# **CS110 Course Syllabus**

### **Overview of Linux Filesystems**

- Linux and C libraries for file manipulation: stat, struct stat, open, close, read, write, readdir, struct dirent, file descriptors, regular files, directories, soft and hard links, programmatic manipulation of them, implementation of Is, cp, cat, etc.
- naming, abstraction and layering concepts in systems as a means for managing complexity, blocks, inodes, inode pointer structure, inode as abstraction over blocks, direct blocks, indirect blocks, doubly indirect blocks, design and implementation of a file system.
- additional systems examples that rely on naming, abstraction, modularity, and layering, including DNS, TCP/IP, network packets, databases, HTTP, REST, descriptors and pids.
- building modular systems with simultaneous goals of simplicity of implementation, fault tolerance, and flexibility of interactions.

# Multiprocessing and Exceptional Control Flow

- introduction to multiprocessing, **fork**, **waitpid**, **execvp**, process ids, inter-process communication, context switches, user versus supervisor mode.
- protected address spaces, virtual memory, main memory as cache, virtual to physical address mapping.
- concurrency versus parallelism, multiple cores versus multiple processors, concurrency issues with multiprocessing.
- interrupts, faults, systems calls, signals, design and implementation of a simple shell.
- virtualization as a general systems principle, with a discussion of processes, RAID, load balancers, AFS servers and clients.

# Threading and Concurrency

- sequential programming, VLIW concept, desire to emulate the real world with parallel threads, free-of-charge exploitation of multiple cores (two per **myth** machine, eight per **rice** machine, 24 per **barley** machine), pros and cons of **thread**ing versus **fork**ing.
- C++ threads, thread construction using function pointers, blocks, functors, join, detach, race conditions, mutex, IA32 implementation of lock and unlock, spin-lock, busy waiting, preemptive versus cooperative multithreading, yield, sleep\_for.
- condition variables, rendezvous and thread communication, **unique\_lock**, **wait**, **notify\_one**, **notify\_all**, deadlock.
- semaphore concept and **semaphore** implementation, generalized counter, pros and cons of **semaphore** versus exposed condition variables, thread pools, cost of threads versus processes.

- active threads, blocked threads, ready thread queue, high-level implementation details of the thread manager, **mutex**, and **condition\_variable\_any**.
- pure C alternatives via **pthreads**, pros of **pthreads** over C++ thread package.

### Networking and Distributed Computing

- client-server model, peer to peer model, protocols, request and response as a way to organize modules and their interactions to support a clear set of responsibilities.
- stateless versus keep-alive connections, latency and throughput issues, gethostbyname, gethostbyaddr, IPv4 versus IPv6, struct sockaddr hierarchy of structs, network-byte order.
- ports, socket file descriptors, **socket**, **connect**, **bind**, **accept**, **read**, **write**, simple echo server, time server, concurrency issues, spawning threads to isolate and manage single conversations.
- C++ layer over raw I/O file descriptors, introduction to **sockbuf** and **sockstream** C++ classes.
- HTTP 1.0 and 1.1, header fields, **GET**, **HEAD**, **POST**, complete versus chunked payloads, response codes, web caching and consistency protocols.
- IMAP, custom protocols, Dropbox and iCloud reliance on variations of HTTP.
- MapReduce programming model, implementation strategies using multiple threads and/or processes, comparison to previous systems that do the same thing, but not as well.
- non-blocking I/O, where normally slow system calls like open, accept, read, and write return immediately instead of blocking, select, epoll\_\* set of functions, libev and libuv open source libraries.

This handout was created by Jerry Cain, and Phil Levis contributed.