

# NachOS - Scheduling

2024 / 11 / 26

# Assignment

# Assignment

- 在本次 Lab 中，必須完成兩項要求

## 1. 建立「-sche」Bash Option

- Bash Option 的用途：傳遞你的「目的」
- 例如建置環境時的指令 `docker build -t nachos .`  
「-t」的含義為「為 Docker image 加上標籤」。
- 例如作業一的指令 `../build.linux/nachos -e halt`  
「-e」的含義為「執行」某個檔案。

所以在本 Lab 會用到指令範例如下

`../build.linux/nachos -sche SJF`

其含義為「我要使用 SJF 排程方法」

# Assignment

- 在本次 Lab 中，必須完成兩項要求
  2. 建立三種排程方法：**Priority**、**SJF**、**FCFS**，並且列印出正確結果。
    - 結合前一要求，機測時必須能夠順利運行以下指令
      - `../build.linux/nachos -sche Priority`
      - `../build.linux/nachos -sche SJF`
      - `../build.linux/nachos -sche FCFS`

# Assignment

- 測試方法：助教會在 threads/thread.cc 中提供測試用 Function：**SelfTest()**
  - SelfTest() 會建立數個 Thread，並且賦予 name、id、priority、burst time、start time 等等資訊。
  - Priority 排程法：priority **越小優先級越高**  
依**start time****先後次序**進行排序，時候未到的thread不能執行；priority優先級高的先處理；  
priority相同依 **ID 由小至大依序處理**
  - SJF 排程法：根據 burst time 進行排序  
依**start time****先後次序**進行排序，時候未到的thread不能執行；burst time小的先處理；  
priority相同依 **ID 由小至大依序處理**
  - FCFS 排程法：根據 start time 進行排序  
依**start time****先後次序**進行排序，時候未到的thread不能執行；  
start time 相同依 **ID 由小至大依序處理**

# Assignment

- threads/thread.cc - Thread::SelfTest()

- 在這頁投影片中，「Thread 資訊」代表「priority、burst time、start time」。

- Thread 的數量可能不止 3 個，也可能出現 priority、burst time、start time 相同等等的情境

但 Thread 資訊不會故意設計成 0、負數、小數

這種 Special Case，同學可以專注於「如何實現排程」這個目標。

- SelfTest() 在機測過程可能會修改 Thread 資訊

不過整體架構不變。

```
void Thread::SelfTest() {  
    DEBUG(dbgThread, "Entering Thread::SelfTest") ;  
    const int thread_num = 6 ;  
    char *name[thread_num] = {"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F"} ;  
    int priority[thread_num] = {7, 2, 4, 4, 6, 3} ;  
    int burst[thread_num] = {3, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7} ;  
    int start[thread_num] = {1, 1, 7, 7, 15, 15} ;  
  
    Thread *t ;  
    int i = 0 ;  
    for ( i = 0 ; i < thread_num ; i ++ ) {  
        t = new Thread( name[i], i ) ;  
        t->setPriority(priority[i]) ;  
        t->setBurstTime(burst[i]) ;  
        t->setStartTime(start[i]) ;  
        t->Fork((VoidFunctionPtr) SimulateTimeThread, (void *)NULL) ;  
    } // for()  
} // SelfTest()
```

# Assignment

- 成功運行範例 (FCFS)

- 螢幕輸出資訊已經準備在 threads/thread.cc

也就是這部分無需同學實作。

- 範例僅供參考，指令有些微差異是當前路徑不同造成。

```
const int thread_num = 6 ;  
char *name[thread_num] = {"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F"} ;  
int priority[thread_num] = {7, 2, 4, 4, 6, 3} ;  
int burst[thread_num] = {3, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7} ;  
int start[thread_num] = {1, 1, 7, 7, 15, 15} ;
```

```
06:26:53 root@9e41f3e31240 test ±|main x|→ ../build.linux/nachos -sche FCFS  
===== FCFS =====  
*** thread A: remaining time 2  
*** thread A: remaining time 1  
*** thread A: remaining time 0  
*** thread B: remaining time 1  
*** thread B: remaining time 0  
*** thread C: remaining time 3  
*** thread C: remaining time 2  
*** thread C: remaining time 1  
*** thread C: remaining time 0  
*** thread D: remaining time 3  
*** thread D: remaining time 2  
*** thread D: remaining time 1  
*** thread D: remaining time 0  
*** thread E: remaining time 4  
*** thread E: remaining time 3  
*** thread E: remaining time 2  
*** thread E: remaining time 1  
*** thread E: remaining time 0  
*** thread F: remaining time 6  
*** thread F: remaining time 5  
*** thread F: remaining time 4  
*** thread F: remaining time 3  
*** thread F: remaining time 2  
*** thread F: remaining time 1  
*** thread F: remaining time 0
```

# Assignment

- 成功運行範例 (SJF)

- 螢幕輸出資訊已經準備在 threads/thread.cc  
也就是這部分無需同學實作。
- 範例僅供參考，指令有些微差異是當前路徑不同造成。

```
const int thread_num = 6 ;  
char *name[thread_num] = {"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F"} ;  
int priority[thread_num] = {7, 2, 4, 4, 6, 3} ;  
int burst[thread_num] = {3, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7} ;  
int start[thread_num] = {1, 1, 7, 7, 15, 15} ;
```

```
06:28:09 root@9e41f3e31240 test ±|main x|→ ../build.linux/nachos -sche SJF  
===== SJF =====  
*** thread B: remaining time 1  
*** thread B: remaining time 0  
*** thread A: remaining time 2  
*** thread A: remaining time 1  
*** thread A: remaining time 0  
*** thread C: remaining time 3  
*** thread C: remaining time 2  
*** thread C: remaining time 1  
*** thread C: remaining time 0  
*** thread D: remaining time 3  
*** thread D: remaining time 2  
*** thread D: remaining time 1  
*** thread D: remaining time 0  
*** thread E: remaining time 4  
*** thread E: remaining time 3  
*** thread E: remaining time 2  
*** thread E: remaining time 1  
*** thread E: remaining time 0  
*** thread F: remaining time 6  
*** thread F: remaining time 5  
*** thread F: remaining time 4  
*** thread F: remaining time 3  
*** thread F: remaining time 2  
*** thread F: remaining time 1  
*** thread F: remaining time 0
```



# Assignment

- 成功運行範例 (Priority)

- 螢幕輸出資訊已經準備在 threads/thread.cc  
也就是這部分無需同學實作。
- 範例僅供參考，指令有些微差異是當前路徑不同造成。

```
const int thread_num = 6 ;  
char *name[thread_num] = {"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F"} ;  
int priority[thread_num] = {7, 2, 4, 4, 6, 3} ;  
int burst[thread_num] = {3, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7} ;  
int start[thread_num] = {1, 1, 7, 7, 15, 15} ;
```

```
06:26:50 root@9e41f3e31240 test ±|main X|→ ../build.linux/nachos -sche Priority  
===== Priority =====  
*** thread B: remaining time 1  
*** thread B: remaining time 0  
*** thread A: remaining time 2  
*** thread A: remaining time 1  
*** thread A: remaining time 0  
*** thread C: remaining time 3  
*** thread C: remaining time 2  
*** thread C: remaining time 1  
*** thread C: remaining time 0  
*** thread D: remaining time 3  
*** thread D: remaining time 2  
*** thread D: remaining time 1  
*** thread D: remaining time 0  
*** thread F: remaining time 6  
*** thread F: remaining time 5  
*** thread F: remaining time 4  
*** thread F: remaining time 3  
*** thread F: remaining time 2  
*** thread F: remaining time 1  
*** thread F: remaining time 0  
*** thread E: remaining time 4  
*** thread E: remaining time 3  
*** thread E: remaining time 2  
*** thread E: remaining time 1  
*** thread E: remaining time 0
```

**Hint - Trace Code**

# Trace Code

- 執行../build.linux/nachos -sche RR 時，發生了什麼事？

```
threads/main.cc  
int main(int argc, char  
        **argv)
```

```
threads/kernel.cc  
Initialize( SchedulerType  
           scheType )
```


```
threads/scheduler.cc  
Scheduler(SchedulerType  
          type)
```

```
threads/scheduler.cc  
CompareMethod(Thread *a,  
              Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.h - **enum**

- **實作 0**：事先列舉需要的排程方法。

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */  
  
enum SchedulerType {  
     RR,  
};  
  
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - End */
```

# Trace Code

- threads/threads.h - **class Thread**

- **實作 1**：class Thread 有 **public** 與 **private** 兩個權限區塊。

因為原生的 nachOS Thread 並沒有 priority、burst time、start time 這些資訊

請同學在 **private** 區塊建立上述變數，型別為 **int**。

- **實作 2**：承上，由於變數權限為 **private**，因此需要相對應的函式才能更改變數與讀取變數內容

請同學補齊大括號內之內容。

這些函式在測試用 function 會用到，所以函式名勿更改。

換句話說，如果函式內容寫錯，就會無法賦予 thread 相關資訊。

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */
```

```
int getBurstTime() {}  
int getPriority() {}  
int getStartTime() {}  
void setBurstTime(int x) {}  
void setStartTime(int x) {}  
void setPriority(int x) {}
```

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */
```

# Trace Code

- threads/threads.h - **class Thread**

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */
```

```
int getBurstTime() {}  
int getPriority() {}  
int getStartTime() {}  
void setBurstTime(int x) {}  
void setStartTime(int x) {}  
void setPriority(int x) {}
```

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */
```

```
void Thread::SelfTest() {  
    const int thread_num = 3;  
    char *name[thread_num] = {"A", "B", "C"};  
    int priority[thread_num] = {7, 4, 6};  
    int burst[thread_num] = {5, 19, 3};  
    int start[thread_num] = {2, 1, 3};  
  
    Thread *t;  
    int i = 0;  
    for (i = 0; i < thread_num; i++) {  
        t = new Thread(name[i], i);  
        t->setPriority(priority[i]);  
        t->setBurstTime(burst[i]);  
        t->setStartTime(start[i]);  
        t->Fork((VoidFunctionPtr) SimpleThread, (void *)NULL);  
    }  
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTyp
e type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/main.cc - **int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)**

- (暫時) 換個例子，如果執行的指令是 `../build.linux/nachos -d + -sche SJF`

也就是執行 Debug mode。

- 在這個 for() 迴圈會處理使用者輸入的指令。

```
// some command line arguments are handled here.
// those that set kernel parameters are handled in
// the Kernel constructor
for (i = 1; i < argc; i++) {
    if (strcmp(argv[i], "-d") == 0) {
        ASSERT(i + 1 < argc); // next argument is debug string
        debugArg = argv[i + 1];
        i++;
    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-z") == 0) {
        cout << copyright << "\n";
    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-x") == 0) {
        ASSERT(i + 1 < argc);
        userProgName = argv[i + 1];
        i++;
    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-K") == 0) {
        threadTestFlag = TRUE;
    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-C") == 0) {
        consoleTestFlag = TRUE;
    } else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-N") == 0) {
        networkTestFlag = TRUE;
    }
}
```

# Trace Code

- threads/main.cc - **int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)**

- **實作 3** : 在 for() 已經預留好框架與註解提示

請同學根據系統預設的 Bash Option 以此類推該如何建立作業所需之 Bash Option 。

```
/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */

// Hint : You should write something in "if()" to implement a new bash option.
//          At the same time, don't remove the "threadTestFlag" and "ASSERT()"
else if () {
    threadTestFlag = TRUE;
    ASSERT(i + 1 < argc) ;

    // Hint : This example shows you how to handle the parameter after a bash option
    //          "cout" is a debug message, "scheType" is a variable to record the scheduling method.
    if (strcmp(argv[i + 1], "RR") == 0) {
        cout << "==== RR =====> endl ;
        ➡ scheType = RR ;
    } // if()

    i++ ;
} // else if()

/* Lab2 - Scheduling - End */
```



```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTyp
e type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/main.cc - **int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)**

```
DEBUG(dbgThread, "Entering main");

kernel = new Kernel(argc, argv);

// kernel->Initialize();

/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */
➔ kernel->Initialize(scheType) ;

/* Lab2 - Scheduling - End */

CallOnUserAbort(Cleanup); // if user hits ctrl-C

// at this point, the kernel is ready to do something
// run some tests, if requested
if (threadTestFlag) {
    kernel->ThreadSelfTest(); // test threads and synchronization
    return 1 ;
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerType
type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Thread
*a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/kernel.cc - **Kernel::Initialize( SchedulerType scheType )**

- 建立 nachOS Kernel 並初始化，同時會將排程類型傳入。

```
//-----
// Kernel::Initialize( SchedulerType scheType )
//-----

void Kernel::Initialize( SchedulerType scheType ) {

    currentThread = new Thread("main", threadNum++);
    currentThread->setStatus(RUNNING);

    stats = new Statistics();
    interrupt = new Interrupt;
    ➡ scheduler = new Scheduler( scheType );
    alarm = new Alarm(randomSlice);
    machine = new Machine(debugUserProg);
    synchConsoleIn = new SynchConsoleInput(consoleIn);
    synchConsoleOut = new SynchConsoleOutput(consoleOut);
    synchDisk = new SynchDisk();
    interrupt->Enable();
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTy
pe type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.cc - **Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)**

- **實作 4** : Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type) 是自定義的 Function

此 Function 的目的是根據傳入的排程方法進行分類，已經預留好框架。

同學只需要將剩下的 case 補齊即可。

```
//-----
// Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)
//-----

Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type) {
    schedulerType = type;
    switch(type)
    {
        case RR:
            readyList = new List<Thread *> ;
            break;

        case /* scheduler type */ :
            readyList = new SortedList<Thread *>( /*Your Compare Method*/ );
            break;
    }
    toBeDestroyed = NULL;
} // Scheduler()
```

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTy
pe type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.cc - **Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)**

- 以 RR 為例子，此 function 被呼叫時，RR 這個 scheduler type 會被傳遞到此 function。

透過 switch case 判斷該如何，因為 nachOS 預設就是 RR，因此不需要 Compare method。

Q: 如果有其他排程方法？

```
//-----
// Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)
//-----

Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type) {
    schedulerType = type;
    switch(type)
    {
        case RR:
            readyList = new List<Thread *> ;
            break;

        case /* scheduler type */ :
            readyList = new SortedList<Thread *>( /*Your Compare Method*/ );
            break;
    }
    toBeDestroyed = NULL;
} // Scheduler()
```

```
int main(int argc, char  
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType  
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTy  
pe type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa  
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.cc - **Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)**

- 以 RR 為例子，此 function 被呼叫時，RR 這個 scheduler type 會被傳遞到此 function。

透過 switch case 判斷該如何，因為 nachOS 預設就是 RR，因此不需要 Compare method。

Q: 如果有其他排程方法？

```
//-----  
// Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)  
//-----  
  
Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type) {  
    schedulerType = type;  
    switch(type)  
    {  
        case RR:  
            readyList = new List<Thread *> ;  
            break;  
  
        case /* scheduler type */ :  
            readyList = new SortedList<Thread *>( /*Your Compare Method*/ );  
            break;  
    }  
    toBeDestroyed = NULL;  
} // Scheduler()
```

```
int main(int argc, char  
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType  
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTyp  
e type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa  
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.cc – **int CompareMethod(Thread \*a, Thread \*b)**

- **實作 5** : CompareMethod(Thread \*a, Thread \*b) 是自定義的 Function

此 Function 的目的是根據排程方法進行 Thread 之間的比較

不同的排程方法都要有屬於自己的 compare method 。

由於此函式為 int 型別，因此我們規定

如果 Thread a 與 Thread b 經過比較後 b 的執行優先級大於 a

則 return 1，反之 return -1。

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTyp
e type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/scheduler.cc – **int CompareMethod(Thread \*a, Thread \*b)**

- 條件判斷式會因為排程的不同而有所變化
- 一個很簡單的框架如下

```
int MethodCompare(Thread *a, Thread *b) {
```

```
    if ( 條件判斷式 ) { return 1 ; }
```

```
    else { return -1 ; }
```

```
} // MethodCompare()
```

```
//-----
// Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type)
//-----

Scheduler::Scheduler(SchedulerType type) {
    schedulerType = type;
    switch(type)
    {
        case RR:
            readyList = new List<Thread *> ;
            break;

        case /* scheduler type */ :
            readyList = new SortedList<Thread *>( /*Your Compare Method*/ );
            break;
    }
    toBeDestroyed = NULL;
} // Scheduler()
```

```
int main(int argc, char
**argv)
```

```
Initialize( SchedulerType
scheType )
```

```
Scheduler(SchedulerTyp
e type)
```

```
CompareMethod(Threa
d *a, Thread *b)
```

# Trace Code

- threads/main.cc - **int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)**

```
DEBUG(dbgThread, "Entering main");

kernel = new Kernel(argc, argv);

// kernel->Initialize();

/* Lab2 - Scheduling - Start */

kernel->Initialize(scheType) ;

/* Lab2 - Scheduling - End */

CallOnUserAbort(Cleanup); // if user hits ctrl-C

// at this point, the kernel is ready to do something
// run some tests, if requested
if (threadTestFlag) {
    ➡ kernel->ThreadSelfTest(); // test threads and synchronization
    return 1 ;
}
```



# Trace Code

- threads/kernel.cc - **Kernel::ThreadSelfTest()**

```
void Kernel::ThreadSelfTest() {  
    Semaphore *semaphore;  
    SynchList<int> *synchList;  
  
    LibSelfTest(); // test library routines  
  
    ➔ currentThread->SelfTest(); // test thread switching  
  
    // test semaphore operation  
    semaphore = new Semaphore("test", 0);  
    semaphore->SelfTest();  
    delete semaphore;  
  
    // test locks, condition variables  
    // using synchronized lists  
    synchList = new SynchList<int>;  
    synchList->SelfTest(9);  
    delete synchList;  
}
```

# Shell script and Makefile

# Shell script

- `$ bash build_nachos.sh` 做了什麼事
  - 打開 `code/test/build_nachos.sh` 可以看到以下指令

```
#!/bin/sh

# build nachos
cd ../build.linux
make clean > /dev/null 2>&1
make -j > /dev/null 2>&1
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "Build success"
else
    echo "Build failed"
    exit 1
fi
```

- 這個 Shell Script 的用途為：切換目錄、清除上次 `make` 指令產生的檔案、執行 `make`。
- `make` 會讀取 Makefile 並自動建立 program。

# Shell script

- Message : Build success / Build failed

```
#!/bin/sh

# build nachos
cd ../build.linux
make clean > /dev/null 2>&1
make -j > /dev/null 2>&1
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "Build success"
else
    echo "Build failed"
    exit 1
fi
```

- `/dev/null` 會將標準輸出 ( Standard Output ) 指向到 `/dev/null` 。
- `2>&1` 會將標準錯誤 ( Standard Error ) 也指向到同樣的地方。
- 隱藏所有輸出內容。

# Shell script

- 如果你想要檢查你的 Error Message ( When you compile error )

```
#!/bin/sh

# build nachos
cd ../build.linux
make clean > /dev/null 2>&1
make -j > /dev/null 2>&1
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "Build success"
else
    echo "Build failed"
    exit 1
fi
```

1. 刪掉 shell script 中的 `> /dev/null 2>&1`

*make clean > /dev/null 2>&1 #You don't need to change here*

*make -j*

2. 到 `code/build.linux/` 手動執行 `make clean` 與 `make`。

# Makefile

- Makefile：用於自動化編譯和建置軟體的工具。

- 輸入 *make* 就能自動完成編譯。
- 自動識別需要重新編譯的文件。

- 在 NachOS 中會用到兩個 Makefile

1. */code/build.linux/Makefile*

2. */code/test/Makefile*

*/code/build.linux/Makefile* ►

```
CPP=/lib/cpp
CC = g++
LD = g++
AS = as
RM = /bin/rm

INCPATH = -I../network -I../filesystem -I../userprog -I../threads -I../machine -I../lib -I-

PROGRAM = nachos

#
# Edit these lists as if you add files to the source directories.
# See the instructions at the top of the file for more information.
#

LIB_H = ../lib/bitmap.h\
        ../lib/copyright.h\
        ../lib/debug.h\
        ../lib/hash.h\
        ../lib/libtest.h\
        ../lib/list.h\
        ../lib/sysdep.h\
        ../lib/utility.h

LIB_C = ../lib/bitmap.cc\
        ../lib/debug.cc\
        ../lib/hash.cc\
        ../lib/libtest.cc\
        ../lib/list.cc\
        ../lib/sysdep.cc

LIB_O = bitmap.o debug.o libtest.o sysdep.o
```

# Makefile

- 解讀 Makefile

```
CFLAGS = -g -Wall $(INCPATH) $(DEFINES) $(HOSTCFLAGS) -DCHANGED -m32
LDFLAGS = -m32
CPP_AS_FLAGS= -m32
```

- CFLAGS ( Compiler Flags ) : 將參數傳遞給 C/C++ Compiler 。
- LDFLAG ( Linker Flags ) : 傳遞給 Linker 的選項 。
- CPP\_AS\_FLAGS ( C PreProcessor Assembler Flags ) : 主要用於處理 Assembler 文件 。

# Makefile

- 解讀 Makefile

```
CPP=/lib/cpp
CC = g++
LD = g++
AS = as
RM = /bin/rm

INCPATH = -I../network -I../filesys -I../userprog -I../threads -I../machine -I../lib -I-

PROGRAM = nachos
```

- CPP ( C PreProcessor ) 、 CC ( C Compiler ) 、 LD ( Linker ) 、 AS ( Assembler ) 、 RM ( Remove ) 。
- INCPATH ( Include Path ) : 告訴 Compiler 標頭檔 ( Header File ) 的位置 。
- PROGRAM : 定義最終生成的可執行檔之檔名 。

This is why you will enter `../build.linux/nachos -e fileIO_test1`



# Makefile

- 解讀 Makefile

```
THREAD_S = ../threads/switch.s

HFILES = $(LIB_H) $(MACHINE_H) $(THREAD_H) $(USERPROG_H) $(FILESYS_H) $(NETWORK_H)
CFILES = $(LIB_C) $(MACHINE_C) $(THREAD_C) $(USERPROG_C) $(FILESYS_C) $(NETWORK_C)

C_OFILES = $(LIB_O) $(MACHINE_O) $(THREAD_O) $(USERPROG_O) $(FILESYS_O) $(NETWORK_O)

S_OFILES = switch.o
OFILES = $(C_OFILES) $(S_OFILES)

$(PROGRAM): $(OFILES)
    $(LD) $(OFILES) $(LDFLAGS) -o $(PROGRAM)

$(C_OFILES): %.o:
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c $<
```

- 將不同資料夾的檔案進行分類 ( *.h .cc .o* 等等 ) 。
- 生成 PROGRAM 。

```
LIB_H = ../lib/bitmap.h\  
../lib/copyright.h\  
../lib/debug.h\  
../lib/hash.h\  
../lib/libtest.h\  
../lib/list.h\  
../lib/sysdep.h\  
../lib/utility.h
```

```
LIB_C = ../lib/bitmap.cc\  
../lib/debug.cc\  
../lib/hash.cc\  
../lib/libtest.cc\  
../lib/list.cc\  
../lib/sysdep.cc
```

```
LIB_O = bitmap.o debug.o libtest.o sysdep.o
```

```
MACHINE_H = ../machine/callback.h\  
../machine/interrupt.h\  
../machine/stats.h\  
../machine/timer.h\  
../machine/console.h\  
../machine/machine.h\  
../machine/mipssim.h\  
../machine/translate.h\  
../machine/network.h\  
../machine/disk.h
```

# Makefile

- 解讀 Makefile

```
depend: $(CFILES) $(HFILES)
    $(CC) $(INCPATH) $(DEFINES) $(HOSTCFLAGS) -DCHANGED -M $(CFILES) > makedep
    @echo '/^# DO NOT DELETE THIS LINE/+1,$$d' >eddep
    @echo '$$r makedep' >>eddep
    @echo 'w' >>eddep
    @echo 'q' >>eddep
    ed - Makefile.dep < eddep
    rm eddep makedep
    @echo '# DEPENDENCIES MUST END AT END OF FILE' >> Makefile.dep
    @echo '# IF YOU PUT STUFF HERE IT WILL GO AWAY' >> Makefile.dep
    @echo '# see make depend above' >> Makefile.dep

clean:
    $(RM) -f $(OFILES)
```

- depend : 利用 Make 文件的比較功能，在編譯時會檢查 depend file，如果有更改過則會重新編譯。
- clean : 要刪除哪些檔案。

# Makefile

- 總結

- *build\_nachos.sh* 是一個 Shell Script，它會切換目錄並執行該目錄下的 *Makefile*。

Q : 哪個目錄？                      A : */code/build.linux/*

換句話說，Shell Script 裡面的所有指令也可以透過手動輸入完成，但會花費更多時間。

- 執行 *make* 指令時就是在運行 *Makefile*，而 *Makefile* 就是在編譯使用者指定的檔案。

Q1 : 編譯了哪些檔案？    A1 : 寫在 */code/build.linux/Makefile* 裡的檔案

實際上，這個 *Makefile* 負責編譯所有檔案 ( 但除了 */code/test/* )，最終生成 */code/build.linux/nachos*。

Q2 : 那 */code/test/* 路徑下的檔案會由誰負責編譯？

- *\$ bash build\_nachos\_docker.sh* 就是在生成名為 *nachos* 的可執行檔，也就是 *nachos*。

**END**