Xv6 Assignment

REPORT

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Original Xv6 Scheduler

The original Xv6 Scheduler has round robin scheduler.

(The test program is given on last page)

On testing the original scheduler with three instances of the "foo" program, it was observed that the process which was started earlier finished earlier and there is no way to set priority or make a runnable program running unless a program exits.

Priority based Xv6 Scheduler

The modified Xv6 Scheduler has priority based scheduler.

(The test program is given on last page)

On testing the original scheduler with three instances of the "foo" program, it was observed that priority of a process can be changed and we can make a runnable program running even before the running program exits.

Proof is given on next page.

(Order of starting time : 14 < 7 < 18)

\$ ps			
name	pid	state	priority
init	1	SLEEPING	60
sh	2	SLEEPING	60
ps	19	RUNNING	60
foo	14	RUNNABLE	60
foo	7	RUNNABLE	60
foo	18	RUNNING	60

(Increasing the priority of pid 7)

\$ set_priority 7 0
 pid=7, pr=0
Previous priority of PID 7 is 60
Current priority of PID 7 is 0

(List of processes)

\$ ps			
name	pid	state	priority
init	1	SLEEPING	60
sh	2	SLEEPING	60
ps	25	RUNNING	60
ps foo	14	RUNNABLE	60
foo	7	RUNNING	0
foo	18	RUNNABLE	60

(List of processes)

\$ ps			
name	pid	state	priority
init	1	SLEEPING	60
sh	2	SLEEPING	60
ps	25	RUNNING	60
ps foo	14	RUNNABLE	60
foo	18	RUNNABLE	60

(foo with pid 7 exited before pid 14, 18)

Test Program (foo.c)

```
#include "types.h"
#include "stat.h"
#include "user.h"
#include "fcntl.h"
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  int id = fork();
  if (id == 0) {
     double z, d = 1, x = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
       for (int j = 0; j < 10; ++j) {
          for (z = 0; z < 8000000; z += d) {
            x = x + 3.14 * 89.64; // useless calcs
     printf(1, "foo ended\n");
  exit();
```