NEIL KLINGENSMITH

CS 264: INTRO TO SYSTEMS

https://neilklingensmith.com/teaching/loyola/cs264-s2020/



- Abstraction is good, but don't forget reality:
 - Most CS classes emphasize abstraction. Not this one.



• People don't just write programs in one language for one platform anymore. Real projects have lots of parts.



- People don't just write programs in one language for one platform anymore. Real projects have lots of parts.
- Computers are changing: parallelism is much more important today than it was in the 90s.
- Stuff you learn here will be used in security, OS, compilers, architecture, IoT, etc.

40 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data



MY GOALS FOR YOU

- 1. Have a gut feeling for what memory is.
- 2. Write a few bare metal programs that aren't constrained by an OS.
- 3. Understand how the computer runs your program.

COURSE OUTLINE

- 1st Five Weeks: Assembly Language Programming
- 2nd Five Weeks: C Programming
- Last Five Weeks: Final Project

ABSTRACTIONS IN A COMPUTER



LABS

- Lab is a time when you can do your homework (with help from Neil and others).
- Lab sessions will be held Thursdays from 4-6 PM in Doyle 314.

REQUIRED MATERIALS

- Book: Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective
- You need a laptop with at least 8 GB RAM to run VMWare.
- Download VMWare (or VirtualBox), link on course website.

THE BOOK

- Not Required.
- Buy it if you like books.
- I have a PDF version.



GRADING

- No quizzes or exams. Your whole grade is based on homework and final project.
- No partial credit for code that doesn't compile.
- Start homework on Tuesday/ Wednesday so you can get help on Thursday in lab if you get stuck.

Category	Weight
Homework	30%
Participation	10%
Progress	10%
Final Project	40%

DOING YOUR OWN WORK

- Do not share code.
- Do not copy code from the internet.
- You might want to save them for the end of the semester.

SLOP DAYS

- Each students gets five slop days to use during the semester.
- Can't use more than two slop days on one assignment.

- 1. Every function should have a header explaining what it does. For example:
 - * memcpy()
 - *

/*

- * Copies count bytes from src to dest. Returns
- * the number of bytes copied or a negative number
- * in case of error.
- */

int memcpy(void *dest, void *src, unsigned int count) {

1. Every function should have a header explaining what it does.

2. Functions written in assembly language also need a stack frame diagram. For example:

; memcpy _____ 2 bytes count; _____ 2 bytes src _____ dest 2 bytes ; _____ Ret Addr | 2 bytes _____ Caller's BP | 2 bytes ; _____ ; Copies count bytes from src to dest. Returns... memcpy:

- 1. Every function should have a header explaining what it does.
- 2. Functions written in assembly language also need a stack frame diagram. For example:
- 3. Indent properly.

```
for(k = 0; k < PAGE_SIZE; k++){
    if(page->next != NULL){
    NOOOOOO!!!!!!!
page = page->next;
    }
}
```

- 1. Every function should have a header explaining what it does.
- 2. Functions written in assembly language also need a stack frame diagram. For example:
- 3. Indent properly.
- 4. Comment your code

```
for(k = 0; k < PAGE_SIZE; k++){ // Loop thru each page...
if(page->next != NULL){ // Don't dereference NULL ptr.
    page = page->next; // Get next element of list
}
```

INTRO...

PROGRAMMER'S MODEL OF X86













THE ONLY THING A COMPUTER KNOWS HOW TO DO IS EXECUTE INSTRUCTIONS.

if(a < 5) { cmp ax,5 b += a; jge .not_less_than a++; } add bx,ax inc ax .not_less_than:

• • •

KINDS OF INSTRUCTIONS

- Arithmetic
 - Add, subtract, multiply, divide
- Logic
 - AND, OR, NOT, XOR
- Shifts
 - Left shift, right shift, rotate, etc.

- Control
 - Branch/Jump
 - Procedure calls
- Memory Accesses
 - Load/store

THE ONLY THING A COMPUTER KNOWS HOW TO DO IS EXECUTE INSTRUCTIONS.



HOMEWORK

- Download and install emu8086.
 - You need Windows: use VMWare if you have a mac.
 - If you need help, come to lab on Thursday.
- Sign up for GitHub if you don't have an account.
- Send me you GitHub username. neil@cs.luc.edu