OS PROJECT INTERFACE: C++

Note: For some older compilers, all int's shown on these pages are to be made long.

STRUCTURE OF <u>yourfile.cpp</u> :

#include's	//	These declarations (e.g. jobtable) exist only in your file, but	
#define's	//	since they lie outside of function definitions	
typedef's	//	they are global to the whole file and retain their	
static variables	//	values over the course of program execution	
		// (i. e., between function invocations).	

void siodisk(int jobnum);

void siodrum(int jobnum, int jobsize, int coreaddress, int direction);

- // Channel commands <u>siodisk</u> and <u>siodrum</u> are made available to you by the simulator.
- // <u>siodisk</u> has one argument: job number, of type **int** and passed by value.
- // <u>siodrum</u> has four arguments, all of type **int** and passed by value:
- // first argument is job number;
- // second argument is job size;
- // third argument is starting core address;
- // fourth argument is interpreted as follows:
- // 1 => move from core (memory) to drum
- // $0 \implies$ move from drum to core (memory)

<pre>void ontrace();</pre>	// called without arguments
<pre>void offtrace();</pre>	// called without arguments

- // The 2 trace procedures allow you to turn the tracing mechanism on and off.
- // The default value is off. WARNING: <u>ontrace</u> produces a blow-by-blow description
- // of each event and results in an extremely large amount of output.
- // It should be used only as an aid in debugging.
- // Even with the trace off, performance statistics are
- // generated at regular intervals and a diagnostic message appears in case of a crash.
- // In either case, your OS need not print anything.

void startup()

- {
- // Allows initialization of **static** system variables declared above.
- // Called once at start of the simulation.

}

// INTERRUPT HANDLERS

// The following 5 functions are the interrupt handlers. The arguments

- // passed from the environment are detailed with each function below.
- // See RUNNING A JOB, below, for additional information

void Crint (int &a, int p[])

{

```
// Indicates the arrival of a new job on the drum.
// At call: p [1] = job number
// p [2] = priority
// p [3] = job size, K bytes
// p [4] = max CPU time allowed for job
// p [5] = current time
```

}

```
void Dskint (int &a, int p[])
      //
           Disk interrupt.
           At call: p [5] = current time
      //
}
void Drmint (int &a, int p[])
ł
      //
           Drum interrupt.
           At call: p [5] = current time
      //
}
void <u>Tro</u> (int &a, int p[])
{
     //
         Timer-Run-Out.
         At call: p [5] = current time
     //
}
```

```
void Svc (int &a, int p[])
{
    // Supervisor call from user program.
    // At call: p [5] = current time
    // a = 5 => job has terminated
    // a = 6 => job requests disk i/o
    // a = 7 => job wants to be blocked until all its pending
    // I/O requests are completed
}
```

Additional functions local to OS (scheduler, swapper, etc.)

RUNNING A JOB:

- // Before leaving each interrupt handler (with the **return** statement)
- // you must call the dispatcher to send info about which job to run.

// The dispatcher should set the a and p arguments as follows:

//	a = 1 CPU is idle, p is ignored
//	a = 2 CPU is in user mode,
//	p [0], p [1], and p [5] are ignored
//	p [2] = base address of job to be run
//	p [3] = size (in K) of job to be run
//	p [4] = time quantum

NOTES:

- time is in milliseconds.
- core addresses are in K (0 99).
- priority ranges from 1 (highest) to 10 (lowest).
- assume interrupts are inhibited while OS is executing.

TO RUN SOS WITH YOUR OS:

compile <u>yourfile.cpp</u> separately and link with sos.obj (PC) or sos.o (Unix). <u>main()</u> is defined in sos.

Look on the project Web site for individual "how-to" files for your compiler.