



Embedded Operating Systems

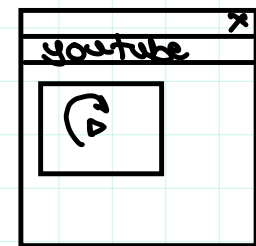
Trainer: Nilesh Ghule



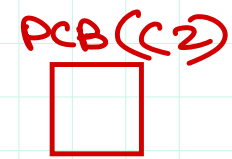
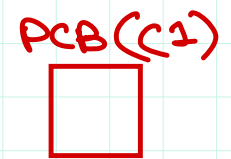
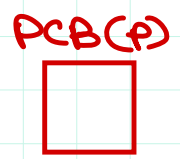
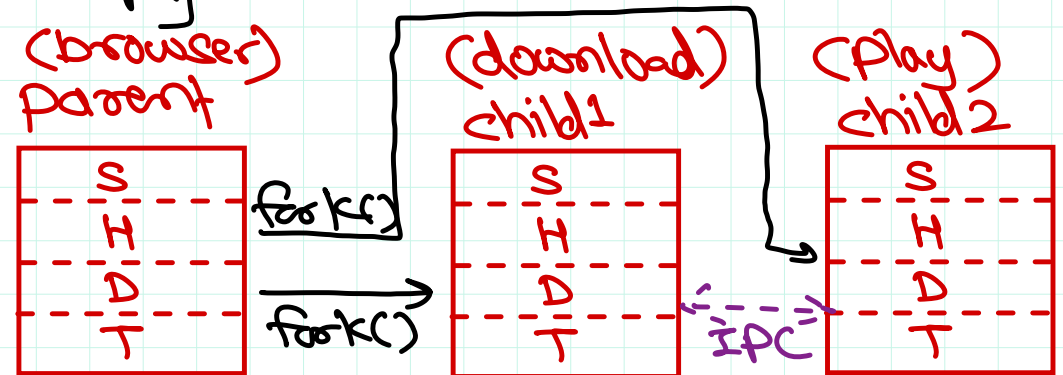
Multi-Threading

Problem: to perform multiple tasks concurrently.
a.k.a. multi-tasking

Solving: ① process based multi-tasking
- create new processes to perform multiple tasks concurrently.
② thread based multi-tasking
a.k.a. multi-threading.
- create new threads to perform multiple tasks concurrently within same process.



- ① browser ui
- ② video download
- ③ video play

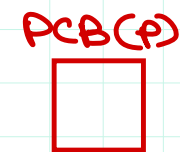
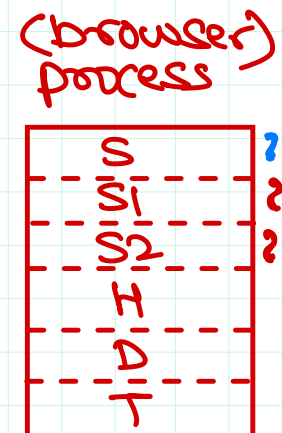


* process based multi-tasking

* Thread is a lightweight process.

- ① For each thread only a new stack & control block is created. Other sections are shared with parent process.
- ② inter-thread commⁿ is more efficient than IPC.

In modern OS, process is a container that holds resources required for exec. and thread is unit of executing scheduling.



* thread based multi-tasking

Each process have one thread created by default called as main thread.

> ps -A -o pid,ppid,cmd
PCB contains - info about resources.
e.g. memory (base/limit or page tbl), files (OFDT), IPC (signals), pid, ppid, exit status, ...

TCB contains - info abt exec
e.g. tid, sched info (state, time quantum), kernel stack (exec ctx)

POSIX - standard for UNIX OS

- Portable Operating System Interface for X-windows (i.e. UNIX).
- Commands, syscalls, ...
- Libraries: C std, thread lib, ...

POSIX Thread Library

Step 1: implement a thread func i.e. fn to be executed by the thread.

```
void * thread_func(void * param) {  
    //...
```

}

Step 2: create a thread. pthread_create()

```
pthread_t tid;  
ret = pthread_create(&tid, attr, thread_func, args);
```

attributes: ① stack size ② priority

③ sched policy ④ ...

- NULL → default attr

```
void* range_sum(void* param) {
```

```
//...
```

```
// sum of range of nums calculated  
& kept in "sum" local var.
```

```
✓ int* res = (int*) malloc(4);  
✓ *res = sum;  
✓ return res;
```

3

```
int main() {
```

```
//...
```

```
pthread_create(&H, NULL, range_sum, &res1);
```

```
int* res1;
```

```
pthread_join(H, (void**)&res1);
```

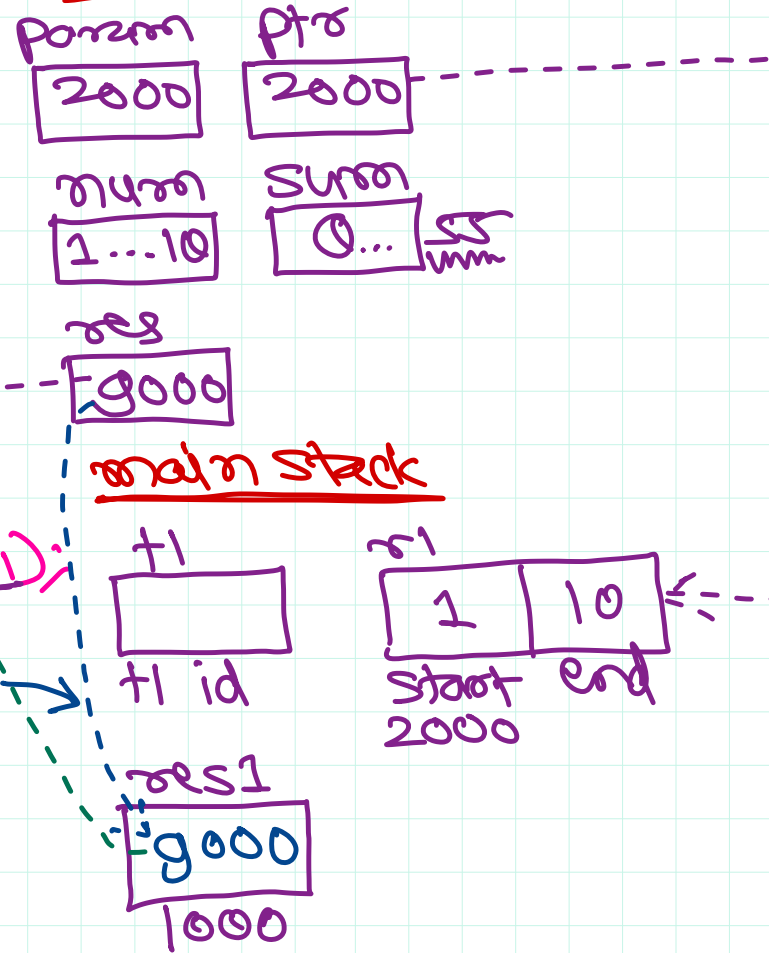
```
printf("res = %.d\n", *res1);
```

```
free(res1);
```

```
//...
```

3

+1 thread stack





Thank you!

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