University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering

ECE 220: Computer Systems & Programming

Privilege, Traps, Interrupts, and Libraries

Hardware Devices Usually Not Robust to Errors

Hardware devices often assume proper use of their protocols.

If software makes errors,
- the hardware may stop working…
- …or worse.

"Here's your laptop.
Something really funny happened.
I wrote BRz instead of BRnz …
…and the hard drive melted."

OS Protects Hardware and Other Users/Programs

To reduce problems, one can **restrict software access to I/O registers**.

Other forms of protection are also useful:
- between users, and
- between unrelated programs.

Enforcing such **protection is** usually the **domain of the operating system** (OS).

Many ISAs Provide Privilege to Support OS Protection

Hardware supports OS with privilege.

Code executes either
- privileged (can do anything), or
- not privileged (must rely on the OS).

LC-3 uses a bit in the **Processor Status Register** (PSR, not mentioned previously):
- 0 means privileged
- 1 means unprivileged

(That's all we'll say about LC-3 privilege.)

OS Services are Implemented as Subroutines

How does the OS provide services for user (unprivileged) programs?

Using subroutines! (Also known as traps or system calls.)

Remember TRAP? RTL for TRAP is…

`R7 ← PC, PC ← M[ZEXT16(vec8)]`

The first part is the **same as JSR**,

and **LC-3 traps end with RET** (JMP R7).

Trap Vector Table Contains Starting Addresses of Traps

In the LC-3,

- Memory locations **x0000-x00FF** are called the **trap vector table**.
- (Vector is another word for pointer, or memory address.)
- **Each entry** in the table **contains** the **starting address for one system call**.
- Each system call ends with RET.

Note: You can look at the code for the LC-3 system calls in **`lc3sim`**.

Code for the OUT Trap

For example, OUT is TRAP x21.

In M[x0021], we find x0450.

Listing x0450 gives the following…

```
TRAP_OUT        ST R1,TOUT_R1
TRAP_OUT_WAIT   LDI R1,OS_DSR
                BRzp TRAP_OUT_WAIT
                STI R0,OS_DDR
                LD R1,TOUT_R1
                RET
```

R1 saved to prevent changes

wait for display

write DDR

restore R1

JMP R7

How Fast are Humans?

Let's change the topic.

How many cycles pass between keystrokes when a human types?

Let's say a good typist.

Answer:*

- 100 milliseconds, so
- probably **10s of millions of cycles**.

* "Good" means 100 words per minute, or 10 characters per second.

To Wait or Not To Wait, That is the Question!

While the processor waits, should it…
- continuously **poll** the KBSR (load its value to check for a key)?
- check KBSR every so often?

What if there's other work to do?

How often should the processor poll?

What if, instead, we **interrupt** the processor's other work when a key is pressed?

Interrupts Avoid the Need for Polling

Interrupts allow **asynchronous** interactions.

When a device needs attention
- (such as when a key is pressed),
- the **device raises an interrupt**, and
- the **processor** immediately* **executes an interrupt handler**.

What's an interrupt handler? **A subroutine**!

*Generally after finishing the current instruction.

Interrupts Require Special Handling of Processor State

The code being executed
- when the interrupt is raised
- does not expect the interrupt to occur.

Therefore, **all state must be saved**:
- **all registers** (even R7) are callee-saved, and
- **condition codes** must also be saved.

ISAs other than LC-3 may have additional state.

Restoring State Requires New Instructions (RTI)

When an interrupt handler finishes,
- **processor state must be restored**.
- Otherwise, interrupted code must
  - assume that state can change
  - between any two instructions!
- **Restoring state** completely
  - **requires special instructions**.
  - LC-3 provides RTI (return from interrupt).

Can You Do Calculations?

I need your help again.

But … let me check your background first.

Without a calculator, how many of you can …
- do long division?
- calculate a square root?
- calculate transcendental and hypertranscendental functions (sin, cos, tanh, Γ, ...)?
- use a library to find out?

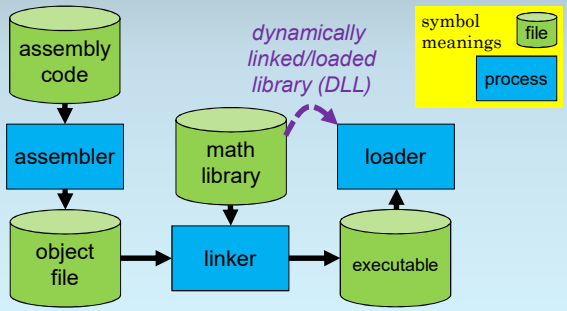
(The last skill is important!)

What is a Library?

In programming, a **library** is…
- a **body of subroutines** for common tasks
- typically **written in advance**
- **by someone else**, and
- **incorporated** into a program **by a linker**.

Examples from C include…
- the standard I/O library
- the math library

Libraries are Incorporated by the Linker



System Calls / Traps are a Library, Too

But the system calls provided by an OS are also a body of subroutines…

System Calls/Traps are (usually)
- **a set of library routines**
- usually **executed with privilege***
- **preloaded into the computer** (sometimes in ROM, as with BIOS)
- **accessed indirectly** (by number, not address)

*But not in the LC-3 ISA.

Anything Can be Solved with Another Level of Indirection

In LC-3, the trap vector table translates trap number to starting address.

What's the advantage of indirection?

Changes to the OS do not require changes to applications.

- OS services can be modified and upgraded independently.
- New services can be added.

