LABORATORY 1 OPERATING SYSTEMS

EXERCISE 1

Write 4 simple programs in C, these programs should have significant number of computation, memory allocation/deallocation, or I/O device access (e.g. reading or writing data in a file) operations, such as the time of their execution is significant enough allowing to measure it.

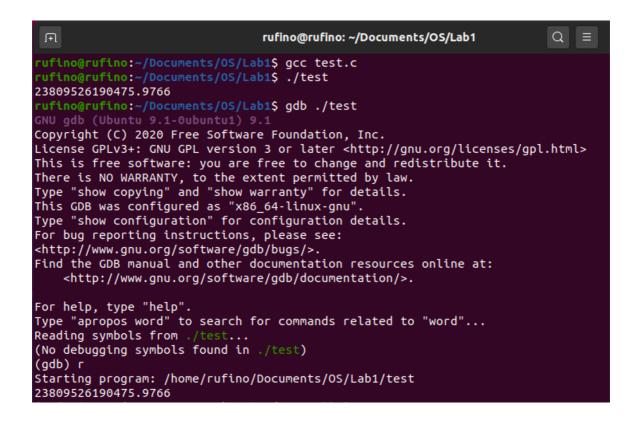
Compile these programs with (at least) f4 different optimization flags, e.g.:

- 01: This flag tries to reduce code size and execution time.
- O2: This flag optimize even more. Reduce more than -O.
- 03: This flag reduces more than -02.
- Os: This flag is used only to optimize the size.

Calculate real/user/system times of these programs without optimization and with all given above optimization flags using time program.

My first program is called test. First what I have done in all is compile the program with gcc and then execute with gdb with the command r or run. As we can see in the next image.

This first program called test return the sum of two floats that are in an loop for and when the variable of the loop its less than that sum the loop breaks and then the value is returned.



In this next photo we can observe the **real/user/system** times of this program without optimization and with all given above optimization flags

```
F
                                    rufino@rufino: ~/Documents/OS/Lab1
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc test test.c
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./test
23809526190475.9766
        0m0.149s
real
        0m0.144s
user
        0m0.000s
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -01 test.c -o test-01
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./test-01
23809526190475.9766
real
        0m0.024s
user
        0m0.022s
        0m0.000s
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -02 test.c -o test-02
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./test-02
23809526190475.9766
real
        0m0.022s
user
        0m0.021s
        0m0.000s
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O3 test.c -o test-O3
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./test-03
23809526190475.9766
real
        0m0.028s
        0m0.026s
user
        0m0.000s
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -Os test.c -o test-Os
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./test-Os
23809526190475.9766
real
        0m0.061s
user
        0m0.060s
        0m0.000s
sys
```

As we can see when we are using the **Optimizations flags** we obtain that the real and the user times **decrease** a lot if we compare to the time we have obtained in the firs execution. That's why we are optimizing the code using that **Optimizations flags**.

We can observe too that the time in the Os execution increase, why? Because this flag only want to reduce the size no the time like O1,O2 and O3.

We are going to watch some images for the second program.

This second program is called **averague.c.** The main function of this program is that he calculates the average of N (it depends on how many numbers you choose) numbers you introduce in the terminal and it depend of the quantity you give to that numbers.

```
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -g averague.c -o ex1
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./ex1
Enter number of elements: 3
Enter number 1: 90
Enter number 2: 80
Enter number 3: 70
Average = 80
Average = 80
real
         0m7.473s
         0m0.001s
user
         0m0.000s
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -01 averague.c -o ex1-01 averague.c: In function 'main':
averague.c:7:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result
7 | scanf("%d", &n);
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./ex1-01
Enter number of elements: 3
Enter number 1: 90
Enter number 2: 80
Enter number 3: 70
Average = 80
        0m9.917s
0m0.001s
0m0.000s
real
user
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O2 averague.c -o ex1-02
averague.c: In function 'main':
averague.c:7:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result
7 | scanf("%d", &n);
averague.c:12:11: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_resul
rufinogrufino:~/Documents/05/Lab1$ time ./ex1-02
Enter number of elements: 3
Enter number 1: 90
Enter number 2: 80
Enter number 3: 70
Average = 80
real
          0m7.977s
         0m0.001s
0m0.000s
sys
averague.c: In function 'main':
averague.c:7:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result
7 | scanf("%d", &n);
                                      ab1$ gcc -03 averague.c -o ex1-03
averague.c:12:11: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_resul
12 | scanf("%d", &marks[i]);
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./ex1-03
Enter number of elements: 3
Enter number 1: 90
Enter number 2: 80
Enter number 3: 70
Average = 80
         0m5.690s
0m0.002s
0m0.000s
real
user
sys
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -Os averague.c -o ex1-Os
averague.c: In function 'main':
averague.c:7:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result
7 | scanf("%d", &n);
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./ex1-0s
Enter number of elements: 3
Enter number 1: 90
Enter number 2: 80
Enter number 3: 70
Average = 80
real
         0m5.744s
          0m0.001s
user
          0m0.000s
sys
  ufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$
```

rufino@rufino: ~/Documents/OS/Lab1

We can observe that the flags that reduces the time are the flags that optimizes the size and not the code.

For the **Third program** we are going to watch the next images. This third program is called **operations.c.**

This program consists in different operations with different variables that have an integer value.

```
rufino@rufino: ~/Documents/OS/Lab1
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -g operations.c -o op
 ufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./op
The sum of (a + b) = 15
The rest of (a - b) = 5
The product of (a * b) = 50
The slide of (a / b) = 2
real
          0m0.001s
ıser
          0m0.001s
sys
          0m0.000s
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O1 operations.c -o op-O1
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./op-01
The sum of (a + b) = 15
The rest of (a - b) = 5
The product of (a * b) = 50
The slide of (a / b) = 2
real
          0m0.004s
ıser
         0m0.000s
          0m0.004s
sys
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O2 operations.c -o op-O2 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./op-O2
The sum of (a + b) = 15
The rest of (a - b) = 5
The product of (a * b) = 50
The slide of (a / b) = 2
real
          0m0.003s
ıser
          0m0.000s
sys
          0m0.003s
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O3 operations.c -o op-O3
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./op-O3
The sum of (a + b) = 15
The rest of (a - b) = 5
The product of (a * b) = 50
The slide of (a / b) = 2
         0m0.002s
real
         0m0.001s
user
sys
          0m0.000s
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -Os operations.c -o op-Os
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./op-Os
The sum of (a + b) = 15
The rest of (a - b) = 5
The product of (a * b) = 50
The slide of (a / b) = 2
          0m0.003s
real
ıser
          0m0.003s
sys
          0m0.001s
 ufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$
```

As we can observe the times are very similar the change it is almost imperceptible.

For the **fourth program** we are going to observe the next screenshots. This fourth program is called **inputoutput.c.**

This program consists in introduce something in the terminal and they will give to us the value of the characters we have introduce in the ASCII table.

```
rufino@rufino: ~/Documents/OS/Lab1
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -g input\&output.c -o iorufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./io
Enter a character: q
You entered q.
ASCII value is 113.
real
          0m3.283s
          0m0.001s
user
          0m0.000s
 sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -01 input\&output.c -o io-01 input&output.c: In function 'main':
input&output.c:6:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./io-O1
Enter a character: q
You entered q.
ASCII value is 113.
          0m1.452s
real
          0m0.001s
user
          0m0.001s
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -02 input\&output.c -o io-02
input&output.c: In function 'main':
input&output.ci6:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
6 | scanf("%c", &chr);
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./io-O2
Enter a character: q
You entered q.
ASCII value is 113.
real
          0m1.909s
          0m0.002s
user
          0m0.000s
sys
```

```
@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -O3 input\&output.c -o io-O3
input&output.c: In function 'main':
input&output.c:6:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
6 | scanf("%c", &chr);
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./io-03
Enter a character: q
You entered q.
ASCII value is 113.
         0m1.458s
real
         0m0.002s
0m0.001s
user
sys
rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ gcc -Os input\&output.c -o io-Os
input&output.c: In function 'main':
input&output.c:6:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'scanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
6 | scanf("%c", &chr);
 rufino@rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$ time ./io-Os
Enter a character: q
You entered q.
ASCII value is 113.
         0m1.506s
0m0.000s
real
user
         0m0.003s
sys
        @rufino:~/Documents/OS/Lab1$
```

We can observe that the Optimizations flags in this case works correctly and they decrease the time.

We can observe that in a first moment we had a real time superior of 3 second and when we introduction these fags the time is reduced at 1 second so we can observe that they optimize the code. They work correctly optimizing the code and the size of this.