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# **PART 1: THREE PROCESSES - A PARENT AND TWO CHILDREN**

**In the first part you will write a small user-land program that has a parent process forking two child processes, resulting in a total of three processes: the parent process and the two children.**

**Put the previous code into a file named race.c inside your Xv6 source code folder. Add \_race\ to the UPROGS variable inside your Makefile. Compile and run Xv6 Run the user-land program inside Xv6 by typing race at the Xv6 prompt. Notice the order of execution of the three processes. Run the program multiple times.**

**• Do you always get the same order of execution?**

* Yes, order of execution’s is same every time.

**• Does Child 1 always execute (print Child 1 Executing) before Child 2?**

* **No, when we add sleep statement before the child 1 print statement then first child 2 is executing.**

**Race.c**

#include "types.h"

#include "stat.h"

#include "user.h"

//We want Child 1 to execute first, then Child 2, and finally Parent.

int main() {

int pid = fork(); //fork the first child

if(pid < 0) {

printf(1, "Error forking first child.\n");

} else if (pid == 0) {

sleep(5);

printf(1, "Child 1 Executing\n");

} else {

pid = fork(); //fork the second child

if(pid < 0) {

printf(1, "Error forking second child.\n");

} else if(pid == 0) {

printf(1, "Child 2 Executing\n");

} else {

printf(1, "Parent Waiting\n");

int i;

for(i=0; i< 2; i++)

wait();

printf(1, "Children completed\n");

printf(1, "Parent Executing\n");

printf(1, "Parent exiting.\n");

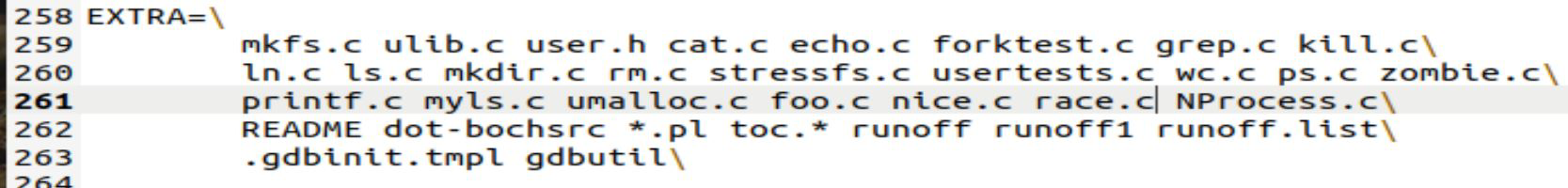
}

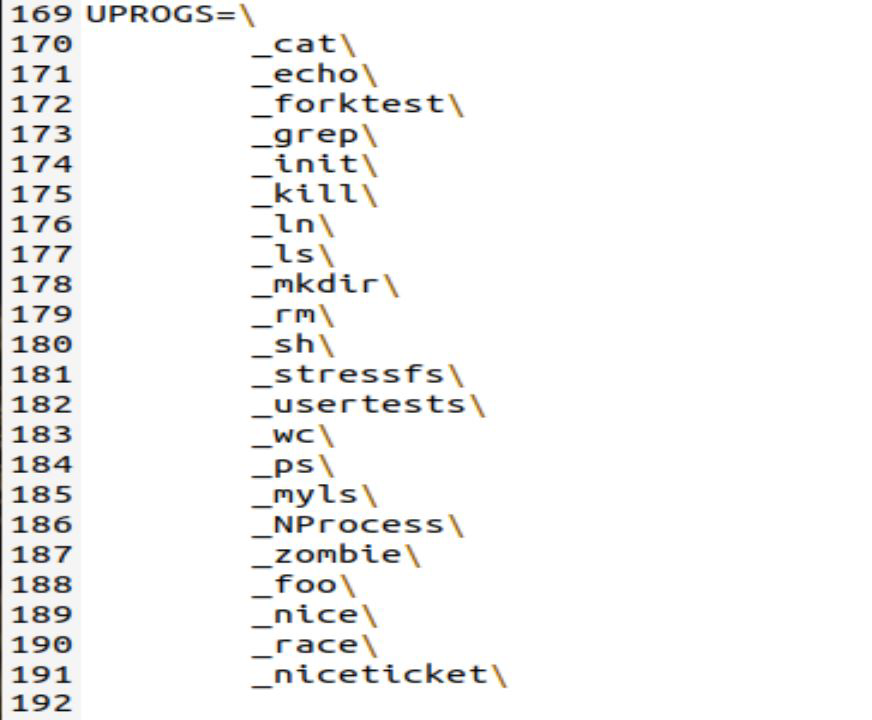
}

exit();

}

**Makefile:**

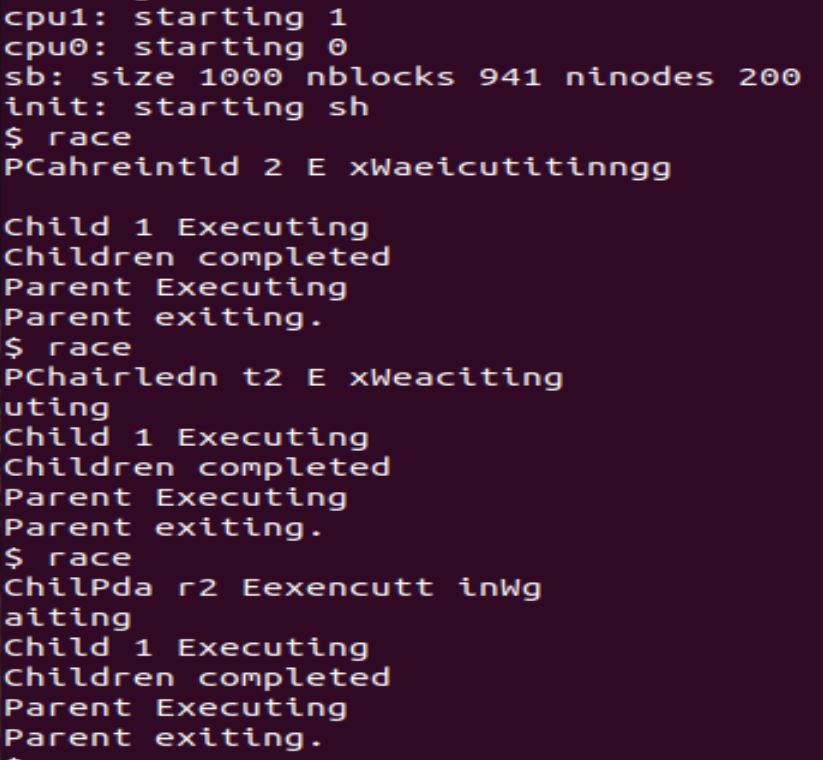
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**Output:**



After adding sleep(5); before line before the line where Child 1 prints "Child Executing".



**What do you notice?**

-I notice that firstly on xv6 terminal when we type ‘race’ then child 1 is created after

that child 2 is created and when both the children are completing then the parent

executing and then exiting.

**Can we guarantee that Child 1 always execute before Child 2?**

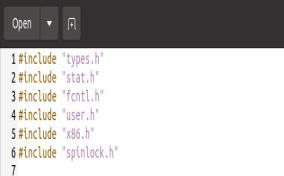
-It is not guaranteed that child 1 always execute before child 2 because when we add a sleep statement before child 1 then first child 2 can be executed and after that child 1

Is executed.

# 2. **PART 2: SPIN LOCKS**

**We will start by defining a spinlock that we can use in our user-land program. Xv6 already has a spinlock (see spinlock.c) that it uses inside its kernel and is coded in somehow a complex way to handle concurrency caused by interrupts. We don't need most of the complexity, so will write our own light-weight version of spinlocks. We will put our code inside ulib.c, which includes functions accessible to user-land programs.**

1. **Inside ulib.c, add**



**to the beginning.**

**Also, add the following function definitions:**



**We are still using the struct spinlock defined in spinlock.h but we will only use its locked**

**field. Initializing the lock and unlocking it both work by setting locked to 0. Locking uses the**

**atomic xchg instruction, which sets the contents of its first parameter (a memory address) to the second parameter and returns the old value of the contents of the first parameter.**

1. **Inside user.h, add the following function prototypes:**

****

**to the end of the file.**

**Now, we have our spinlocks in place. We can use them inside race.c:**

**struct** spinlock lk; init\_lock(&lk); lock(&lk);

*//critical section*

unlock(&lk)

We will use condition variables to be able to make Child 2 sleep (block) until Child 1 finishes execution.

# 3. PART 3: CONDITION VARIABLES

We will use condition variables to ensure that Child 1 always executes before Child 2. We will add two system calls to Xv6: cv\_wait() and cv\_signal() to wait (sleep) on a condition variable and to wakeup (signal) all sleeping processes on a condition variable.

Recall that both waiting and signaling a condition variable has to be called after acquiring a lock (that's why we defined our spinlock in Part 2). cv\_wait releases the lock before sleeping and reacquires it after waking up.

1. First, define the condition variable structure in condvar.h as follows.

#include "spinlock.h"

**struct** condvar {

**struct** spinlock lk;

};

A condition variable has a spin lock. Let's then add the two system calls.

1. Inside syscall.h, add the following two lines:



Inside usys.S, add:



Inside syscall.c, add:



And

[SYS\_cv\_wait] sys\_cv\_wait,

[SYS\_cv\_signal] sys\_cv\_signal,

Inside user.h, add

**struct** condvar;

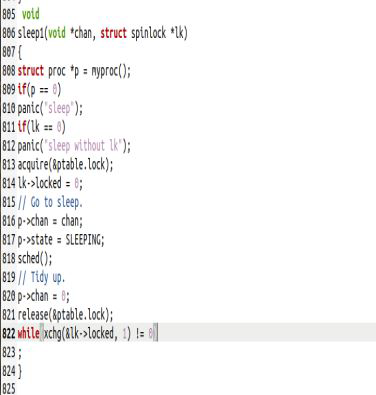
to the beginning and

int cv\_wait(**struct** condvar \*); int cv\_signal(**struct** condvar \*);

to the end of the system calls section of the file.

Our condition variable implementation depends heavily on the sleep/wakeup mechanism implemented inside Xv6 (Please read **Sleep and Wakeup** on Page 65 of the Xv6 book). We will again define a more light-weight version of the sleep function to use our light-weight spinlocks defined in Part 2 instead of

1. Inside proc.c, add the following function definition:



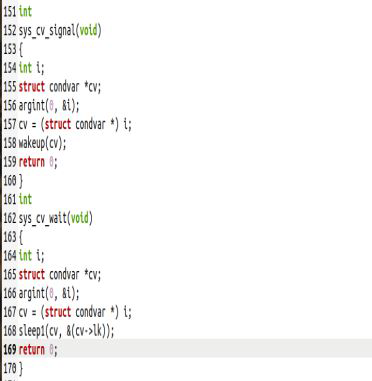
After a couple of sanity checks, the function acquires the process table lock ptable.lock to be able to call sched(), which works on the process table. Then, it releases the spinlock (by setting

locked to 0) and goes to sleep by setting the process state to SLEEPING, setting the channel that the process sleeps on, and switching into the scheduler by calling sched(). After the process wakes up, it releases the ptable lock and reacquires the spinlock (using the xchg instruction).

1. Inside sysproc.c add

#include "condvar.h"

to the beginning of the file and the following system call functions



to the end. In both functions, the code starts with retrieving the argument (struct condvar \*) from the stack:

argint(0, &i);

cv = (**struct** condvar \*) i;

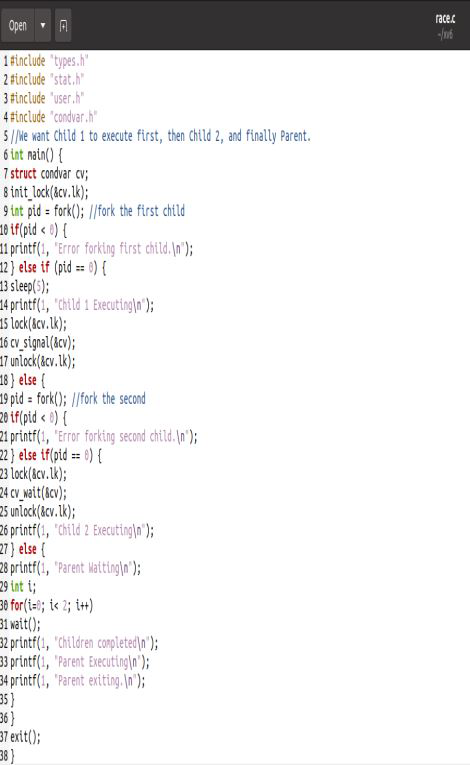
The address of the condition variable is used as the channel passed over to the sleep1 function defined in Step 8. The address of the condition variable is unique and this is all what we need: a unique channel number to sleep and to get waked up on.

**After seeing what the two system calls do, why do you think we had to add system calls for the operations on condition variables? Why not just have these operations as functions in ulib.c as we did for the spinlock?**

# PART 4: USING THE CONDITION VARIABLES

We can then modify race.c to use a condition variable to guarantee process ordering.

**Race.c**

****

Note the highlighted parts. A condition variable is declared. Its spinlock is initialized. Then Child 1

signals the condition variable after acquiring the spinlock. Child 2 sleeps on the condition variable after acquiring the spinlock as well.

Compile and run the modified race program.

* + Does Child 1 always execute before Child 2?

# PART 5: LOST WAKEUPS

Does it happen that the program gets stuck? This is called a **deadlock**. If Child 2 gets to sleep **after** Child 1 signals, the wakeup signal is lost (i.e., never received by Child 2). In this case, Child 2 has no way of being awaked.

To solve this problem, we need to enclose the cv\_wait() call inside a while loop. We need some form of a flag that gets set by Child 1 when it is done executing. Child 2 will then do

while(flag is not set) cv\_wait();

This way, even if Child 1 sets the flag and signals before Child 2 executes the while loop, Child 2 will not avoid going to sleep because the flag will be set.

The flag has to be **shared** between the two processes. We will use a **file** for that. Other methods for sharing are shared memory and pipes.

To create a file,

int fd = open("flag", O\_RDWR | O\_CREATE);

To write into the file,

write(fd, "done", 4);

Checking the flag has to be non-blocking. The read system call is blocking. Reading the size of the file is not. So, we will check the flag by reading the file size. To read the size of a file,

**struct** stat stats; fstat(fd, &stats);

printf(1, "file size = %d\n", stats.size);

Now, we are ready to write the while loop inside Child 2. It will loop until the file size is greater than zero, which happens when Child 1 writes "done" into the file after it finishes execution.

lock(&cv.lk); **struct** stat stats; fstat(fd, &stats);

printf(1, "file size = %d**\n**", stats.size);

**while**(stats.size <= 0){ cv\_wait(&cv); fstat(fd, &stats);

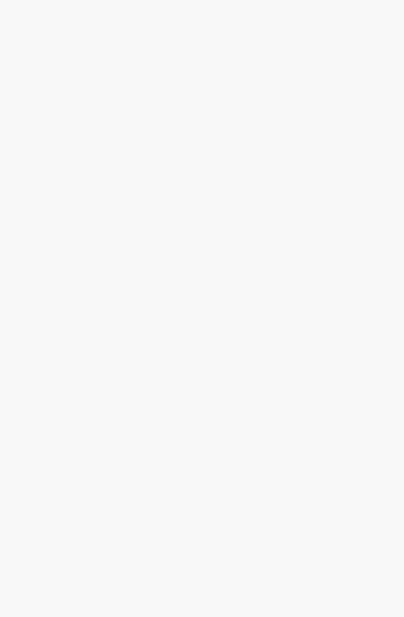
printf(1, "file size = %d**\n**", stats.size);

}

unlock(&cv.lk);

The new race.c is:

#include "types.h" #include "stat.h"

#include "user.h" #include "condvar.h" #include "fcntl.h"

*//We want Child 1 to execute first, then Child 2, and finally Parent.*

int main() {

**struct** condvar cv;

int fd = open("flag", O\_RDWR | O\_CREATE); init\_lock(&cv.lk);

int pid = fork(); *//fork the first child*

**if**(pid < 0) {

printf(1, "Error forking first child.**\n**");

} **else if** (pid == 0) { sleep(5);

printf(1, "Child 1 Executing**\n**"); lock(&cv.lk);

write(fd, "done", 4); cv\_signal(&cv); unlock(&cv.lk);

} **else** {

pid = fork(); *//fork the second*

**if**(pid < 0) {

printf(1, "Error forking second child.**\n**");

} **else if**(pid == 0) { lock(&cv.lk); **struct** stat stats;

fstat(fd, &stats);

printf(1, "file size = %d**\n**", stats.size);

**while**(stats.size <= 0){

cv\_wait(&cv);

fstat(fd, &stats);

printf(1, "file size = %d**\n**", stats.size);

}

unlock(&cv.lk);

printf(1, "Child 2 Executing**\n**");

} **else** {

printf(1, "Parent Waiting**\n**"); int i;

**for**(i=0; i< 2; i++) wait();

printf(1, "Children completed**\n**"); printf(1, "Parent Executing**\n**"); printf(1, "Parent exiting.**\n**");

}

}

close(fd);

unlink("flag");

exit();

}

Note the highlighted parts and also note that we are closing the file and deleting it before the parent

exits. This is to start afresh the next time we run the program. Compile and run race.c many times.

* Is it always the case that Child 1 executes before Child 2?
* Do you observe deadlocks?

Of course, synchronization bugs cannot be ruled out by running a program many times. Formal proof is typically the preferred way especially for safety- and mission-critical systems. There are tools that help with this kind of formal proofs.

# SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the steps of this lab and submit all the files that you had to modify in a zipped archive by uploading the zipped file to Lab 2 submission page on CourseWeb. The deadline is listed on the Lab 2 page on CourseWeb.