OS HW02 GROUP 18

Part 1:Trace Code

- 1. Explain function
 - 1. threads/thread.cc
 - a. Thread::Sleep()

```
void
Thread::Sleep (bool finishing) {
    Thread *nextThread;

ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread);
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Sleeping thread: " << name);

status = BLOCKED;

while ((nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun()) == NULL)
    kernel->interrupt->Idle();  // no one to run, wait for an interrupt

// returns when it's time for us to run
    kernel->scheduler->Run(nextThread, finishing);
}
```

只有 currentThread 可以呼叫此 *Thread::Sleep()*,然後將 currentThread 的 status 設為 BLOCKED,準備做 content switch,接著跑 *FindNextToRun()*,從 Ready_List 中找到下一個要進入 CPU 的 nextThread,並執行 *Run()*,若 Ready_list 裡面沒有任何 element 就不會有任何的執行,等待 interrupt,其中的 argument finishing 若為 true 表示此 thread 執行完成了,等下在後續的 function 中會刪除此 thread。

b. Thread::StackAllocate()

```
Void Thread::StackAllocate (VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg){
    stack = (int *) AllocBoundedArray(StackSize * sizeof(int));
#ifdef PARISC
    // HP stack works from low addresses to high addresses
    // everyone else works the other way: from high addresses to low addresses
    stackTop = stack + 16; // HP requires 64-byte frame marker
    stack[StackSize - 1] = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
#ifdef SPARC
    stackTop = stack + StackSize - 96;
                                        // SPARC stack must contains at
    *stack = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
#ifdef PowerPC // RS6000
    stackTop = stack + StackSize - 16;
                                          // RS6000 requires 64-byte frame marker
    *stack = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
#ifdef DECMIPS
    stackTop = stack + StackSize - 4; // -4 to be on the safe side!
    *stack = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
#ifdef ALPHA
    stackTop = stack + StackSize - 8; // -8 to be on the safe side!
    *stack = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
#ifdef x86
    // the x86 passes the return address on the stack. In order for SWITCH()
    // to go to ThreadRoot when we switch to this thread, the return addres
    // used in SWITCH() must be the starting address of ThreadRoot.
    stackTop = stack + StackSize - 4; // -4 to be on the safe side!
    *(--stackTop) = (int) ThreadRoot;
    *stack = STACK FENCEPOST;
#endif
```

```
#ifdef PARISC

machineState[PCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadRoot);

machineState[StartupPCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadBegin);

machineState[InitialPCState] = PLabelToAddr(func);

machineState[InitialArgState] = arg;

machineState[WhenDonePCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadFinish);

#else

machineState[PCState] = (void*)ThreadRoot;

machineState[StartupPCState] = (void*)ThreadBegin;

machineState[InitialPCState] = (void*)func;

machineState[InitialArgState] = (void*)arg;

machineState[WhenDonePCState] = (void*)ThreadFinish;

#endif

}
```

Thread::StackAllocate() 會經由 Fork()呼叫,它有各種的 def 要去對不同的 device 做設置(PARISC, SPARC, PowerPC, decmips, alpha, x86, PARISC),他會分配以及初始化 stack。

c. Thread::Finish()

```
Void Thread::Finish ()
{
    (void) kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);

    ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread);

    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Finishing thread: " << name);
    Sleep(TRUE);  // invokes SWITCH
    // not reached
}
```

而在 *Thread::Finish()* 會先設置 interrupt 為 IntOff (因 *Sleep()* 的需求),之後會再呼叫 *Sleep()*,其中這邊輸入的 argument 為 True,表示目前 currentThread 是真的執行完了,在後面的 *Sleep()*, Run()中會刪除這個做完的 currentThread。

d. Thread::Fork()

```
void Thread::Fork(VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg)
{
    Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt;
    Scheduler *scheduler = kernel->scheduler;

    IntStatus oldLevel;

    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Forking thread: " << name << " f(a): " << (int) func << " " << arg);
    StackAllocate(func, arg);

    oldLevel = interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);

    scheduler->ReadyToRun(this);  // ReadyToRun assumes that interrupts are disabled!

    (void) interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
}
```

Fork() 會使 Thread 和 kernel 裡的物件都指到同一個 interrupt 和 scheduler,然後再利用 StackAllocate() 分配和初始化 stack,而 function pointer func 這邊會呼叫 Kernel::ForkExecute,arg 是要傳給 procedure 的參數 (這邊為某一個 Thread),然後因 ReadyToRun() 的要求,將 interrupt 設為 IntOff,之後再執行 ReadyToRun(),將目前 this 這個 Thread 物件加入 Ready_List 中,之後再還原 interrupt 的 Level。

2. userprog/addrspace.cc

a. AddrSpace::AddrSpace()

```
AddrSpace::AddrSpace()
{
    pageTable = new TranslationEntry[NumPhysPages];
    for (int i = 0; i < NumPhysPages; i++) {
        pageTable[i].virtualPage = i;
        pageTable[i].physicalPage = i;
        pageTable[i].valid = TRUE;
        pageTable[i].use = FALSE;
        pageTable[i].dirty = FALSE;
        pageTable[i].readOnly = FALSE;
}

/* zero out the entire address space */
        bzero(kernel->machine->mainMemory, MemorySize);
}
```

AddrSpace() 為 class AddSpace 的 constructor 首先會先創造 pageTable (class TranslationEntry),然後在 pageTable 裡有 virtualPage (在 virtual memory 所代表的 page number),physicalPage (在 physical memory 所代表的 page number),裡面還會存其他資訊 valid bit, use bit, dirty bit, readOnly,其中可以注意的是這邊的 virtual page number = physical page number。

b. AdrSpace::Execute()

而 *Execute()* 它是用 current thread 跑我們要的 user program, 首先初始化 register 的值,之後再 load page table 的 register,之後呼叫 *Machine::Run()* 去執行這個 user program。

c. AddrSpace::Load()

```
AddrSpace::Load(char *fileName)
bool
{
    OpenFile *executable = kernel->fileSystem->Open(fileName);
    NoffHeader noffH;
    unsigned int size;
    executable->ReadAt((char *)&noffH, sizeof(noffH), 0);
    if ((noffH.noffMagic != NOFFMAGIC) &&
         (WordToHost(noffH.noffMagic) == NOFFMAGIC))
         SwapHeader(&noffH);
#ifdef RDATA
        // how big is address space?
    size = noffH.code.size + noffH.readonlyData.size + noffH.initData.size +
             noffH.uninitData.size + UserStackSize;
#else
        // how big is address space?
    size = noffH.code.size + noffH.initData.size + noffH.uninitData.size
                           + UserStackSize; // we need to increase the size
#endif
    numPages = divRoundUp(size, PageSize);
    size = numPages * PageSize;
    if (noffH.code.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing code segment.");
        DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.code.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.code.size);
         executable->ReadAt(
                  &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[noffH.code.virtualAddr]),
                           noffH.code.size, noffH.code.inFileAddr);
    if (noffH.initData.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing data segment.");
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.initData.size);
         executable->ReadAt(
         &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[noffH.initData.virtualAddr]),
                           noffH.initData.size, noffH.initData.inFileAddr);
     }
```

而一開始會先做開檔(Open())的動作,之後做讀檔(ReadAt())的動作,並將檔案 load 進 nofHH (其為 noffHeader struct 的資料型態,裡面會區分成 4 個 segment,為 code, initData, readonlyData, uninitData),由此我們就可以知道這些 segment 在檔案中的位置以及大小,並會依照是否為 readonly 來計算 address 的 size 大小,並利用 divRoundUp() 來計算要分成幾個 page number,並在之後將 segment load 進 memory 之中

3. threads/kernel.cc

a. Kernel::Kernel()

```
Kernel::Kernel(int argc, char **argv)
{
     randomSlice = FALSE;
     debugUserProg = FALSE;
     consoleIn = NULL;
                                     // default is stdin
                                     // default is stdout
     consoleOut = NULL;
#ifndef FILESYS_STUB
     formatFlag = FALSE;
#endif
     reliability = 1;
                                  // network reliability, default is 1.0
    hostName = 0;
                                      // machine id, also UNIX socket name
                                        // 0 is the default machine id
     for (int i = 1; i < argc; i++) {
         if (strcmp(argv[i], "-rs") == 0) {
                   ASSERT(i + 1 < argc);
                   RandomInit(atoi(argv[i + 1]));// initialize pseudo-random
                            // number generator
                   randomSlice = TRUE;
                   i++;
          } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-s") == 0) {
               debugUserProg = TRUE;
                   } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-e") == 0) {
                   execfile[++execfileNum]= argv[++i];
                            cout << execfile[execfileNum] << "\n";</pre>
                   } else if (\text{strcmp}(\text{argv}[i], "-ci") == 0)  {
                   ASSERT(i + 1 < argc);
                   consoleIn = argv[i + 1];
                   i++;
                   } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-co") == 0) {
                   ASSERT(i + 1 < argc);
                   consoleOut = argv[i + 1];
                   i++;
```

```
#ifndef FILESYS STUB
                    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-f") == 0) {
                    formatFlag = TRUE;
#endif
           } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-n") == 0) {
                ASSERT(i + 1 < argc); // next argument is float
                reliability = atof(argv[i + 1]);
                i++;
           } else if (\text{strcmp}(\text{argv}[i], "-m") == 0) {
                ASSERT(i + 1 < argc); // next argument is int
               hostName = atoi(argv[i + 1]);
                i++;
           } else if (\text{strcmp}(\text{argv}[i], "-u") == 0) {
                cout << "Partial usage: nachos [-rs randomSeed]\n";</pre>
                              cout << "Partial usage: nachos [-s]\n";</pre>
                cout << "Partial usage: nachos [-ci consoleIn] [-co consoleOut]\n";</pre>
#ifndef FILESYS STUB
                    cout << "Partial usage: nachos [-nf]\n";</pre>
#endif
                cout << "Partial usage: nachos [-n #] [-m #]\n";
     }
}
```

執行 kernel 的 constructor, 會讀取 command line 的內容,並且根據此初始化此 kernel object 的參數,如 "-e"的那個 if 判斷式會計算要執行幾個程式,並將要執行的程式放進 execfile 裡

b. Kernel::ExecAll()

```
void Kernel::ExecAll()
{
    for (int i=1;i<=execfileNum;i++) {
        int a = Exec(execfile[i]);
    }
    currentThread->Finish();
}
```

ExecAll() 會對所有的 execfile (要執行的指令或檔案) 做 Exec(), 然後呼叫 Finish() 來終止執行 ExecAll() 的 Thread。

c. Kernel::Exec()

```
int Kernel::Exec(char* name)
{
    t[threadNum] = new Thread(name, threadNum);
    t[threadNum]->space = new AddrSpace();
    t[threadNum]->Fork((VoidFunctionPtr) &ForkExecute, (void *)t[threadNum]);
    threadNum++;
    return threadNum-1;
}
```

Exec() 會先創造一條新的 Thread 給要執行的程式,之後呼叫 AddrSpace() 給 Thread 一個對應的 address space,最後在透過 Fork() 讀取要執行的程式 (Fork() 透過 VoidFunctionPtr 指向要使用的 function ForkExecute()),並累加 total thread 的數量。

d. Kernel::ForkExecute()

ForkExecute() 會利用 Load() function 將要執行的程式 load 進 memory,若 load 失敗或非執行檔,則不會執行,直接 return,若 Load() 成功則會用 Execute() 去執行 thread

4. threads/scheduler.cc

a. Scheduler::ReadyToRun()

```
Void Scheduler::ReadyToRun (Thread *thread)
{
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Putting thread on ready list: " << thread->getName());
    //cout << "Putting thread on ready list: " << thread->getName() << endl;
    thread->setStatus(READY);
    readyList->Append(thread);
}
```

而在 ReadyToRun(),它會將 thread 的 status 設為 ready,然後再將 ready 的 thread 放入 ready_list, 等待後續執行.

b. Scheduler::Run()

```
kernel->currentThread = nextThread; // switch to the next thread
    nextThread->setStatus(RUNNING);
                                             // nextThread is now running
    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Switching from: " << oldThread->getName() << " to: " <<
nextThread->getName());
    SWITCH(oldThread, nextThread);
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Now in thread: " << oldThread->getName());
    CheckToBeDestroyed();
                                // check if thread we were running
                       // before this one has finished
                       // and needs to be cleaned up
    if (oldThread->space != NULL) {
                                         // if there is an address space
         oldThread->RestoreUserState();
                                            // to restore, do it.
    oldThread->space->RestoreState();
    }
```

若 finishing 為 true 代表此 currentThread 之前有呼叫過 Finish(),這邊用 toBeDestroyed 記錄此要刪除的 thread,接著準備做 content switch,會先儲存 oldThread 的資訊,並將 nexThread 的 status 設為 RUNNING 並且 assign 給 currentThread (即將此 thread 放到 CPU上跑),接這便呼叫 SWITCH() 進行 context switch,而 content switch 完成後並不會執行下一行程式,因為 CPU 現在的控制權在 nextThread 手上,而當 CPU 的控制權又 content switch 回原本的 thread 時,才會做 SWITCH() 後續的程式碼,其會讀取原本的 Thread 的資訊並繼續後續指令的執行,而 CheckToBeDestroyed() 會刪除 toBeDestroyed 中記錄要刪除的 thread。

c. Scheduler:: FindNextToRun ()

```
Thread * Scheduler::FindNextToRun ()
{
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);

    if (readyList->IsEmpty()) {
        return NULL;
    }
    else {
        Thread *a = readyList->RemoveFront();
        return a;
    }
}
```

2. Answer question

1. Explain how NachOS creates a thread (process), load it into memory and place it into the scheduling queue.

在 Kernel::Exec() 裡會使用 t[threadNum] = new Thread(name, threadNum) 去建立新的 thread, 然後透過 t[threadNum]->space = new AddrSpace() 去給 thread 創造新的 address 空間去跑 user program, 之後在透過在 Fork() 裡的 ReadtoRun(), 會把 thread 推到 Ready queue.

2. How does Nachos allocate the memory space for a new thread(process)?

在 fork()裡的 StackAllocate(),它會初始化 thread 的 stack,並分配記憶體空間。

3. How does Nachos initialize the memory content of a thread(process), including loading the user binary code in the memory?

會在 Kernel::Exec() 裡創一個 new Thread,並做初始化,之後在給一個 new AddrSpace() 給 thread,之後在 AddrSpace() 裡會執行 bzero() 來清除 Memory 確保裡面是空的,接下來 Thread 會呼叫 Fork(),而 Fork() 裡會需要用到 FunctionPtr ForkExecute,然後裡面會在需要用到 AddrSpace::Load(),在這邊它會計算可執行檔的大小,去配置相對應可執行 page 的數量,並將 data,code,等資訊 load 進去 memory 裡。

4. How does Nachos create and manage the page table?

pageTable = new TranslationEntry[NumPhysPages];

定義 TranslationEntry *pageTable (假設是 linear page table translation) ,然後再由 AddrSpace::AddrSpace() 去執行上述放的程式碼 , NumPhysPages 表示在 page table 裡有 幾個 page,其裡面的 entry 是用來做 virtual memory 跟 physical memory 的轉換,而在 load() 時會需要它操作 page table。

5. How does Nachos translate addresses?

在 machine.h 和 addrspace.h 都分別定義了 Translate(ExceptionType Translate(int virtAddr, int* physAddr, int size,bool writing); 和 ExceptionType Translate(unsigned int vaddr, unsigned int *paddr, int mode);),而 Translate() 是在檢查 program 使用 Page 的合法性,size 大小是否符合,是否被使用修改過,然後還有透過去計算 page number 和 page offset 去找尋 physical address value,假如最後都沒有回報偵錯,回傳 NoException表示沒問題。

6. How Nachos initializes the machine status (register, etc) before running a thread (process)? machineStates 大部分是在 thread.cc 文件中的 Thread::Thread 完成初始化的,並且在調用 Fork() 的時候也會呼叫 StackAllocate 來進一步設定 machineStates,確保執行緒能夠順利運行。

7. Which object in Nachos acts the role of process control block?

在 class thread 裡面有做一些關於 process control block(PCB) 的資訊以及操作,其中包含紀錄包含儲存 thread 的執行狀態, register 的內容, current stack pointer 等訊息,而操作方面也包含關於 thread 的基本的 operation 其中包含,允許 Scheduler 在 thread 之間進行 context switch 時能夠準確地恢復和管理每個 thread 的 status。

Part 2:Implementation

- 1. Detail of your implementation
 - 1. Userprog/addrspace.cc
 - a. 更改 pagetable

```
AddrSpace::AddrSpace()
{
    pageTable = new TranslationEntry[NumPhysPages];
    for (int i = 0; i < NumPhysPages; i++) {
        pageTable[i].virtualPage = i;
        pageTable[i].physicalPage = i;
        pageTable[i].valid = TRUE;
        pageTable[i].use = FALSE;
        pageTable[i].dirty = FALSE;
        pageTable[i].readOnly = FALSE;
}

/* zero out the entire address space */
bzero(kernel->machine->mainMemory, MemorySize);
}
```

上圖為原本的 pagetable 創造方式,在建立 thread 時就會同時 allocate 給他 pagetable,但是這樣會無法執行 multi-programming,因 physical page 會被覆蓋掉,故我們要在程式 load 進來後再 allocate pagetable,以避免 physical page 重疊。

上圖為我們修正的 pagetable allocate 方式,我們延後了 pagetable 的 allocate 時間,到了實際知道執行檔的各個 segment 大小後才建立 pagetable,其中最關鍵的就是我們使用了 setPhyAddr() 來設定 thread 的 pagetable 中的 physical page number,以避免 physical page 重複使用。

b. 修正讀 load segment 的方式

```
bool AddrSpace::Load(char *fileName)
{
    unsigned int physicalAddr;
    int unReadSize;
    int chunkStart;
    int chunkSize;
    int inFilePosiotion;
    if (noffH.code.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing code segment.");
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.code.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.code.size);
         unReadSize = noffH.code.size;
         chunkStart = noffH.code.virtualAddr;
         chunkSize = 0;
         inFilePosiotion = 0;
         while(unReadSize > 0) {
              /* first chunk and last chunk might not be full */
              chunkSize = calChunkSize(chunkStart, unReadSize);
              Translate(chunkStart, &physicalAddr, 1);
              executable->ReadAt(&(kernel->machine->mainMemory[physicalAddr]), chunkSize,
noffH.code.inFileAddr + inFilePosiotion);
              unReadSize = unReadSize - chunkSize;
              chunkStart = chunkStart + chunkSize;
              inFilePosiotion = inFilePosiotion + chunkSize;
         }
```

這邊因為檔案過長分為三頁,我們目標是將各段 segment 給 load 到 virtualAddr 對應的 PhysicalAddr (PhysicalAddr 由上頁設定),這邊是使用 AddrSpace::Translate() 進行 address 的轉換,然而因為 segment 無法一次 load 進 memory,要一個一個 page load 進 memory 中,故需要 chunkSize, inFilePosition 等來記錄已經 load 進 memory 的部分,可注意的是因為是一個一個 page load 進來,故 segment 在 physical 中可能並不連續。此頁為 load segment 的 code 部分。

```
if (noffH.initData.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing data segment.");
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.initData.size);
         unReadSize = noffH.initData.size;
         chunkStart = noffH.initData.virtualAddr;
         chunkSize = 0;
         inFilePosiotion = 0;
         /* while still unread code */
         while(unReadSize > 0) {
              /* first chunk and last chunk might not be full */
              chunkSize = calChunkSize(chunkStart, unReadSize);
              Translate(chunkStart, &physicalAddr, 1);
              executable->ReadAt(&(kernel->machine->mainMemory[physicalAddr]), chunkSize,
noffH.initData.inFileAddr + inFilePosiotion);
              unReadSize = unReadSize - chunkSize;
              chunkStart = chunkStart + chunkSize;
              inFilePosiotion = inFilePosiotion + chunkSize;
         }
    }
```

修改方式相同,此頁為 load segment 的 initData 部分。

```
#ifdef RDATA
    if (noffH.readonlyData.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing read only data segment.");
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.readonlyData.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.readonlyData.size); \\
         unReadSize = noffH.readonlyData.size;
         chunkStart = noffH.readonlyData.virtualAddr;
         chunkSize = 0;
         inFilePosiotion = 0;
         /* while still unread code */
         while(unReadSize > 0) {
              /* first chunk and last chunk might not be full */
              chunkSize = calChunkSize(chunkStart, unReadSize);
              Translate(chunkStart, &physicalAddr, 1);
              executable->ReadAt(&(kernel->machine->mainMemory[physicalAddr]), chunkSize,
noffH.readonlyData.inFileAddr + inFilePosiotion);
              unReadSize = unReadSize - chunkSize;
              chunkStart = chunkStart + chunkSize;
              inFilePosiotion = inFilePosiotion + chunkSize;
#endif
    delete executable;
                                 // close file
    return TRUE;
                                 // success
```

若有 readonly 則會執行此頁,修改方式相同,此頁為 load segment 的 readonlyData 部分。

c. 修正 ~AddrSpace()

```
AddrSpace::~AddrSpace()
{
    for(int i = 0; i < numPages; i++)
        kernel->usedPhyPage->pages[pageTable[i].physicalPage] = 0;
    delete pageTable;
}
```

我們會使用 pages 來記錄 physical page 使否有被使用,故在 deconstructor 時,會將 pages 轉回 0 表示釋放掉這個 physical page,且同時刪除這個 pagetable。

2. Threads/kernel.h

a. 增加一個 class

```
class UsedPhyPage {
public:
     UsedPhyPage(){
         pages = new int[NumPhysPages];
         memset(pages, 0, sizeof(int) * NumPhysPages);
     };
    ~UsedPhyPage(){
         delete[] pages;
     };
     int numUnused(){
         int count = 0;
         for(int i = 0; i < NumPhysPages; i++) {
              if(pages[i] == 0)
                   count++;
         return count;
     };
     int setPhyAddr(){
        int pickPhyPage = -1;
        while(1){
          pickPhyPage = rand()%NumPhysPages;
            if(pages[pickPhyPage] == 0) {
                     break;
            }
         pages[pickPhyPage] = 1;
         return pickPhyPage;
     };
     int *pages;
};
```

在 kernel.h 中新增一個 UsedPhyPage 的 class 用來做 virtualAddr 和 PhysicalAddr 的 mapping,裡面會利用一個 int array called pages 來記錄那些 Physical page 被使用過了 (沒使用過為 0,有使用過為 1),而 setPhyAddr() 會隨機挑選的 physical page,若此 page 沒人用過則回傳 physical page number 給 virtualAddr 做 mapping,若全部都使用過則回傳 -1,表失敗,而 numUnused() 則用來回傳沒被使用的 page 數量。

2. Implementation results

TA 模擬結果

```
-----
Running the test: 1
-----
15
16
17
18
19
8
7
6
-----
Running the test: 2
-----
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
36
38
40
15
16
17
18
19
9
8
7
6
OK (2.018 sec real, 2.020 sec wall)
Finished: SUCCESS
```

我們有額外的調整 stats.h 裡的參數 tick,調整 instruction 和 interrupt 的相對時間關係,可實現 interleave 的效果

```
-----
Running the test: 1
15
8
16
17
6
19
_____
Running the test: 2
-----
20
15
22
16
8
24
17
7
26
18
6
28
19
30
32
34
36
38
40
OK (2.020 sec real, 2.020 sec wall)
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Part 3:Contribution

1. Describe details and percentage of each member's contribution.

	張世傑 A101156	吳孟儒 A111121
Part I - Trace files	50 %	50 %
Part I - Question answering	60 %	40 %
Part I - report	40 %	60 %
Part II - implementation	50 %	50 %
Part II - report	50 %	50 %