

Sisteme de operare

Tema 7

Exercițiul 1

Rulați toate programele prezentate. Asigurați-vă că le-ați înțeles funcționarea. Folosiți-vă de pagina 3 de manual (comanda `man`). În caz că nu găsiți paginile de manual, puteți să le căutați și la <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/index.html>

```
[user@fedora destination]$ make
gcc -o hello hello.c
gcc -o prodcons prodcons.c
gcc -o semprodcons semprodcons.c
```

Am compilat exemplele cu comanda *make*.

```
[user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$
```

Am folosit programul *hello*.

```
producing 282
consuming 282
producing 78
consuming 78
producing 232
consuming 232
producing 152
consuming 152
producing 58
consuming 58
producing 56
consuming 56
producing 224
consuming 224
producing 121
consuming 121
producing 77
consuming 77
producing 61
consuming 61
producing 52
consuming 52
producing 188
consuming 188
producing 95
consuming 95
producing 78
consuming 78
producing 119
consuming 119
producing 250
consuming 250
producing 283
consuming 283
producing 188
consuming 188
```

Am folosit programul *prodcons* – primul exemplu.

```

producing 27
consuming 27
producing 232
consuming 232
producing 231
consuming 231
producing 141
consuming 141
producing 118
consuming 118
producing 98
consuming 98
producing 46
consuming 46
producing 99
consuming 99
producing 51
consuming 51
producing 159
consuming 159
producing 281
consuming 281
producing 154
consuming 154
producing 182
consuming 182
producing 58
consuming 58
producing 13
consuming 13
producing 183
consuming 183
producing 49
consuming 49
producing 88
consuming 88

```

Am folosit programul prodcons – al doilea exemplu.

Exercițiul 2

Rulați programul `hello` de mai multe ori. Ce nedeterminare prezintă? Folosiți o variabilă mutex sau un semafor ca să ordonați pornirea celor două thread-uri, corectând problema afișării.

```

[user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$ ./hello
world Hello [user@fedora destination]$ ./hello

```

Am rulat programul `hello` de mai multe ori.

Nedeterminarea pe care o prezintă este output-ul care poate fi “Hello world” sau “world Hello”, acest lucru depinzând de ordinea în care sunt executate thread-urile.

```

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>

sem_t sem;

void print_message_function(void *ptr)
{
    char *message = (char *)ptr;
    if(message[0]!='w')
    {
        sem_wait(&sem);
    }
    printf("%s ",message);
    if(message[0]!='H')
    {
        sem_post(&sem);
    }
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread_t thread1, thread2;
    char *message1 = "Hello";
    char *message2 = "world";
    sem_init(&sem,0,0);

    pthread_create(&thread1, NULL, (void *)&print_message_function, (void *)message1);
    pthread_create(&thread2, NULL, (void *)&print_message_function, (void *)message2);

    pthread_join(thread1, NULL);
    pthread_join(thread2, NULL);
    sem_destroy(&sem);
    printf("\n");
    exit(0);
}

```

Programul modificat.

```

[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ make hello
gcc -o hello hello.c
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ ./hello
Hello world
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ ./hello
Hello world
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ ./hello
Hello world
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ ./hello
Hello world
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 destination]$ ./hello
Hello world

```

Am rulat programul după modificare.

Exercițiul 3

Observați încărcarea CPU-ului provocată de execuția programului prodcons, folosind comanda top. Modificați programul adăugând o variabilă de condiție astfel ca să eliminați busy waiting-ul care provoacă această încărcare.

```
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 ~]$ tmux new-session -d 'top'
```

```
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 ~]$ tmux split-window -v './prodcons'
```

```
[user@desktop-5p6viv2 ~]$ tmux attach
```

```
top - 17:46:45 up 15 min, 1 user, load average: 0.02, 0.29, 0.23
Tasks: 137 total, 1 running, 136 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 100.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 3986.2 total, 1947.4 free, 318.1 used, 1640.7 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 3986.0 total, 3986.0 free, 0.0 used, 3312.5 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR   S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 711 systemd+ 20   0   17764    8216   7240  S   0.3   0.2   0:00.91 systemd-oomd
   1 root      20   0   109400  19240  18852  S   0.0   0.5   0:01.67 systemd
   2 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kthreadd
   3 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_gp
   4 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
   5 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 slub_flushuq
   6 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 netns
   8 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
  10 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
  12 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_kthread
  13 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
  14 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
  15 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.36 ksoftirqd/0
  16 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:01.24 rcu_preempt
  17 root      rt   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.02 migration/0
  19 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cpuhp/0
  20 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cpuhp/1
  21 root      rt   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.42 migration/1
  22 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:01.02 ksoftirqd/1
  23 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:01.18 kworker/1:0-events
  24 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker/1:0H-kblockd
  25 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kdevtmpfs
  26 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 inet_frag_wq
  27 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kauditd
  28 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.98 kworker/u4:2-writeback
  29 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 oom_reaper
  30 root      0 -20     0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 writeback
  31 root      20   0       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.04 kcompactd0
  32 root      25   5       0       0       0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 ksmd

[0] 0:top* "desktop-5p6viv2" 17:46 02-May-23
```

Verificarea încărcării CPU-ului înainte de modificări.

Am observat că încărcarea CPU-ului provocată de execuția programului prodcons este mare.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define ITEMS 10

long buffer[ITEMS];
int head = 0, tail = 0;

pthread_mutex_t mutex;
pthread_cond_t cond;
struct timespec delay;

long produce_item(void)
{
    long item = random() % 256;
    printf("producing %d\n", item);

    return item;
}

void consume_item(long item)
{
    printf("consuming %d\n", item);
}
```

```

void producer_function(void)
{
    while (1) {
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        while((tail+1)%ITEMS==head)
        {
            pthread_cond_wait(&cond,&mutex);
        }
        buffer[tail] = produce_item();
        tail = (tail + 1) % ITEMS;
        pthread_cond_signal(&cond);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

        nanosleep(&delay, NULL);
    }
}

void consumer_function(void)
{
    while (1)
    {
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        while(head==tail)
        {
            pthread_cond_wait(&cond,&mutex);
        }
        consume_item(buffer[head]);
        head = (head + 1) % ITEMS;
        pthread_cond_signal(&cond);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}

```

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread_t producer;

    // 250 msec
    delay.tv_sec = 0;
    delay.tv_nsec = 250000000;

    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
    pthread_cond_init(&cond, NULL);
    pthread_create(&producer, NULL, (void *)&producer_function, NULL);

    consumer_function();
}

```

Am modificat programul în așa fel încât să reducă încărcarea CPU-ului și am eliminat busy waiting-ul. Am modificat în funcțiile producer_function și consumer_function astfel încât să folosească funcția thread_cond_wait pentru a aștepta un semnal din celălalt thread înaintea accesării buffer-ului.

```

top - 18:07:50 up 37 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
tasks: 133 total, 1 running, 132 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni,100.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 3906.2 total, 1924.2 free, 338.8 used, 1643.2 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 3906.0 total, 3906.0 free, 0.0 used, 3291.8 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
    1 root        20   0 189480 19240 18052 S   0.0   0.5   0:01.69 systemd
    2 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kthreadd
    3 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_gp
    4 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
    5 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 slab_flushuq
    6 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 netns
    8 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
   10 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
   12 root        20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_kthread
   13 root        20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
   14 root        20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
   15 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.37 ksoftirqd/0
   16 root        20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:01.55 rcu_preempt
   17 root        rt   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.04 migration/0
   19 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cpuhp/0
   20 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cpuhp/1
   21 root        rt   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.44 migration/1
   22 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:01.83 ksoftirqd/1
   24 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker/1:0H-kblockd
   25 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kdevtmpfs
   26 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 inet_frag_wq
   27 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kauditd
   29 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 oom_reaper
   30 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 writeback
   31 root        20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.10 kcompactd0
   32 root        25   5      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 ksmd
   33 root        39  19      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 khugepaged
   34 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cryptd
   35 root        0 -20    0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kintegrityd
01 #top*

```

Verificarea încărcării CPU-ului după modificare.

Exercițiul 4

Modificați programul prodcons astfel încât să aveți mai mulți producători și un singur consumator.

```

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define ITEMS 10
#define NUM_PRODUCERS 3

long buffer[ITEMS];
int head = 0, tail = 0;

pthread_mutex_t mutex;
pthread_cond_t cond;
struct timespec delay;

```

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread_t producers[NUM_PRODUCERS];

    // 250 msec
    delay.tv_sec = 0;
    delay.tv_nsec = 250000000;

    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
    pthread_cond_init(&cond, NULL);

    for(int i=0; i<NUM_PRODUCERS; i++)
    {
        pthread_create(&producers[i], NULL, (void *)&producer_function, NULL);
    }
    consumer_function();
}

```

Am modificat programul de la execuțiul 3 astfel încât să aibă mai mulți producători printr-un loop și un array.

```
producing 13
producing 233
consuming 191
consuming 13
consuming 233
producing 148
producing 126
producing 78
consuming 148
consuming 126
consuming 78
producing 58
producing 189
producing 249
consuming 58
consuming 189
consuming 249
producing 124
producing 148
producing 106
consuming 124
consuming 148
consuming 106
producing 199
producing 91
producing 164
consuming 199
consuming 91
consuming 164
producing 68
producing 2
producing 244
consuming 68
consuming 2
consuming 244
```

Programul executat.

Exercițiul 5

Modificați programul `semprodcons` astfel încât să aveți mai mulți consumatori și un singur producător.

```

#include    <stdlib.h>
#include    <pthread.h>
#include    <stdio.h>
#include    <semaphore.h>

#define     ITEMS    10
#define     NUM_CONSUMERS 3

long        buffer[ITEMS];
int         head = 0, tail = 0;

sem_t       free_slots, full_slots;

pthread_mutex_t mutex;
struct timespec delay;

long produce_item(void)
{
    long item = random() % 256;
    printf("producing %d\n", item);

    return item;
}

void consume_item(long item)
{
    printf("consuming %d\n", item);
}

```

```

void producer_function(void)
{
    while (1) {
        sem_wait(&free_slots);
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);

        if ((tail + 1) % ITEMS != head) {
            buffer[tail] = produce_item();
            tail = (tail + 1) % ITEMS;
        }

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        sem_post(&full_slots);

        nanosleep(&delay, NULL);
    }
}

void consumer_function(void)
{
    while (1)
    {
        sem_wait(&full_slots);
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);

        if (head != tail) {
            consume_item(buffer[head]);
            head = (head + 1) % ITEMS;
        }

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        sem_post(&free_slots);
    }
}

```



```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread_t consumers[NUM_CONSUMERS];

    // 250 msec
    delay.tv_sec = 0;
    delay.tv_nsec = 250000000;

    sem_init(&free_slots, 0, ITEMS - 1);
    sem_init(&full_slots, 0, 0);

    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
    for(int i=0; i<NUM_CONSUMERS; i++)
    {
        pthread_create(&consumers[i], NULL, (void *)&consumer_function, NULL);
    }
    producer_function();
}

```

Am modificat programul semprodcons astfel încât să aibă mai mulți consumatori și un singur producător. Pentru mai mulți consumatori am folosit un loop și array.

```

producing 227
consuming 227
producing 70
consuming 70
producing 124
consuming 124
producing 194
consuming 194
producing 84
consuming 84
producing 248
consuming 248
producing 27
consuming 27
producing 232
consuming 232
producing 231
consuming 231
producing 141
consuming 141
producing 118
consuming 118
producing 90
consuming 90
producing 46
consuming 46
producing 99
consuming 99
producing 51
consuming 51
producing 159
consuming 159
producing 201
consuming 201
producing 154
consuming 154

```

Programul executat.