

Operating System Calls

Certain operations require **specialized knowledge** and **protection**:

- specific knowledge of I/O device registers and the sequence of operations needed to use them
- I/O resources shared among multiple users/programs; a mistake could affect lots of other users!

Not every programmer knows (or wants to know) this level of detail

Provide **service routines** or **system calls** (part of operating system) to safely and conveniently perform low-level, privileged operations

Traps-1

System Call

1. User program invokes system call.
2. Operating system code performs operation.
3. Returns control to user program.

In LC-3, this is done through the **TRAP mechanism**

OTHER MOTIVATIONS FOR TRAPS

Traps-2

LC-3 TRAP Mechanism

1. A set of service routines.

- part of operating system -- routines start at arbitrary addresses (convention is that system code is below x3000)
- up to 256 routines

2. Table of starting addresses.

- stored at x0000 through x00FF in memory
- called **System Control Block** in some architectures

3. TRAP instruction.

- used by program to transfer control to operating system
- 8-bit trap vector names one of the 256 service routines

4. A linkage back to the user program.

- want execution to resume immediately after the TRAP instruction

Traps-3

TRAP Instruction



Trap vector

- identifies which system call to invoke
- 8-bit index into table of service routine addresses
 - in LC-3, this table is stored in memory at 0x0000 – 0x00FF
 - 8-bit trap vector is zero-extended into 16-bit memory address

Where to go

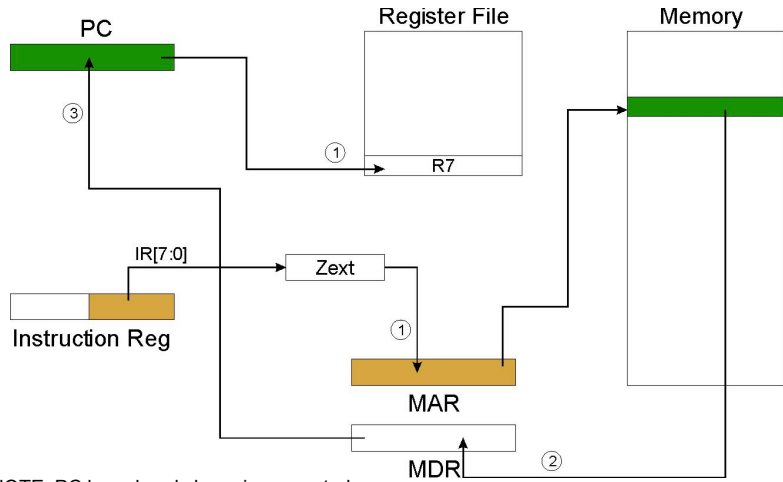
- lookup starting address from table; place in PC

How to get back

- save address of next instruction (current PC) in R7

Traps-4

TRAP



NOTE: PC has already been incremented during instruction fetch stage.

Traps-5

RET (JMP R7)

How do we transfer control back to instruction following the TRAP?

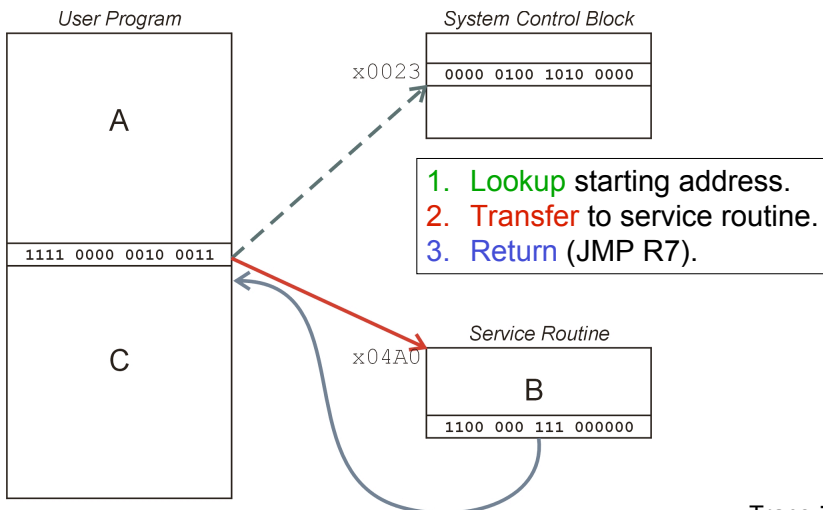
We saved old PC in R7.

- **JMP R7** gets us back to the user program at the right spot.
- LC-3 assembly language lets us use **RET** (return) in place of “JMP R7”.

Must make sure that service routine does not change R7, or we won't know where to return.

Traps-6

TRAP Mechanism Operation



Traps-7

Example: Using the TRAP Instruction

```

.Orig x3000
LD R2, TERM ; Load negative ASCII '7'
LD R3, ASCII ; Load ASCII difference
AGAIN
TRAP x23 ; input character
ADD R1, R2, R0 ; Test for terminate
BRz EXIT ; Exit if done
ADD R0, R0, R3 ; Change to lowercase
TRAP x21 ; Output to monitor...
BRnzp AGAIN ; ... again and again...

TERM .FILL xFFC9 ; -'7'
ASCII .FILL x0020 ; lowercase bit
EXIT TRAP x25 ; halt
.END
    
```

Traps-8