Gebze Technical University Computer Engineering

CSE 312 - 2021 Spring

HOMEWORK 2 REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Definition

Designing and implementing POSIX threads and thread system calls, handling multithreading, handling interrupts using SPIM OS.

1.2 System Requirements

Any computer with Ubuntu 14.04 LTS 32-bit Operating System.

2 METHOD

2.1 Problem Solution Approach

Threads have own registers, stack and state. Everything else are shared between threads.

Thread Table has 3 different state. These state are running, runnable and blocked.

Round Robin is made by using a queue.

Mutexes are

CREATE SYSCALL:

This syscall creates a thread object and adds into runnable queue.

JOIN SYSCALL:

This syscall waits the given thread. If the thread is not terminated, it adds the current thread into runnable queue and decrease the program counter with 4.So, when the current thread is selected by timer_handler, it checks the given thread is terminated or not again.

EXIT_SYSCALL:

This syscall deletes the current thread and calls the timer handler.

MUTEX_LOCK:

This syscall locks the thread(adds into the blocked queue), if the mutex value is false. If not, changes the mutex value from true to false.

MUTEX UNLOCK:

This syscall changes the mutex value if the value is false. If someone locked due to the mutex, it wakes up the thread. (adds into the runnable queue)

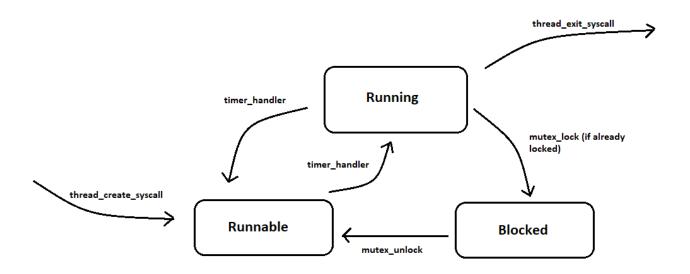
MUTEX CREATE:

This syscall creates a mutex object with given value.

INIT SYSCALL:

This syscall initialize the main thread.

2.2 Thread State Diagram



3 RESULT

3.1 Test Cases

SPIMOS_GTU_1.s:

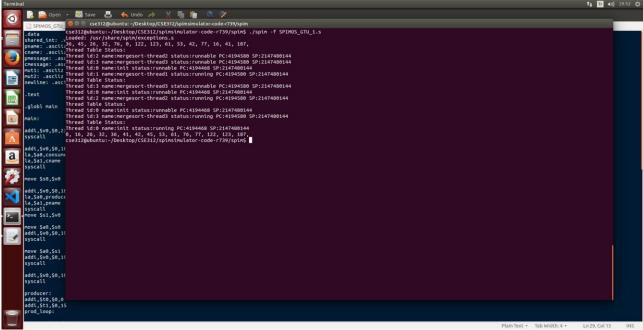
There is an array inside this kernel. The size of array 15.

Prints the array without sorting.

Creates 3 thread, each thread is sort the subarray using mergesort.

When all subarray are sorted, main thread merges the subarrays and prints the array.

Running output:

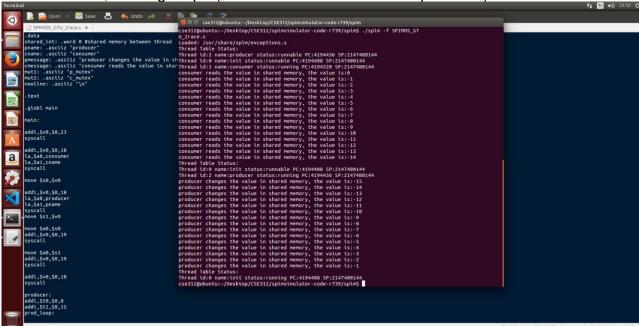


SPIMOS_GTU_2.s:

Creates a producer thread and a consumer thread.

Producer thread increases the integer in the shared memory, consumer thread decreases the integer in the shared memory.

Without mutex, running output(consumer does not wait the producer):



With mutex, running output:

