

A Tour of Computer Systems

CSE 220: Systems Programming

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Time Management

Make progress by **setting a timer**.

Set a timer for **15 minutes**. When it expires:

- Are you still working?
 - If not, why not? Fix the problem!
- Are you **making progress**?
 - If not, why not? Fix the problem!

Time spent is different from **results achieved**.

Concept versus Implementation

The C language and POSIX are **implementations** of systems.

There are many possible implementations.

Certain **conceptual considerations** are presented by underlying architecture.

We will look at some of those concepts.

Understanding How Things Work

“Why do I need to know this stuff?”

Abstraction is good, but don't forget reality!

Most CS courses emphasize abstraction

- Abstract data types
- Asymptotic analysis

These abstractions have limits

- Sometimes you need to understand the underlying implementation
- Sometimes the abstract interfaces are not as flexible or performant as you need
- Sometimes there are bugs

TopHat question

Poll a TopHat question!

Numeric Representations

`ints` are not integers, `floats` are not real numbers!

Example 1: Is $x^2 \geq 0$?

- `float`: yes!
- `int`: well ...
 - $40000 * 40000 \rightarrow 1600000000$
 - $50000 * 50000 \rightarrow ???$

Example 2: Is $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$?

- `int`: yes!
- `float`:
 - $(1e20 + -1e20) + 3.14 \rightarrow 3.14$
 - $1e20 + (-1e20 + 3.14) \rightarrow ???$

Computer Arithmetic

Computer operations **do have** mathematical properties.

However, you **cannot assume** all usual mathematical properties!

- Finite representations cause various effects
- Integer operations satisfy **ring** properties:
 - Commutativity, associativity, distributivity
- Floating point operations satisfy **ordering** properties:
 - Monotonicity, sign values

You must understand **which abstractions apply where**.

These are important issues for compiler writers, systems programmers, **serious application programmers**.

TopHat question

Poll a TopHat question!

Assembly Language

You **need to know** something about assembly.
You'll see it next (and learn it!) in CSE 341!

You'll probably never **write programs** in assembly.
(Compilers are better at it and much more patient than you are!)

Understanding assembly is key to understanding the machine.

Where Will I Use Assembly?

Understanding the behavior of programs **in the presence of bugs**

- High-level **language models** break down

Tuning program performance

- Understand optimizations the compiler **can and cannot do**
- Understand sources of program inefficiency

Implementing system software

- Compilers target assembly
- Operating systems manage hardware state

Creating and fighting malware

- Most **malware uses assembly!**

Memory Management and Layout

Memory matters.

Memory is not unbounded!

- It must be allocated and managed
- Many applications are memory-dominated

Memory referencing bugs are especially pernicious

- Their effects may be **distant in both time and space**

Memory performance is not uniform

- Cache and virtual memory effects can affect program performance
- Adapting programs to the memory system can have major speed implications

Why Memory Performance Matters

```
void copyij(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048]) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 2048; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 2048; j++)
            {
                dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
            }
    }
}
```

3.8 ms

```
void copyji(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048]) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 2048; j++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 2048; i++)
            {
                dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
            }
    }
}
```

72.2 ms

All that changed is **the order of the loops!**

Therac-25

An infamous accident in software engineering: Therac-25



<https://medium.com/swlh/software-architecture-therac-25-the-killer-radiation-machine-8a05e0705d5b>

- People died.
- Arithmetic bugs were involved.
- Poorly understood copied code was involved.
(Stack Overflow kills!)

Toyota Acceleration

Some Toyota vehicles experienced unintended acceleration in the late 2000s.

- Toyota was fined **1.2 billion dollars**
- ~9 million vehicles were recalled

Expert analysis identified:

- Memory corruption from software bugs
- Copied code (“Stack overflow ...bugs led to memory corruption”)

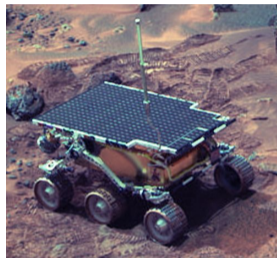
From material Copyright Phil Koopman, CC-BY-4.0

https://users.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/pubs/koopman14_toyota_ua_slides.pdf

Mars Pathfinder

The Pathfinder Mars rover frequently stopped responding.

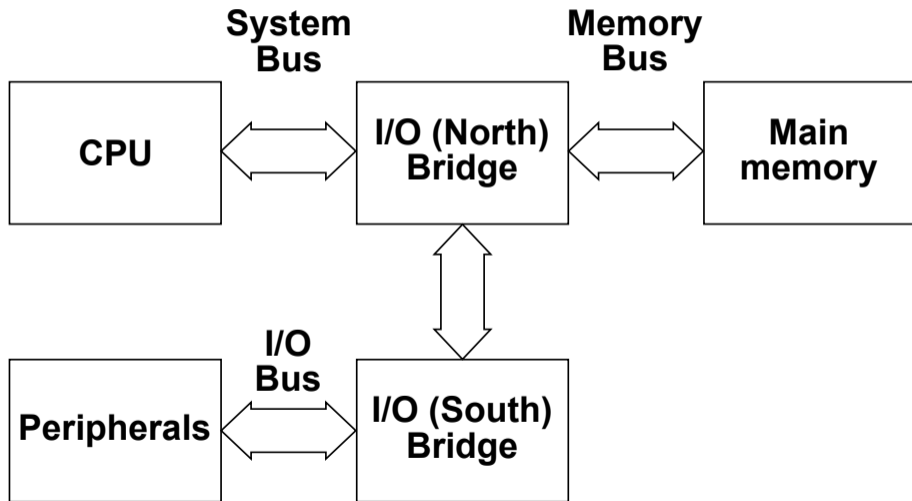
- The problem was **system scheduling**
- Low-level debugging identified the issue
- Testing **could have identified the problem** on the ground



(Credit: NASA)

<https://www.rapitasystems.com/blog/what-really-happened-to-the-software-on-the-mars-pathfinder-spacecraft>

A Bit About Architecture



Buses

A bus has a **width**, which is literally the **number of wires** it has.[¶]

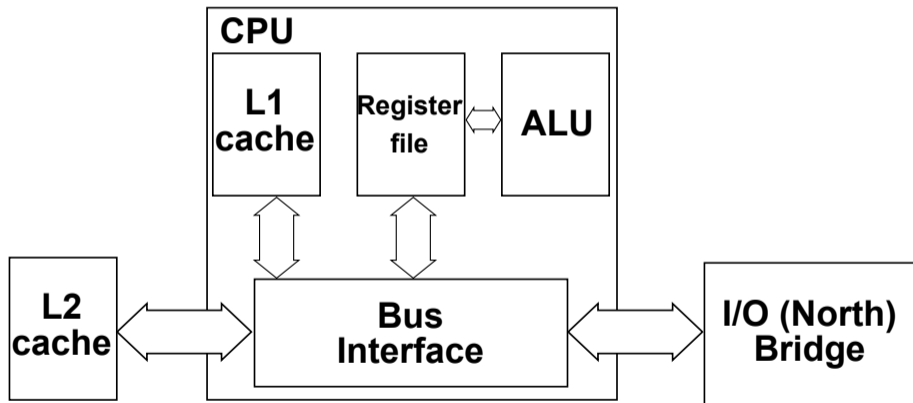
(This is a little less clear on a **serial bus**, where the width is a protocol convention.)

Each wire transmits **one bit per transfer**.

Every bus transfer is of that width, though some bits may be ignored.

Therefore, memory has a **word size** from the view of the CPU: the number of wires on that bus.

A Modern CPU



CPU Properties

Both **internal** and **external** busses have fixed widths.

A small number of storage locations called **registers**:

- Have **very fast** access time[¶]
- Have a fixed width
- Are fixed in number

The **ALU** performs computation.

- It may be able to access **only registers**
- It may be able to access **memory**
- It may have **arbitrary restrictions**

CPU ↔ Memory Transfer

The CPU fetches data from memory in words the width of the memory bus.

It places those words in registers the width of a cpu word.

This register width is the native integer size.¹

These word widths may or may not be the same.

If they're not, a transfer may require:

- multiple registers, or
- multiple memory transfers.

¹Some CPUs (including x86-64) can manipulate more than one size of integer in a single register.

Imposing Structure on Memory

That said, programming languages expose things like:

- Booleans
- classes
- strings
- structures

How is that?

We **impose meaning** on words in memory by **convention**.

E.g., as we saw before, a C string is a **sequence of bytes** that happen to be adjacent in memory.

Summary

- Architectural details matter
 - Bus widths
 - Numeric properties
 - Performance details
- C and POSIX are **just one possible system**
- All systems **have those details**
- Software correctness **can be critically important**

Next Time ...

- Memory allocation
- The program heap

References I

Optional Readings

- [1] Randal E. Bryant and David R. O'Hallaron. *Computer Science: A Programmer's Perspective*. Third Edition. Chapter 1: Intro, 1.1–1.7. Pearson, 2016.

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