
Abgabe 3

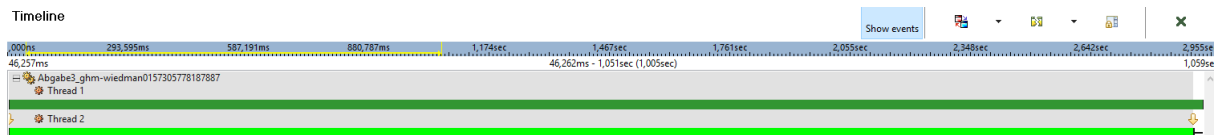
```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 #include <time.h>
5 #include <pthread.h>
6 #include <sched.h>
7 #include <string.h>
8
9 #define MILLION 1E6
10
11
12 /*
13  * Operates for one millisecond
14  */
15 void oneSecMethod() {
16     volatile int zero = 0, one = 1, sum;
17     int i;
18     for (i = 0; i < 50000; i++) {
19         sum = zero + one;
20     }
21     for (i = 0; i < 50000; i++) {
22         sum = zero + one;
23     }
24 }
25
26 /*
27  * Waste the time given in milliseconds
28  */
29 void waste_msecs(unsigned int msecs) {
30     int i;
31     for (i = 0; i < msecs; i++) {
32         oneSecMethod();
33     }
34 }
35
36 /*
37  * Waste one second and calculates the time waited more than expected
38  */
39 void* function(void* arg) {
40     struct timespec start, stop;
41     int s, ms, i;
42
43     for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
44         if (clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &start) == -1) {
45             perror("clock_gettime");
46             return (void *) EXIT_FAILURE;
47         }
48
49         waste_msecs(1000);
50
51         if (clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &stop) == -1) {
52             perror("clock_gettime");
53             return (void *) EXIT_FAILURE;
```

```

54     }
55
56     usleep(100000);
57
58     s = (stop.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000;
59     ms = (stop.tv_nsec - start.tv_nsec) / MILLION;
60
61     printf("start: %d, n %lu \n", start.tv_sec, start.tv_nsec);
62     printf("stop: %d, n %lu \n", stop.tv_sec, stop.tv_nsec);
63     printf("Waited miliseconds: %d\n", s + ms);
64 }
65 return EXIT_SUCCESS;
66 }
67
68 /*
69  * Create Thread with highest priority
70  * Print priority of thread
71  */
72 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
73     pthread_t thread_one;
74     pthread_attr_t attr;
75     struct sched_param param;
76     int err;
77
78     param.sched_priority = sched_get_priority_max(SCHED_FIFO);
79
80     pthread_attr_init(&attr);
81     // main Thread soll auf diesen Thread warten, damit das Programm erst
82     // beendet wird, wenn der Thread mit seiner Berechnung fertig ist. Dadurch
83     // wird sichergestellt, dass das Programm immer genau so lange läuft, wie
84     // der Thread rechnet und nicht schon vorher beendet wird.
85     pthread_attr_setdetachstate(&attr, PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE);
86     pthread_attr_setschedparam(&attr, &param);
87
88     err = pthread_attr_setinheritsched(&attr, PTHREAD_EXPLICIT_SCHED);
89
90     if (err != 0) {
91         printf("pthread_attr_setinheritsched: %s ", strerror(err));
92     }
93
94     err = pthread_create(&thread_one, &attr, &function, NULL);
95
96     if (err != 0) {
97         printf("pthread_create: %s ", strerror(err));
98     }
99
100     pthread_attr_getschedparam(&attr, &param);
101
102     printf("Thread Priority: %d\n", param.sched_priority);
103
104     err = pthread_join(thread_one, NULL);
105
106     if (err != 0) {
107         printf("pthread_create: %s ", strerror(err));
108     }

```

```
106  
107     return EXIT_SUCCESS;  
108 }
```



Wie in der Messung zu sehen ist, wird genau eine Sekunde gerechnet.