GEBZE TECHNİCAL UNIVERSITY

CSE344

System Programming

Homework 4 Report

1. How to Run?

Open the terminal and navigate to the source directory. Then, compile the program by typing "make" and execute it using "./MWCp". Once executed, the program will produce output as specified by its functionality. To clean up generated files, use "make clean", which will remove the executable file.

2. COMPONENTS USED IN THE CODE

1. Buffer Struct

A circular buffer is used to store file descriptor pairs. It includes mutex and condition variables to synchronize access.

2. Manager Thread

Recursively processes the source directory, adding file descriptors to the buffer for the worker threads to copy, and uses condition variables to manage buffer access.

```
process_directory(src_dir, dest_dir)
mark buffer as done
signal all worker threads
exit
```

3. Manager Arguments Struct

Defines the arguments passed to the manager thread, including the buffer, source directory, and destination directory.

```
typedef struct
{
  buffer_t *buffer;
  char *src_dir;
  char *dest_dir;
} manager_args_t;
```

4. Worker Thread

Continuously retrieves file descriptors from the buffer to copy data from source to destination files, using condition variables to synchronize with the manager thread.

```
while true:

lock buffer mutex

wait until buffer is not empty or done

if buffer is empty and done, exit

get file descriptors from buffer

signal buffer not full condition

unlock buffer mutex

copy data from source to destination file descriptor

close file descriptors

increment total bytes copied

counter

exit.
```

5. Process Directory (Called in Manager Thread)

Traverses the source directory recursively, creating corresponding directories, files, and FIFOs in the destination, and updates the buffer with file descriptors for regular files.

```
open source directory
      for each entry in source directory:
             if entry is a directory:
                    create corresponding directory in destination
                    increment directory counter
                    recursively call process_directory
             else if entry is a regular file:
                    open source and destination file descriptors
                    lock buffer mutex
                    wait until buffer is not full
                    add file descriptors to buffer
                    signal buffer not empty condition
                    unlock buffer mutex
                    increment regular file counter
             else if entry is a FIFO:
                    create corresponding FIFO in destination
                    increment FIFO counter
```

close source directory.

6. Checking File Descriptor Limit Function

Retrieves and displays the current file descriptor limit and if this limit is exceeded program simply informs and exits after cleaning up resources.

```
void check_fd_limit() {
    struct rlimit rl;
    if (getrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE, &rl) == -1) {
        perror("getrlimit");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE); }
    char msg[100];
    snprintf(msg, sizeof(msg), "Current file descriptor limit: %llu. If it exceeds, program will exit.\n", (unsigned long long)rl.rlim_cur);
    safe_print(msg);
}
```

7. Barrier Implementation (ONLY DIFFERENCE FROM HW4)

To synchronize thread activity using barriers, a custom barrier implementation is used as macOS does not support POSIX barriers.

```
void barrier_wait(manager_args_t *args) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&args->barrier_mutex);
    args->barrier_count++;
    if (args->barrier_count == args->barrier_total) {
        args->barrier_count = 0;
        pthread_cond_broadcast(&args->barrier_cond);
        safe_print("All threads reached the barrier and proceed together.\n");
    } else {
        pthread_cond_wait(&args->barrier_cond, &args->barrier_mutex);
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&args->barrier_mutex);
}
```

3. OUTPUT

Overall look, the main function initializes by parsing command-line arguments, checking the file descriptor limit, and creating the buffer. It sets up a signal handler for SIGINT, starts a timer, and creates both manager and worker threads. After waiting for all threads to complete, the timer stops, statistics are printed, and resources are cleaned up before the program exits. Here's the mentioned tests on the homework pdf:

1.

```
Worker is waiting at the barrier.
All threads reached the barrier and proceed together.
-----STATISTICS-----
Consumers: 10 - Buffer Size: 10
Number of Regular Files: 3116
Number of FIFOs: 0
Number of Directories: 151
TOTAL BYTES COPIED: 73520554
TOTAL TIME: 00:01.551 (min:sec.millisec)
==6311==
==6311== HEAP SUMMARY:
==6311==
            in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==6311==
          total heap usage: 172 allocs, 172 frees, 4,995,398 bytes allocated
==6311==
==6311== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
==6311==
==6311== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==6311== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

2.

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT
                                                            TERMINAL PORTS COMMENTS DEBUG CONSOLE
 Worker is waiting at the barrier. Worker is waiting at the barrier.
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 Worker is waiting at the barrier.
Worker is waiting at the barrier.
All threads reached the barrier and proceed together.
                                         -STATISTICS-
Consumers: 100 - Buffer Size: 10
Number of Regular Files: 3121
Number of FIFOs: 0
Number of Directories: 151
TOTAL BYTES COPIED: 73571774
TOTAL TIME: 00:01.115 (min:sec.millisec)
 ayseguldemirbilek@Ayses-MacBook-Pro homework5 %
```