

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems

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1 Organization

Instructors:

Majd F. Sakr	Karem A. Sakallah
msakr@qatar.cmu.edu	ksakalla@qatar.cmu.edu
LAS A134, 454-8625	LAS A146A, 454-8649
Tue, 3-5pm	Thu, 2-4pm

TA:

Emily Leathers
eleather@qatar.cmu.edu
LAS A136, 454-8548
Tue, 1-2:30pm Sun, 1-2:30pm
Please see the class Web page for up-to-date office hours.

Lecture:

Mon and Wed, 1:30–2:50pm, LAS CO 11

Recitations:

Thu 8:30–9:20am, LAS A0 41, Emily Leathers
Sun 10:30–11:20am, LAS A0 41, Emily Leathers (Voluntary)

Class Web Page:

<http://www.qatar.cmu.edu/~msakr/15213-f07/>

Class Message Board:

<http://autolab.qatar.cmu.edu>

Note: This is the only message board your instructors will be monitoring. We will not be using the Andrew or Blackboard message boards for this class.

2 Objectives

Our aim in CS 213 is to help you become a better programmer by teaching you the basic concepts underlying all computer systems. We want you to learn what really happens when your programs run, so that when things go wrong (as they always do) you will have the intellectual tools to solve the problem.

Why do you need to understand computer systems if you do all of your programming in high level languages? In most of computer science, we're pushed to make abstractions and stay within their frameworks. But, any abstraction ignores effects that can become critical. As an analogy, Newtonian mechanics ignores relativistic effects. The Newtonian abstraction is completely appropriate for bodies moving at less than $0.1c$, but higher speeds require working at a greater level of detail.

Oversimplifying matters somewhat, our 21x sequence works as follows: 211 is based on a simplified model of program execution. 212 builds further layers of abstraction. 213 introduces greater detail about system behavior and operation. This greater detail is needed for optimizing program performance, for working within the finite memory and word size constraints of computers, and for systems-level programming.

The following “realities” are some of the major areas where the abstractions we teach in 211/212 break down:

1. *Int's are not integers, Float's are not reals.* Our finite representations of numbers have significant limitations, and because of these limitations we sometimes have to think in terms of bit-level representations.
2. *You've got to know assembly language.* Even if you never write programs in assembly, The behavior of a program cannot be understood sometimes purely based on the abstraction of a high-level language. Further, understanding the effects of bugs requires familiarity with the machine-level model.
3. *Memory matters.* Computer memory is not unbounded. It must be allocated and managed. Memory referencing errors are especially pernicious. An erroneous updating of one object can cause a change in some logically unrelated object. Also, the combination of caching and virtual memory provides the functionality of a uniform unbounded address space, but not the performance.
4. *There is more to performance than asymptotic complexity.* Constant factors also matter. There are systematic ways to evaluate and improve program performance
5. *Computers do more than execute instructions.* They also need to get data in and out and they interact with other systems over networks.

By the end of the course you will understand these “realities” in some detail. As a result, you will be prepared to take any of the upper level systems classes at Carnegie Mellon (both CS and ECE). Even more important, you will have learned skills and knowledge that will help you throughout your career.

3 Textbook

The primary textbook for the course is

Randal E. Bryant and David R. O'Hallaron, *Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective*, Prentice Hall, 2003.

In addition, we require you to have the following reference book on the C programming language:

Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie, *The C Programming Language, Second Edition*, Prentice Hall, 1988.

This the classic *K & R* book, the standard against which all reference manuals are compared. It is an essential part of every computer scientist's library.

4 Course Organization

Your participation in the course will involve five forms of activity:

1. Attending the lectures.
2. Preparing for and participating in the recitations.
3. Laboratory assignments.
4. Reading the text.
5. Exams

Attendance will be taken at the lectures and recitation, it will be worth 5% of your grade. You will be considered responsible for all material presented at the lectures and recitations.

Lectures will cover higher-level concepts. Recitations will be more applied, covering important "how-to's", especially in using tools that will help you do the labs. In addition, the recitations will help clarify lecture topics and describe exam coverage.

The textbook contains both *practice problems* within the chapter text and *homework problems* at the end of each chapter. The intention is that you work on the practice problems right as you are reading the book. The answers to these problems are at the end of each chapter. Our experience has been that trying out the concepts on simple examples helps make the ideas more concrete. In addition, the schedule (at the end of this document and on the class web page) shows specific homework problems with each lecture topic. The intention is that you try these out and discuss them in the next recitation. You will find that you will get much more out of recitation if you have done some advance preparation.

The only graded assignments in this class will be a set of seven labs. Some of these are fairly short, requiring just one week, while others are more ambitious, requiring several weeks.

5 Getting Help

For urgent communication with the teaching staff, it is best to send electronic mail (preferred) or to phone.

If you want to talk to a staff member in person, remember that our posted office hours are merely nominal times when we guarantee that we will be in our offices. You are always welcome to visit us outside of office hours if you need help or want to talk about the course. However, we ask that you follow a few simple guidelines:

- Prof. Sakr normally works with his office door open and welcomes visits from students whenever his doors are open. However, if his door is closed, he is busy with a meeting or a phone call and should not be disturbed.
- Prof. Sakallah is glad to meet with students, but he's also got a lot of other meetings. The best way to meet with him is during his office hours or set up an appointment by email.
- Please send mail to arrange a meeting with your TA outside of office hours.

We will use the Web as the central repository for all information about the class. The class home page is at

<http://www.qatar.cmu.edu/~msakr/15213-f07/>

Using the Web, you can:

- Obtain copies of any handouts or assignments. This is especially useful if you miss class or you lose your copy.
- Find links to any electronic data you need for your assignments
- Read clarifications and changes made to any assignments, schedules, or policies.
- Post messages to make queries about the course, specific labs, or exams.

The lab assignments and class message board are offered through a Web service written by Prof. O'Hallaron called *Autolab*. See the Autolab web page at <http://autolab.qatar.cmu.edu> for more information.

6 Policies

Working Alone on Assignments

You will work on all assignments by yourself.

Handing in Assignments

All assignments are due at 11:59pm (one minute before midnight) on the specified due date. All handins are electronic using the Autolab system.

Handing in Late Assignments

Each student will receive a budget of five *grace days* for the course. Here is how grace days work:

- If you hand in an assignment k days late, then you receive full credit for the lab, but you will have spent k of your grace days. For example, if an assignment is due at 11:59pm on Thursday and you hand it in at noon on Saturday, then you will have spent 2 grace days. If you hand it in at 9am on Friday, then you will have spent 1 grace day.
- When you are out of grace days, you can no longer hand in late assignments, and must make special arrangements with your professor, as described in the “Making up Exams and Assignments” section.
- Regardless of the number of grace days you have remaining, handins will not be accepted after the *end date* of the lab, which is typically 2 days after the due date.

Grace days are a tool to help you manage your time and to help smooth out burstiness in assignment due dates. We recommend that you conserve your grace days, saving them for the end of the term when things get most hectic.

Making up Exams and Assignments

Missed exams and assignments more than 2 days late can be made up on a case by case basis, but only if you make prior arrangements with Prof. Sakr. However you should have a good reason for doing so. It is your responsibility to get your assignments done on time. Be sure to work far enough in advance to avoid unexpected problems, such as illness, unreliable or overloaded computer systems, etc.

Appealing Grades

After each exam and lab assignment is graded, Prof. Sakr will send each of you a personalized email with your grade (as well as all of your previous grades). You have seven calendar days from the date he sends the email to appeal your grade.

Each TA in 15-213 has the authority to unilaterally change your lab grade, without permission from the professors. So if you have questions about the grade you received on a lab assignment, please talk first to the person in charge of the assignment, who will be clearly identified in the writeup.

If you are still not satisfied, please come and visit Prof. Sakr. If you have questions about an exam grade, please visit Prof. Sakr directly.

Final Grade Assignment

Each student will receive a numeric score for the course, based on a weighted average of the following:

- **Assignments:** The assignments will count a combined total of 55% of your score. The exact weighting of the different assignments will be determined near the end of the course based on our perception of the relative effort required. In any case, each lab will count 6–12% of your score. Since small differences in scores can make the difference between two letter grades, you'll want to make a serious effort on each assignment.
- **Exams:** There will be two in-class exams, each counting 10%, plus a final counting 20%.

Grades for the course will be determined by a method that combines both curving and absolute standards. The total score will be plotted as a histogram. Cutoff points are determined by examining the quality of work by students on the borderlines. Individual cases, especially those near the cutoff points may be adjusted upward or downward based on factors such as attendance, class participation, improvement throughout the course, final exam performance, and special circumstances.

Cheating

Each lab assignment must be the sole work of the student turning it in. Assignments will be closely monitored by automatic cheat checkers, and students may be asked to explain any suspicious similarities. The following are guidelines on what collaboration is authorized and what is not:

What is Cheating?

- *Sharing code or other electronic files:* either by copying, retyping, looking at, or supplying a copy of a file.
- *Sharing written assignments:* Looking at, copying, or supplying an assignment.

What is NOT Cheating?

- Clarifying ambiguities or vague points in class handouts or textbooks.
- Helping others use the computer systems, networks, compilers, debuggers, profilers, or other system facilities.
- Helping others with high-level design issues.
- Helping others debug their code.

Be sure to store your work in protected directories.

The usual penalty for cheating is to be removed from the course with a failing grade. We also place a record of the incident in the student's permanent record.

7 Facilities: Computer Systems Cluster

We have 4 Linux-based 32-bit Xeon servers specifically for 15-213, that we will use for all labs and assignments. The class Web page has details.

8 Class Schedule

Figure 1 shows the tentative schedule for the class. The reading assignments are all from the CS:APP book. The schedule also indicates suggested homework problems, the lab activities, and the lecturer for each class. Any changes will be announced on the class message board. An updated schedule will be maintained on the class Web page.

Class	Date	Day	Topic	Reading	Problems	Labs	Lecturer
1	27-Aug	Mon	Overview	1			Both
2	29-Aug	Wed	Bits, Bytes, and Integers	2.1–2.3	2.44, 2.45, 2.49, 2.54	L1 Out	KAS
	3-Sep	Mon	Qatar Independence Day - No Classes				n/a
3	5-Sep	Wed	Floating Point	2.4–2.5	2.59, 2.60, 2.61		KAS
4	10-Sep	Mon	Machine Prog I - Overview	3.1–3.5	3.31		MFS
5	12-Sep	Wed	Machine Prog II - Control	3.6–3.7	3.34	L1 Due, L2 Out	MFS
6	17-Sep	Mon	Machine Prog III- Data	3.8–3.11	3.36		KAS
7	19-Sep	Wed	Mach. Prog IV- Advanced	3.12–3.13, 3.16	3.24		KAS
8	24-Sep	Mon	Program Optimization I	5.1–5.6, 5.14–5.15	5.3	L2 Due, L3 Out	KAS
9	26-Sep	Wed	Program Optimization II	5.7–5.13	5.6		KAS
10	1-Oct	Mon	Memory Hierarchy	6.1–6.3	6.2, 6.3, 6.4	L3 Due	MFS
11	3-Oct	Wed	Exam 1			L4 Out	n/a
12	8-Oct	Mon	Cache Memories	6.4	6.9-6.17		MFS
13	10-Oct	Wed	Linking	7	7.2, 7.3		MFS
	15-Oct	Mon	Eid Al Fitr - No Classes				n/a
	17-Oct	Wed	Eid Al Fitr - No Classes				n/a
14	22-Oct	Mon	Except. Control Flow I	8.1–8.4	8.1, 8.2, 8.3	L4 Due, L5 Out	MFS
15	24-Oct	Wed	Except. Control Flow II	8.5–8.8	8.19		MFS
16	29-Oct	Mon	Virtual Memory	10.1–10.6	10.4	L5 Due, L6 out	KAS
17	31-Oct	Wed	P6/Linux Memory System	10.7–10.8	10.14		KAS
18	5-Nov	Mon	Dynamic Storage Alloc I	10.9	10.6, 10.7		MFS
19	7-Nov	Wed	Dynamic Storage Alloc II	10.10–10.13	10.18		MFS
20	12-Nov	Mon	System-level I/O	11	11.2, 11.3		MFS
21	14-Nov	Wed	Internetworking	12.1–12.3		L6 Due	MFS
22	19-Nov	Mon	Exam 2			L7 out	n/a
23	21-Nov	Wed	Network Programming	12.4	12.5		MFS
24	26-Nov	Mon	Web Services	12.5–12.7			MFS
25	28-Nov	Wed	Concurrency	13.1–13.4	13.4, 13.5, 13.6		MFS
26	3-Dec	Mon	Synchronization	13.5–13.8	13.7, 13.9, 13.10	L7 due	MFS
27	5-Dec	Wed	Exam review				Both

Figure 1: CS 213 Class Schedule