Extended OS

Learning Outcomes

- An appreciation that the abstract interface to the system can be at different levels.
  - Virtual machine monitors (VMMs) provide a low-level interface
- An understanding of trap and emulate
- Knowledge of the difference between type 1 and type 2 VMMs
- An appreciation of some of the issues in virtualising the R3000

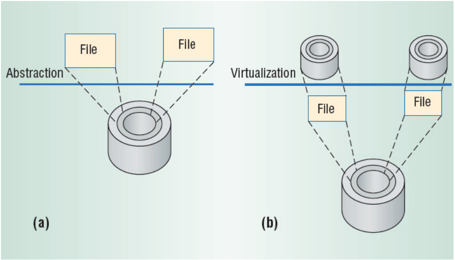
Virtual Machines

References:

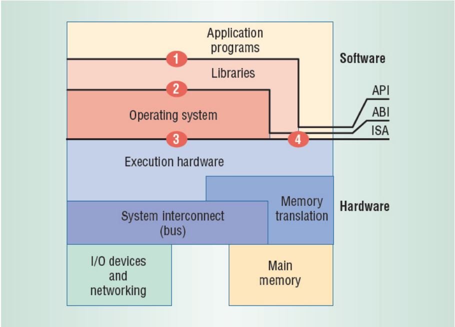
Smith, J.E.; Ravi Nair; , "The architecture of virtual machines," *Computer* , vol.38, no.5, pp. 32- 38, May 2005

Chapter 8.3 Textbook “Modern Operating Systems”

Abstraction & Virtualisation

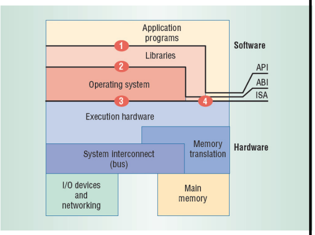


Interface Levels



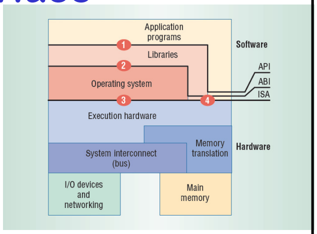
Instruction Set Architecture

- Interface between software and hardware
- Divided between privileged and un-privileged parts
  - Privileged a superset of the un-privileged



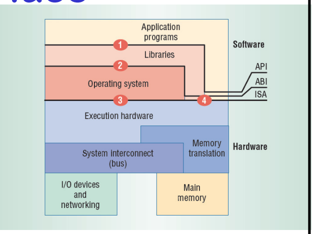
Application Binary Interface

- Interface between programs ↔ hardware + OS
- Consists of system call interface + un-privileged ISA

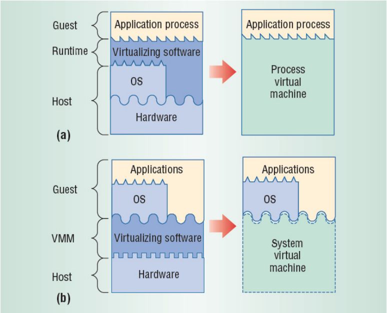


Application Programming Interface

- Interface between high-level language ↔ libraries + hardware + OS
- Consists of library calls + un-privileged ISA
  - Syscalls usually called through library.
- Portable via re-compilaton to other systems supporting API



Process versus *System* Virtual Machine



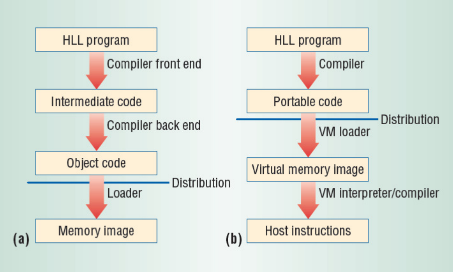
OS is an extended virtual machine

- Multiplexes the “machine” between applications
  - Time sharing, multitasking, batching
- Provided a higher-level machine for
  - Ease of use
  - Portability
  - Efficiency
  - Security
  - Etc.…

JAVA – Higher-level Virtual Machine

- write a program once, and run it anywhere
  - Architecture independent
  - Operating System independent
- Language itself was clean, robust, garbage collection
- Program compiled into bytecode
  - Interpreted or just-in-time compiled.
  - Lower than native performance

Conventional versus Emulation/Translation



Aside: Just In-Time compilation (JIT)

Issues

- Legacy applications
- No isolation nor resource management between applets
- Security
  - Trust JVM implementation? Trust underlying OS?
- Performance compared to native?

Is the OS the “right” level of extended machine?

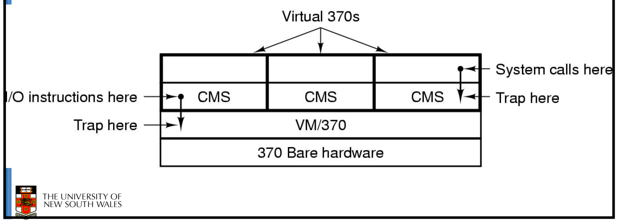
- Security
  - Trust the underlying OS?
- Legacy application and OSs
- Resource management of existing systems suitable for all applications?
- What about activities requiring “root” privileges

Virtual Machine Monitors

- Provide scheduling and resource management
- Extended “machine” is the actual machine interface.

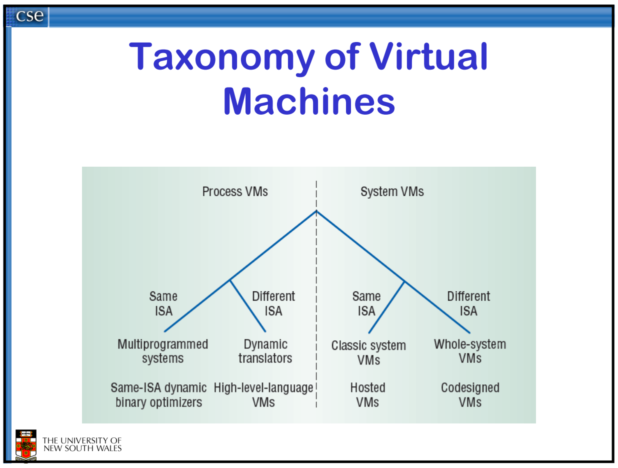
IBM VM/370

- CMS a light-weight, single-user OS
- VM/370 multiplex multiple copies of CMS

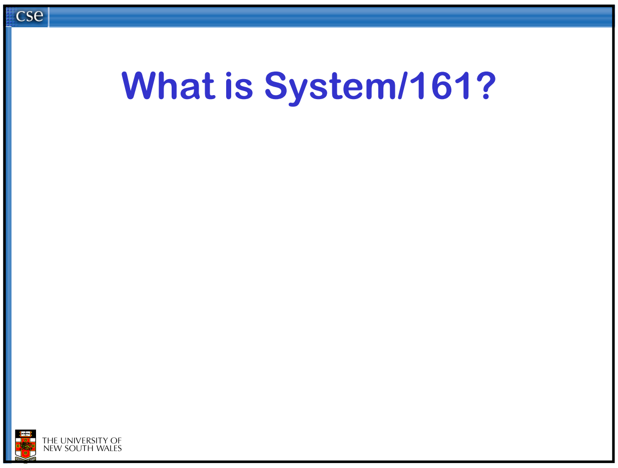


Advantages

- Legacy OSes (and applications)
- Server consolidation
- Concurrent OSes
  - Linux – Windows
  - Primary – Backup
    - High availability
- Test and Development
- Security
  - VMM (hopefully) small and correct
- Performance near bare hardware
  - For some applications



Taxonomy of Virtual Machines



What is System/161?

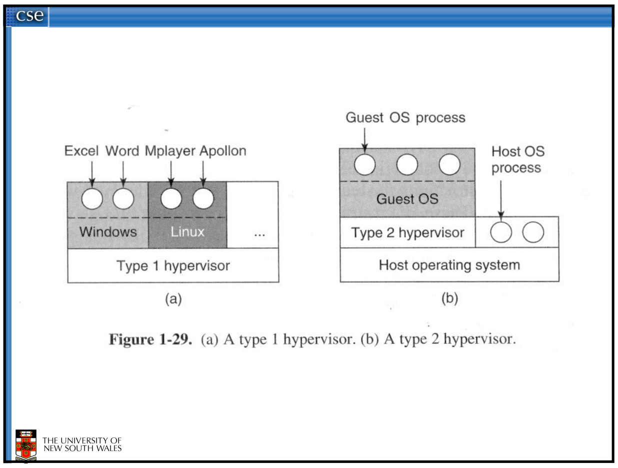
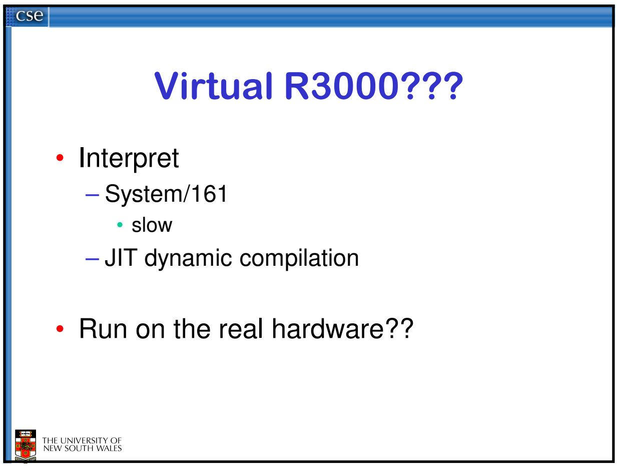
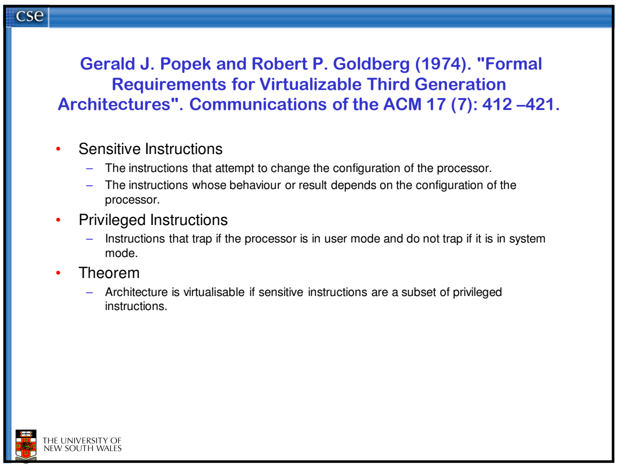


Figure 1-29. (a) A type 1 hypervisor. (b) A type 2 hypervisor.



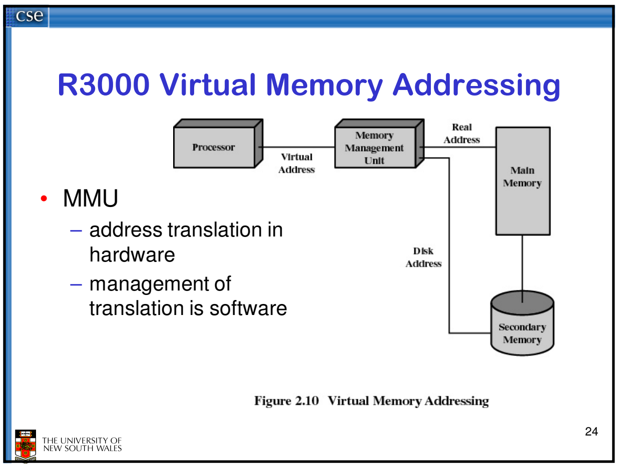
Virtual R3000???

- Interpret
  - System/161
    - slow
  - JIT dynamic compilation
- Run on the real hardware??



Gerald J. Popek and Robert P. Goldberg (1974). "Formal Requirements for Virtualizable Third Generation Architectures". Communications of the ACM 17 (7): 412 –421.

- Sensitive Instructions
  - The instructions that attempt to change the configuration of the processor.
  - The instructions whose behaviour or result depends on the configuration of the processor.
- Privileged Instructions
  - Instructions that trap if the processor is in user mode and do not trap if it is in system mode.
- Theorem
  - Architecture is virtualisable if sensitive instructions are a subset of privileged instructions.



R3000 Virtual Memory Addressing

- MMU
  - address translation in hardware
  - management of translation is software

Figure 2.10 Virtual Memory Addressing

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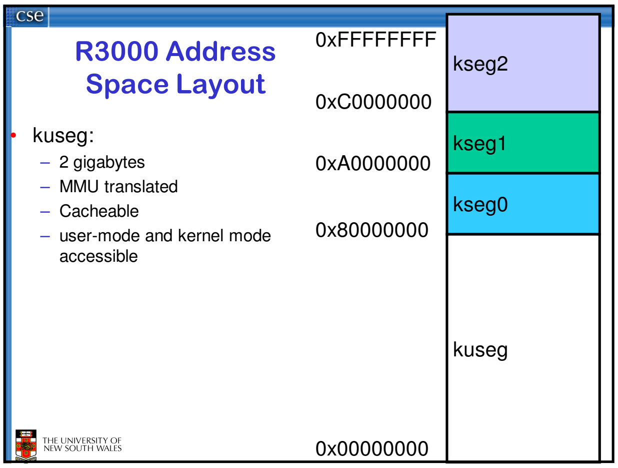


R3000 Address Space Layout

- kuseg:
  - 2 gigabytes
  - MMU translated
  - Cacheable
  - user-mode and kernel mode accessible

0xFFFFFFFF

kseg2

0xC0000000

kseg1

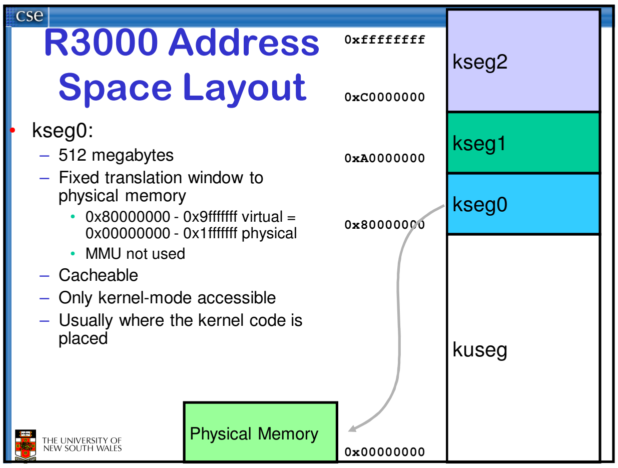
0xA0000000

kseg0

0x80000000

kuseg

0x00000000



R3000 Address Space Layout

- kseg0:
  - 512 megabytes
  - Fixed translation window to physical memory
    - 0x80000000 - 0x9fffffff virtual = 0x00000000 - 0x1fffffff physical
    - MMU not used
  - Cacheable
  - Only kernel-mode accessible
  - Usually where the kernel code is placed

0xffffffff

kseg2

0xC0000000

kseg1

0xA0000000

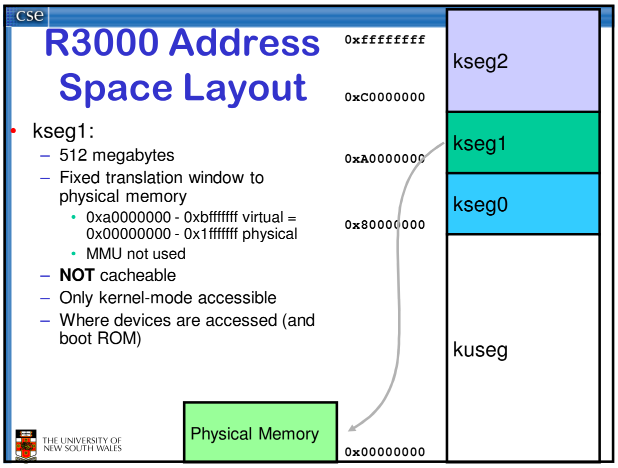
kseg0

0x80000000

kuseg

Physical Memory

0x00000000



R3000 Address Space Layout

- kseg1:
  - 512 megabytes
  - Fixed translation window to physical memory
    - 0xa0000000 - 0xbfffffff virtual = 0x00000000 - 0x1fffffff physical
    - MMU not used
  - **NOT** cacheable
  - Only kernel-mode accessible
  - Where devices are accessed (and boot ROM)

0xffffffff

kseg2

0xC0000000

kseg1

0xA0000000

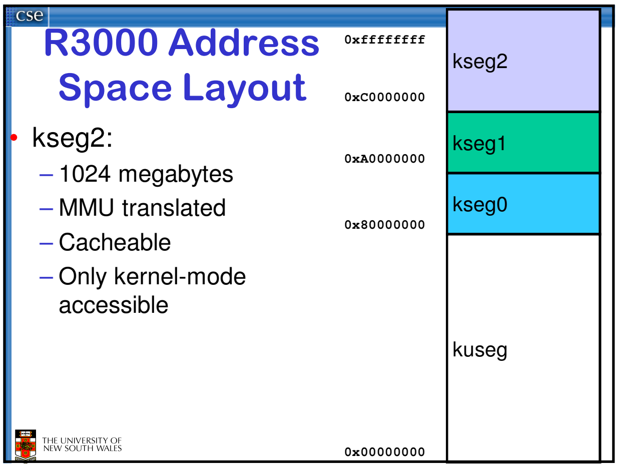
kseg0

0x80000000

kuseg

Physical Memory

0x00000000



R3000 Address Space Layout

- kseg2:
  - 1024 megabytes
  - MMU translated
  - Cacheable
  - Only kernel-mode accessible

0xffffffff

kseg2

0xC0000000

kseg1

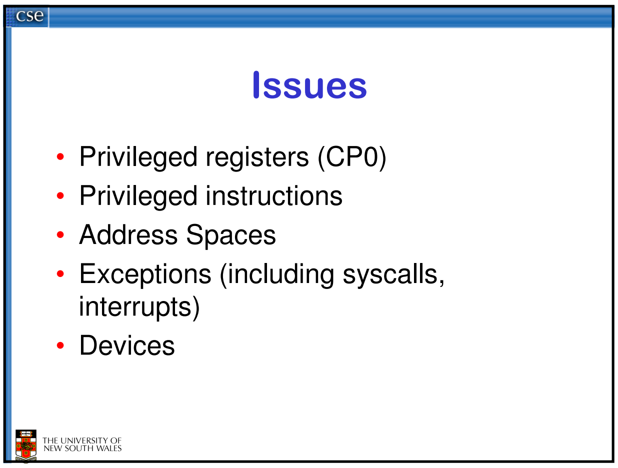
0xA0000000

kseg0

0x80000000

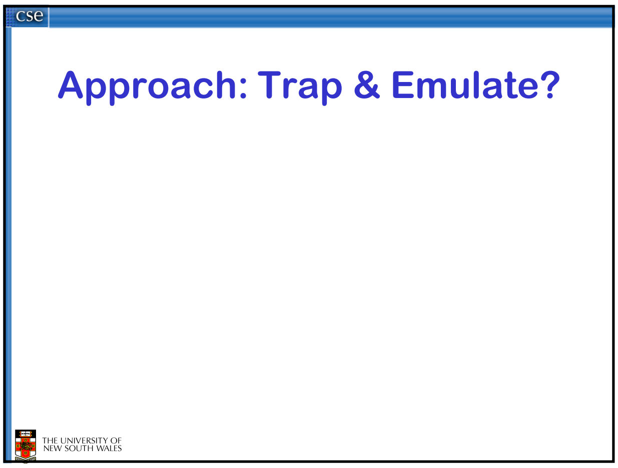
kuseg

0x00000000

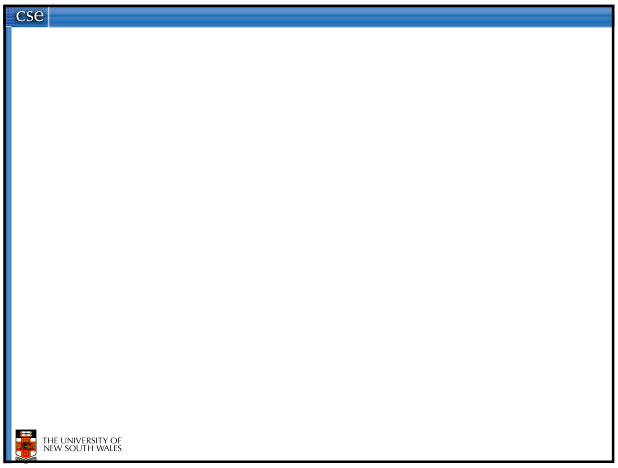


Issues

- Privileged registers (CP0)
- Privileged instructions
- Address Spaces
- Exceptions (including syscalls, interrupts)
- Devices



Approach: Trap & Emulate?



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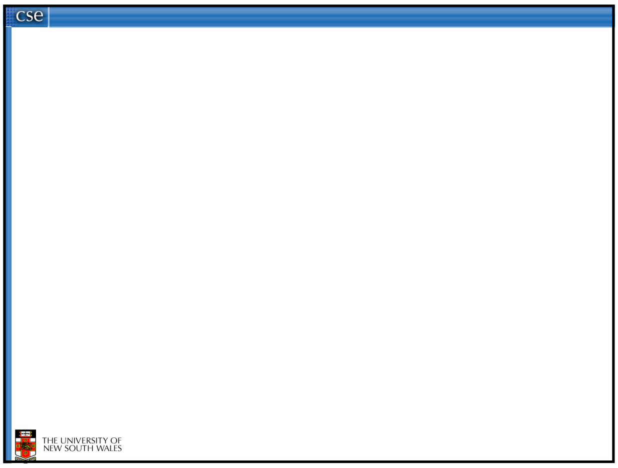

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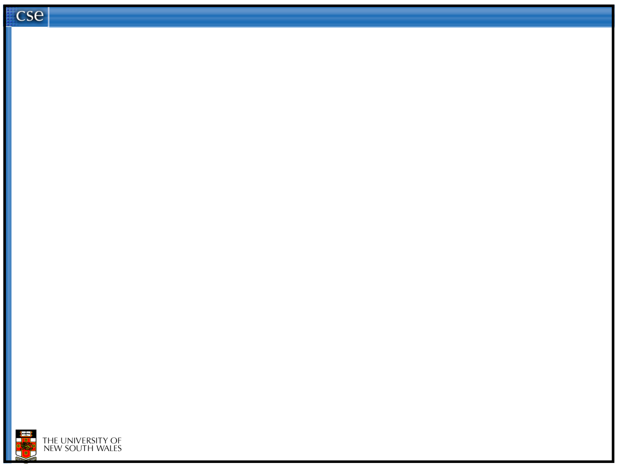

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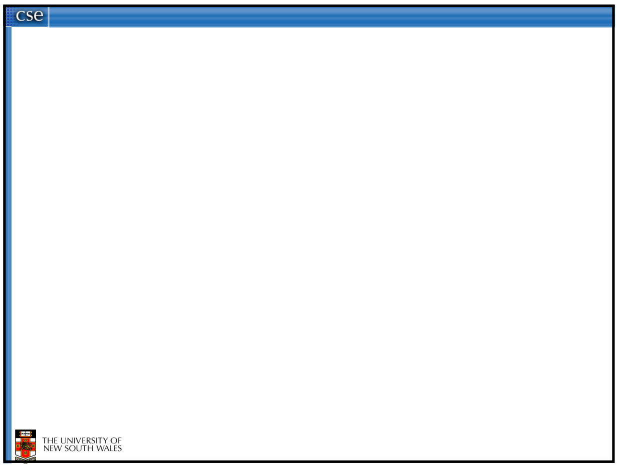

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