

CS342 Operating Systems Project 1



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1 Introduction

The producer program prints M characters, and the consumer program scans M characters at a time. The intercepting shell program was used to execute these programs at the same time. Normal and tapped modes were tested for different M values. In tapped mode, different values were used for the number of bytes read and written at a time (N).

2 Results

The tables below show the execution times in microseconds (μs) for the normal mode and tapped mode for different values of M (the total number of characters). Each table for the tapped mode correspond to a different number for N, which is the number of bytes read and written at a time.

Normal Mode

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	74,161
100	42,131
250	41,385
500	51,114
1,000	47,237
5,000	48,473
10,000	52,496
20,000	48,955
50,000	64,421

Tapped Mode, 1-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	107,297
100	74,028
250	75,521
500	92,648
1,000	104,624
5,000	270,947
10,000	580,082
20,000	803,159
50,000	1,723,962

Tapped Mode, 2-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	113,890
100	58,571
250	64,583
500	65,789
1,000	94,314
5,000	167,924
10,000	235,743
20,000	426,612
50,000	1,166,299

Tapped Mode, 4-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	108,308
100	64,248
250	57,066
500	65,574
1,000	63,467
5,000	117,800
10,000	168,002
20,000	244,926
50,000	567,299

Tapped Mode, 8-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	108,507
100	54,782
250	63,724
500	82,318
1,000	59,280
5,000	82,186
10,000	114,674
20,000	174,893
50,000	277,726

Tapped Mode, 16-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	116,600
100	64,522
250	63,823
500	59,147
1,000	64,604
5,000	69,805
10,000	83,151
20,000	104,290
50,000	488,338

Tapped Mode, 32-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	112,359
100	65,225
250	67,817
500	81,504
1,000	72,875
5,000	73,139
10,000	84,530
20,000	79,894
50,000	167,230

Tapped Mode, 64-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	117,740
100	65,495
250	71,956
500	59,986
1,000	68,932
5,000	68,450
10,000	73,801
20,000	72,370
50,000	93,797

Tapped Mode, 128-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	119,280
100	43,277
250	58,388
500	74,265
1,000	63,451
5,000	68,356
10,000	71,341
20,000	81,152
50,000	78,018

Tapped Mode, 256-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μs)
10	110,451
100	74,681
250	62,192
500	70,347
1,000	66,626
5,000	59,218
10,000	67,361
20,000	61,075
50,000	80,010

Tapped Mode, 512-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μ s)
10	113,518
100	63,383
250	75,619
500	75,419
1,000	82,126
5,000	72,570
10,000	74,889
20,000	60,102
50,000	84,219

Tapped Mode, 1024-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μ s)
10	103,505
100	56,142
250	77,009
500	62,110
1,000	59,625
5,000	73,186
10,000	70,225
20,000	60,325
50,000	69,817

Tapped Mode, 2048-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μ s)
10	100,880
100	57,690
250	70,665
500	63,053
1,000	68,362
5,000	50,004
10,000	75,057
20,000	79,027
50,000	72,226

Tapped Mode, 4096-Byte

M (Characters)	Time (μ s)
10	115,605
100	60,826
250	71,086
500	63,097
1,000	62,197
5,000	58,123
10,000	56,882
20,000	64,941
50,000	67,217

3 Analysis

The graph in the next page shows the execution times in microseconds (μ s) for the normal and tapped modes for different values of M (the number of characters). In the normal mode, changing the M value did not affect the execution time significantly because the characters were sent directly using one pipe.

In the tapped mode, when the number of bytes read and written at a time (N) was 1 and 2, the execution time was longer than all other trials. When N was larger than 2, the execution time decreased for all M values. As the number of bytes (N) read and written from one pipe to the other increased, the execution time decreased because of the fewer read and write operations than that for a small N. For some large values of N, such as 1024, 2048, 4096 in the graph, the execution times do not change significantly for various M values because the operations' computational cost was similar. When different N values are compared for the same M values, as N increased, the execution time generally decreased.

The normal mode had a faster execution time than the tapped mode because the first program's output was sent directly using only one pipe. In the tapped mode, operations for memory allocation were needed to write into and read from the pipe. Additionally, the read and write operations used in the tapped mode increased the execution time compared to the normal mode. In cases where N was large, execution time was similar to normal mode. As a conclusion, the tapped mode should be chosen with large N values. Otherwise, the normal mode should be chosen for pipe commands.

