Operating System Design Issues

• Efficiency
  – Most I/O devices slow compared to main memory (and the CPU)
    • Use of multiprogramming allows for some processes to be waiting on I/O while another process executes
    • Often I/O still cannot keep up with processor speed
    • Swapping may used to bring in additional Ready processes
      – More I/O operations

• Optimise I/O efficiency – especially Disk & Network I/O
Operating System Design

Issues

- The quest for generality/uniformity:
  - Ideally, handle all I/O devices in the same way
    - Both in the OS and in user applications
  - Problem:
    - Diversity of I/O devices
    - Especially, different access methods (random access versus stream based) as well as vastly different data rates.
    - Generality often compromises efficiency!
  - Hide most of the details of device I/O in lower-level routines so that processes and upper levels see devices in general terms such as read, write, open, close.
I/O Software Layers

Layers of the I/O Software System
Interrupt Handlers

• **Interrupt handlers**
  – Can execute at (almost) any time
    • Raise (complex) concurrency issues in the kernel
    • Can propagate to userspace (signals, upcalls), causing similar issues
    • Generally structured so I/O operations block until interrupts notify them of completion
      – kern/dev/lamebus/lhd.c
static int
lhd_io(struct device *d,
       struct uio *uio)
{
...
/* Loop over all the sectors
 * we were asked to do. */
for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
/* Wait until nobody else
 * is using the device. */
P(lh->lh_clear);
...
/* Tell it what sector we want... */
lhd_wreg(lh, LHD_REG_SECT, sector+i);
/* and start the operation. */
lhd_wreg(lh, LHD_REG_STAT, statval);
/* Now wait until the interrupt
 * handler tells us we're done. */
P(lh->lh_done);
/* Get the result value
 * saved by the interrupt handler. */
result = lh->lh_result;
}

lhd_iiodone(struct lhd_softc *lh, int err) {
    lh->lh_result = err;
    V(lh->lh_done);
}

void
lhd_irq(void *vlh)
{
...
val = lhd_rdreg(lh, LHD_REG_STAT);
switch (val & LHD_STATEMASK) {
    case LHD_IDLE:
    case LHD_WORKING:
        break;
    case LHD_OK:
    case LHD_INVSECT:
    case LHD_MEDIA:
        lhd_wreg(lh, LHD_REG_STAT, 0);
        lhd_iiodone(lh,
                    lhd_code_to_errno(lh, val));
        break;
}
}
Interrupt Handler Steps

• **Save Registers** not already saved by hardware interrupt mechanism

• (Optionally) **set up context** for interrupt service procedure
  – Typically, handler runs in the context of the currently running process
    • No expensive context switch

• **Set up stack** for interrupt service procedure
  – Handler usually runs on the kernel stack of current process

• **Ack/Mask interrupt controller**, re-enable other interrupts
  – What does this imply?
Interrupt Handler Steps

• **Run interrupt service procedure**
  – Acknowledges interrupt at device level
  – Figures out what caused the interrupt
    • Received a network packet, disk read finished, UART transmit queue empty
  – If needed, it signals blocked device driver

• **In some cases, will have woken up a higher priority blocked thread**
  – Choose newly woken thread to schedule next.
  – Set up MMU context for process to run next
  – What if we are nested?

• **Load new/original process' registers**

• **Re-enable interrupt**: Start running the new process
Sleeping in Interrupts

- Interrupt generally has no **context** (runs on current stack)
  - Unfair to sleep interrupted process (deadlock possible)
  - Where to get context for long running operation?
  - What goes into the ready queue?

- What to do?
  - Top and Bottom Half
  - Linux implements with **tasklets and workqueues**
  - Generically, in-kernel thread(s) handle long running kernel operations.
• Logical position of device drivers is shown here
• Drivers (originally) compiled into the kernel
  – Including OS/161
  – Device installers were technicians
  – Number and types of devices rarely changed
• Nowadays they are dynamically loaded when needed
  – Linux modules
  – Typical users (device installers) can’t build kernels
  – Number and types vary greatly
  • Even while OS is running (e.g. hot-plug USB devices)
Device Drivers

- **Drivers classified into similar categories**
  - Block devices and character (stream of data) device

- **OS defines a standard (internal) interface to the different classes of devices**
  - Device specs often help, e.g. USB

- **Device drivers job**
  - Translate request through the device-independent standard interface (open, close, read, write) into appropriate sequence of commands (register manipulations) for the particular hardware
  - Initialise the hardware at boot time, and shut it down cleanly at shutdown
Device Driver

• After issuing the command to the device, the device either
  – Completes immediately and the driver simply returns to the caller
  – Or, device must process the request and the driver usually blocks waiting for an I/O complete interrupt.

• Drivers are **re-entrant** as they can be called by another process while a process is already blocked in the driver.
  – Re-entrant: Code that can be executed by more than one thread (or CPU) at the same time
    • Manages concurrency using synch primitives
Device-Independent I/O Software

• There is commonality between drivers of similar classes
• Divide I/O software into device-dependent and device-independent I/O software
• Device independent software includes
  – Buffer or Buffer-cache management
  – Managing access to dedicated devices
  – Error reporting
Device-Independent I/O Software

(a) Without a standard driver interface
(b) With a standard driver interface
Driver ⇔ Kernel Interface

• Major Issue is uniform interfaces to devices and kernel
  – Uniform device interface for kernel code
    • Allows different devices to be used the same way
      – No need to rewrite file-system to switch between SCSI, IDE or RAM disk
    • Allows internal changes to device driver with fear of breaking kernel code
  – Uniform kernel interface for device code
    • Drivers use a defined interface to kernel services (e.g. kmalloc, install IRQ handler, etc.)
    • Allows kernel to evolve without breaking existing drivers
  – Together both uniform interfaces avoid a lot of programming implementing new interfaces
(a) Unbuffered input
(b) Buffering in user space
(c) *Single buffering* in the kernel followed by copying to user space
(d) Double buffering in the kernel
No Buffering

• Process must read/write a device a byte/word at a time
  – Each individual system call adds significant overhead
  – Process must wait until each I/O is complete
    • Blocking/interrupt/waking adds to overhead.
    • Many short runs of a process is inefficient (poor CPU cache temporal locality)
User-level Buffering

• Process specifies a memory buffer that incoming data is placed in until it fills
  – Filling can be done by interrupt service routine
  – Only a single system call, and block/wakeup per data buffer
    • Much more efficient
User-level Buffering

• Issues
  – What happens if buffer is paged out to disk
    • Could lose data while buffer is paged in
    • Could lock buffer in memory (needed for DMA), however many processes doing I/O reduce RAM available for paging. Can cause deadlock as RAM is limited resource
  – Consider write case
    • When is buffer available for re-use?
      – Either process must block until potential slow device drains buffer
      – or deal with asynchronous signals indicating buffer drained
Single Buffer

• Operating system assigns a buffer in main memory for an I/O request

• Stream-oriented
  – Used a line at time
  – User input from a terminal is one line at a time with carriage return signaling the end of the line
  – Output to the terminal is one line at a time
Single Buffer

• Block-oriented
  – Input transfers made to buffer
  – Block moved to user space when needed
  – Another block is moved into the buffer
    • Read ahead
Single Buffer

– User process can process one block of data while next block is read in
– Swapping can occur since input is taking place in system memory, not user memory
– Operating system keeps track of assignment of system buffers to user processes
Single Buffer Speed Up

• Assume
  – $T$ is transfer time for a block from device
  – $C$ is computation time to process incoming block
  – $M$ is time to copy kernel buffer to user buffer
• Computation and transfer can be done in parallel
• Speed up with buffering

\[
\frac{T + C}{\max(T, C) + M}
\]
Single Buffer

• What happens if kernel buffer is full, the user buffer is swapped out, and more data is received???
  – We start to lose characters or drop network packets
Double Buffer

• Use two system buffers instead of one
• A process can transfer data to or from one buffer while the operating system empties or fills the other buffer
Double Buffer Speed Up

• Computation and Memory copy can be done in parallel with transfer
• Speed up with double buffering

\[
\frac{T + C}{\max(T, C + M)}
\]

• Usually \( M \) is much less than \( T \) giving a favourable result
Double Buffer

• May be insufficient for really bursty traffic
  – Lots of application writes between long periods of computation
  – Long periods of application computation while receiving data
  – Might want to read-ahead more than a single block for disk
Circular Buffer

- More than two buffers are used
- Each individual buffer is one unit in a circular buffer
- Used when I/O operation must keep up with process
Important Note

• Notice that buffering, double buffering, and circular buffering are all

Bounded-Buffer Producer-Consumer Problems
Is Buffering Always Good?

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{T + C}{\max(T, C) + M} & \quad \text{Single} \\
\frac{T + C}{\max(T, C + M)} & \quad \text{Double}
\end{align*}
\]

• Can \( M \) be similar or greater than \( C \) or \( T \)?
Buffering in Fast Networks

- Networking may involve many copies
- Copying reduces performance
  - Especially if copy costs are similar to or greater than computation or transfer costs
- Super-fast networks put significant effort into achieving zero-copy
- Buffering also increases latency
I/O Software Summary

Layers of the I/O system and the main functions of each layer

- User processes: Make I/O call; format I/O; spooling
- Device-independent software: Naming, protection, blocking, buffering, allocation
- Device drivers: Set up device registers; check status
- Interrupt handlers: Wake up driver when I/O completed
- Hardware: Perform I/O operation