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**Input/Output** - OS integrated with Programming Languages

# Overview

- Hardware
- Application
- Kernel
- **How programming languages work with all these**

# Hardware – quick review

- Devices connected through *ports*
- *Bus*
  - PCI bus, expansion bus, SCSI bus, daisy-chain bus
- *Registers*
  - *Data-in, data-out, status, control*
- Memory-mapped VS. Direct Memory Access
- Polling (Programmed I/O)
- Interrupts
  - Non-blocking vs blocking

# Application

- block I/O, character I/O (stream)
  - Operations like `read()`, `write()`, and `seek()` on UNIX
  - Could be layered with *memory-mapping*
- network sockets
  - Socket `#include <sys/socket.h>` Linux networking socket layer UI
  - “`select()`” system call
- Special devices
  - time-of-day clock and system timer
- UNIX, `ioctl()` system call is an *escape*, or *backdoor*
  - Applications sending commands directly to device drivers

# Kernel

- Scheduling
- Buffering
- Caching
- Spooling
  - “AddJob()”      Windows Print Spooler API
- Error handling
  - UNIX sets “*errno*”
- I/O Protection

# Higher abstraction from User-perspective

- System API -> System call

- File system API

```
SafeFileHandle hFile = NativeMethods.CreateFileTransacted( path, internalAccess, internalShare, IntPtr.Zero, internalMode, 0, IntPtr.Zero, ktmTxHandle, IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero); //Windows NTFS API
```

- Transform I/O request to Hardware

- UNIX uses *mount table* and *device files*
  - *Linux uses an elevator scheduler*
  - *Windows has an I/O manager*

- Many stuff happening behind scene

- Front-end processors enhancing performance
  - Application -> Kernel -> Device-driver -> Device-controller -> Device
    - **Users provide file name, it gets mapped**

Conclusion

- **Questions?**

# Sources

- Abraham Silberschatz, Greg Gagne, and Peter Baer Galvin, "Operating System Concepts, Eighth Edition "
- Bell, John T. "I/O Systems." *Operating Systems*:. University of Illinois, n.d. Web. 21 Apr. 2015.
- Stallings, William. *Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.