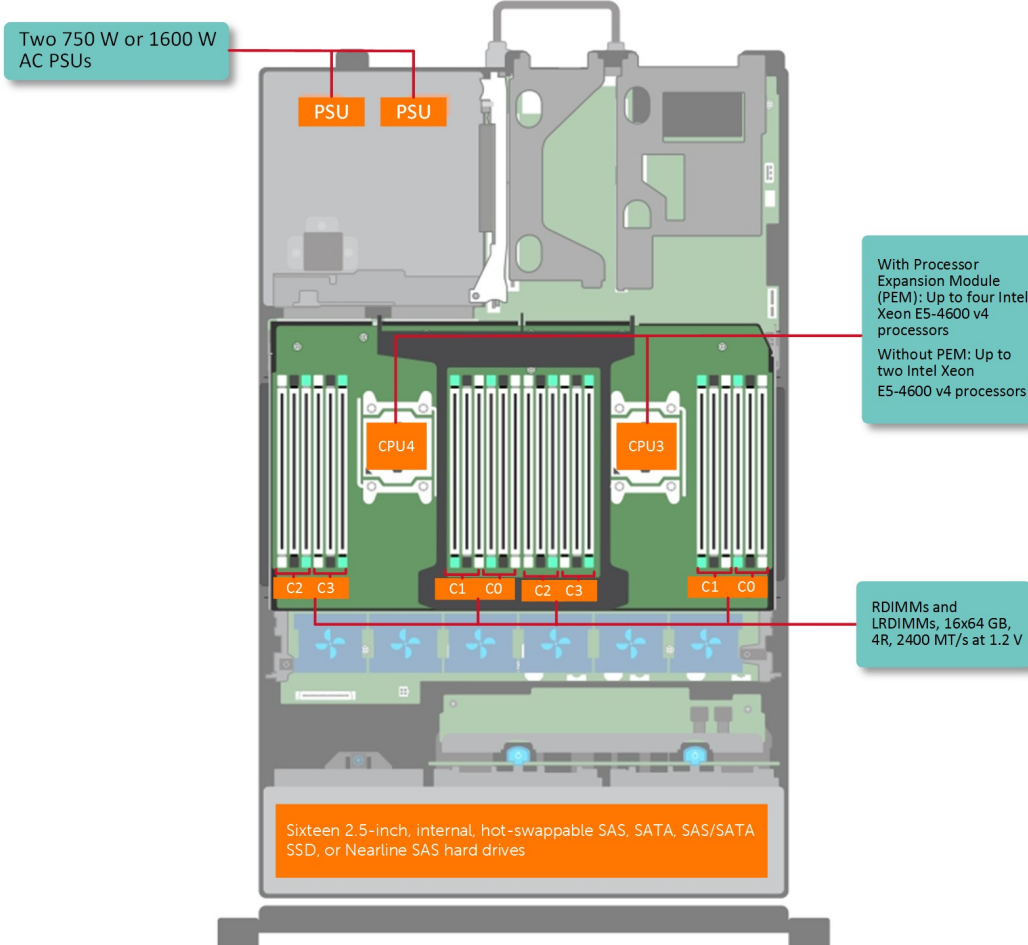
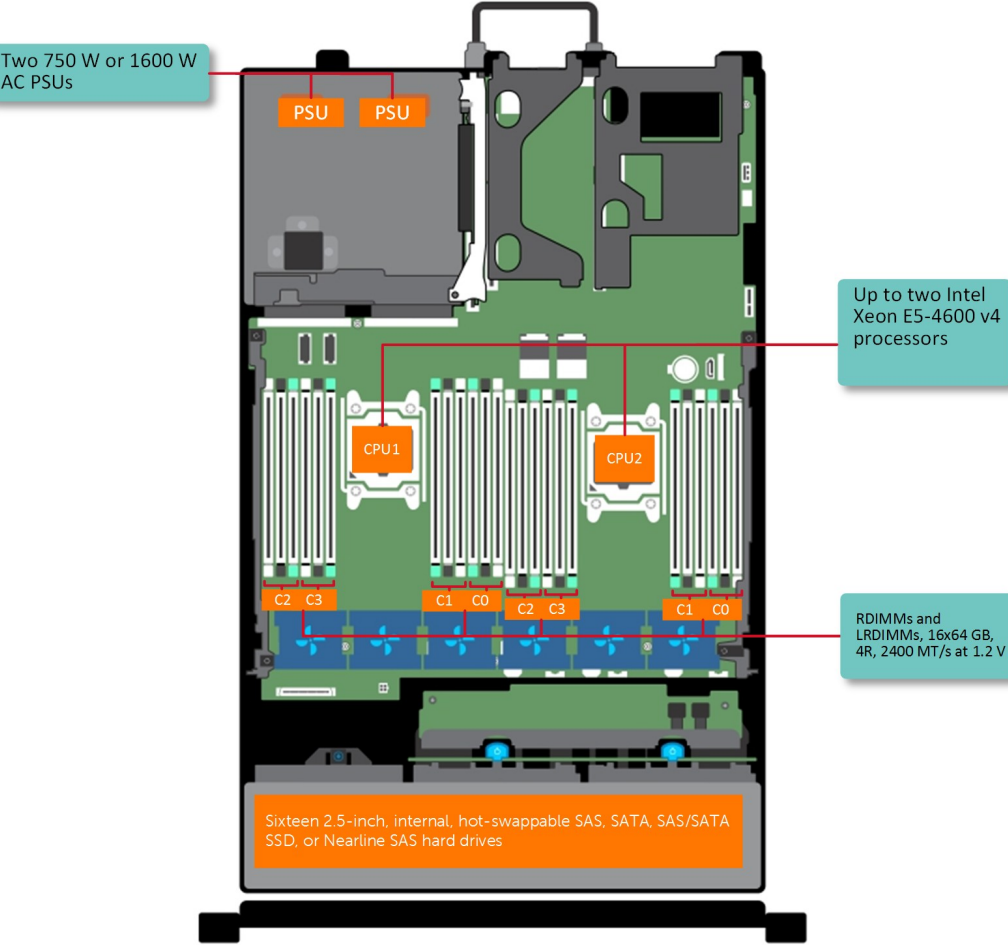
I/O Devices



Multi-socket machines



Dell R830 4-socket server



Dell Poweredge R830 System Server with 2 sockets on the main floor and 2 sockets on the expansion



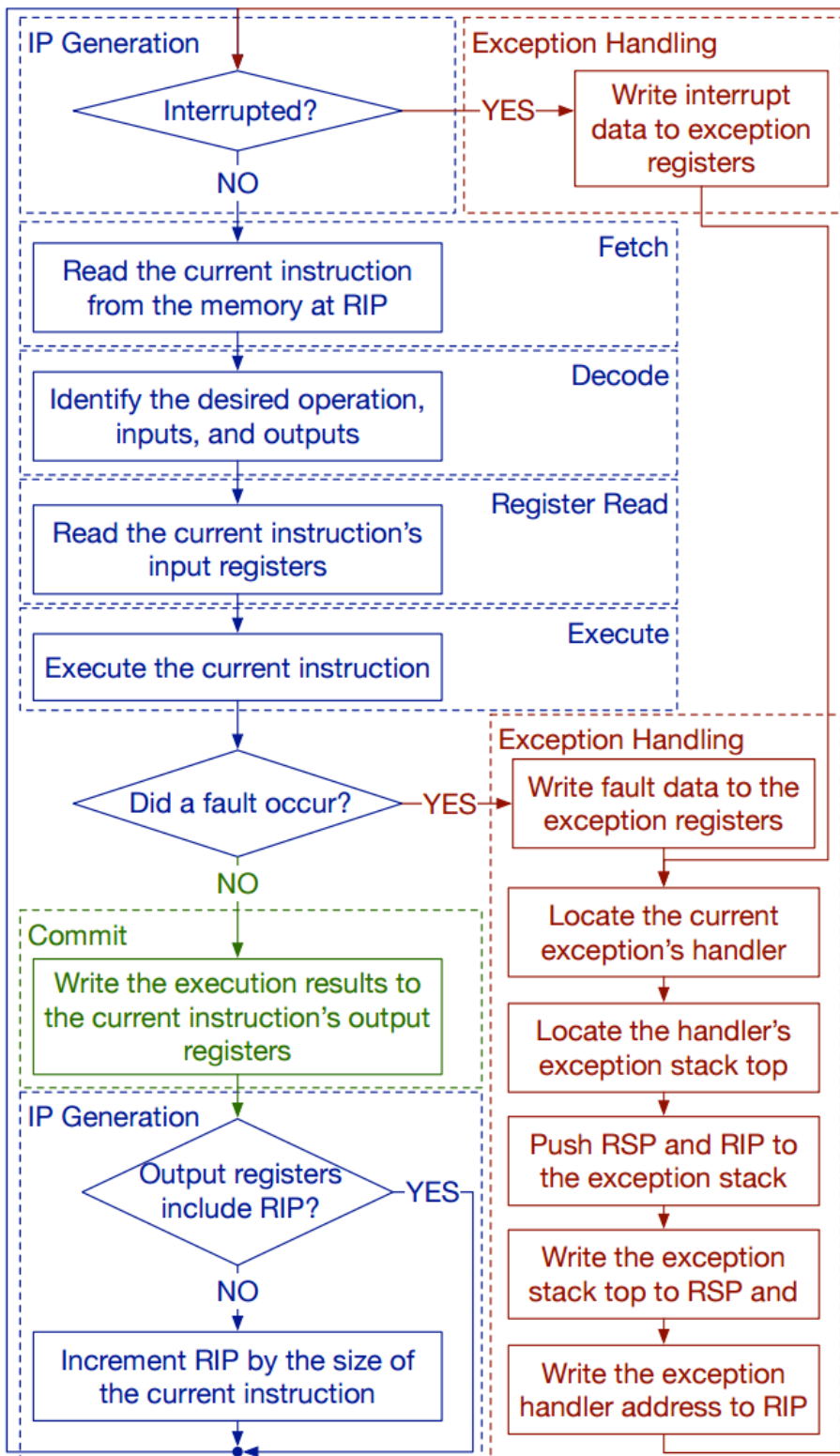
http://www.dell.com/support/manuals/us/en/19/poweredge-r830/r830_om/supported-configurations-for-the-poweredge-r830-system?guid=guid-01303b2b-f884-4435-b4e2-57bec2ce225a&lang=en-us

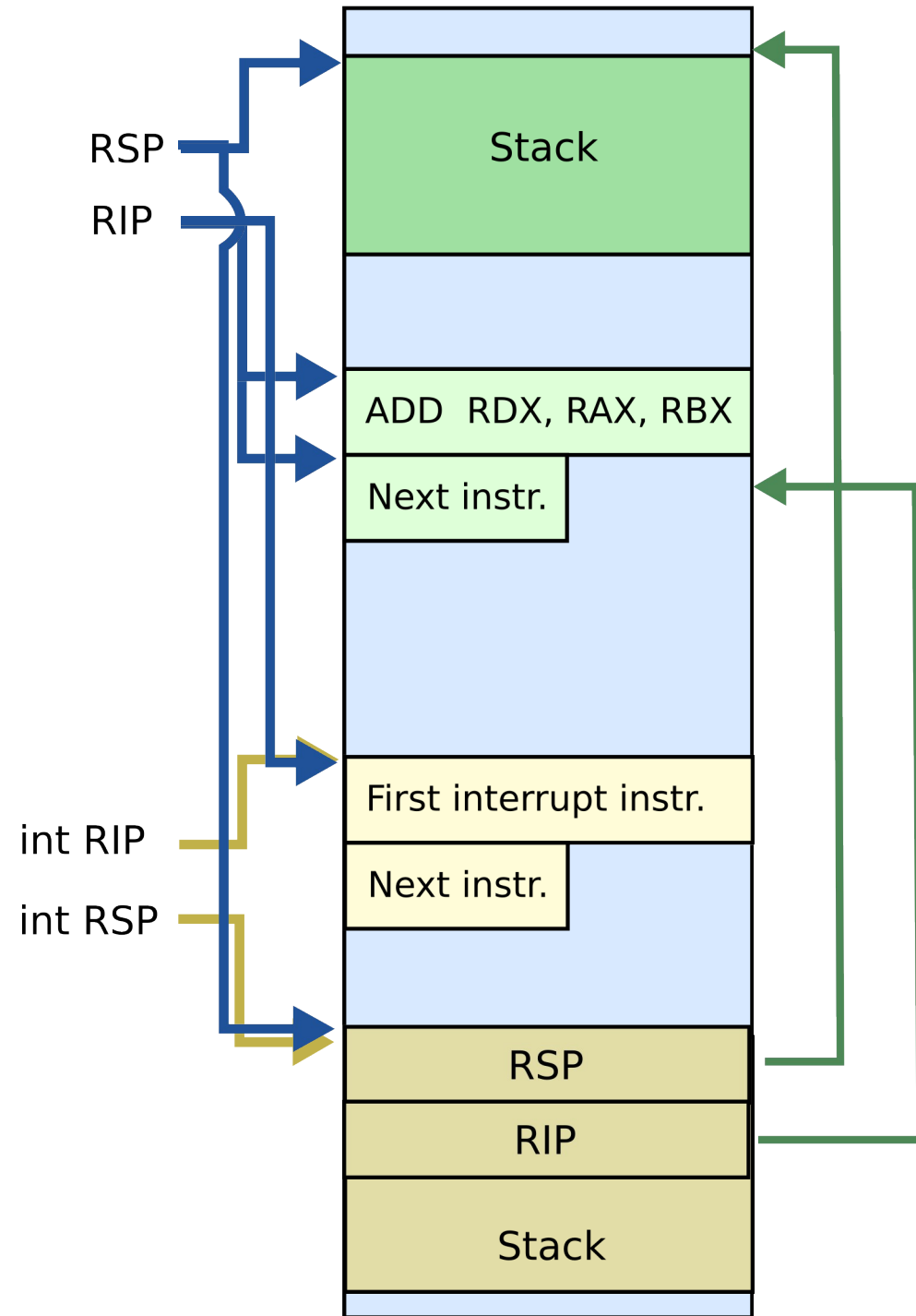
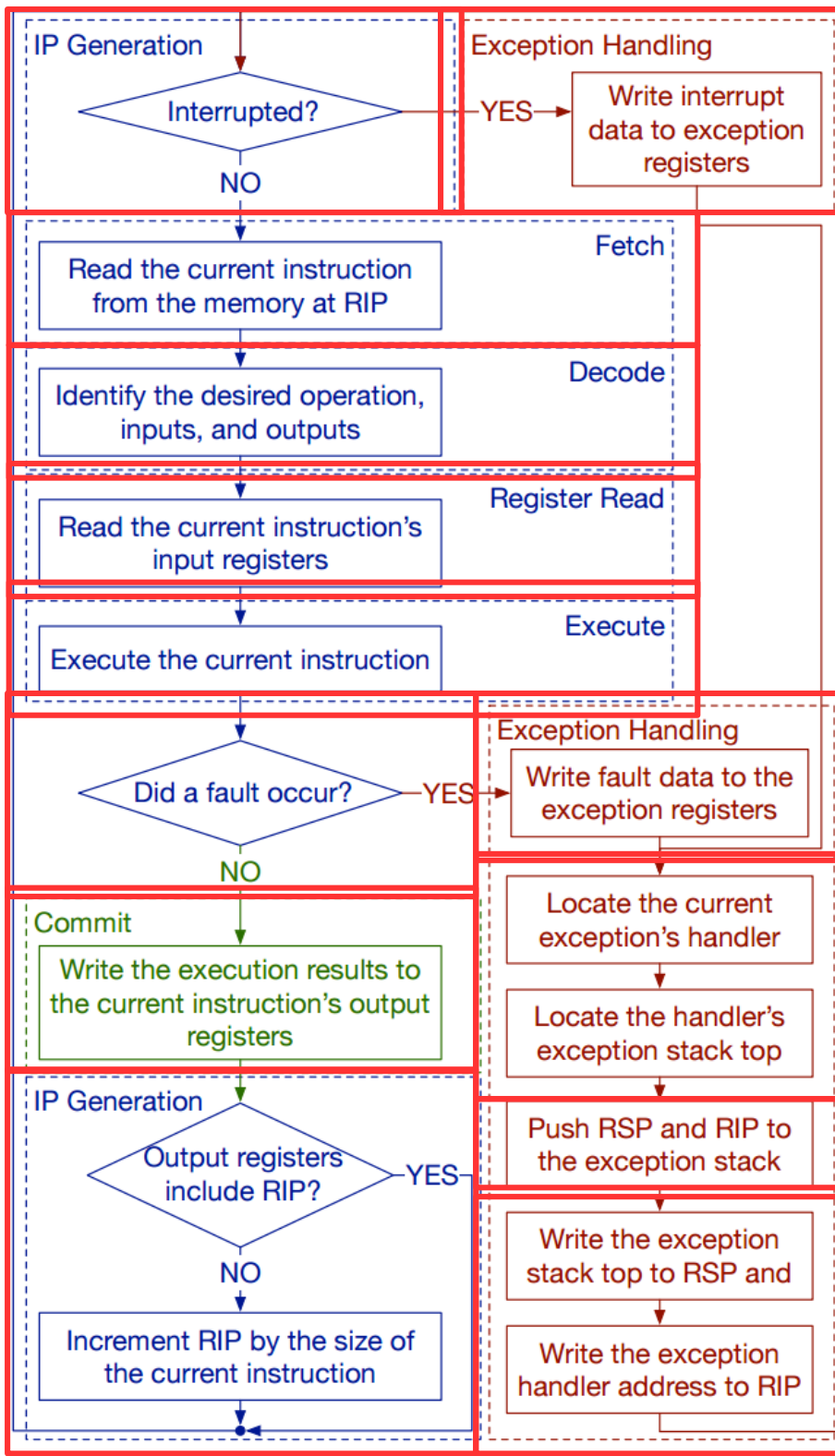
CPU execution loop

- CPU repeatedly reads instructions from memory
- Executes them
- Example

```
ADD EDX, EAX, EBX
```

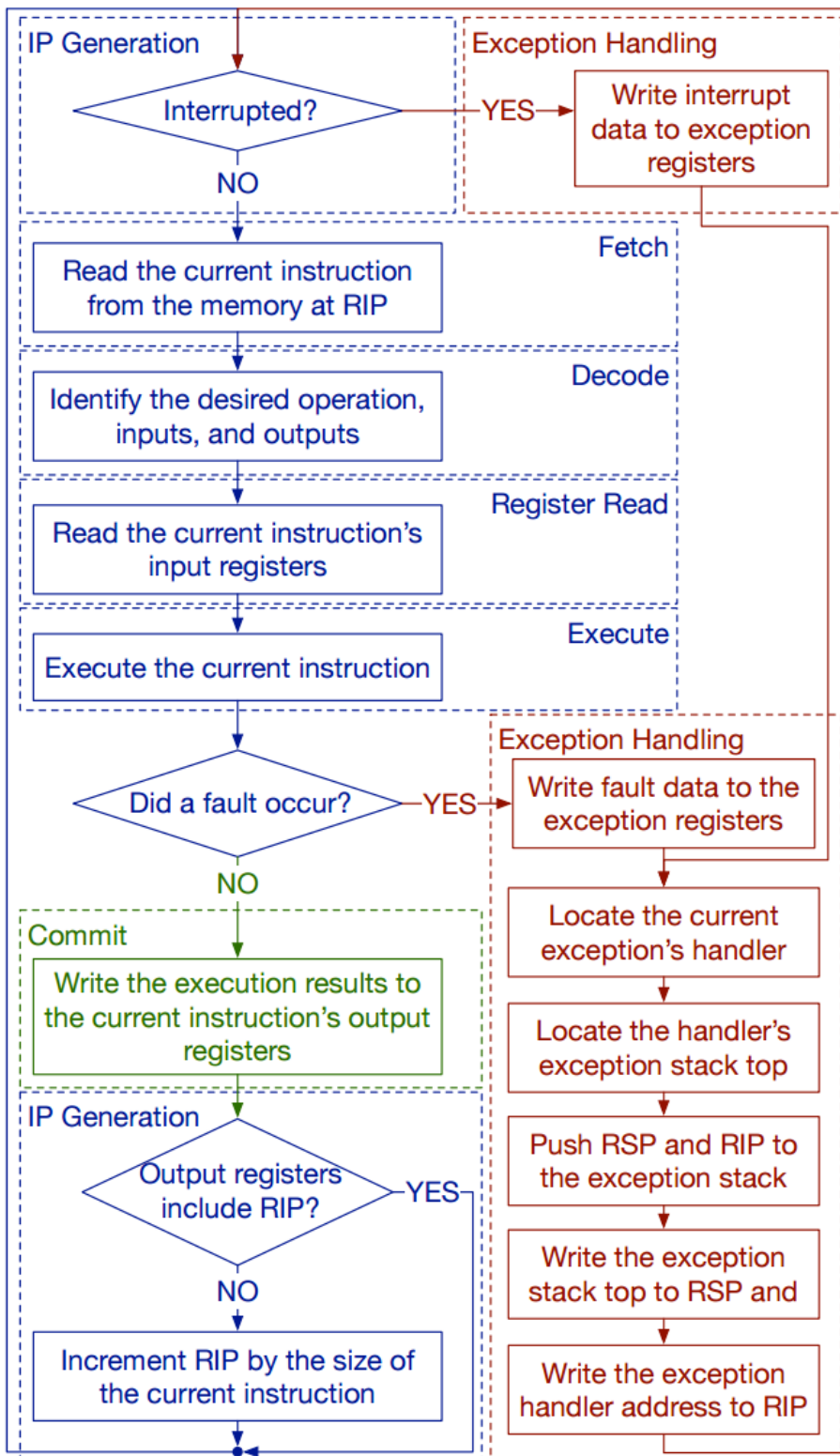
```
// EDX = EAX + EBX
```





CPU execution loop

- Fault
 - Instruction's preconditions are not met
- Examples
 - Division by zero
 - Page not mapped



Memory hierarchy

Questions?