Task Orchestrator

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Chapter 1

Task Orchestrator Service

1.1 Introduction

This task orchestrator service is implemented in C within the Operating Systems environment for the 2023/2024 academic year.

- `Description and Requirements`
- `Report`

It is a service that allows the asynchronous execution of tasks, composed of two main components:

- **Server**: Responsible for managing the tasks execution or scheduling and transmitting messages to clients.
- **Client**: Has the ability to execute tasks and check their status.

1.2 Scheduling Policies

The service supports the following scheduling policies:

- **FCFS**: First Come First Served
- **SJF**: Shortest Job First
- **PES**: Priority Escalation Scheduling

1.3 Compilation

To compile the project, run the following command:

```
make
```

The `orchestrator` and `client` executables will be generated in the `bin` directory.

1.4 Usage

1.4.1 Orchestrator Server Usage

```
bin/orchestrator <output_dir> <parallel_tasks> [sched_policy]
```

- output_dir: path to the directory where the output directories and files will be saved.
- parallel_tasks: number of tasks that can be executed in parallel.
- sched_policy: scheduling policy to be used. If not provided, the default policy is SJF.

1.4.2 Client Usage

1.4.2.1 Execute Task

```
bin/client execute <estimated_time|priority> <-u|-p> "<command>"
```

Depending on the scheduling policy used in the orchestrator server, the estimated time or priority must be provided.

- estimated_time: estimated time for the task to complete.
- priority: priority of the task. The higher the value, the higher the priority.

1.4.2.2 Check Tasks Status

```
bin/client status
```

This command will display all the executing, scheduled, and completed tasks. For completed tasks the elapsed time is also displayed.

1.4.2.3 Kill Orchestrator Server

```
bin/client kill
```

This command will send a message to the orchestrator server to shutdown.

1.5 Output Files

The output directory has the given structure:

```
 <output_dir>
   history
   task_number
   task1
      out
      err
      time
 ...
   taskN
       out
       err
       time
```

1.6 Testing

You can find a selection of test cases in the `tests` directory. These tests require the `orchestrator` to be running.

1.7 Authors

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Chapter 2

Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Chapter 3

File Index

3.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

Chapter 4

Class Documentation

4.1 request Struct Reference

The request struct.

Public Attributes

- int type
- int est_time
- char command [MAX_CMD_SIZE]
- bool is_piped
- unsigned int task_nr
- char client_fifo [CLIENT_FIFO_SIZE]

4.1.1 Detailed Description

The request struct.

The request struct represents a request sent by the client, or a request sent by the executor to the orchestrator.c, marking commands as completed.

4.1.2 Member Data Documentation

4.1.2.1 type

`request::type`

The type of the request.

4.1.2.2 est_time

`request::est_time`

The estimated time or the priority of the request, based on the policy being used in the orchestrator.c server.

4.1.2.3 command

`request::command`

The command to be executed or marked as completed.

4.1.2.4 is_piped

`request::is_piped`

A boolean indicating if the command is piped.

4.1.2.5 task_nr

`request::task_nr`

The task number of the request.

4.1.2.6 client_fifo

`request::client_fifo`

The client FIFO name to send the response to the client.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- src/request.c

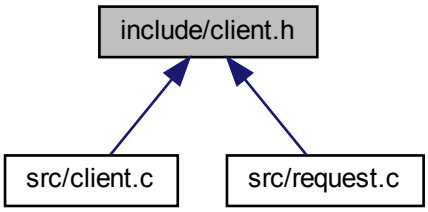
Chapter 5

File Documentation

5.1 doc/mainpage.dox File Reference

5.2 include/client.h File Reference

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define CLIENT_FIFO_SIZE 16

  Maximum size of the client fifo name.

5.2.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.2.1.1 CLIENT_FIFO_SIZE

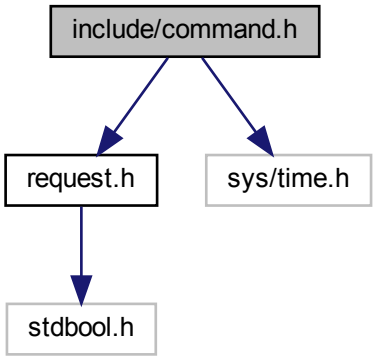
```
#define CLIENT_FIFO_SIZE 16
```

Maximum size of the client fifo name.

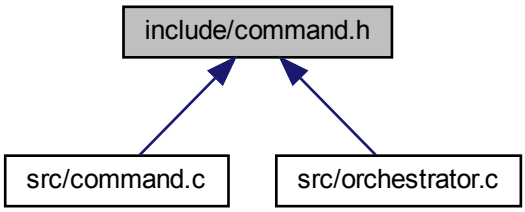
5.3 include/command.h File Reference

```
#include "request.h"
#include <sys/time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for command.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define HISTORY_NAME "history"

  Name of the history file.

Functions

- int exec (Request ∗r, char ∗output_dir, struct timeval start_time)

  Executes a command, single or piped, using process forking, it also handles the redirection of stdout and stderr to respective task files, as well as the writing of the execution time to a file, and the writing of the task number, command and execution time to the history file.

5.3.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.3.1.1 HISTORY_NAME

```
#define HISTORY_NAME "history"
```

Name of the history file.

5.3.2 Function Documentation

5.3.2.1 exec()

```
int exec (
            Request * r,
            char * output_dir,
            struct timeval start_time )
```

Executes a command, single or piped, using process forking, it also handles the redirection of stdout and stderr to respective task files, as well as the writing of the execution time to a file, and the writing of the task number, command and execution time to the history file.

This is the main function of the command.c module, used in orchestrator.c server to execute a command.

First, all the necessary files are created, namely the output directory for the task files, such as the output file, the error file and the time file. Also opens the history file to write the task number, the command and the execution time.

This file's names are defined in the macros OUTPUT_NAME, ERROR_NAME, TIME_NAME and HISTORY_NAME.

It uses the fork system call to create a child process that will execute the command. The parent process will wait for the child process to finish. This fork call is inside another fork call so the parent process can wait for the child process to finish and send the request to the orchestrator as completed. This way, the server can continue to receive and handle new requests while the child process is executing the command.

The inner parent process, after waiting for the child process to finish executing the command, writes the total time since the request was received and the command finished executing to the time file and the history file.

It uses the parse_cmd function to parse the command into an array of arguments. It also uses the parse_cmd_pipes function in case the command is piped.

After the command is parsed, it is executed using the execvp system call. When execvp fails (e.g returns -1) it writes an error message to stderr using the write_error function.

Parameters

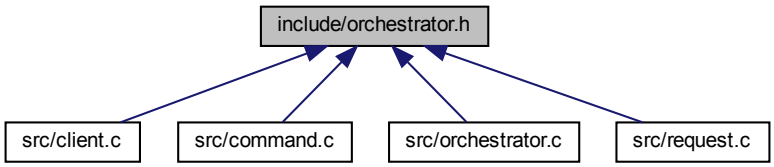
r	The request containing the command to execute, if the command is piped and the task number
output_dir	The output directory to create the task directory and respective task result files
start_time	The time when the execute request was received to calculate the total time since the request was received and the command finished executing

Returns

0 if successful

5.4 include/orchestrator.h File Reference

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define SERVER_FIFO "server_fifo"

  Name of the server fifo.
- #define FCFS 0

  First Come First Serve.
- #define SJF 1

  Shortest Job First.
- #define PES 2

  Priority Escalonation Scheduling.
- #define EXEC_TIME_STRING_SIZE 16

  Maximum size of the execution time string.
- #define EXECUTE_MSG_SIZE (24 + TASK_NR_STRING_SIZE)

  Maximum size of the execute message transmitted between the orchestrator and the client.

5.4.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.4.1.1 SERVER_FIFO

```
#define SERVER_FIFO "server_fifo"
```

Name of the server fifo.

5.4.1.2 FCFS

```
#define FCFS 0
```

First Come First Serve.

5.4.1.3 SJF

```
#define SJF 1
```

Shortest Job First.

5.4.1.4 PES

```
#define PES 2
```

Priority Escalonation Scheduling.

5.4.1.5 EXEC_TIME_STRING_SIZE

```
#define EXEC_TIME_STRING_SIZE 16
```

Maximum size of the execution time string.

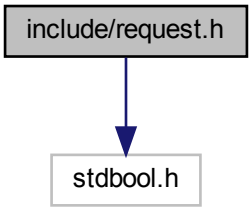
5.4.1.6 EXECUTE_MSG_SIZE

```
#define EXECUTE_MSG_SIZE (24 + TASK_NR_STRING_SIZE)
```

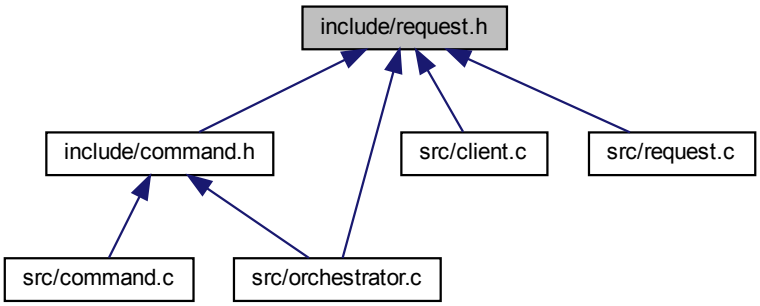
Maximum size of the execute message transmitted between the orchestrator and the client.

5.5 include/request.h File Reference

`#include <stdbool.h>`
Include dependency graph for request.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define EXECUTE 0

  Execute request code.
- #define STATUS 1

  Status request code.
- #define COMPLETED 2

  Completed request code.
- #define KILL 3

  Kill request code.
- #define MAX_CMD_SIZE 300

  Maximum size of the command string.

Typedefs

- typedef struct request Request

Functions

- Request * create_request (int type, int est_time, char *command, bool is_pipe, char *client_fifo)

  Creates a new request.
- int get_type (Request *r)

  Get the type of the request.
- int get_est_time (Request *r)

  Get the estimated time or priority of the request.
- char * get_command (Request *r)

  Get the command to be executed.
- bool get_is_piped (Request *r)

  Get the boolean indicating if the command is piped.
- unsigned int get_task_nr (Request *r)

  Get the task number of the request.
- char * get_client_fifo (Request *r)

  Get the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.
- long get_time (Request *r)
- void set_type (Request *r, int type)

  Set the type of the request.
- void set_task_nr (Request *r, unsigned int task_nr)

  Set the task number of the request.
- void set_client_fifo (Request *r, char *client_fifo)

  Set the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.
- void print_request (Request *r, int policy)

  Print the request.
- char * type_to_string (int type)

  Convert the type of the request to a string.
- unsigned long sizeof_request ()

  Get the size of the request.
- Request * clone_request (Request *r)

  Clone a request.

5.5.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.5.1.1 EXECUTE

```
#define EXECUTE 0
```

Execute request code.

5.5.1.2 STATUS

```
#define STATUS 1
```

Status request code.

5.5.1.3 COMPLETED

```
#define COMPLETED 2
```

Completed request code.

5.5.1.4 KILL

```
#define KILL 3
```

Kill request code.

5.5.1.5 MAX_CMD_SIZE

```
#define MAX_CMD_SIZE 300
```

Maximum size of the command string.

5.5.2 Typedef Documentation

5.5.2.1 Request

```
typedef struct request Request
```

5.5.3 Function Documentation

5.5.3.1 create_request()

```
Request* create_request (
            int type,
            int est_time,
            char * command,
            bool is_piped,
            char * client_fifo )
```

Creates a new request.

Allocates memory for a new request and initializes it with the given parameters.

It initializes the task number with 0, which is not a valid task number.

For the creation of a status request, the

Parameters

est_time	should be `0`, as it is not used, as well as the
command	should be `NULL` and
is_piped	should be `false`.

Example of the creation of an execute request:
```
Request *execute_request = create_request(EXECUTE, 12, "ls -l | cat", true, "client-1234");
```

Example of the creation of a status request:
```
Request *status_request = create_request(STATUS, 0, NULL, false, "client-1234");
```

Example of the creation of a kill request:
```
Request *kill_request = create_request(KILL, 0, NULL, false, "");
```

The caller is responsible for freeing the returned request by this function.

Parameters

type	the type of the request
est_time	the estimated time or priority of the request
command	the command to be executed
is_piped	a boolean indicating if the command is piped
client_fifo	the client FIFO name to send the response to the client

5.5.3.2 get_type()

```
int get_type (
            Request * r )
```

Get the type of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the type from

Returns

The type of the request

5.5.3.3 get_est_time()

```
int get_est_time (
            Request * r )
```

Get the estimated time or priority of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the estimated time or priority from

Returns

The estimated time or priority of the request

5.5.3.4 get_command()

```
char* get_command (
            Request * r )
```

Get the command to be executed.

Parameters

r	The request to get the command from

Returns

The command to be executed

5.5.3.5 get_is_piped()

```
bool get_is_piped (
            Request * r )
```

Get the boolean indicating if the command is piped.

Parameters

r	The request to get the is_piped from

Returns

The boolean indicating if the command is piped

5.5.3.6 get_task_nr()

```
unsigned int get_task_nr (
            Request * r )
```

Get the task number of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the task number from

Returns

The task number of the request

5.5.3.7 get_client_fifo()

```
char* get_client_fifo (
            Request * r )
```

Get the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.

Parameters

r	The request to get the client FIFO name from

Returns

The client FIFO name to send the response to the client

5.5.3.8 get_time()

```
long get_time (
            Request * r )
```

5.5.3.9 set_type()

```
void set_type (
            Request * r,
            int type )
```

Set the type of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to set the type
type	The type to set

5.5.3.10 set_task_nr()

```
void set_task_nr (
            Request * r,
            unsigned int task_nr )
```

Set the task number of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to set the task number
task_nr	The task number to set

5.5.3.11 set_client_fifo()

```
void set_client_fifo (
            Request * r,
            char * client_fifo )
```

Set the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.

Parameters

r	The request to set the client FIFO name
client_fifo	The client FIFO name to set

5.5.3.12 print_request()

```
void print_request (
            Request * r,
            int policy )
```

Print the request.

Prints the request attributes to the standard output.

Based on the policy being used, it prints the estimated time or the priority.

If the policy is FCFS, it doesn't print either the estimated time or the priority.

Parameters

r	The request to print
policy	The policy being used

5.5.3.13 type_to_string()

```
char* type_to_string (
            int type )
```

Convert the type of the request to a string.

Possible types are EXECUTE, STATUS, COMPLETED and KILL.

Parameters

type	The type of the request

Returns

The string representation of the type of the request

5.5.3.14 sizeof_request()

```
unsigned long sizeof_request ( )
```

Get the size of the request.

Used due to the fact that the Request struct is not visible to other modules, so
`sizeof(Request)`

wouldn't give the correct size of the struct.

Returns

The size of the Request struct

5.5.3.15 clone_request()

```
Request* clone_request (
            Request * r )
```

Clone a request.

Allocates memory for a new request and initializes it with the attributes of the given request.

Used in the orchestrator.c to clone a request before adding it to the executing or scheduled array.

The caller is responsible for freeing the returned request by this function.

Parameters

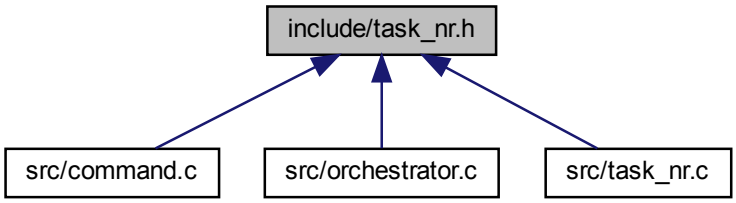
r	The request to clone

Returns

The cloned request

5.6 include/task_nr.h File Reference

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define TASK_NR_STRING_SIZE 8

  Maximum size of the task number string.

Functions

- unsigned int load_task_nr (char ∗output_dir)

  Load the task number from the file in the output directory.
- unsigned int save_task_nr (unsigned int task_nr, char ∗output_dir)

  Save the task number to the file in the output directory.

5.6.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.6.1.1 TASK_NR_STRING_SIZE

```
#define TASK_NR_STRING_SIZE 8
```

Maximum size of the task number string.

5.6.2 Function Documentation

5.6.2.1 load_task_nr()

```
unsigned int load_task_nr (
            char * output_dir )
```

Load the task number from the file in the output directory.

If the file does not exist, create it with the initial value 1.

Used by the orchestrator.c to load the task number when starting.

Parameters

output_dir	The output directory to load the task number file

Returns

The task number, or 0 if an error occurs

5.6.2.2 save_task_nr()

```
unsigned int save_task_nr (
            unsigned int task_nr,
            char * output_dir )
```

Save the task number to the file in the output directory.

Used by the orchestrator.c to save the task number before exiting.

Parameters

task_nr	The task number to save
output_dir	The output directory to write the task number file

Returns

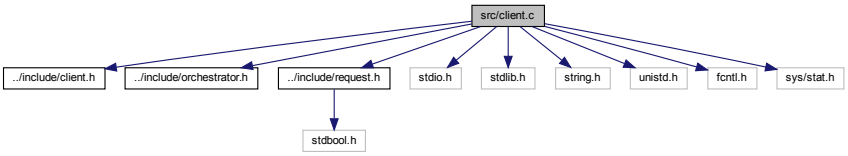
The task number, or 0 if an error occurs

5.7 src/client.c File Reference

```
#include "../include/client.h"
#include "../include/orchestrator.h"
```

```
#include "../include/request.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
```

Include dependency graph for client.c:



Macros

- #define BUF_SIZE 4096

  The size of the buffer to read from the FIFO.

Functions

- void execute_usage (char ∗name)

  Print usage for the execute option.
- void status_usage (char ∗name)

  Print usage for the status option.
- void kill_usage (char ∗name)

  Print usage for the kill option.
- int main (int argc, char ∗∗argv)

  The main function of the client program.

5.7.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.7.1.1 BUF_SIZE

```
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
```

The size of the buffer to read from the FIFO.

5.7.2 Function Documentation

5.7.2.1 execute_usage()

```
void execute_usage (
            char * name )
```

Print usage for the execute option.

Parameters

name	the name of the client executable

5.7.2.2 status_usage()

```
void status_usage (
            char * name )
```

Print usage for the status option.

Parameters

name	the name of the client executable

5.7.2.3 kill_usage()

```
void kill_usage (
            char * name )
```

Print usage for the kill option.

Parameters

name	the name of the client executable

5.7.2.4 main()

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

The main function of the client program.

The client program is responsible for sending requests to the server.

The client program can execute a command, check the status of the executing, scheduled and completed requests, or kill the server.

It's responsible for parsing the arguments and sending the requests to the server program via the server FIFO.

The status and execute options require the creation of a client FIFO to receive the server response.

Parameters

argc	the number of arguments
argv	the arguments

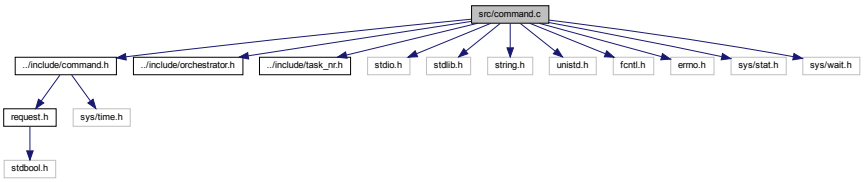
Returns

0 if the program executed successfully, 1 otherwise

5.8 src/command.c File Reference

```
#include "../include/command.h"
#include "../include/orchestrator.h"
#include "../include/task_nr.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
```

Include dependency graph for command.c:



Macros

- #define MAX_ARGS MAX_CMD_SIZE

  The max number of arguments in a command.
- #define ERROR_MSG_SIZE MAX_CMD_SIZE + 100

  The max size of the error message.
- #define TASK_PREFIX_NAME "task"

  The prefix name for the task directories.
- #define OUTPUT_NAME "out"

  The name of the output file.
- #define ERROR_NAME "err"

  The name of the error file.
- #define TIME_NAME "time"

  The name of the time file.

Functions

- char ∗∗ parse_cmd_pipes (char ∗cmd, int ∗N)

  Parse a piped command into an array of single commands.
- char ∗∗ parse_cmd (char ∗cmd)

  Parse a command into an array of arguments.
- void write_error (char ∗cmd_name)

  Write an error message to stderr.
- int exec (Request ∗r, char ∗output_dir, struct timeval start_time)

  Executes a command, single or piped, using process forking, it also handles the redirection of stdout and stderr to respective task files, as well as the writing of the execution time to a file, and the writing of the task number, command and execution time to the history file.

5.8.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.8.1.1 MAX_ARGS

```
#define MAX_ARGS MAX_CMD_SIZE
```

The max number of arguments in a command.

5.8.1.2 ERROR_MSG_SIZE

```
#define ERROR_MSG_SIZE MAX_CMD_SIZE + 100
```

The max size of the error message.

5.8.1.3 TASK_PREFIX_NAME

```
#define TASK_PREFIX_NAME "task"
```

The prefix name for the task directories.

5.8.1.4 OUTPUT_NAME

```
#define OUTPUT_NAME "out"
```

The name of the output file.

5.8.1.5 ERROR_NAME

```
#define ERROR_NAME "err"
```

The name of the error file.

5.8.1.6 TIME_NAME

```
#define TIME_NAME "time"
```

The name of the time file.

5.8.2 Function Documentation

5.8.2.1 parse_cmd_pipes()

```
char ** parse_cmd_pipes (
            char * cmd,
            int * N )
```

Parse a piped command into an array of single commands.

Used in the function exec to parse a piped command into an array of single commands.

It also strips leading and trailing whitespaces from each command, see the sencond and third example below.

It also can handle quoted strings, as demonstrated in the third example.

It can handle new lines as it's possible to have a command with multiple lines, see the fourth example.

Examples:

```
- "ls -l | cat" -> ["ls -l", "cat"]
- "  ls -l |  cat  " -> ["ls -l", "cat"]
- "echo \"Hello   World\" |cat    " -> ["echo \"Hello   World\"", "cat"]
- "echo \"Hello\nWorld\" | cat\n\n" -> ["echo \"HelloWorld\"", "cat"]
```

Note: Uncomment the last for loop in this function to print the resulting array of single commands.

Parameters

cmd	The piped command to parse
N	The number of commands in the array

Returns

An array of strings, or NULL if an error occurred

5.8.2.2 parse_cmd()

```
char ** parse_cmd (
            char * cmd )
```

Parse a command into an array of arguments.

Used in the function exec to parse a command into an array of arguments.

It also strips leading and trailing whitespaces from each argument, see the sencond and third example below.

It also can handle quoted strings, as demonstrated in the third example.

Examples:
- "ls -l -a" -> ["ls", "-l", "-a", NULL]
- " ls -l   -a" -> ["ls", "-l", "-a", NULL]
- "echo \"Hello   World\"" -> ["echo", "Hello   World", NULL]

Parameters

cmd	The command to parse

Returns

An array of arguments, or NULL if an error occurred

5.8.2.3 write_error()

```
void write_error (
            char * cmd_name )
```

Write an error message to stderr.

Used in the function exec to write an error message to stderr when a command fails.

It's meant to be used after execvp fails, and the redirection of stderr to an error log file, via the dup2 function.

It checks the errno to determine the type of error, being:

- ENOENT: command not found
- EACCES: permission denied
- EINVAL: invalid argument(s)

Parameters

cmd_name	The name of the command that failed

5.8.2.4 exec()

```
int exec (
            Request * r,
            char * output_dir,
            struct timeval start_time )
```

Executes a command, single or piped, using process forking, it also handles the redirection of stdout and stderr to respective task files, as well as the writing of the execution time to a file, and the writing of the task number, command and execution time to the history file.

This is the main function of the command.c module, used in orchestrator.c server to execute a command.

First, all the necessary files are created, namely the output directory for the task files, such as the output file, the error file and the time file. Also opens the history file to write the task number, the command and the execution time.

This file's names are defined in the macros OUTPUT_NAME, ERROR_NAME, TIME_NAME and HISTORY_NAME.

It uses the fork system call to create a child process that will execute the command. The parent process will wait for the child process to finish. This fork call is inside another fork call so the parent process can wait for the child process to finish and send the request to the orchestrator as completed. This way, the server can continue to receive and handle new requests while the child process is executing the command.

The inner parent process, after waiting for the child process to finish executing the command, writes the total time since the request was received and the command finished executing to the time file and the history file.

It uses the parse_cmd function to parse the command into an array of arguments. It also uses the parse_cmd_pipes function in case the command is piped.

After the command is parsed, it is executed using the execvp system call. When execvp fails (e.g returns -1) it writes an error message to stderr using the write_error function.

Parameters

r	The request containing the command to execute, if the command is piped and the task number
output_dir	The output directory to create the task directory and respective task result files
start_time	The time when the execute request was received to calculate the total time since the request was received and the command finished executing

Returns

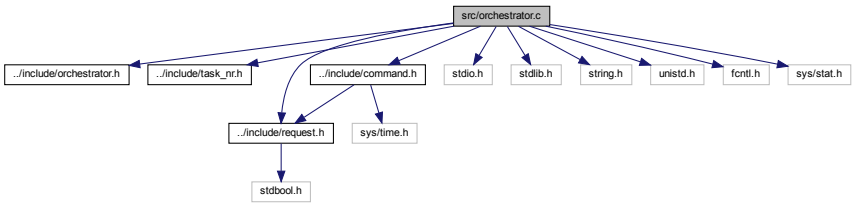
0 if successful

5.9 src/orchestrator.c File Reference

```
#include "../include/orchestrator.h"
#include "../include/task_nr.h"
#include "../include/request.h"
#include "../include/command.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
```

Include dependency graph for orchestrator.c:



Macros

- #define DEFAULT_POLICY SJF

  Default scheduling policy.
- #define MAX_SCHEDULED_REQUESTS 1024

  Max number of scheduled requests.

Functions

- void orchestrator_usage (char *name)

  Print the usage of the orchestrator server executable.
- int add_request (Request *requests[ ], int *N, int max, Request *r)

  Add a request to the requests array.
- int remove_request (Request *requests[ ], int *N, Request *r)

  Remove a request from the requests array.
- Request * select_request (Request *scheduled[ ], int N, int policy)

  Select a request from the requests array based on the scheduling policy.
- int handle_execute (Request *r, Request *executing[ ], int *N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int *N_↩ scheduled, char *output_dir, unsigned int tasks, unsigned int *task_nr, struct timeval start_time)

  Handle the execute request sent by a client.
- int handle_status (Request *r, Request *executing[ ], int N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int N_↩ scheduled, char *output_dir)

  Handle the status request sent by a client.
- int handle_completed (Request *r, Request *executing[ ], int *N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int *N↩ _scheduled, char *output_dir, int policy, struct timeval start_time)

  Handle the completed request sent by the parent process of the child process that executed the command.
- int send_status (char *client_fifo, Request *executing[ ], int N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int N_↩ scheduled, char *output_dir)

  Send the status of the executing, scheduled and completed requests to the client via the client FIFO that sent the status request.
- void clean_up (Request *executing[ ], int N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int N_scheduled)

  Free the memory allocated for the executing and scheduled requests.
- void clean_up_all (int fd, Request *r, Request *executing[ ], int N_executing, Request *scheduled[ ], int N_↩ scheduled)

  Free the memory allocated for the executing and scheduled requests, close the server FIFO file descriptor, and free the memory allocated for the request.
- int main (int argc, char **argv)

  Main function for the orchestrator server program.

5.9.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.9.1.1 DEFAULT_POLICY

```
#define DEFAULT_POLICY SJF
```

Default scheduling policy.

5.9.1.2 MAX_SCHEDULED_REQUESTS

```
#define MAX_SCHEDULED_REQUESTS 1024
```

Max number of scheduled requests.

5.9.2 Function Documentation

5.9.2.1 orchestrator_usage()

```
void orchestrator_usage (
            char * name )
```

Print the usage of the orchestrator server executable.

Parameters

name	The name of the orchestrator server executable

5.9.2.2 add_request()

```
int add_request (
            Request * requests[],
            int * N,
            int max,
            Request * r )
```

Add a request to the requests array.

If the array is full, the function will return -1.

Used to add requests to the executing and scheduled arrays.

Parameters

requests	The array of requests
N	The number of requests in the array
max	The max number of requests in the array
r	The request to add

Returns

0 if the request was added successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.3 remove_request()

```
int remove_request (
            Request * requests[],
            int * N,
            Request * r )
```

Remove a request from the requests array.

If the request is not found in the array, the function will return -1.

Used to remove requests from the executing and scheduled arrays.

Parameters

requests	The array of requests
N	The number of requests in the array
r	The request to remove

Returns

0 if the request was removed successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.4 select_request()

```
Request * select_request (
            Request * scheduled[],
            int N,
            int policy )
```

Select a request from the requests array based on the scheduling policy.

The function will return `NULL` if the array is empty.

The function will return the first scheduled request if the scheduling policy is FCFS.

The function will return the request with the smallest estimated time if the scheduling policy is SJF.

The function will return the request with the highest priority if the scheduling policy is PES.

Parameters

requests	The array of requests
N	The number of requests in the array
policy	The scheduling policy applied

Returns

The selected request

5.9.2.5 handle_execute()

```
int handle_execute (
            Request * r,
            Request * executing[],
            int * N_executing,
            Request * scheduled[],
            int * N_scheduled,
            char * output_dir,
            unsigned int tasks,
            unsigned int * task_nr,
            struct timeval start_time )
```

Handle the execute request sent by a client.

The function will execute the request if the number of executing requests is less than the max number of parallel tasks, otherwise the request will be scheduled.

The function will send a message to the client with the task number and the status of the request - either executing or scheduled.

It uses the function exec to execute the command, defined in command.c.

Parameters

r	The request to execute
executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests
output_dir	The output directory
tasks	The max number of parallel tasks
task_nr	The task number
start_time	The start time of the request

Returns

0 if the request was executed or scheduled successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.6 handle_status()

```
int handle_status (
            Request * r,
            Request * executing[],
            int N_executing,
            Request * scheduled[],
            int N_scheduled,
            char * output_dir )
```

Handle the status request sent by a client.

The function will send the status of the executing, scheduled and completed requests to the client via the client FIFO located in the request.

This function creates a process to send the status to the respective client, this way, other clients can still send requests to the server and receive responses.

It uses the history file (HISTORY_NAME) to get the completed requests, and the function send_status to send the status to the client.

Parameters

r	The request to handle
executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests
output_dir	The output directory

Returns

0 if the status was sent successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.7 handle_completed()

```
int handle_completed (
            Request * r,
            Request * executing[],
            int * N_executing,
            Request * scheduled[],
            int * N_scheduled,
            char * output_dir,
            int policy,
            struct timeval start_time )
```

Handle the completed request sent by the parent process of the child process that executed the command.

The function will remove the request from the executing array and check for scheduled requests to run.

If there are scheduled requests, the function will remove the request from the scheduled array, add it to the executing array, and execute the command.

If there's an available scheduled request, the function will send a message to the client with the task number and the status of the request - either executing or scheduled.

It uses the function exec to execute the command, defined in command.c, and the function select_request to select the next scheduled request, if any exists, to execute.

Parameters

r	The request to handle
executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests
output_dir	The output directory
policy	The scheduling policy applied
start_time	The start time of the request

Returns

0 if the request was handled successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.8 send_status()

```
int send_status (
              char * client_fifo,
              Request * executing[],
              int N_executing,
              Request * scheduled[],
              int N_scheduled,
              char * output_dir )
```

Send the status of the executing, scheduled and completed requests to the client via the client FIFO that sent the status request.

The function is used by the handle_status function as an auxiliary function to send the status to the client.

See also

handle_status

Parameters

client_fifo	The client FIFO name to send the status response to the client
executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests
output_dir	The output directory to get the history file in in order to get and send the completed requests

Returns

0 if the status was sent successfully, -1 otherwise

5.9.2.9 clean_up()

```
void clean_up (
            Request * executing[],
            int N_executing,
            Request * scheduled[],
            int N_scheduled )
```

Free the memory allocated for the executing and scheduled requests.

Parameters

executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests

5.9.2.10 clean_up_all()

```
void clean_up_all (
            int fd,
            Request * r,
            Request * executing[],
            int N_executing,
            Request * scheduled[],
            int N_scheduled )
```

Free the memory allocated for the executing and scheduled requests, close the server FIFO file descriptor, and free the memory allocated for the request.

See also

clean_up

Parameters

fd	The server FIFO file descriptor
r	The request to free
executing	The array of executing requests
N_executing	The number of executing requests
scheduled	The array of scheduled requests
N_scheduled	The number of scheduled requests

5.9.2.11 main()

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

Main function for the orchestrator server program.

The orchestrator program is responsible of:

- **parsing the command-line interface arguments**;
- **creating the server FIFO** based on the SERVER_FIFO macro;
- **receiving and handling client requests** sent via the server FIFO;
- **sending the appropriate responses** to the clients via their respective FIFOs;

It receives the output directory, the number of parallel tasks, and, optionally, the scheduling policy as arguments.

If the output directory doesn't exist, it will be created.

If the number of parallel tasks is not provided or is less than or equal to zero, the program will print an error message and exit.

If the scheduling policy is not provided, the default policy is applied via the DEFAULT_POLICY macro.

It's responsible for executing or scheduling requests with type EXECUTE sent from the clients. If the max number of parallel tasks is reached, the request will be scheduled. Based on this action, the orchestrator program will send a response to the client with the task number and the status of the request - either executing or scheduled.

See also

handle_execute

Once a command finishes its execution, the orchestrator program will receive a request with type COMPLETED sent from the parent process of the child process that executed the command, and will execute next available scheduled request, if any exists, based on the scheduling policy applied.

See also

handle_completed

The orchestrator program can also receive requests with type STATUS from the clients, to check the status of the executing, scheduled and completed requests. The response will be sent via the client FIFO.

See also

handle_status

The orchestrator program can also receive requests with type KILL from the clients, to shutdown the server.

When the orchestrator program is shutting down, it will save the task number to a file in the output directory (see save_task_nr), close the open FIFOs file descriptors, and free the memory allocated for the executing and scheduled requests using the clean_up function.

If any of the orchestrator components or called functions fail, the program will print an error message, clean up the memory and close file descriptors using the clean_up_all function, and return 1.

The orchestrator program will run until it receives a request with type KILL from a client, or until it receives a signal to terminate or interrupt the program.

Parameters

argc	The number of arguments
argv	The arguments

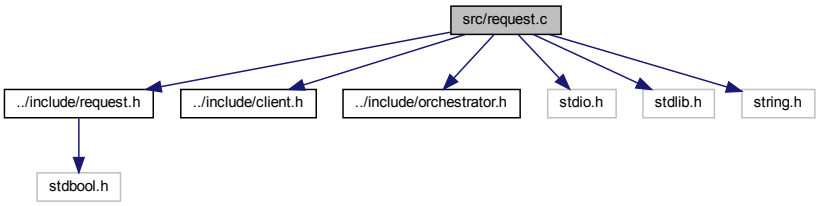
Returns

0 if the program runs successfully, 1 otherwise

5.10 src/request.c File Reference

```
#include "../include/request.h"
#include "../include/client.h"
#include "../include/orchestrator.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

Include dependency graph for request.c:



Classes

- struct request

  The request struct.

Functions

- Request * create_request (int type, int est_time, char *command, bool is_piped, char *client_fifo)

  Creates a new request.
- int get_type (Request *r)

  Get the type of the request.
- int get_est_time (Request *r)

  Get the estimated time or priority of the request.
- char * get_command (Request *r)

  Get the command to be executed.
- bool get_is_piped (Request *r)

  Get the boolean indicating if the command is piped.
- unsigned int get_task_nr (Request *r)

  Get the task number of the request.

- char * get_client_fifo (Request *r)

  Get the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.
- void set_type (Request *r, int type)

  Set the type of the request.
- void set_task_nr (Request *r, unsigned int task_nr)

  Set the task number of the request.
- void set_client_fifo (Request *r, char *client_fifo)

  Set the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.
- void print_request (Request *r, int policy)

  Print the request.
- char * type_to_string (int type)

  Convert the type of the request to a string.
- unsigned long sizeof_request ()

  Get the size of the request.
- Request * clone_request (Request *r)

  Clone a request.

5.10.1 Function Documentation

5.10.1.1 create_request()

```
Request* create_request (
            int type,
            int est_time,
            char * command,
            bool is_piped,
            char * client_fifo )
```

Creates a new request.

Allocates memory for a new request and initializes it with the given parameters.

It initializes the task number with 0, which is not a valid task number.

For the creation of a status request, the

Parameters

est_time	should be `0`, as it is not used, as well as the
command	should be `NULL` and
is_piped	should be `false`.

Example of the creation of an execute request:

```
Request *execute_request = create_request(EXECUTE, 12, "ls -l | cat", true, "client-1234");
```

Example of the creation of a status request:

```
Request *status_request = create_request(STATUS, 0, NULL, false, "client-1234");
```

Example of the creation of a kill request:

```
Request *kill_request = create_request(KILL, 0, NULL, false, "");
```

The caller is responsible for freeing the returned request by this function.

Parameters

type	the type of the request
est_time	the estimated time or priority of the request
command	the command to be executed
is_piped	a boolean indicating if the command is piped
client_fifo	the client FIFO name to send the response to the client

5.10.1.2 get_type()

```
int get_type (
            Request * r )
```

Get the type of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the type from

Returns

The type of the request

5.10.1.3 get_est_time()

```
int get_est_time (
            Request * r )
```

Get the estimated time or priority of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the estimated time or priority from

Returns

The estimated time or priority of the request

5.10.1.4 get_command()

```
char* get_command (
            Request * r )
```

Get the command to be executed.

Parameters

r	The request to get the command from

Returns

The command to be executed

5.10.1.5 get_is_piped()

```
bool get_is_piped (
            Request * r )
```

Get the boolean indicating if the command is piped.

Parameters

r	The request to get the is_piped from

Returns

The boolean indicating if the command is piped

5.10.1.6 get_task_nr()

```
unsigned int get_task_nr (
            Request * r )
```

Get the task number of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to get the task number from

Returns

The task number of the request

5.10.1.7 get_client_fifo()

```
char* get_client_fifo (
            Request * r )
```

Get the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.

Parameters

r	The request to get the client FIFO name from

Returns

The client FIFO name to send the response to the client

5.10.1.8 set_type()

```
void set_type (
            Request * r,
            int type )
```

Set the type of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to set the type
type	The type to set

5.10.1.9 set_task_nr()

```
void set_task_nr (
            Request * r,
            unsigned int task_nr )
```

Set the task number of the request.

Parameters

r	The request to set the task number
task_nr	The task number to set

5.10.1.10 set_client_fifo()

```
void set_client_fifo (
            Request * r,
            char * client_fifo )
```

Set the client FIFO name to send the response to the client.

Parameters

r	The request to set the client FIFO name
client_fifo	The client FIFO name to set

5.10.1.11 print_request()

```
void print_request (
            Request * r,
            int policy )
```

Print the request.

Prints the request attributes to the standard output.

Based on the policy being used, it prints the estimated time or the priority.

If the policy is FCFS, it doesn't print either the estimated time or the priority.

Parameters

r	The request to print
policy	The policy being used

5.10.1.12 type_to_string()

```
char* type_to_string (
            int type )
```

Convert the type of the request to a string.

Possible types are EXECUTE, STATUS, COMPLETED and KILL.

Parameters

type	The type of the request

Returns

The string representation of the type of the request

5.10.1.13 sizeof_request()

```
unsigned long sizeof_request ( )
```

Get the size of the request.

Used due to the fact that the Request struct is not visible to other modules, so
`sizeof(Request)`

wouldn't give the correct size of the struct.

Returns

The size of the Request struct

5.10.1.14 clone_request()

```
Request* clone_request (
            Request * r )
```

Clone a request.

Allocates memory for a new request and initializes it with the attributes of the given request.

Used in the orchestrator.c to clone a request before adding it to the executing or scheduled array.

The caller is responsible for freeing the returned request by this function.

Parameters

r	The request to clone

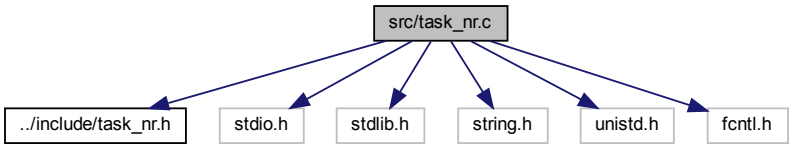
Returns

The cloned request

5.11 src/task_nr.c File Reference

```
#include "../include/task_nr.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
```

Include dependency graph for task_nr.c:



Macros

- #define TASK_NR_FILENAME "task_number"

  The filename of the task number file.

Functions

- char * get_task_nr_filename (char *output_dir)

  Get the filename of the task number file in the output directory.
- unsigned int load_task_nr (char *output_dir)

  Load the task number from the file in the output directory.
- unsigned int save_task_nr (unsigned int task_nr, char *output_dir)

  Save the task number to the file in the output directory.

5.11.1 Macro Definition Documentation

5.11.1.1 TASK_NR_FILENAME

```
#define TASK_NR_FILENAME "task_number"
```

The filename of the task number file.

5.11.2 Function Documentation

5.11.2.1 get_task_nr_filename()

```
char * get_task_nr_filename (
            char * output_dir )
```

Get the filename of the task number file in the output directory.

The task number filename is defined in the TASK_NR_FILENAME macro.

Used both by load_task_nr and save_task_nr as an auxiliary function.

The caller is responsible for freeing the returned string by this function.

Parameters

output_dir	The output directory to append the task number filename

Returns

The filename of the task number file, or NULL if an error occurs

5.11.2.2 load_task_nr()

```
unsigned int load_task_nr (
            char * output_dir )
```

Load the task number from the file in the output directory.

If the file does not exist, create it with the initial value 1.

Used by the orchestrator.c to load the task number when starting.

Parameters

output_dir	The output directory to load the task number file

Returns

The task number, or 0 if an error occurs

5.11.2.3 save_task_nr()

```
unsigned int save_task_nr (
            unsigned int task_nr,
            char * output_dir )
```

Save the task number to the file in the output directory.

Used by the orchestrator.c to save the task number before exiting.

Parameters

task_nr	The task number to save
output_dir	The output directory to write the task number file

Returns

The task number, or 0 if an error occurs