# **OS Project-2**

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### 1. First part

#### · Parse command-line

Using function <code>getopt()</code> to parse the command-line,利用"-x argument"的形式字符後面跟隨一個選項參數,optarg會指向選項參數,可以先將各選項參數儲存到陣列當中。

此外 char \*strtok(char \*str, const char \*delim) ,delim為分割的符號,可將字串切開。

```
int num_threads=atoi(argv[2]);
int thread_id[num_threads];
char *policies[num_threads];
int priorities[num_threads];
char *d=",";
char *s_p;
char *p_p;
int busy_time;
int main(int argc,char *argv[]){
  while((ch=getopt(argc,argv,"n:t:s:p:")) !=-1){
        switch(ch){}
            case 'n':
                for(int i=0;i<num_threads;i++){</pre>
                    thread_id[i]=i;
                break;
            case 't':
                busy_time=atoi(optarg);
                break;
            case 's':
                char *s_string=optarg;
                s_p=strtok(s_string,d);
                for(int i=0;i<num_threads;i++){</pre>
                    policies[i]=s_p;
                    s_p=strtok(NULL,d);
                break;
            case 'p':
                char *p_string=optarg;
                p_p=strtok(p_string,d);
                 for(int i=0;i<num_threads;i++){</pre>
                    priorities[i]=atoi(p_p);
                    p_p=strtok(NULL,d);
                break;
                  }
    }
}
```

## · Set cpu affinity

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將thread都設定在CPU-0,如果不這樣做在thread排程上可能不會按照給定的優先權排程,可參考以下網站

#### C/C++ Linux/Unix 讓執行緒跑在指定 CPU 的方法 sched\_setaffinity

本篇 ShengYu 介紹 C/C++ Linux/Unix 執行緒設定 CPU 的方法 sched\_setaffinity() , 主執行緒要設定跑在哪顆 CPU 的話,可以直接在 main 裡的主執行緒使用 sched\_setaffinity() 設定即可, sched\_setaffinity() 的第一個參數為 pid,以我的電腦來說是單 CPU 4 核心,所以有 CPU0~CPU3 可以選擇,這邊示範選擇跑在 CPU3, 也可以使用 pthread\_setaffinity\_np() 來設定 main 主

https://shengyu7697.github.io/cpp-sched setaffinity/

```
int cpu_id =0;
cpu_set_t cpuset;
CPU_ZERO(&cpuset);
CPU_SET(cpu_id,&cpuset);
sched_setaffinity(0, sizeof(cpuset),&cpuset);
```

#### · Set the attributes to each thread

先初始化thread參數,並且選擇繼承方式,接著設定排程Policy以及Priority(如果是real-time scheduling police才需要Priority),在創建work-thread的時候一倂傳入。

```
pthread_attr_t attr[num_threads];
struct sched_param param[num_threads];

pthread_attr_init(&attr[i]);
pthread_attr_setinheritsched(&attr[i],PTHREAD_EXPLICIT_SCHED);
pthread_attr_setschedpolicy(&attr[i],policy_int);
param[i].sched_priority=priorities[i];
pthread_attr_setschedparam(&attr[i],&param[i]);
pthread_create(&thread[i],&attr[i],thread_func,&thread_information[i]);
```

#### · Start all threads at once

利用function pthread\_barrier\_init(), pthread\_barrier\_wait(), pthread\_barrier\_destroy(), 去等待所有 work-thread全布建完成後再同步放其執行,如果沒有這樣做的話,可能會導致先創立好的work-thread會先被執行,這樣就不會按到預先設定的排程輸出,可參考以下網站

pthread\_barrier\_init,pthread\_barrier\_wait简介\_qq405180763的博客-CSDN博客\_pthread\_barrier\_init pthread\_barrier 系列函数在 中定义,用于多线程的同步,它包含三个函数: --pthread\_barrier\_init() --pthread\_barrier\_destroy() 那么pthread\_barrier\_\*是用来做什么的?这三个函数又怎么配合使用呢? ...



https://blog.csdn.net/qq405180763/article/details/23919191

# · Wait for all threads to finish

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利用function pthread\_join(pthread\_t thread, void \*\*retval),main-thread會等到所有work-thread都執行完畢才接著繼續執行,可參考以下網

## 2. Second part

Describe the results of ./CPU\_scheduling -n 3 -t 1.0 -s NORMAL, FIFO, FIFO -p -1,10,30 and what causes that:

SCHED\_FIFO 為real-time policy,所以他會優先於 SCHED\_OTHER ,然後 SCHED\_FIFO 會依照Priority(1-99)去決定 誰先執行,數字越大優先度越高,所以輸出結果會如圖示



sched\_rt\_runtime\_us=950000(μs)是預設real-time thread 執行時間,必須先設定 sched\_rt\_runtime\_us=1000000(μs),然而sched\_rt\_period\_us=1000000為CPU調度排程的週期,如果不將sched\_rt\_runtime\_us設定為1000000(μs),會導致normal thread在real-time thread執行完後先搶佔CPU

```
pu9730962@pu9730962-virtual-machine:~/OSproject2$ sudo ./CPU_scheduling -n 3 -t 1.0 -s NORMAL,FIFO,FIFO -p -1,10,30 Thread 2 is running
Thread 2 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 0 is running
```

Describe the results of ./sched\_demo -n 4 -t 0.5 -s NORMAL, FIFO, NORMAL, FIFO -p -1,10,-1,30 , and what causes that :

當所有為 SCHED\_FIFO 的thread執行完畢,剩下來為 SCHED\_OTHER 類型的thread會平均分配CPU資源,所以會呈現2,0,2,0,2,0交叉的輸出結果

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```
pu9730962@pu9730962-virtual-machine:-/OSproject2$ sudo ./CPU_scheduling -n 4 -t 0.5 -s NORMAL,FIFO,NORMAL,FIFO -p -1,10,-1,30 Thread 3 is running
Thread 3 is running
Thread 3 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 1 is running
Thread 0 is running
```

# 3. Third part

Describe how did you implement n-second-busy-waiting?

利用 clock() 先設定一個初始時間,直到時間大於設定的busy\_wait的時間才能跳出while迴圈,再執行下 一次的printf



CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC 表示一秒鐘內CPU運行的時鐘週期數,單位為1000/sec,所以除上 CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC 就可以獲得秒數

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    start_time=clock();
    printf("Thread %d is running\n", thread_num);
    /* Busy for <time_wait> seconds */
    while(1){
        end_time=clock();
        if(((double)(end_time-start_time)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC)>busy_wait){
            break;
        }
    }
    sched_yield();
}
```

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