

Design, Implementation and Evaluation of the UNIX Teaching Operating System

Hans-Georg Eßer



Lehrstuhl für IT-Sicherheitsinfrastruktur (Informatik I)

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Übersicht

- *Orientierung*: Betriebssysteme (BS), BS-Vorlesungen
- Beiträge der Arbeit
- ULIX: ein Unix-ähnliches Lehr-BS
- *Orientierung*: Literate Programming
- ULIX-Buch: ein BS-Lehrbuch
- ULIX-Vorlesung: Kursaufbau, Präsentationstool, Evaluation
- Zusammenfassung

Betriebssysteme

- Kernfach in den Informatik-Curricula (bei technisch orientierten Studiengängen)
- wesentliche Grundlagen-Inhalte über die Jahrzehnte relativ konstant (Prozesse, Synchronisation, Speicher, Interrupts und Fehler, Dateisystem und I/O, System Calls, Netzwerke, IPC)
- Verwaltung der Rechner-Ressourcen
 - löst Konflikte bei gleichzeitiger Ress.-Anforderung
 - vereinfacht Hardware-Nutzung durch Interfaces
 - abstrahiert die Maschine (Virtualisierung)

Lehr-Betriebssysteme

- gleiche Prinzipien wie „richtige“ BS
- Fokus auf grundlegende Datenstrukturen, Algorithmen, Strategien
 - keine Optimierung
 - eingeschränkter Hardware-Support
 - wenige Features, wenige Anwendungen

BS-Kurse an Hochschulen

- Fokus auf Einführungsveranstaltungen
- Vorlesungen i. d. R. sehr theoretisch
- praktische Anteile:
 - oft: „Papier-und-Stift“-Aufgaben zur Theorie
 - oft: Systemprogrammierung
 - manchmal: Implementierungsprojekte an kleinen Lehr-BS
 - selten: Implementierungsprojekte an „echten“ BS, z. B. Linux (zu komplex für Erstkontakt / ein Semester)

Ziele

- Lehr-BS entwickeln, mit dem Studenten an konkretem Code die Funktionsweise nachvollziehen können
- BS-Lehrbuch schreiben, das die Präsentation dieses Codes integriert
- zugänglichere Präsentation als in bisherigen Arbeiten (z. B. *Minix*, *xv6*, *Xinu*: Theorietexte mit Code-Anhang oder Code-Ausschnitten)
- Evaluation

Beiträge der Arbeit

Design, Implementation and Evaluation of the ULIX Teaching Operating System

I.

```
void main () {  
    // locks  
    kstack_delete,  
    paging_lock,  
    swapper_lock,  
    serial_disk_t
```

ULIX – das Betriebssystem

- Klassisches Unix
- Threads
- VFS

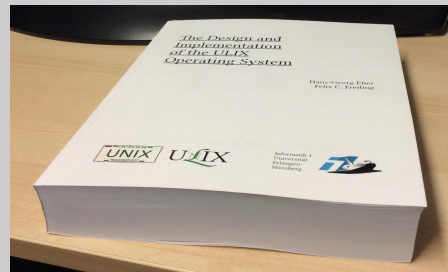
```
ULIX-1386 0.12          Build: 01 26 Aug 2014 15:23:54 CEST  
Current time: 2014/09/05 01:36:51  
RAM: 64 KByte, mapped to 0x00000000-0xd3ffffff  
MT: Initialized ten terminals (press [011-1] to [011-0])  
PFC: f40 (1440 KByte), f41 (1440 KByte)  
ATA: hd (1440 KByte), hd (198000 KByte)  
mount: dev[03:00] = /dev/hda on / type minix (options 0)  
mount: dev[02:01] = /dev/fd0 on /mnt type minix (options 0)  
mount: dev[03:10] = /dev/hdb on /tmp type minix (options 0)  
mount: none on /dev type dev (options 0)  
swapon: enabling /tmp/swap (64 KByte)  
Starting five shells on tty0..tty4. Press [Ctrl-L] for de/en keyboard.  
swapper launched in background, output at console 10  
  
ulix login: esser  
Password: (auto login)  
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ ls  
60 / 60 _ 70 testdir/  
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$  
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ Questions? _  
  
ULIX-1386 0.12 SCH:002 IRQ:0N          tty0 PF:3b1c AS:0001 01:37:00
```

II.



ULIX-Buch – das Lehrbuch

- ~ 700 Seiten
- BS-Theorie + Code
- Literate Program



III.



ULIX-Vorlesung und Evaluierung

- Foliensätze
- Übungsaufgaben
- Verständnistests

	All questions				
	absolute		scaled		improv.
	pre-test	post-test	pre-test	post-test	
Ulix course	11.71	10.00	100.00%	85.40 %	14.60 %
Microcontrollers	13.17	10.83	100.00%	82.23 %	17.77 %
Ulix-course-related questions					
	absolute		scaled		improv.
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Ulix course	8.36	6.71	100.00%	80.26 %	19.74 %
Microcontrollers	9.17	7.17	100.00%	78.19 %	21.81 %
Ratio of Ulix-course-related / overall improvements					
Ulix course					135.16 %
Microcontrollers					122.75 %

Design-Kriterien ULIX / ULIX-Buch

```
void main () {  
  // locks  
  kstack_delete  
  paging_lock  
  swapper_lock  
  serial_disk_l
```

- zentrale Features eines Unix-Systems
- „so einfach wie möglich“ (keine Optimierungen)
- Aufbau des Buchs an Entwicklungsreihenfolge orientiert
 - Beschreibung des Entwicklungs-*Prozess*

UNIX- vs. ULIX-Struktur

```
void main () {  
  // locks  
  kstack_delete  
  paging_lock  
  swapper_lock  
  serial_disk_l
```

UNIX System V Release 2/3

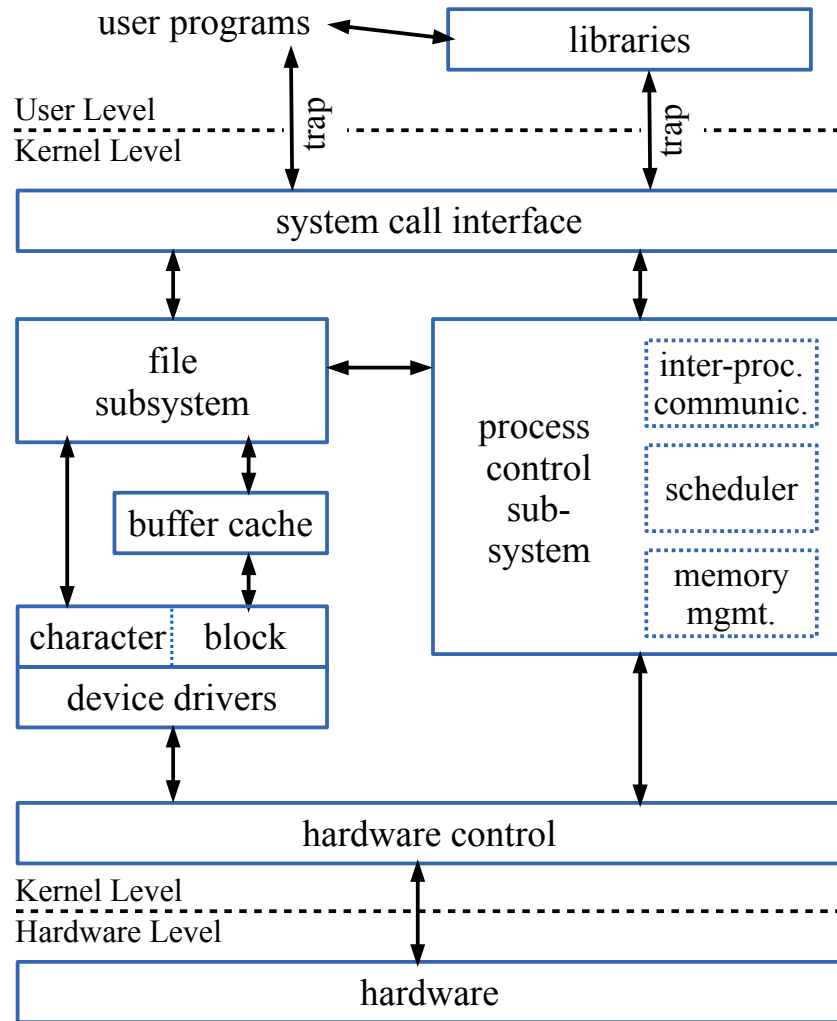


Bild: nach M. J. Bach 1986 [Bac86]

UNIX- vs. ULIX-Struktur

```
void main () {
// locks
kstack_delete
paging_lock
swapper_lock
serial_disk_l
```

UNIX System V Release 2/3

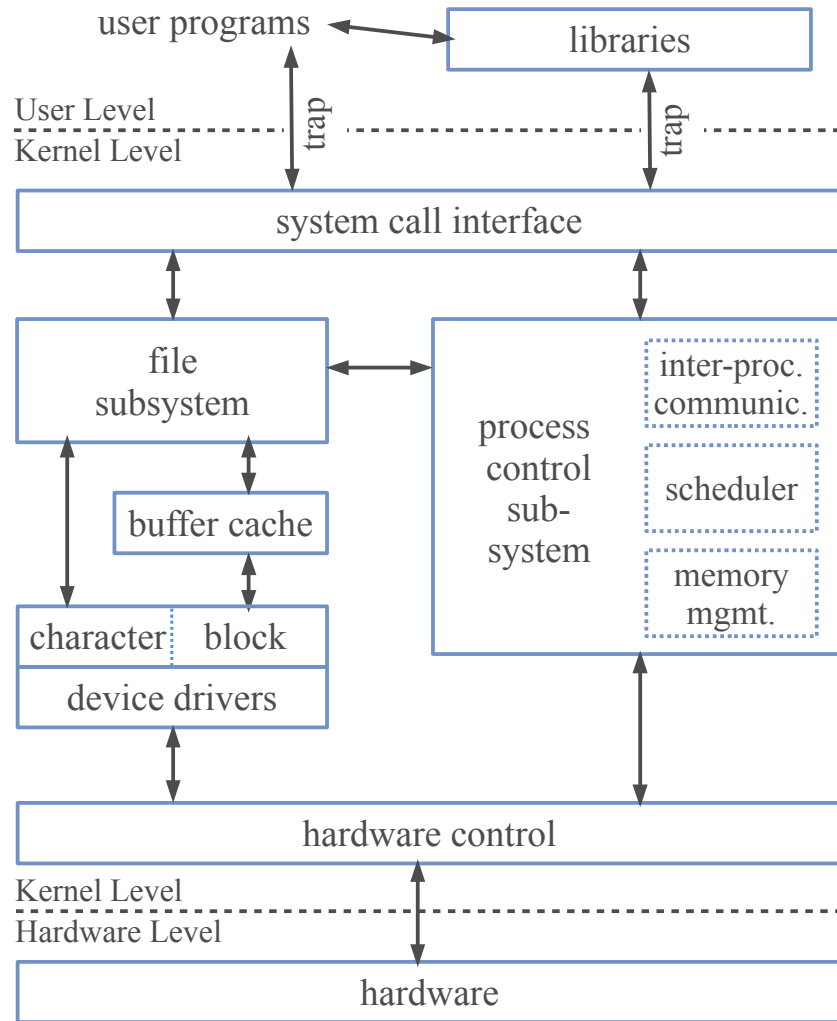
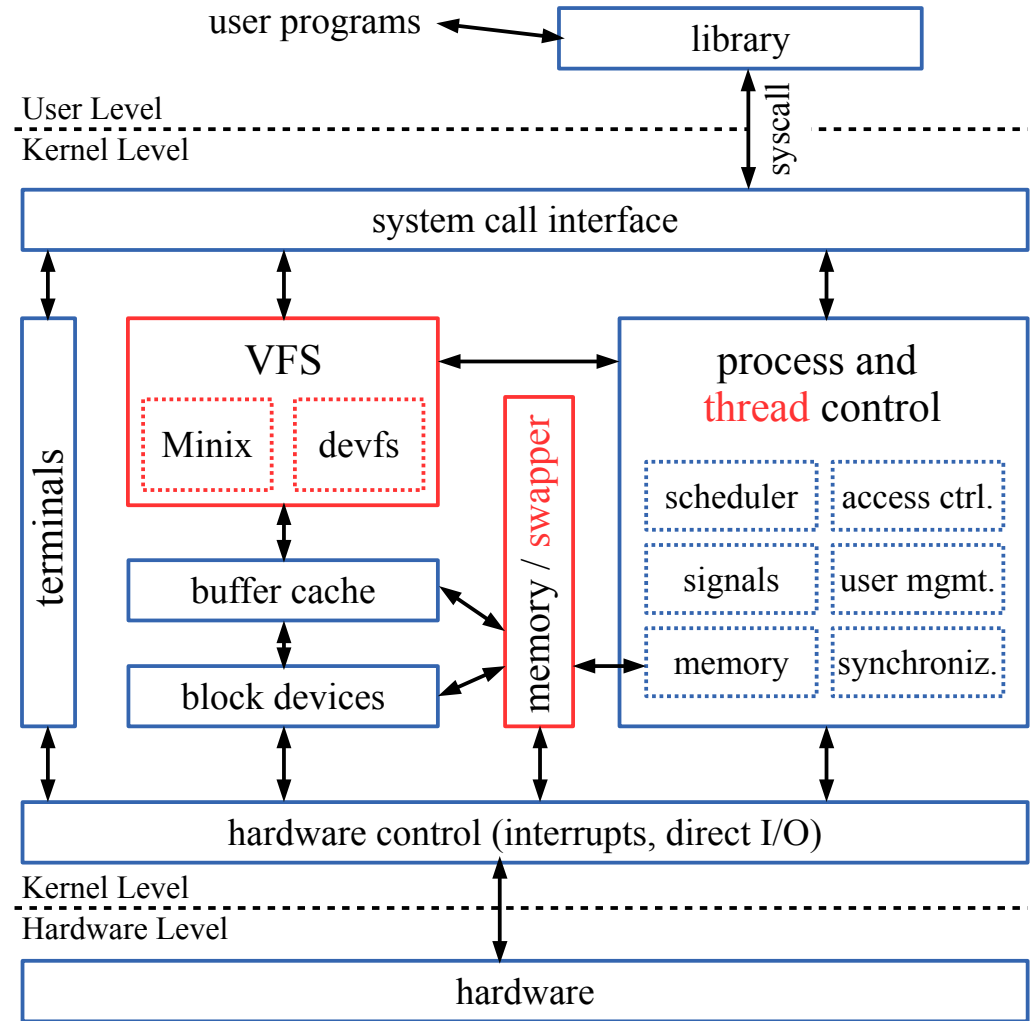


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ULIX 0.12





I.

```
void main () {
// locks
kstack_delete,
paging_lock
swapper_lock
serial_disk_lo
```

ULIX – das Betriebssystem

- Klassisches Unix
- Threads
- VFS

```
ulix-1386 0.12 Build: 01 26 Aug 2014 15:23:54 CEST
Current time: 2014-09-05 01:36:51
RAM: 64 MByte, mapped to 0x00000000-0xd3ffffff
VT: Initialized ten terminals (press [Alt-1] to [Alt-0])
PAC: f40 (1440 KByte), f41 (1440 KByte)
PDR: hda (1440 KByte), hdb (198000 KByte)
mount: devf03:001 = /dev/hda on / type minix (options 0)
mount: devf02:011 = /dev/fd1 on /mnt type minix (options 0)
mount: devf03:401 = /dev/hdb on /tmp type minix (options 0)
mount: none on /dev type dev (options 0)
swapon: enabling /tmp/swap (64 MByte)
Starting five shells on tty0..tty4. Press [Ctrl-L] for de/en keyboard.
swapper launched in background, output at console 10

ulix login: esser
Password: (auto login)
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ ls
[5] ~/ 60 ~/
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ cd testdir/
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ Questions? _

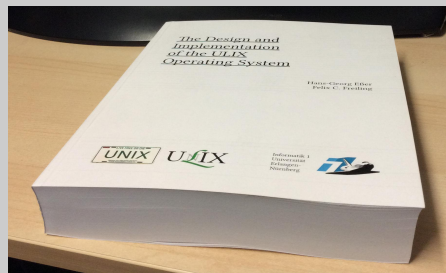
ulix-1386 0.12 SCH:002 IRQ:00N tty0 FF:3b1e AS:0001 01:37:00
```

II.



ULIX-Buch – das Lehrbuch

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ULIX-Vorlesung und Evaluierung

- Foliensätze
- Übungsaufgaben
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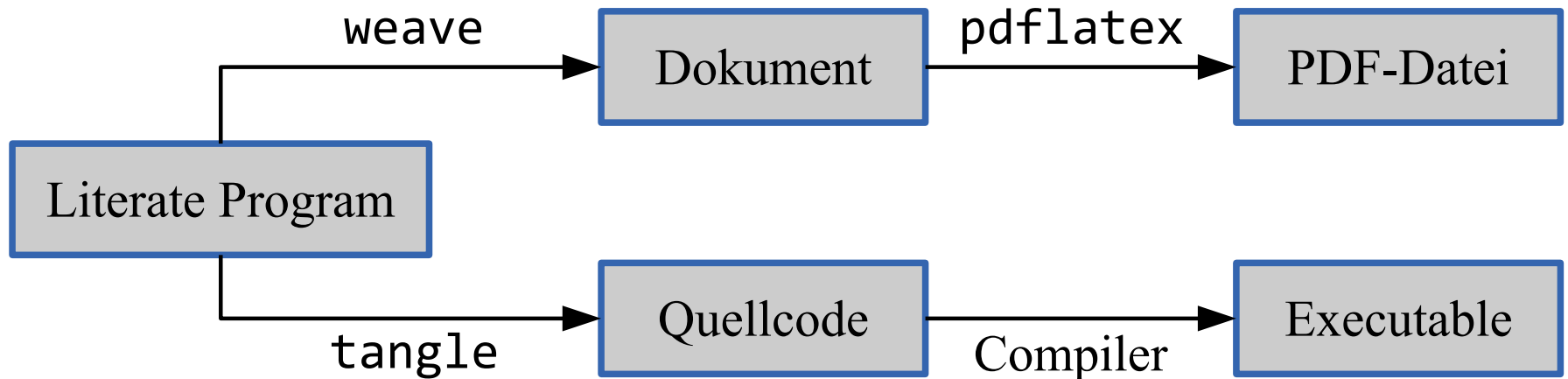


- Donald E. Knuth: WEB (\rightarrow T_EX)
- Code und Dokumentation in einem Dokument
- Programm wie ein Artikel / Buch lesbar
- benannte Code Chunks, *{ Beispiel-Code }*
- unterstützt Bottom-up-, Top-down- und gemischte Entwicklung

Literate Programming (LP)



- Code und Dokumentation aus derselben Quelldatei (einem WEB) extrahieren



Literate Programming: in UNIX



```
// definition of thread control block (30 fields)

typedef struct {
  thread_id  pid;           // process id
  thread_id  tid;          // thread id
  thread_id  ppid;         // parent process
  int        state;        // state of process
  context_t  regs;         // context
  memaddress esp0;         // kernel stack pointer
  memaddress eip;          // program counter
  memaddress ebp;          // base pointer
  addr_space_id addr_space; // memory configuration
  thread_id  next;         // ``next'' thread
  thread_id  prev;         // ``previous'' thread
  boolean    used;         // entry used?
  int        error;
  int        exitcode;
  int        waitfor;
  char       cmdline[CMDLINE_LENGTH];
  boolean    new;          // new process?
  void       *top_of_thread_kstack;
  int        terminal;
  int        files[MAX_PFD];
  char       cwd[256];     // working directory
  sighandler_t sghandlers[32];
  unsigned long sig_pending;
  unsigned long sig_blocked;
  word       uid;         // user ID
  word       gid;         // group ID
  word       euid;        // effective user ID
  word       egid;        // effective group ID
  word       ruid;        // real user ID
  word       rgid;        // real group ID
} TCB;
```

Literate Programming: in UNIX



```
// definition of thread control block (30 fields)

typedef struct {
  thread_id pid;           // process id
  thread_id tid;          // thread id
  thread_id ppid;         // parent process
  int state;              // state of process
  context_t regs;         // context
  memaddress esp0;        // kernel stack pointer
  memaddress eip;         // program counter
  memaddress ebp;         // base pointer
  addr_space_id addr_space; // memory configuration
  thread_id next;         // ``next'' thread
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  boolean used;           // entry used?
  int error;
  int exitcode;
  int waitfor;
  char cmdline[CMDLINE_LENGTH];
  boolean new;             // new process?
  void *top_of_thread_kstack;
  int terminal;
  int files[MAX_PFD];
  char cwd[256];           // working directory
  sighandler_t sighandlers[32];
  unsigned long sig_pending;
  unsigned long sig_blocked;
  word uid;               // user ID
  word gid;               // group ID
  word euid;              // effective user ID
  word egid;              // effective group ID
  word ruid;              // real user ID
  word rgid;              // real group ID
} TCB;
```

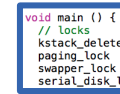
So here is the declaration of the TCB structure. We have entries for the thread ID tid, the process ID pid, a parent process ID ppid (so we can build a process tree), the process context (of type context_t_{126a}) consisting of the general purpose registers and the purpose registers and a reference to the address space in which the thread runs (we already added to the data structure when we discussed address spaces). We also place for three memory addresses which hold the instruction pointer, stack pointer and base pointer contents). More entries will follow later.

```
<public type definitions 126a>+≡ (28a 32a) <126a>
typedef struct {
  thread_id pid;           // process id
  thread_id tid;          // thread id
  thread_id ppid;         // parent process
  int state;              // state of the process
  context_t regs;         // context
  memaddress esp0;        // kernel stack pointer
  memaddress eip;         // program counter
  memaddress ebp;         // base pointer
  <more TCB entries 142c>
} TCB;
```

and 32 bits fit precisely in an unsigned long integer, so we can add two variables sig_pending and sig_blocked for storing those bits:

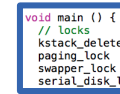
```
<more TCB entries 142c>+≡ (159) <142c>
  sighandler_t sighandlers[32];
  unsigned long sig_pending;
  unsigned long sig_blocked;
```

Hypothese



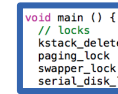
Literate Programming ist für die Präsentation des komplexen Code eines Betriebssystems und zugehörige (Programmier-) Übungen gut geeignet und kann das Verständnis der theoretischen Grundlagen wirksamer verbessern als bestehende Ansätze.

Hypothese – Komponenten



- kompletter Code eines funktional vollständigen BS mit LP in einem Lehrbuch typischer Länge dokumentierbar?
- vollständiger Code im Rahmen einer Vorlesung mit Übungen behandelbar?
- Theorie-Verständnis verbessert?
- Besser als andere Kurse?

Hypothese – Komponenten



- kompletter Code eines funktional vollständigen BS mit LP in einem Lehrbuch typischer Länge dokumentierbar?
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- Besser als andere Kurse?

✓ 692 Seiten

(✓) reduziert,
u. a. ohne
Dateisysteme

} → Evaluation

Frühere Arbeiten

- diverse (theoretische) Lehrbücher
- mehrere Lehr-BS
- einige LP-Beispiele, wenige mit komplexem Code (u. a. Textsatzsystem TeX, C-Compiler)
- zwei Ansätze zur Entwicklung eines BS mit LP (pk, Off++; beide abgebrochen)

III. ULIX-Vorlesung und Evaluierung



I.

```
void main () {  
    // locks  
    kstack_delete,  
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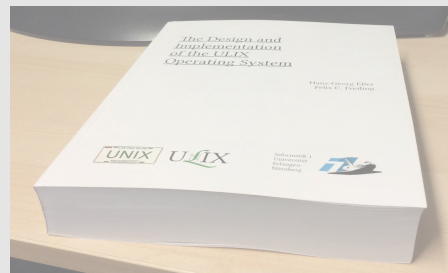
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mount: dev[03:00] = /dev/hda on / type minix (options 0)  
mount: dev[02:01] = /dev/fd1 on /mnt type minix (options 0)  
mount: dev[03:40] = /dev/hdb on /tmp type minix (options 0)  
mount: none on /dev type dev (options 0)  
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[5] ~/ 60 ~/ 70 testdir/  
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esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ Questions? _  
  
ulix-1386 0.12 SCH:002 IRQ:0N tty0 FF:3b1e AS:0001 01:37:00
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II.



ULIX-Buch – das Lehrbuch

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- Kurs: „Betriebssystem-Entwicklung mit Literate Programming“, 4 SWS, TH Nürnberg (WS 2013/14)
 - 2 SWS Vorlesung: Präsentation / Diskussion von ULIX-Code (→ *Literate Teaching*)
 - 2 SWS Übung: Teilnehmer ergänzen ULIX-Code (verwenden dazu auch LP)
BS wird von Woche zu Woche komplexer
 - Projektaufgabe als Abschluss (größere Aufgabe)
- basiert auf ULIX-Buch

Literate Teaching mit LiPPGen



- Erstellen eines Foliensatzes:
 - Code + Dokumentation schreiben (Buch, Artikel etc.)
 - Ausschnitt auswählen
 - mit LiPPGen Folien generieren, Folienbeschreibung ergänzen

```
Note that we need not (and do not) perform any checks in this
is called directly by a process. Sending by a process requires usin
system call handler will check whether the process is allowed t
target process before calling u_kill326b.

It is also classical for a process to send a signal to itself; that is
tion does. We will not implement it specifically inside the kern
library: raise32b(sig) is the same as kill32b(getpid(), sig).
Here's the code for the system call handler:

<initialize syscalls 157d>+=
install_syscall_handler (__NR_kill, syscall_kill);
Uses __NR_kill 188a, install_syscall_handler 185a, and syscall_kill 529c.

<syscall prototypes 157b>+=
void syscall_kill (context_t *r);

<syscall functions 158b>+=
void syscall_kill (context_t *r) {
// ebx: pid of child to send a s signal, ecx: signal numt
int retval; int target_pid = r->ebx; int signo = r->ecx;
```

TEXT	CODE
<pre>• The kill() function is used by the kernel only • Processes must make a system call to access kill() Note that we do no checking in this function, kill can be called by the kernel itself (which may send any signal to any process), but it cannot be called directly by a process. Sending by a process requires using a system call, and the system call handler will check whether the process is allowed to send the signal to the target process before calling kill(). It is also classical for a process to send a signal to itself; that is what the raise function does. We will not implement it specifically inside the kernel, but in the user mode library: raise(sig) is the same as kill(getpid(), sig). Here's the code for the system call handler: • We register the new kill system call with the standard function for that purpose</pre>	<pre><kernel declarations >= void kill (int pid, int signo); <initialize syscalls >= insert_syscall (__NR_kill, syscall_kill); <syscall functions >= void syscall_kill (struct regs *r) { // ebx: pid of child to send a s signal // ecx: signal number int ok, retval; int target_pid = r->ebx; int signo = r->ecx; < check if current process may send a signal > if (ok) { kill (target_pid, signo); retval = 0; } else retval = -1;</pre>

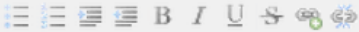
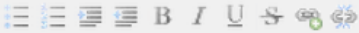

```
Chunk: <linux system calls> (1)

• Für "Linux-
Kompatibilität":
• Gleiche Syscall-
Nummern verwenden
• Quelle: 32-Bit-Ubuntu
11.10, /usr/include
/386-linux-gnu/asm
/unistd_32.h

<linux system calls>=
#define __NR_exit 1
#define __NR_fork 2
#define __NR_read 3
#define __NR_write 4
#define __NR_open 5
#define __NR_close 6
#define __NR_waitpid 7
#define __NR_creat 8
#define __NR_link 9
#define __NR_unlink 10
#define __NR_execve 11
#define __NR_chdir 12
#define __NR_time 13
#define __NR_mknod 14
#define __NR_chmod 15
#define __NR_lchown 16
#define __NR_break 17
#define __NR_lseek 19
#define __NR_getpid 28
```

Literate Teaching mit LiPPGen



TEXT	CODE
<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The kill() function is used by the kernel only• Processes must make a system call to access kill()	<pre>< kernel declarations > = void kill (int pid, int signo);</pre>
<p>Note that we do no checking in this function, kill can be called by the kernel itself (which may send any signal to any process), but it cannot be called directly by a process. Sending by a process requires using a system call, and the system call handler will check whether the process is allowed to send the signal to the target process before calling kill. It is also classical for a process to send a signal to itself; that is what the raise function does. We will not implement it specifically inside the kernel, but in the user mode library: raise(sig) is the same as kill(getpid(), sig). Here's the code for the system call handler:</p>	
<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We register the new kill system call with the standard function for that purpose	<pre>< initialize syscalls > = insert_syscall (__NR_kill, syscall_kill);</pre>
<p></p> <p>The system call handler for kill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• checks if sending the signal is allowed• and if so, it calls kill()	<pre>< syscall functions > = void syscall_kill (struct regs *r) { // ebx: pid of child to send a s signal // ecx: signal number int ok, retval; int target_pid = r->ebx; int signo = r->ecx; < check if current process may send a signal > if (ok) { kill (target_pid, signo); retval = 0; } else retval = -1;</pre>

– LiPPGen unterstützt bei der Erstellung der Folien
– Texte aus LP-Dokumentation in Vorschau

Literate Teaching mit LiPPGen



Chunk: <linux system calls> (1)

- Für "Linux-Kompatibilität":
- Gleiche Syscall-Nummern verwenden
- Quelle: 32-Bit-Ubuntu 11.10, /usr/include/i386-linux-gnu/asm/unistd_32.h

```
<linux system calls>=  
#define __NR_exit          1  
#define __NR_fork         2  
#define __NR_read         3  
#define __NR_write        4  
#define __NR_open         5  
#define __NR_close        6  
#define __NR_waitpid      7  
#define __NR_creat        8  
#define __NR_link         9  
#define __NR_unlink       10  
#define __NR_execve       11  
#define __NR_chdir        12  
#define __NR_time         13  
#define __NR_mknod        14  
#define __NR_chmod        15  
#define __NR_lchown       16  
#define __NR_break        17  
#define __NR_lseek        19  
#define __NR_getpid       20  
#define __NR_mount        21
```

BS-Entwicklung mit Literate Programming, Foliensatz 8
Hans-Georg Eßer

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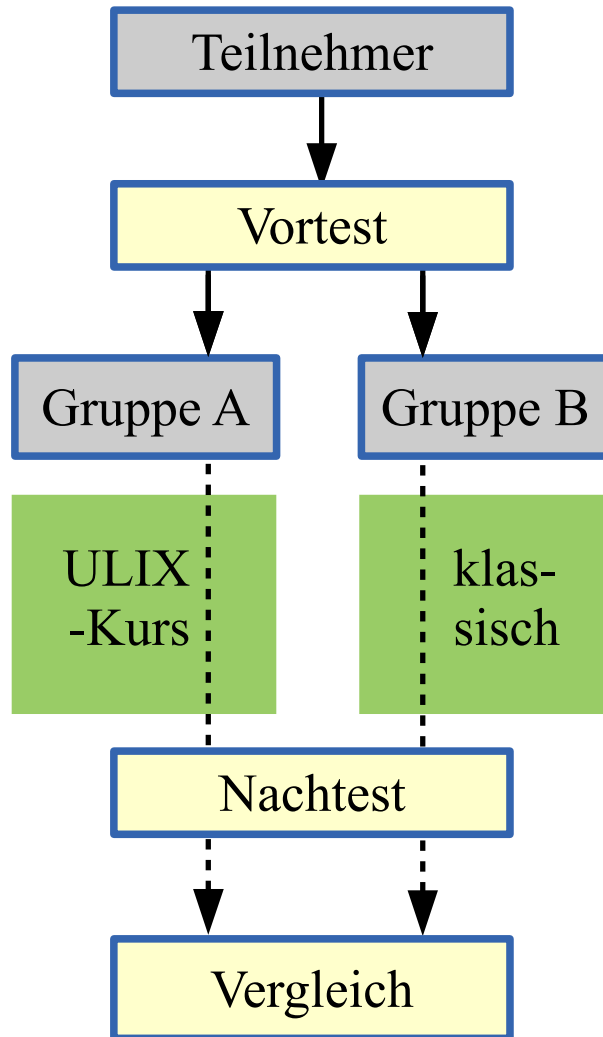
links:

- HTML
- klassische Bullet-Lists
- Bilder

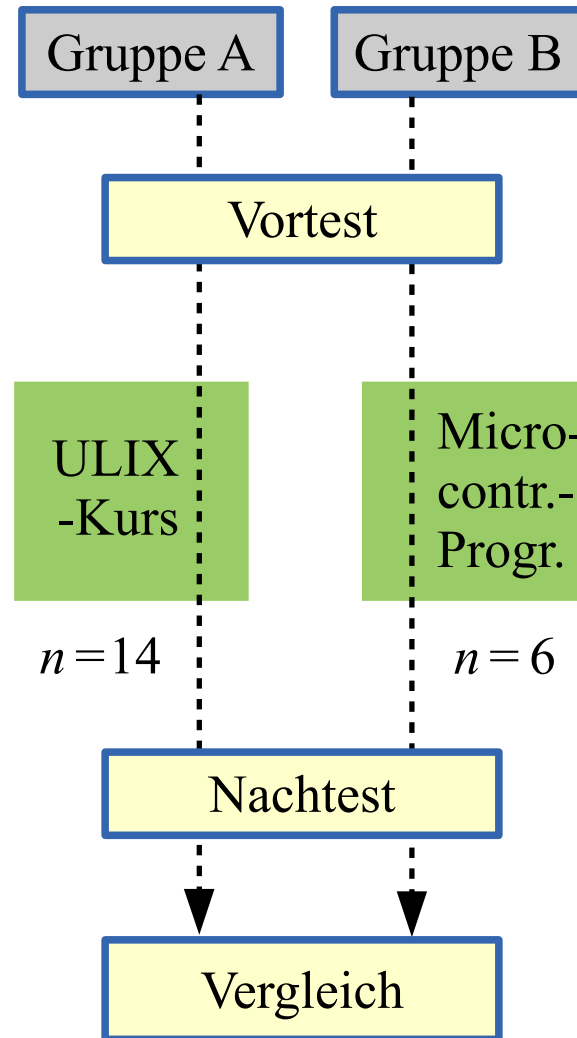
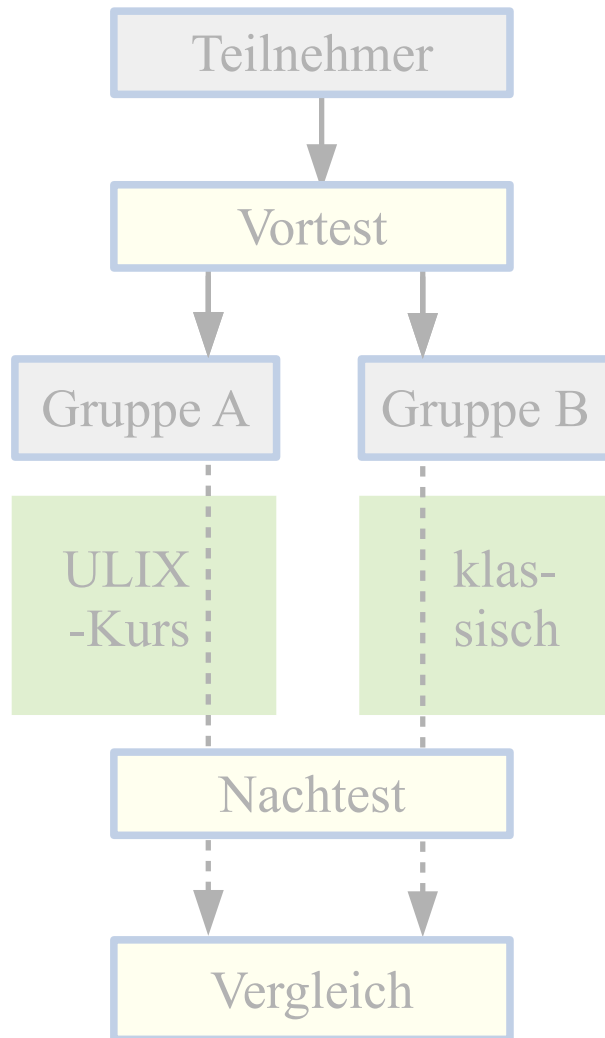
rechts:

- Code-Ansicht
- scrollbar
- Syntax Highlighting
- LP-Chunks

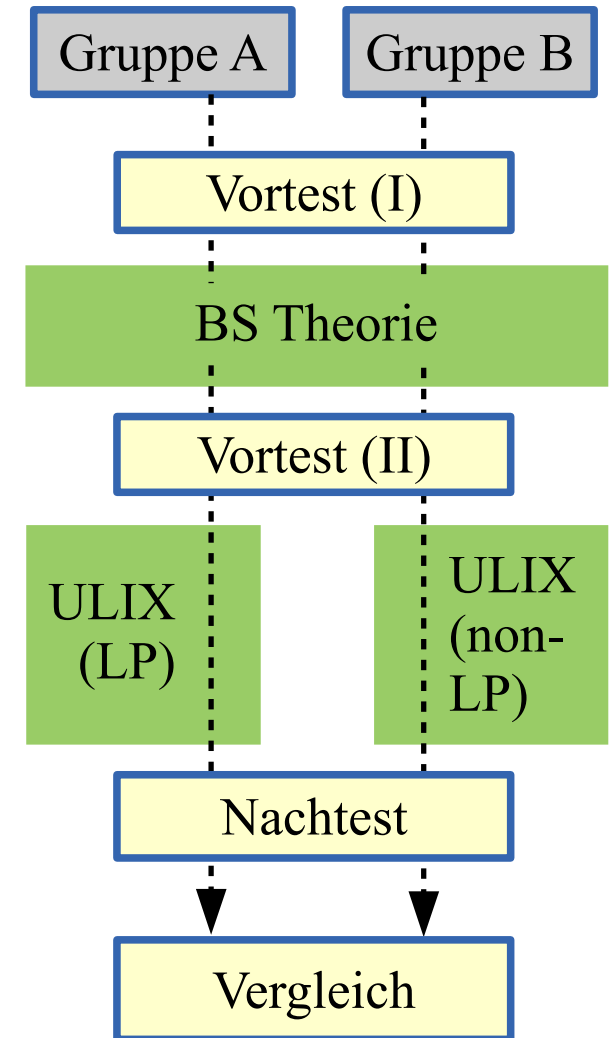
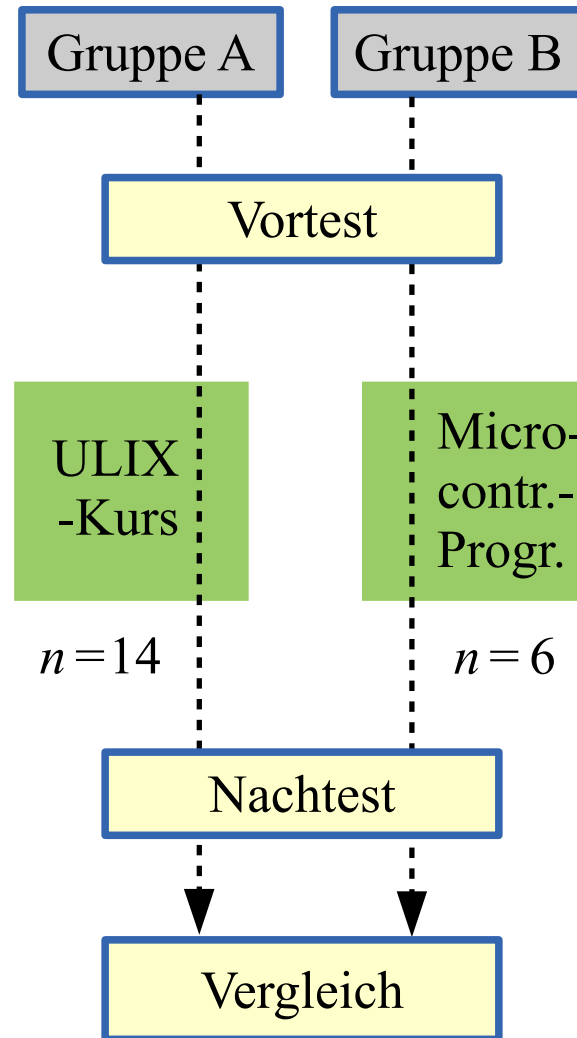
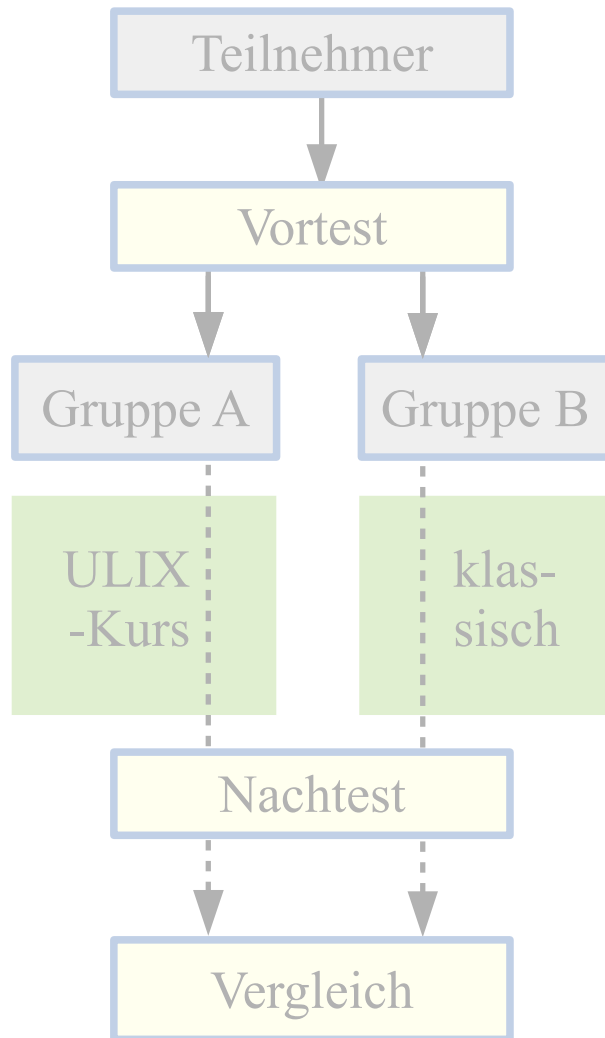
Evaluierung



Evaluierung



Evaluierung

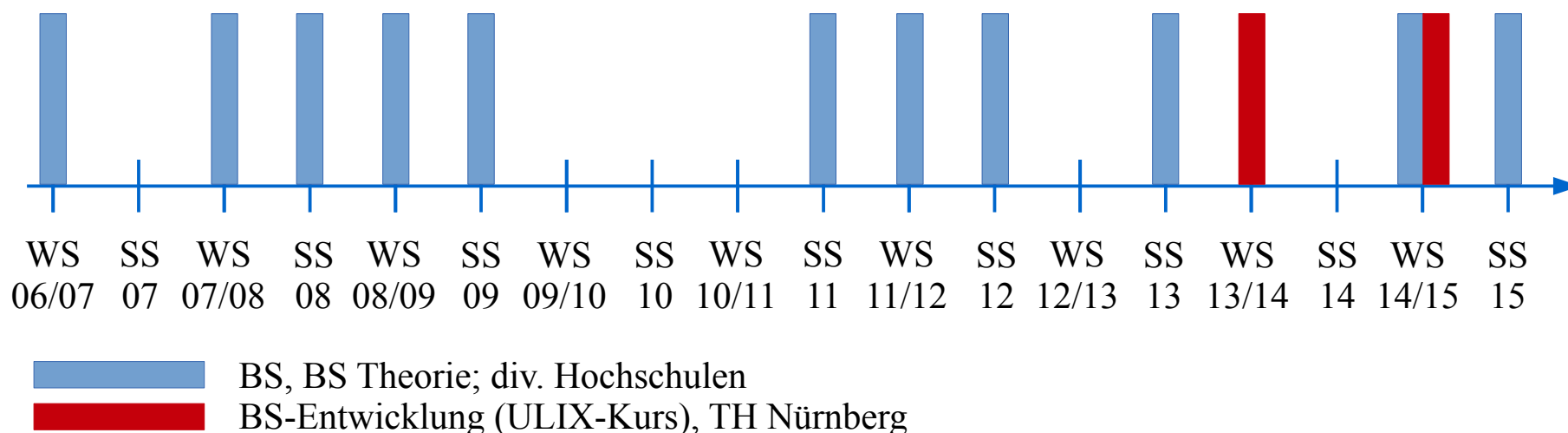


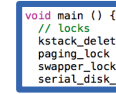
Erkenntnisse

```
void main () {  
  // locks  
  kstack_delete  
  paging_lock  
  swapper_lock  
  serial_disk_t
```



- LP-Stil verinnerlichen → anfangs mühsam
- LP gut für „Start bei 0“
- für Vorlesung: Arbeit mit echtem Anschauungsobjekt vs. rein theoretische Betrachtungen

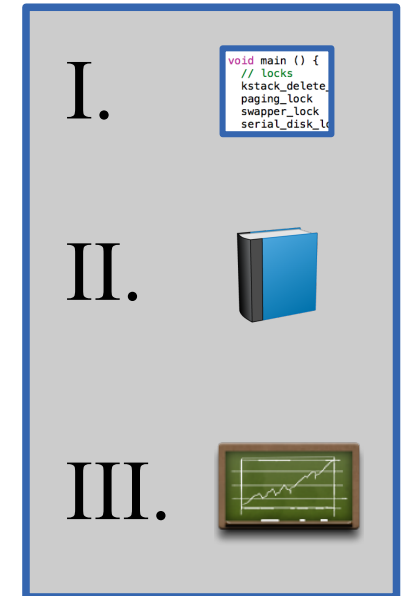





- BS-Entwicklung
 - Teilnehmer aktiver als in theoretischen Vorlesungen
- Literate Programming
 - anfangs Widerstände, später (teilweise) Aha-Effekt
 - Motivation zu dokumentieren: mit LP deutlich höher
 - Oft nachgefragt: Entwicklungsumgebung
 - Teilnehmer haben eher Probleme mit C als mit LP
 - LP oft in der Form „fake literate programming“

Zusammenfassung

- Design und Implementation von ULIX
- Dokumentation in 700-seitiges BS-Lehrbuch integriert
- Konzeption, Durchführung und Evaluation einer 4-SWS-Veranstaltung



- Erstes vollständig mit LP implementiertes BS 
- Erstes BS-Lehrbuch, das kompletten BS-Quellcode in reguläre Kapitel integriert

SyncMaster 2263uw

```
Ulix-i386 0.12                               Build: Di 26 Aug 2014 15:23:54 CEST |
Current time: 2014/09/05 01:36:51
RAM: 64 MByte, mapped to 0xD0000000-0xD3FFFFFF
VT:  Initialized ten terminals (press [Alt-1] to [Alt-0])
FDC: fd0 (1440 KByte), fd1 (1440 KByte)
ATA: hda (1440 KByte), hdb (100000 KByte)
mount: dev[03:00] = /dev/hda on /             type minix (options 0)
mount: dev[02:01] = /dev/fd1 on /mnt/        type minix (options 0)
mount: dev[03:40] = /dev/hdb on /tmp/       type minix (options 0)
mount: none              on /dev/          type dev   (options 0)
swapon: enabling /tmp/swap (64 MByte)
Starting five shells on tty0..tty4. Press [Ctrl-L] for de/en keyboard.
swapper launched in background. output at console 10
```

```
ulix login: esser
Password: (auto login)
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ ls
 69 ./                68 ../              70 testdir/
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$
esser@ulix[5]:/home/esser$ Questions? _
```

A stylized logo for UNIX. The letters 'U', 'N', and 'X' are in a yellow, serif font. The letter 'I' is replaced by a green, flowing, calligraphic flourish that loops around the 'N' and 'X'.

```
Ulix-i386 0.12  SCH:002  IRQ:ON                tty0  FF=3b1e  AS=0001  01:37:00
```

ULIX TERMINAL