#### OS LAB: ASSIGNMENT - 3

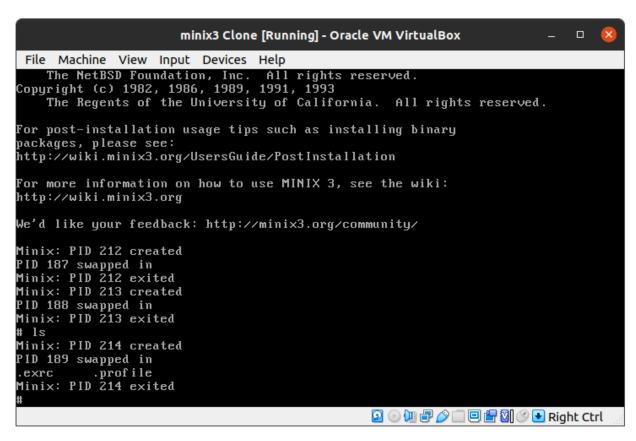
#### 1 Part I

Here, we were supposed to modify the Minix3 source code such that the string "PID <pid>swapped in" is printed, whenever a user-level process is brought in by the scheduler.

```
minix3 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
                                                                          File Machine View Input Devices Help
Minix: PID 375 exited
# unzip 190010033_lab3.zip
Minix: PID 376 created
Archive: 190010033_lab3.zip
  creating: 190010033_lab3/
extracting: 190010033_lab3/runme.sh
extracting: 190010033_lab3/schedule.c
Minix: PID 376 exited
# cd 190010033_lab3
 ls
Minix: PID 377 created
runme.sh schedule.c
Minix: PID 377 exited
```

Below image shows the result after successful execution of runme.sh file. And also the image following it shows the result after rebooting the system (printing 'PID <PID> swapped in' for user-level processes').

```
minix3 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
 File Machine View Input Devices Help
Minix: PID 25044 created
Minix: PID 25044 exited
Minix: PID 25045 created
Minix: PID 25045 exited
Minix: PID 25046 created
Minix: PID 25046 exited
Minix: PID 25047 created
Minix: PID 25047 exited
Minix: PID 25048 created
Minix: PID 25048 exited
Minix: PID 25049 created
Minix: PID 25049 exited
Minix: PID 24994 exited
Minix: PID 24961 exited
Minix: PID 24884 exited
Minix: PID 24883 exited
Minix: PID 25050 created
Minix: PID 25050 exited
Minix: PID 25051 created
Minix: PID 25052 created
Minix: PID 25052 exited
Minix: PID 25051 exited
Minix: PID 399 exited
Minix: PID 397 exited
                                                    🖸 💿 🚇 🗗 🤌 🗌 匣 🖶 🕅 🏈 🕟 Right Ctrl
```



#### 2 Part II

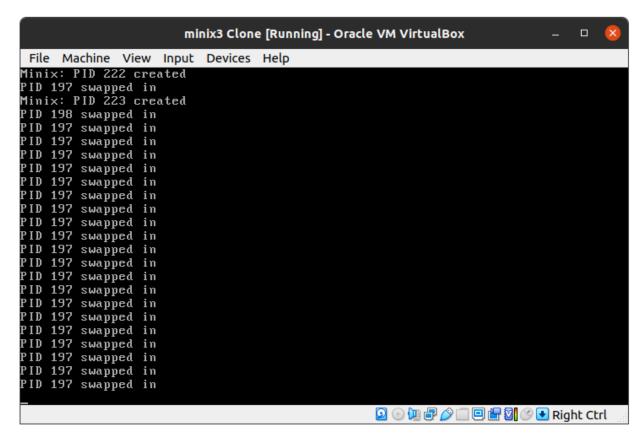
Run the command "gmake" to build the benchmarks in the Minix3 VM.

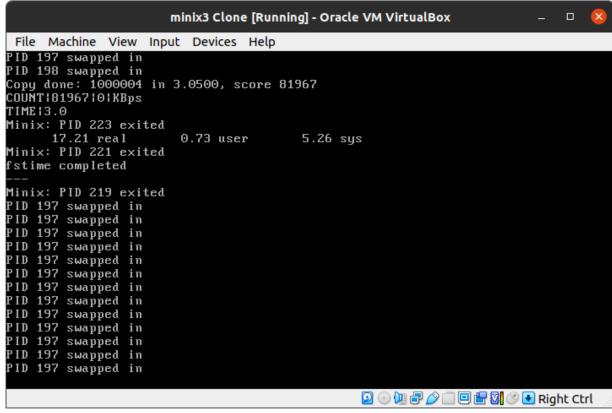
```
minix3 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Minix: PID 215 exited
# ls
Minix: PID 216 created
PID 191 swapped in
byte-unixbench-mod
                          byte-unixbench-mod.zip
                                                     pranav
Minix: PID 216 exited
# cd byte-unixbench-mod
# ls
Minix: PID 217 created
PID 192 swapped in
LICENSE.txt README.md
Minix: PID 217 exited
                          UnixBench
# cd UnixBench/
# ls
Minix: PID 218 created
PID 193 swapped in
.cproject
                README
                                WRITING_TESTS
                                                                  workload_mix
                                                 src
.project
                                 pgms
                                                 testdir
                USAGE
Makefile
                                 results
                                                 tmp
Minix: PID 218 exited
# gmake
```

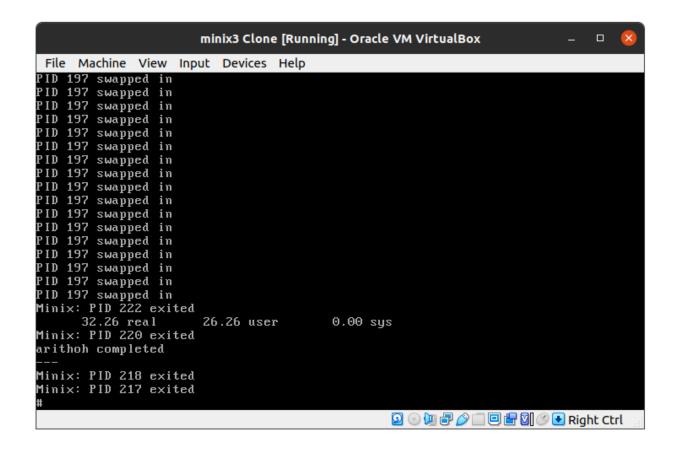
Some UnixBench/workload\_mix tweaks were made with the UnixBench Benchmark Suite in order to examine the behavior of the scheduler by looking at the sequence of PID printouts when these workloads were performed. In the subsections that follow, we'll look at four distinct workload combinations to see how they're run.

## 2.1 workload\_mix1.sh

In this shell script, 2 scripts arithoh.sh & fstime.sh are used as follows: #!/bin/sh
./arithoh.sh & #CPU intensive
./fstime.sh & #I/O bound
wait







An instance of file arithoh.sh and an instance of file fstime.sh are executed in workload\_mix1.sh. The arithoh.sh instructions are clearly computationally intensive, but the fstime.sh instructions are I/O constrained. Only the "PID <PID> swapped in" statements corresponding to arithoh.sh are printed as fstime.sh waits for its I/O operations to complete, as seen in above images.

PID 197 belongs to arithoh.sh, while PID 198 belongs to fstime.sh. So, PID 197 process is scheduled, and PID process 198 is waiting for an input; in the meantime, arithoh.sh is scheduled, and the processor is being used for CPU heavy operations. When fstime.sh gets input with PID 198, it is scheduled and the procedure is finished. Finally, the next 197 PID tasks will be scheduled till it is done.

## 2.2 workload\_mix2.sh

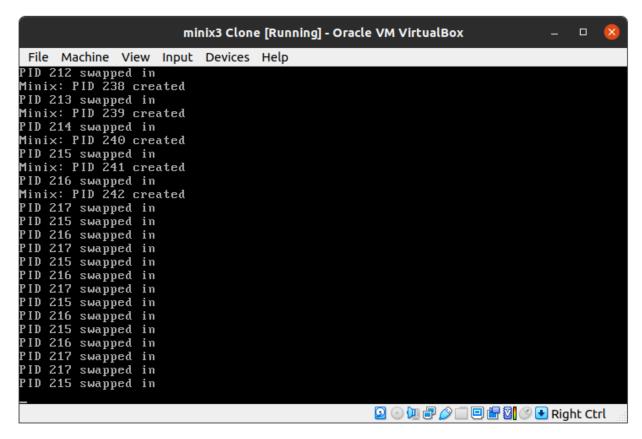
In this shell script, only script arithoh.sh is used as follows: #!/bin/sh

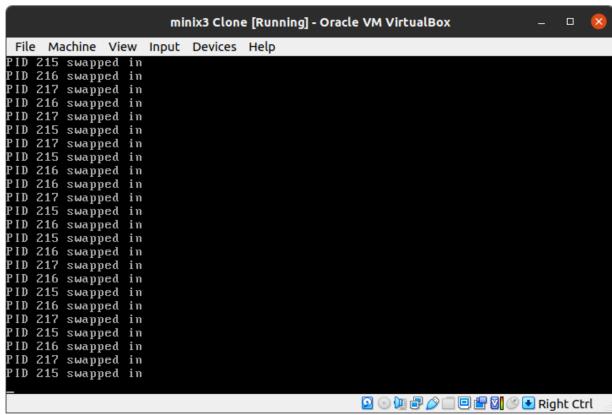
./arithoh.sh & #CPU intensive

./arithoh.sh & #CPU intensive

./arithoh.sh & #CPU intensive

wait





```
minix3 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
 File Machine View Input Devices Help
Minix: PID 234 exited
PID 217 swapped in
PID 217 swapped
                in
       swapped
PID 217
                 in
PID 217
        swapped
                 i n
PID 217 swapped
PID 217 swapped
                 in
PID 217 swapped
                in
PID 217 swapped in
PID 217 swapped in
Minix: PID 242 exited
    1:18.96 real
                       26.31 user
                                         0.00 sys
Minix: PID 239 exited
arithoh completed
Minix: PID 236 exited
Minix: PID 233 exited
                                                 🖸 💿 🚇 🗗 🤌 🔲 🖭 🕾 🕲 🕙 💽 Right Ctrl
```

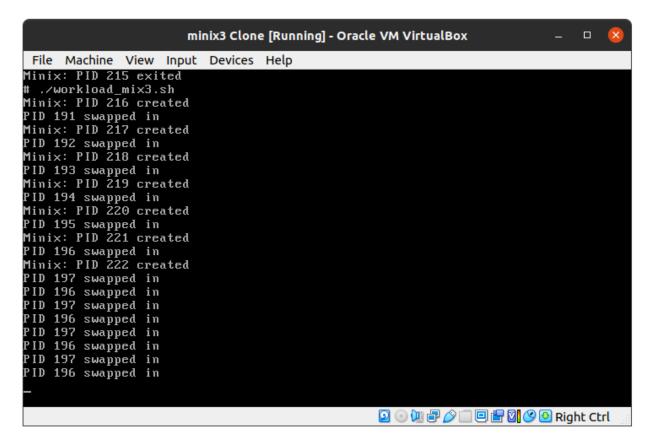
Here the first arithoh.sh has a PID of 215, the second arithoh.sh has a PID of 216, and the last arithoh.sh has a PID of 217. Clearly, if numerous instances of arithoh.sh are performed, each of which is CPU intensive in nature, as in this workload, they are scheduled alternately.

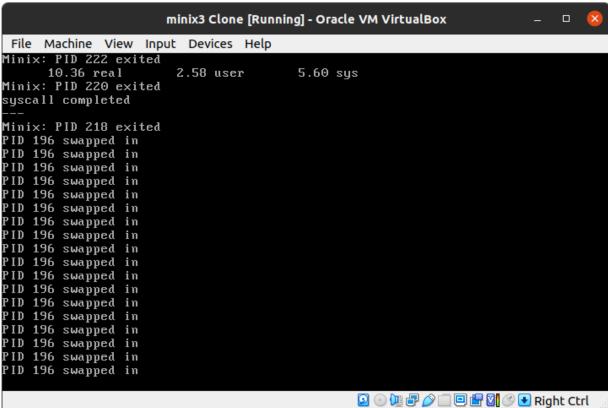
Above images shows that process PID 215,216,217 corresponds to three workload instances in arithoh.sh that are alternately scheduled till they are completed.

## 2.3 workload\_mix3.sh

In this shell script, 2 scripts arithoh.sh, syscall.sh are used as follows: #!/bin/sh
./arithoh.sh & #CPU intensive
./syscall.sh & #Faster
wait

PID 196 is assigned to arithoh.sh, whereas PID 197 is assigned to syscall.sh. According to the literature, arithoh.sh and syscall.sh are two separate types of CPU intensive processes. images below shows that at the start of the execution, both are alternately scheduled based on their intensiveness, and that syscall.sh with PID 197, which is less CPU intensive than arithoh.sh, is completed first. At the conclusion, arithoh.sh is set to run until it is totally done.





```
minix3 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
PID 196 swapped
PID 196 swapped in
PID 196 swapped
               i n
PID 196 swapped
               i n
PID 196 swapped
PID 196 swapped in
PID 196 swapped in
PID 196 swapped in
PID 196 swapped in
Minix: PID 221 exited
                     26.50 user
     34.70 real
                                      0.00 sys
Minix: PID 219 exited
arithoh completed
Minix: PID 217 exited
Minix: PID 216 exited
```

# 2.4 workload\_mix4.sh

In this shell script, script fstime.sh is used as follows: #!/bin/sh

./fstime.sh & #I/O bound

./fstime.sh & #I/O bound

./fstime.sh & #I/O bound

wait

Below images show three identical fstime.sh workloads with PID 206, 207, and 208. All three are input/output (I/O) processes that are awaiting input. When a process gets input, it is scheduled and completed ahead of time. Processes are planned and then completed in the same way, in the sequence of incoming inputs.

