CSC3150 Assignment 2

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How I design my program?

Main

Bonus

Environment

The steps to execute my program

Main

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Screenshot of the program Output

Main

Bonus

What did I learned from task

How I design my program?

Main

There are totally 11 threads in the main program. They loops forever until the frog reached the opposite river bank.

- 9 x logs_move Thread
- 1 x Print_Map Thread
- 1x Controller Thread

At first, the controller thread will go to sleep. Now the loops remains 10 valid threads (9 x logs_move, 1 x Print_Map).

For each Togs_move thread, it will analyze one bit of keyboard input:

- If Q detected, wake the controller up and quit the game.
- If w detected: Moves the frog **upward** (If the frog step into the water, quit the game)
- If A detected: Moves the frog **leftward** (If the frog step into the water, quit the game)
- If s detected: Moves the frog **downward** (If the frog step into the water, guit the game)
- If D detected: Moves the frog **rightward** (If the frog step into the water, quit the game)
- If the frog reached the opposite river bank, wake Controller Thread up.

Then the corresponding # log moves leftward/rightward for one unit length.

Once if the Controller Thread woke up, It will ask all other threads to quit (suicide).

Bonus

Long story short, I implemented thread pool by **producer-consumer pattern**.

- There is a waiting list, all the pending tasks are stored in it.
- Each thread is the **consumer**. They execute the remaining tasks in the waiting list one after another. If **consumer** has no task to execute, it will go to sleep.

• async_run is **producer**. It will pass the task into the waiting list. After **producer** pass in a new task, it will randomly wake one **consumer** up.

Environment

OS Version: Ubuntu 20.04

Kernel Version: 5.10.x

Check g++ version > 4.9

```
g++ --version
```

Check kernel version ~5.10.x

```
uname -r
```

(Optional) Install (libncurses5-dev

```
sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev
```

The steps to execute my program

Main

```
cd ~/source
make
./a.out
```

Bonus

```
cd ~/3150-p2-bonus-main/thread_poll/
make
   ./httpserver --files files/ --port 8000 --num-threads 10
ab -n 5000 -c 10 http://localhost:8000/
```

Screenshot of the program Output

Main

=======================================
=======================================
==========
==========
======0=====
==========
= =====================================
You quit the game. oubuntu@VM-12-4-ubuntu:~/CSC3150/Assignment2/source\$
You lose the game. oubuntu@VM-12-4-ubuntu:~/CSC3150/Assignment2/source\$
You win Use win volume

If you wanna see the $\it Video for DEMO$, click $\it HERE$

Video may get stuck due to video server bandwidth limitations.

Bonus

With AB benchmark test

10 Threads, 5000 requests:

```
enchmarking localhost (be patient)
ompleted 500 requests
ompleted 1000 requests
Server Software:
Server Hostname:
Server Port:
                                                  localhost
8000
Document Path:
Document Length:
                                                  4626 bytes
Concurrency Level:
Time taken for tests:
Complete requests:
Failed requests:
                                                  0.863 seconds
 Total transferred:
 Total transferred
HTML transferred:
Requests per seco
Time per request:
Time per request:
Transfer rate:
                                                  2340000 bytes
5791.14 [#/sec] (mean)
1.727 [ms] (mean)
9.173 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
26535.18 [Kbytes/sec] received
Connection Times (ms)
                                           )
ean[+/-sd] median
0 0.1 0
2 0.7 2
2 0.7 2
2 0.7 2
 Processing:
 Waiting:
             tage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
```

What did I learned from task

Concurrency is a very important topic in OS. In this task, I implemented a lot of features relative to mutual exclusive lock, conditional variable and so on. Hence I deeply understand how important it is to handle the concurrency conflict in parallel calculation among multiple cores. Also, during a lot of debugging work, I learned new techniques of figuring out where exactly the bug is by some automatic tools like gdb or objdump. Also, I can analyze the program flow with state map, which helps me to understand the process, and find out the logical fault of the program.