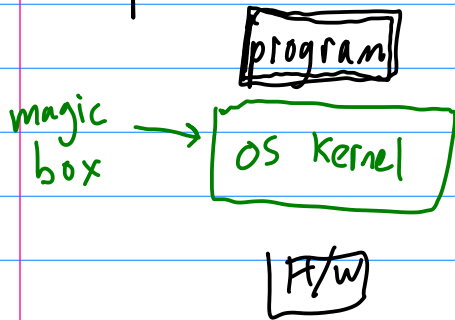


CS 3214 lecture #2: "the process"

Recap



magic tricks

- our own CPU
- our own memory $0x4040$
- abstracting device

System call interface

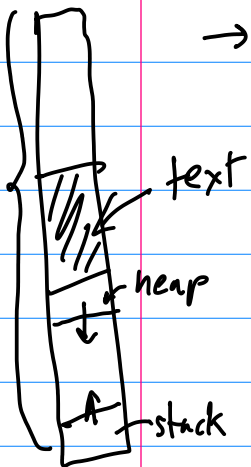
- syscall
- any language (C, Java, Python, Javascript...)

"Process"

- a abstraction of a running program

source code: list of instruction

- logical flow of control through instruction (1 or more threads)
- private address space
- abstracted resources (fd's)



Why do we need processes?

History

OS was a library
main frames batch processing
one job at a time

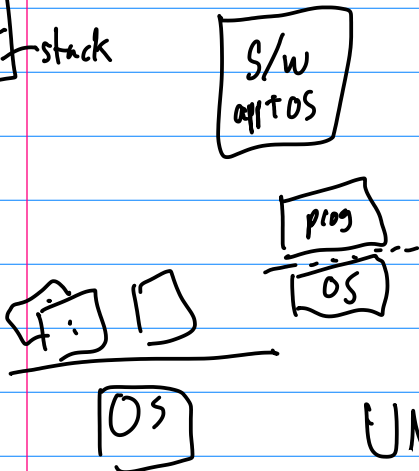
OS is special, special privileges
"protection"

minicomputers - digital PDP (fewer people per computer)

→ multiprogramming / switch between user jobs (if one is blocked on I/O)

UNIX

→ time sharing (switch between even non-blocked jobs so ALL make progress)



history
UNIX

PC era
DOS - no memory protection
macOS - only cooperative scheduling

now UNIX is back

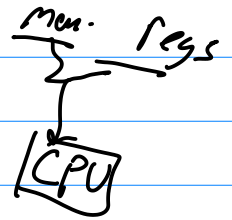
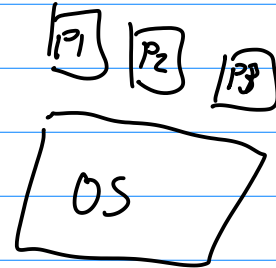
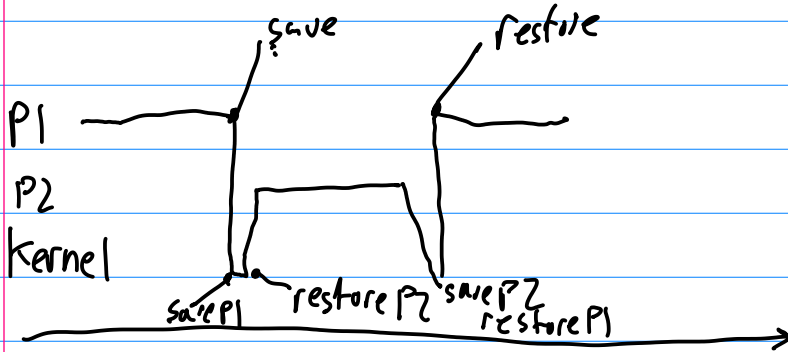
↳ windows NT

→ macOS is UNIX

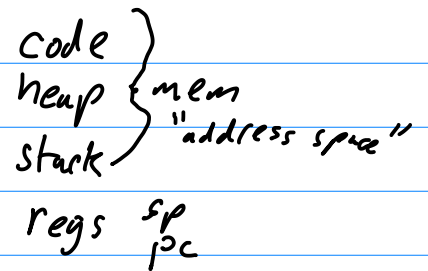
→ Linux is UNIX

servers google, fb, ...
android

UNIX: multiprogramming
time-sharing



"Context" switch
- save / restore P1's context



Problems

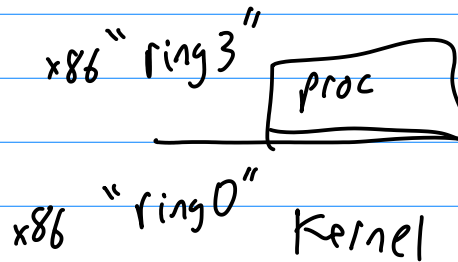
- Protection → dual-mode operation
- how to get control back →

interrupts (timer interrupt)

Dual-mode operation

- CPU bit "mode"
- rings, protection levels

PL0
EL



(userspace)

user

supervisor

(kernel space)

Mode switch

User → Kernel

= system calls (syscall)

- interrupts

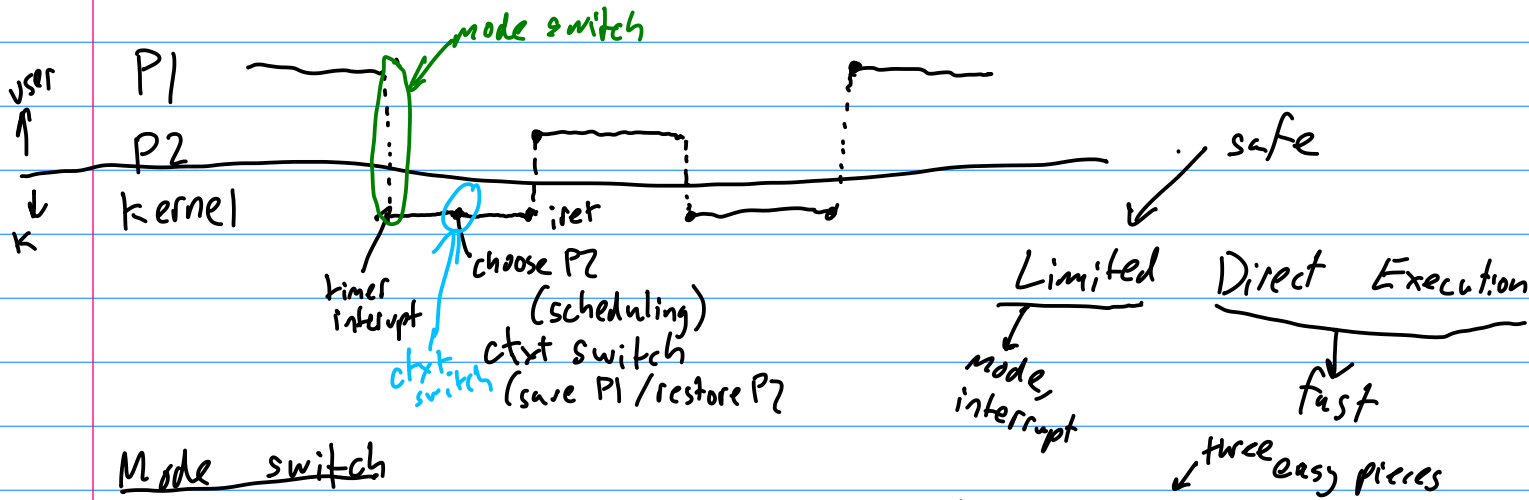
- internal (int 80, trap/exception)

- external (timer, I/O device, kbd, mouse...)

IDT

Kernel → User

- return from kernel (iret)



Mode switch

- ctxt switch w/o mode

- mode switch w/o ctxt switch

book OSTEP

Renzit Andrea Apici-Dussean

