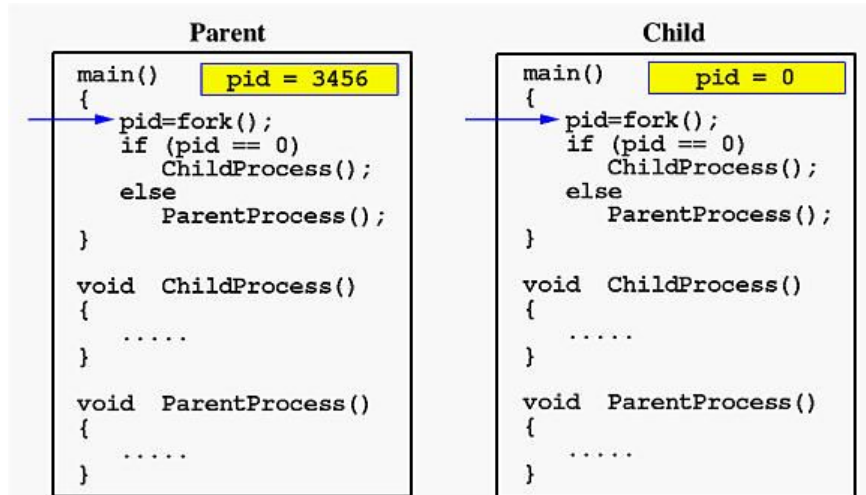


OS HW1

fork + shared memory

Part1. fork exercise (20%)

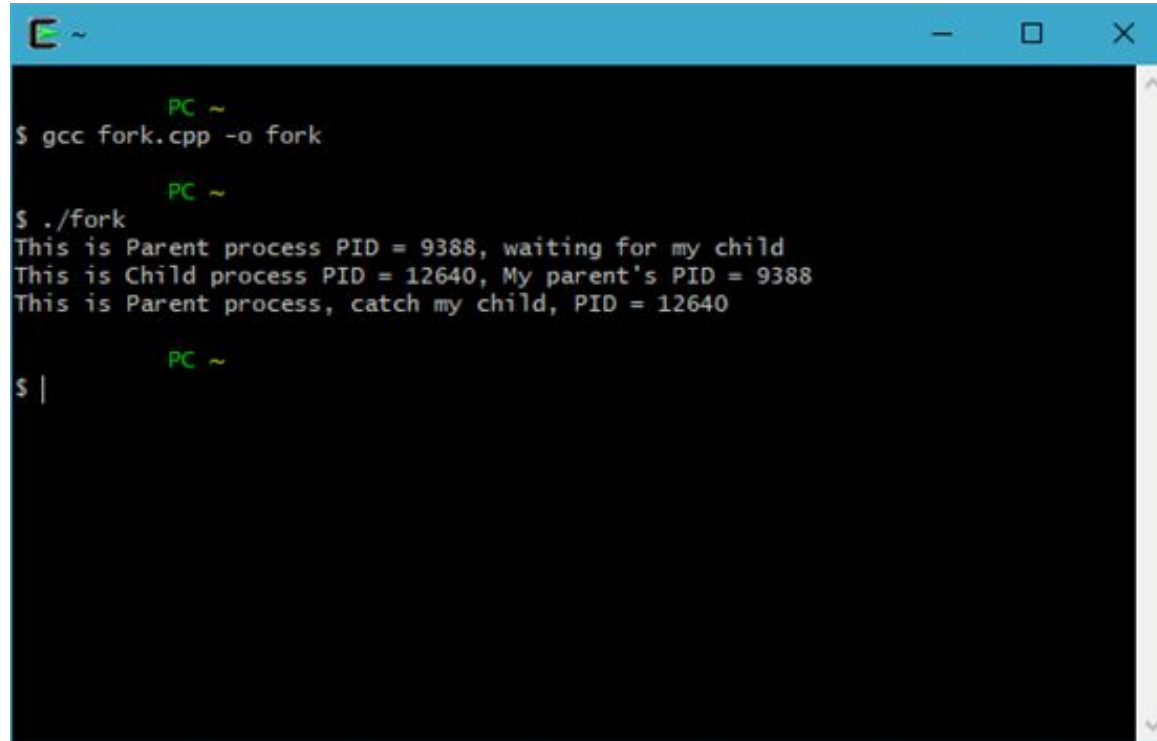
- System call `fork()` is used to create processes.
- It takes no arguments and returns a process ID.
 - It returns a **positive value** to parent process.
 - It returns a **zero** to child process.
 - It returns a **negative value** if the creation of a child process was fail.



Requirements

- use `fork()` to create processes
- parent process
 - print parent process id and wait children process
 - when children process done, print children process id
- children process
 - print children process id and parent process id
- upload your code in **New e3** named **studentID_hw1-2.cpp / .c**
- violating any requirement above will get score penalty

example output



```
PC ~  
$ gcc fork.cpp -o fork  
  
PC ~  
$ ./fork  
This is Parent process PID = 9388, waiting for my child  
This is Child process PID = 12640, My parent's PID = 9388  
This is Parent process, catch my child, PID = 12640  
  
PC ~  
$ |
```

Part2. calculate determinant (80%)

using multi-process to calculate determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - (-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

1-process:

process1

2-process:

process1

process2

4-process:

process1

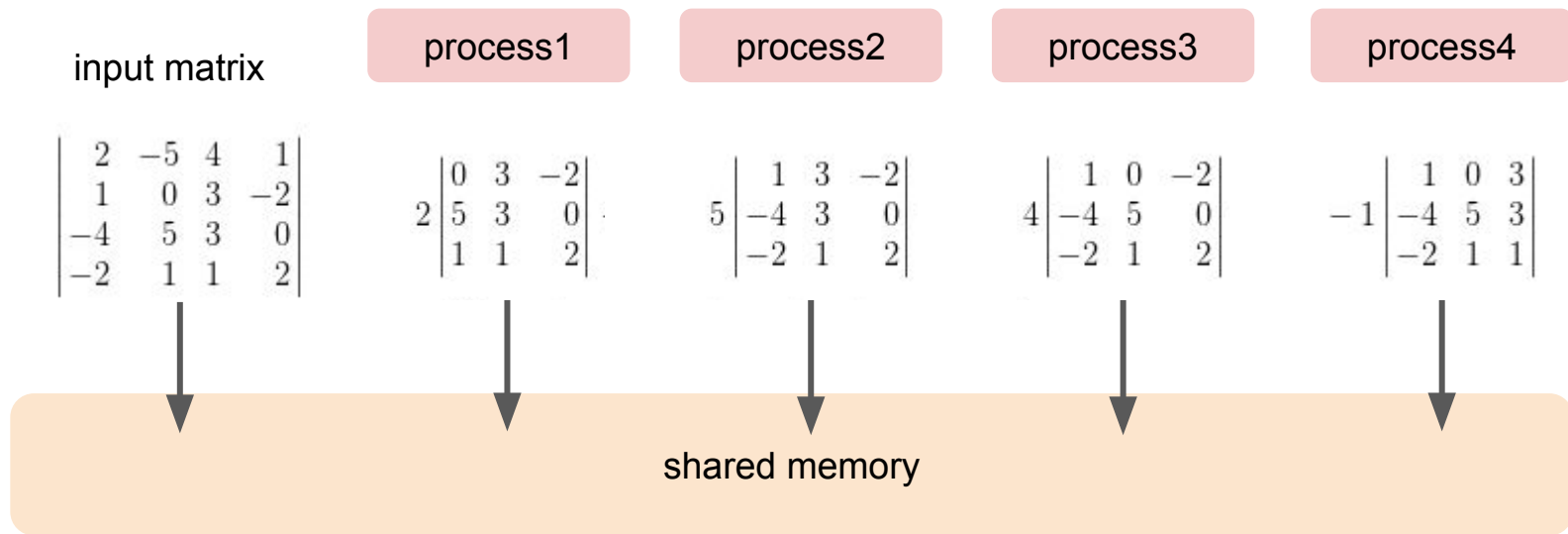
process2

process3

process4

Part2. calculate determinant

store the input matrix and the multi-process result in shared memory



Requirements

- read the file **input.txt** to get dimension and matrix
- create multi-process using `fork()`
 - **4 cases**, process parallelism from 1 to 4
 - store input matrix and each process result in shared memory
- for each case, print elapsed time and determinant
 - the final determinant must be correct
 - matrix elements and the determinant are **32-bit unsigned int**
 - do not care about integer overflows
- TAs will test your program using any matrix dimension between 10×10 and 15×15
 - your 2-process and 3-process must be noticeably faster than 1-process
- upload your code in **New e3** named **studentID_hw1-2.cpp / .c**
- violating any requirement above will get score penalty

example

input.txt:

```
12
6 1 6 5 3 2 5 0 5 6 0 5
6 6 0 1 6 0 4 4 2 2 3 6
5 6 5 5 6 1 1 5 1 2 0 4
5 0 4 3 3 4 4 2 5 2 0 4
1 1 4 1 0 4 3 0 1 4 5 1
3 4 0 1 1 6 3 3 0 3 6 5
0 2 3 6 5 0 5 6 1 2 4 4
3 3 3 5 1 2 4 1 0 4 0 6
4 3 4 0 3 0 5 6 3 4 5 3
5 0 2 3 2 4 5 5 2 5 1 6
4 4 5 2 4 1 2 6 6 5 1 2
1 3 1 0 6 0 3 4 1 2 5 2
```

output:

```
Calculating determinant using 1 process
Elapsed time: 13.1696 sec, determinant : -60927360
Calculating determinant using 2 processes
Elapsed time: 6.66803 sec, determinant : -60927360
Calculating determinant using 3 processes
Elapsed time: 4.5265 sec, determinant : -60927360
Calculating determinant using 4 processes
Elapsed time: 3.47506 sec, determinant : -60927360
```

number in the first row is matrix dimension
the rest rows are the matrix rows

header files

- `unistd.h`
- `sys/ipc.h`
- `sys/shm.h`
- `sys/wait.h`
- `sys/time.h`

APIs

- `fork()` - creates a child process by duplicating the calling process
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/fork.2.html>
- `wait()` family - wait for process to change state
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/waitpid.2.html>
- `gettimeofday()` - get the time when start / end calculating to compute the elapsed time
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/gettimeofday.2.html>

APIs

- `shmget()` - create a block of shared memory
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmget.2.html>
- `shmat()` - attach shared memory to the current process's address space
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmat.2.html>
- `shmdt()` - detach shared memory from the current process's address space
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmdt.2.html>
- `shmctl()` - control shared memory
 - <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmctl.2.html>

testing environment

- ubuntu 16.04
- ubuntu 14.04
- CS linux work station

your code should compile successfully in one of the above environments!

virtualbox

ubuntu download: <http://www.ubuntu-tw.org/modules/tinyd0/>

Ubuntu 行為規範 (第二版)

下載 Ubuntu

發行版

不同發行版具備不同的圖形環境與配套軟體，如果您不知道如何選擇，請選擇 Ubuntu 桌面版本。

☒ Ubuntu 桌面版本

☐ Ubuntu 伺服器版

版本

最新發行 (噱鮮) 版本為 17.04 (2017 年 04 月發表，九個月支援，至 2018 年 01 月)。

最新長期支援 (穩定) 版為 16.04 LTS (2016 年 04 月發表，五年支援，至 2021 年 04 月)。

- ☐ 17.04 (支援至 2018 年 01 月)
- ☒ 16.04 LTS (支援至 2021 年 04 月)
- ☐ 14.04 LTS (支援至 2019 年 04 月)
- ☐ 12.04 LTS (支援至 2017 年 04 月)

電腦架構

目前一般電腦大多使用 64 位元架構，如果有特殊需求您的電腦需使用 32 位元指令集，您也可以選擇安裝 32 位元版本。另外，目前在下載區無 Mac 版本可下載。

- ☐ 32 位元版本
- ☒ 64 位元版本

下載選項

☐ 下載 BitTorrent 種子

或是 [至此瀏覽所有版本及檔案](#)

開啟中: ubuntu-16.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso

您已決定開啟:

ubuntu-16.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso

檔案類型: iso File (1.5 GB)

從: <http://ftp.ubuntu-tw.org>

Firefox 應該如何處理此檔案?

☐ 開啟方式 (O):

☐ DownThemAll!

☒ dTa OneClick!

☐ 儲存檔案 (S)

☐ 對此類檔案自動採用此處理方式。(A)

D:\Download\

virtualbox

virtualbox download : <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

The screenshot shows the VirtualBox website's download page. On the left is a navigation menu with links: About, Screenshots, Downloads, Documentation, End-user docs, Technical docs, Contribute, and Community. The main header features the VirtualBox logo and navigation links for Login and Preferences. The page title is 'Download VirtualBox'. Below this, it states: 'Here you will find links to VirtualBox binaries and its source code.' The section 'VirtualBox binaries' includes a disclaimer about terms and conditions and a link to 'VirtualBox 5.1 builds'. Under 'VirtualBox 5.2.18 platform packages', there is a list of operating systems: Windows hosts, OS X hosts, Linux distributions, and Solaris hosts. This list is highlighted with a red box, and an arrow points from it to the annotation '1. choose your platform to download packages'. Below the list, it mentions the GPL version 2 license and provides a link to the changelog. A note about checksums (SHA256 and MD5) is also present. Further down, under 'VirtualBox 5.2.18 Oracle VM VirtualBox Extension Pack', there is a link 'All supported platforms' highlighted with a red box, with an arrow pointing to the annotation '2. download'. The footer mentions support for USB 2.0 and 3.0, RDP, disk encryption, NVMe, and PXE boot.

VirtualBox

Download VirtualBox

Here you will find links to VirtualBox binaries and its source code.

VirtualBox binaries

By downloading, you agree to the terms and conditions of the respective license.

If you're looking for the latest VirtualBox 5.1 packages, see [VirtualBox 5.1 builds](#). Consider upgrading.

VirtualBox 5.2.18 platform packages

- Windows hosts
- OS X hosts
- Linux distributions
- Solaris hosts

The binaries are released under the terms of the GPL version 2.

See the [changelog](#) for what has changed.

You might want to compare the checksums to verify the integrity of downloaded packages. *The SHA256 checksums should be favored as the MD5 algorithm must be treated as insecure!*

- SHA256 checksums, MD5 checksums

Note: After upgrading VirtualBox it is recommended to upgrade the guest additions as well.

VirtualBox 5.2.18 Oracle VM VirtualBox Extension Pack

- All supported platforms

Support for USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 devices, VirtualBox RDP, disk encryption, NVMe and PXE boot for Intel cards. See

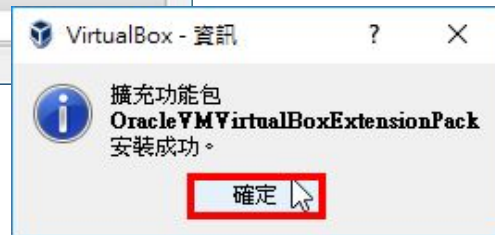
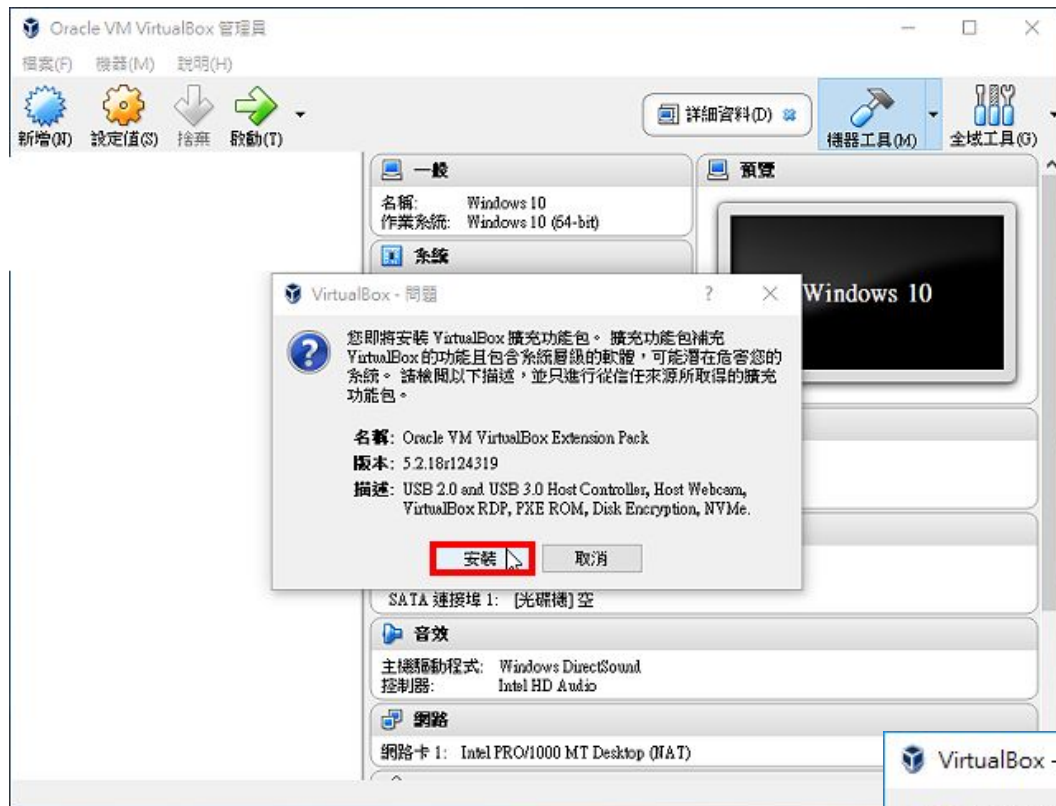
1. choose your platform to download packages

2. download

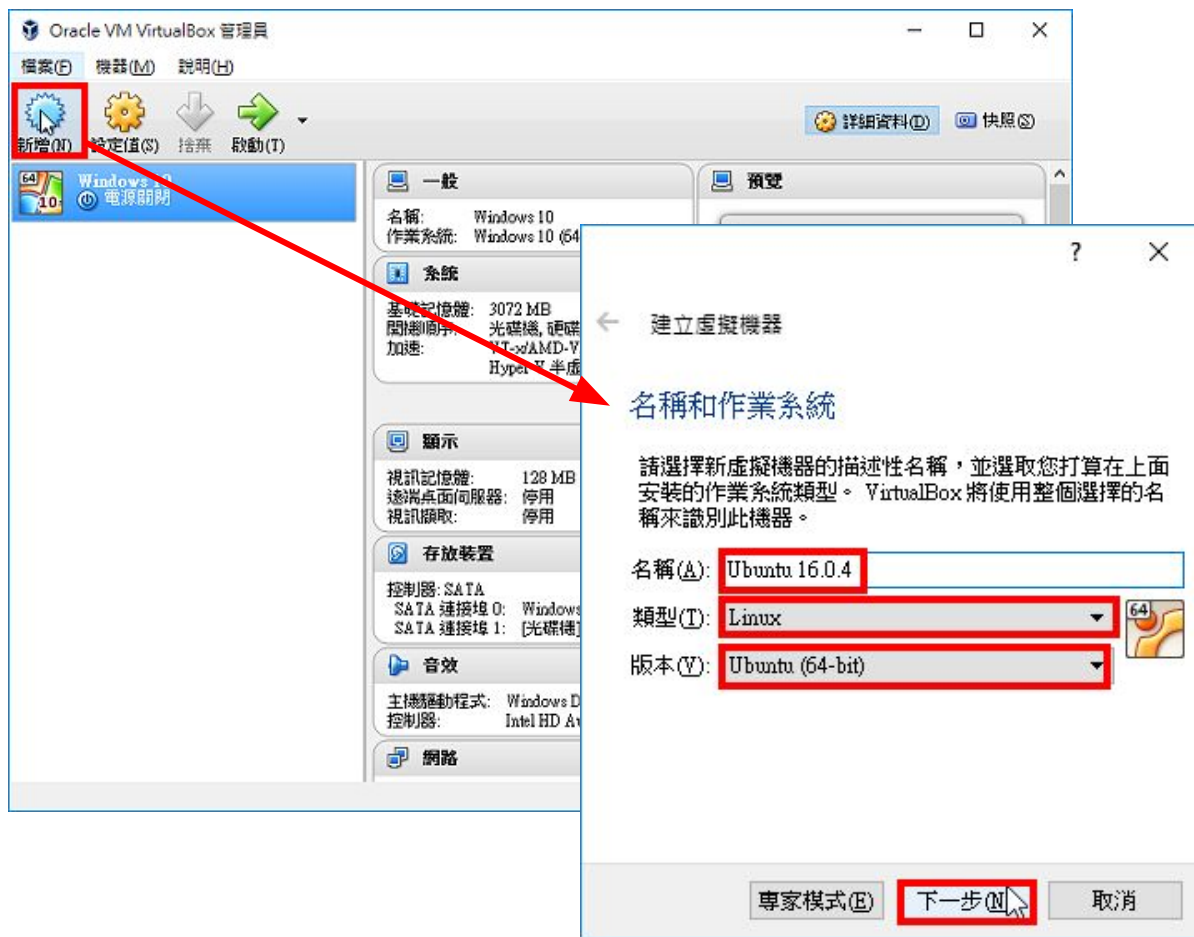
virtualbox



virtualbox



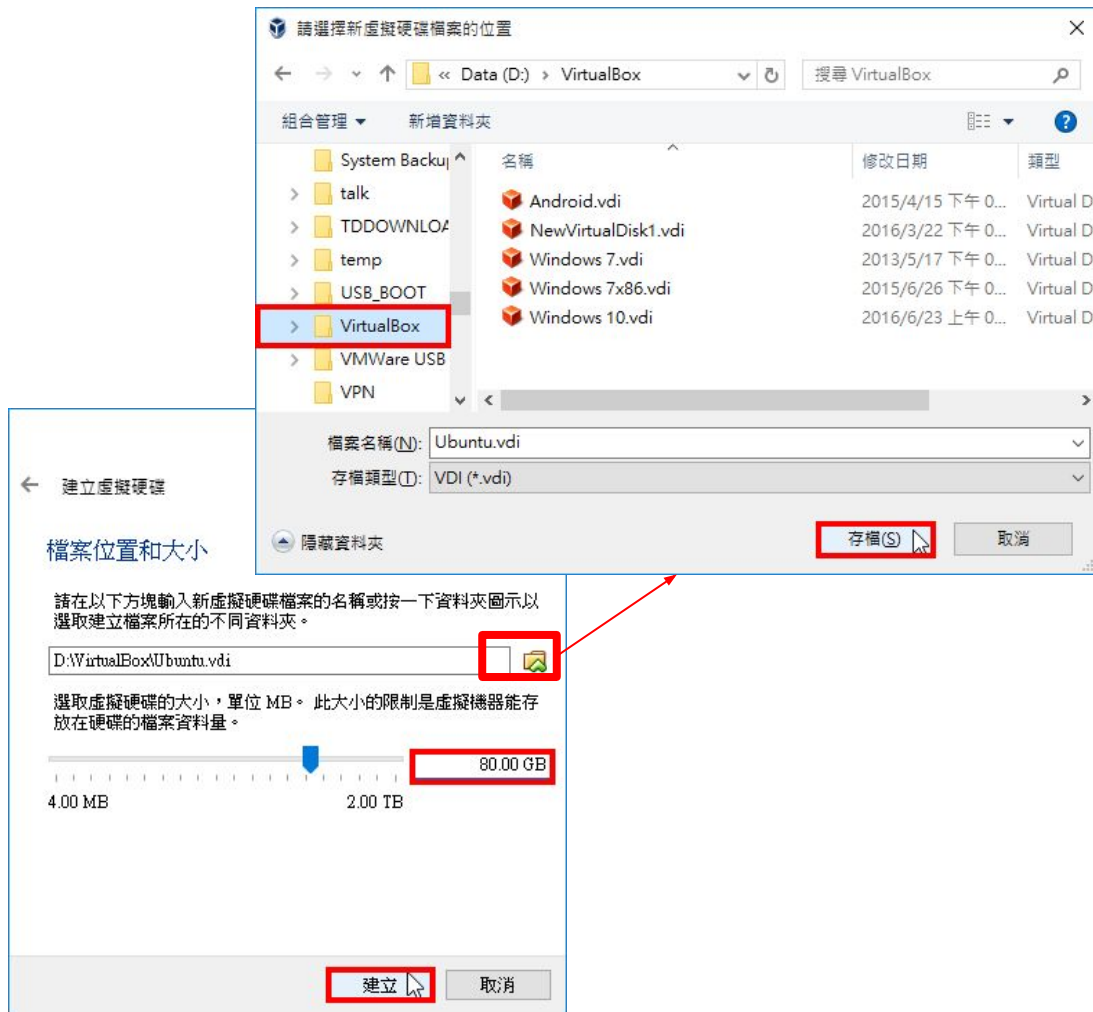
virtualbox



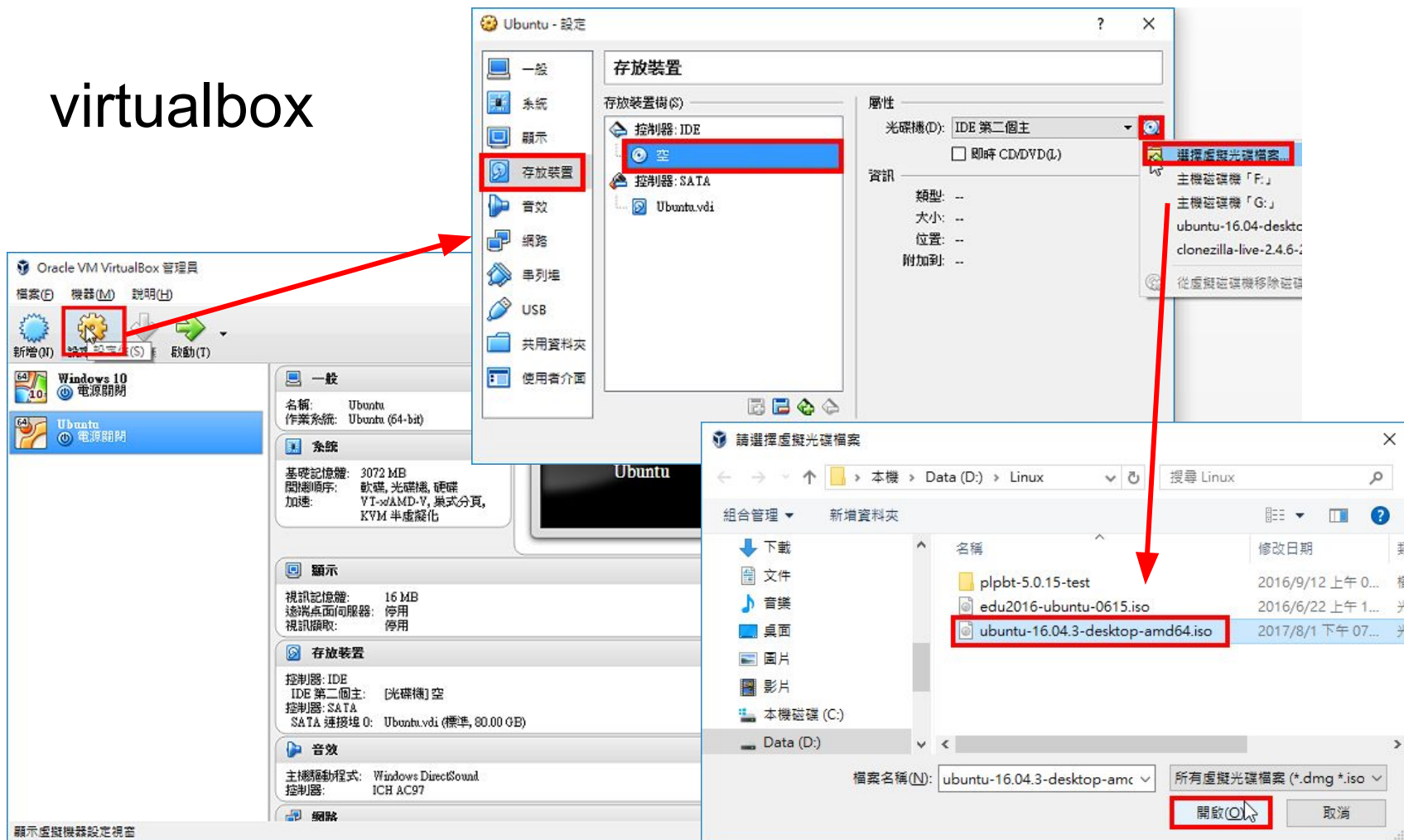
virtualbox

?	? X	? X
<p>← 建立虛擬機器</p> <p>記憶體大小</p> <p>選取配置到虛擬機器的記憶體量 (RAM)，單位 MB。</p> <p>建議的記憶體大小為 1024 MB。</p> <p>4 MB 8192 MB</p> <p>3072</p> <p>下一步 取消</p>	<p>← 建立虛擬機器</p> <p>硬碟</p> <p>如果您希望能加入虛擬硬碟到新的機器。可以建立新的硬碟檔案或從清單選取一個或使用資料夾圖示選取另一個位置。</p> <p>如果需要更多複雜存放裝置設定，可以略過此步驟並在機器建立時進行變更機器設定。</p> <p>建議硬碟的大小為 8.00 GB。</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 不加入虛擬硬碟 (N)</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 立即建立虛擬硬碟 (C)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 使用現有虛擬硬碟檔案 (U)</p> <p>Windows 10.vdi (標準, 484.00 GB)</p> <p>建立 取消</p>	<p>← 建立虛擬硬碟</p> <p>實體硬碟中存放裝置</p> <p>請選擇新虛擬硬碟檔案是否根據使用而成長 (動態配置) 或以最大大小建立 (固定大小)。</p> <p>動態配置 硬碟檔案只使用實體硬碟的空間作為填滿 (直到最大的固定大小)，雖然有可用空間也不會再次自動伸縮。</p> <p>固定大小 硬碟檔案在某些系統需要花比較長的時間建立但通常用起來比較快。</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 動態配置 (D)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 固定大小 (F)</p> <p>下一步 取消</p>

virtualbox



virtualbox



Oracle VM VirtualBox 管理員

檔案(F) 機器(M) 說明(H)

新增(N) 設定值(S) 捨棄 啟動(T)

Windows 10
電源關閉

Ubuntu
電源關閉

啟動(T)

一般

名稱: Ubuntu
作業系統: Ubuntu (64-bit)

系統

基礎記憶體: 3072 MB
開關順序: 軟碟, 光碟機, 硬碟
加速: VT-x/AMD-V, 巢式分頁, KVM 半虛擬化

顯示

視訊記憶體: 16 MB
遠端桌面伺服器: 停用
視訊顯取: 停用

存放裝置

控制器: IDE
IDE 第二個主: [光碟機] ubuntu-16.04-desktop-smd64
控制器: SATA
SATA 連接埠 0: Ubuntu.vdi (標準, 80.00 GB)

音效

主機驅動程式: Windows DirectSound
控制器: ICH AC97

網路

啟動選取的虛擬機器

