# OS MP3 Report

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```

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# Trace Code Part

### 1.1 **New -> Ready**

Kernel::ExecAll()

```
void Kernel::ExecAll()
{
   for (int i=1;i<=execfileNum;i++) {
      int a = Exec(execfile[i]);
   }
   currentThread->Finish(); //當execfile執行完畢
}
```

逐行執行execfile中的程式(call Exec()接續處理),並在結束時call Finish()。

Kernel::Exec(char\*)

```
int Kernel::Exec(char* name)
{
    t[threadNum] = new Thread(name, threadNum);
    t[threadNum]->space = new AddrSpace();
    t[threadNum]->Fork((VoidFunctionPtr) &ForkExecute, (void *)t[threadNum]);
    threadNum++;
    return threadNum-1;
}
```

利用name以及threadID為目標程式建立一個新的thread·並存入陣列t。先進入AddrSpace()設定page的初始狀態·並進入fork進行後續的運作(ForkExecute)·最後回傳一個threads的編號。

• Thread::Fork(VoidFunctionPtr, void\*)

```
Thread::Fork(VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg)
{
    Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt; //獲取了現在的interrupt & scheduler (以pointer的形式)
    Scheduler *scheduler = kernel->scheduler;
    IntStatus oldLevel;

    StackAllocate(func, arg); // call StackAllocate() 初始化一些項目
    oldLevel = interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff); //oldlevel儲存了現在的interrupt status·並將現在的status設為IntOff scheduler->ReadyToRun(this); //call ReadyToRun() 準備進入ready
    (void) interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel); //跑完可以回到原本的status了
}
```

fork一個新的thread,並進行一些初始化的操作以及利用StackAllocate()分配空間。

並且將interrupt狀態儲存後設為IntOff·以防後續操作(如switch)被interrupt影響。而後進入 ReadyToRun(),會將此thread放入ready queue,並將其狀態設為ready,代表準備可以跑了。

結束後回到此function時,就可以將interrupt狀態設回來了。

#### • Thread::StackAllocate(VoidFunctionPtr, void\*)

```
Thread::StackAllocate (VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg)
{
   stack = (int *) AllocBoundedArray(StackSize * sizeof(int)); //分配空間給stread
#ifdef PARISC
   stackTop = stack + 16; //由stack定義stacktop的位置
   stack[StackSize - 1] = STACK_FENCEPOST; //用來檢測是否溢出
#endif
... //基於不同的系統定義stackTop
#ifdef PARISC //儲存不同數據的地址,並根據系統不同有不同的操作
   machineState[PCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadRoot); //first frame
   machineState[StartupPCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadBegin) //current thread的起
始位置
   machineState[InitialPCState] = PLabelToAddr(func); //func 是要被fork的函數
   machineState[InitialArgState] = arg; //函數中會需要的參數
   machineState[WhenDonePCState] = PLabelToAddr(ThreadFinish); //current thread的
結束位置
#else //因為不同架構分開定義
   machineState[PCState] = (void*)ThreadRoot;
   machineState[StartupPCState] = (void*)ThreadBegin;
   machineState[InitialPCState] = (void*)func;
   machineState[InitialArgState] = (void*)arg;
   machineState[WhenDonePCState] = (void*)ThreadFinish;
```

```
#endif
}
```

為了現在的new thread分配空間。先利用AllocBoundedArray()獲取空間.並計算stackTop(空間的boundary)。

而後根據現在的current thread初始化machine state (PCB)。

• Scheduler::ReadyToRun(Thread\*)

thread是可以進入ready queue的狀態了,將狀態設為ready並放入ready queue。

# 1.2 Running -> Ready

• Machine::Run()

```
Machine::Run()
{
    Instruction *instr = new Instruction;
    kernel->interrupt->setStatus(UserMode);
    for (;;) {
        OneInstruction(instr); //執行用戶指令
        kernel->interrupt->OneTick(); //因為一個instruction已經被執行了,所以要加一個
tick

if (singleStep && (runUntilTime <= kernel->stats->totalTicks))
        Debugger();
    }
}
```

模擬用戶執行程序,在一開始就被kernel調用、不會返回。

Interrupt::OneTick()

```
Interrupt::OneTick()
{
   MachineStatus oldStatus = status;
   Statistics *stats = kernel->stats;
   if (status == SystemMode){ //根據當前的狀態(user or kernel)推進時間
   }
   ChangeLevel(IntOn, IntOff); //關閉當前中斷
   CheckIfDue(FALSE); //檢查是否有應該被觸發的interrupt
   ChangeLevel(IntOff, IntOn);
   if (yieldOnReturn) { //是否需要context switch
   yieldOnReturn = FALSE;
   status = SystemMode;
   kernel->currentThread->Yield(); //switch到下一個在ready queue中的thread
   status = oldStatus;
   }
}
```

推進時間.並確認當下是否需要處理interrupt.以及判斷是否需要進行context switch。若是有需要處理的.都會call到相應function進行處理。

#### • Thread::Yield()

```
Thread::Yield()
{
    Thread *nextThread;
    IntStatus oldLevel = kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);

    ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread);

    nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun(); //取ready list中第一個 if (nextThread != NULL) {
        kernel->scheduler->ReadyToRun(this); //將currentThread的狀態設回ready · 並放入 ready list
        kernel->scheduler->Run(nextThread, FALSE); //false表示old thread(currentThread)還未執行完畢
    }
    (void) kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
}
```

將current thread放回ready queue(running->ready),將next thread開始run(ready->run)。

```
Scheduler::FindNextToRun ()
{
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);

    if (readyList->IsEmpty()) {
        return NULL;
    } else {
        return readyList->RemoveFront();
    }
}
```

看ready list是否有需要執行的·沒有就返回null;有就返回最上面的·並將其從ready list移除。

#### • Scheduler::ReadyToRun(Thread\*)

```
Scheduler::ReadyToRun (Thread *thread)
{
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
    thread->setStatus(READY);
    readyList->Append(thread); //放入ready list·因為不需要排列所以用Append()
}
```

將thread放入ready list,並將狀態設為ready(run->ready)。

#### Scheduler::Run(Thread\*, bool)

```
Scheduler::Run (Thread *nextThread, bool finishing)
{
    Thread *oldThread = kernel->currentThread;

    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);

    if (finishing) { //如果上一個threads(currentThreads)已經結束 · 就可以destroy (這是上面finish提到的要請cpu call destroy) 然後會在CheckToBeDestroyed()中被發現然後刪掉

        ASSERT(toBeDestroyed == NULL);
        toBeDestroyed = oldThread;
    }

    if (oldThread->space != NULL) { //存現在threads的狀態 · 執行完新的以便換回來 oldThread->SaveUserState();
    oldThread->space->SaveState();
    }

    oldThread->CheckOverflow(); //check stack overflow (stack overflow: 是否把
```

```
threads固定的stack空間用完了)

kernel->currentThread = nextThread; //換成run下一個threads
nextThread->setStatus(RUNNING);

SWITCH(oldThread, nextThread); //switch到下一個thread · 跑完後回到原本的

ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff); //跑switch的threads是不能
interrupt的

CheckToBeDestroyed(); //看是否有跑完的threads要被删掉

if (oldThread->space != NULL) { //恢復原本狀態 除非threads已經被destroy
oldThread->RestoreUserState();
oldThread->space->RestoreState();
}

}
```

暫時停止執行現在的thread(或是現在的thread已經結束了),並switch到下一個thread運作,然後回來。

# 1.3 Running -> Waiting

• SynchConsoleOutput::PutChar(char)

```
SynchConsoleOutput::PutChar(char ch)
{
    lock->Acquire(); //把下面的鎖住,保證只有一個thread在執行(同步化)
    consoleOutput->PutChar(ch);
    waitFor->P();
    lock->Release();
}
```

因為要保證 console 不能被 interrupt,所以lock並且call waitFor->P()。

• Semaphore: ()

```
Semaphore::P()
{
    Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt;
    Thread *currentThread = kernel->currentThread;

    IntStatus oldLevel = interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);

    while (value == 0) { //是否可以訪問resource queue->Append(currentThread); //讓現在的thread sleep直到resource available(running->waiting)
```

```
currentThread->Sleep(FALSE); //在現在的thread進入waiting時
}

value--; //獲得了resource,因此--

(void) interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
}
```

判斷是否有resource可以使用,如果沒有就進入waiting state,直到有resource可以使用。

而若是有,就需要將value--,代表有一個資源被占用。

#### • List::Append(T)

```
List<T>::Append(T item)
{
    ListElement<T> *element = new ListElement<T>(item);

    ASSERT(!IsInList(item));
    if (IsEmpty()) {
        first = element;
        last = selement;
        last = element;
        last = element;
    }
    numInList++;
    ASSERT(IsInList(item));
}
```

將T的放入 List。List 的結構為單向的 linked list,此作為 queue (FIFS) 使用。

### Thread::Sleep(bool)

```
Thread::Sleep (bool finishing)
{
    Thread *nextThread;

ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread); //確保kernel 中的thread 是this(現在這個) ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff); //透過getLevel()獲取現在的 interrupt狀態,而IntOff是用來確認是不是"現在所有interrupt"都被禁用 // IntOff也是最高級別的interrupt、為了確保某些狀態下不會被interrupt影響

status = BLOCKED; //將status設為block(waiting)

while ((nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun()) == NULL) { //判斷接下來有沒有要跑的
```

```
kernel->interrupt->Idle();//如果暫時沒有要跑的,就進入idle狀態
}
kernel->scheduler->Run(nextThread, finishing); //run接下來的thread
}
```

當現在的thread結束工作或是在等待時,會進入sleep的狀態。

判斷接下來是否有新的thread要執行·若是無就在idle狀態·而若是此時有新的thread·就會離開sleep的狀態·繼續執行下一個thread。

• Scheduler::FindNextToRun()

在ready list中尋找需要跑的,並回傳給sleep(),如果沒有就會回傳NULL,並進入Idle狀態。

• Scheduler::Run(Thread\*, bool)

如果ready list 裡面有東西(脫離idle狀態),就近到run跑。

## 1.4 Waiting -> Ready

在 Interrupt 進行 I/O 後進行 callback · 最後將 SynchConsoleOutput 的 resource 釋出

• Semaphore::V()

```
{
    Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt;

    IntStatus oldLevel = interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff); //保證atomic

    if (!queue->IsEmpty()) {
        kernel->scheduler->ReadyToRun(queue->RemoveFront()); //讓正在等待 resource 的
        thread 進到 ready (waiting->ready)
        }
        value++; //有離開waiting的·資源++

        (void) interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
}
```

如果有正在等待 resource 釋出 (先前呼叫過 P()) 的 thread, 因資源釋出,將其狀態設為 ready。

Scheduler::ReadyToRun(Thread\*)

將thread放入ready list,並將狀態設為ready (waiting->ready)。

#### 1.5 Running -> Terminated

#### ExceptionHandler(ExceptionType) case SC\_Exit

```
case SC_Exit:
    DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Program exit\n");
    val=kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4); //讀取return value
    cout << "return value:" << val << endl;
    kernel->currentThread->Finish();
    break;
```

當呼叫 Exit 的 System call 時會到這裡·call finish。

#### • Thread::Finish()

```
Thread::Finish ()
{
    (void) kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);
    ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread);

DEBUG(dbgThread, "Finishing thread: " << name);
    Sleep(TRUE); // 使目前 Thread 從 running -> terminate
}
```

由running->terminate·接下來會進入sleep()·傳入true代表現在的thread已經執行完畢·之後在Run()不需要再另外存現在的狀態·並直接透過switch切換到下一個thread。

#### Thread::Sleep(bool)

處理terminate,並檢查接下來是否有需要跑的thread。

#### Scheduler::FindNextToRun()

尋找在 ready queue 中的 thread 作為 nextThread

• Scheduler::Run(Thread\*, bool)

因 finishing == true, 會將此 thread 進行 destroy

# 1.6 Ready -> Running

• Scheduler::FindNextToRun() / Scheduler::Run(Thread\*, bool)

```
在 context switch 之前一定會經過這兩個 functions
分別可能會在 Thread::Yield 或 Thread::Sleep 中被執行
目的為尋找要 switch 的 thread (在 ready queue 中)
以及進行 SWITCH() 前需要的處理 (將下一個 thread 設為 currentThread 並切換 state 為 running
```

• SWITCH(Thread\*, Thread\*) / depends on the previous process state / for loop in Machine::Run()

```
/* void SWITCH( thread *t1, thread *t2 )
**
** on entry, stack looks like this:
**
                               thread *t2
       8(esp) ->
**
       4(esp) ->
                              thread *t1
        (esp) ->
                               return address
** we push the current eax on the stack so that we can use it as
** a pointer to t1, this decrements esp by 4, so when we use it
** to reference stuff on the stack, we add 4 to the offset.
*/
        .comm _eax_save,4
        .globl SWITCH // when SWITCH() is called, PC will switch to here
```

```
.globl _SWITCH
SWITCH:
SWITCH:
                                     # save the value of eax (pointer to start
       movl
              %eax,_eax_save
function)
       movl
               4(%esp),%eax
                                     # move pointer to t1 (4(%esp)) into eax
       movl
              %ebx,_EBX(%eax)
                                     # save registers (to prevent affecting by
other thread after switching)
              %ecx,_ECX(%eax)
       movl
       movl
              %edx,_EDX(%eax)
       movl
              %esi,_ESI(%eax)
       movl
              %edi,_EDI(%eax)
       movl
              %ebp,_EBP(%eax)
              %esp,_ESP(%eax)
                                     # save stack pointer
       movl
                                     # get the saved value of eax
       movl
              eax save,%ebx
       movl
               %ebx,_EAX(%eax)
                                     # store it
       movl
              0(%esp),%ebx
                                     # get return address from stack into ebx
              %ebx, PC(%eax)
       movl
                                     # save it into the pc storage
       # 以上為將 t1 在執行檔案用的 stack 中資料存入 memory
       # 從這裡開始將 t2 所需資料從 memory 搬到執行檔案用的 stack
       # 並將 PC 移到 t2 應該要開始的位置
       # 如果是第一次 Run 此 thread 會到 ThreadRoot
       # 否則會回到上一次 context switch 前的位置 (Scheduler::Run 的 SWITCH() 之後)
       movl
              8(%esp),%eax
                                     # move pointer to t2 (8(%esp)) into eax
       movl
              _EAX(%eax),%ebx
                                     # get new value for eax into ebx
       movl
              %ebx,_eax_save
                                     # save it
                                     # retore old registers
       movl
              EBX(%eax),%ebx
              _ECX(%eax),%ecx
       movl
              _EDX(%eax),%edx
       movl
       movl
               ESI(%eax),%esi
              EDI(%eax),%edi
       movl
              _EBP(%eax),%ebp
       movl
       movl
              _ESP(%eax),%esp
                                    # restore stack pointer
       movl
              _PC(%eax),%eax
                                     # restore return address into eax
              %eax,4(%esp)
                                     # copy over the ret address on the stack
       movl
       movl
              _eax_save,%eax
       # will return to the address where t2 should start
       ret
```

進行 machine level 的指標處理,將 register 中的資料進行 switch (t1 -> t2),也將 return 後的位置變為 t2 應該要開始 thread 的位置

若 t2 是第一次執行 (new->ready),會從 ThreadRoot 開始

若原本為 running (running->ready),會依 (Scheduler::Run -> Thread::Yield -> Interrupt::OneTick -> Machine::Run) 的路徑回到原本執行 instruction 的位置

若原本為 waiting (waiting->ready) · 會回到原本開始 waiting (呼叫 Thread::Sleep(FALSE)) 的位置 (e.g. 若是由 Semaphore:: P() 呼叫 · 則由 Sleep 回到 P)

```
// 在 StackAllocate 中設定,使第一次 Switch 到該
        .globl ThreadRoot
Thread 時會從此開始執行
        .globl _ThreadRoot
   /* void ThreadRoot( void )
**
**
  expects the following registers to be initialized:
**
       eax
               points to startup function (interrupt enable)
       edx
               contains inital argument to thread function
               points to thread function
       esi
       edi
               point to Thread::Finish()
*/
_ThreadRoot:
ThreadRoot:
                           // 在 StackPointer-4 的位置 push 此 Thread 的 base
       pushl
               %ebp
pointer
               %esp,%ebp
                           // move value in StackPointer to base pointer of this
       movl
thread
       pushl InitialArg // push InitialArg to stack for InitialPC function
       call
               *StartupPC //
       call
               *InitialPC // these address has been defined in
Thread::StackAllocate
       call
               *WhenDonePC //
       # NOT REACHED
               %ebp,%esp
       movl
       popl
               %ebp
        ret
```

```
在第一次 Swtich 進入這個 thread 時,會進行以上 instructions,因為切換到這個 thread 之後的 PC 是指到 ThreadRoot。

InitialPC () => Kernel::ForkExecute(Thread*)

InitialArg (InitialPC routine 的參數) => 目標 thread

StartupPC (在 thread 開始時呼叫) => Thread::ThreadBegin

WhenDonePC (在 thread return 時呼叫) => Thread::ThreadFinish
```

# **Implementation**

#### kernel.cc

增加一個"-ep"的判斷,用來讀取command line及priority,並將priority存到陣列中。

```
int priority[10]; //MP3
```

kernel.h也需要建一個存被讀取的priority的陣列。

#### thread.cc

```
public: // 因為那些變數都是private,需要透過public function來access
   void setPriority(int newnum) { priority = newnum; }
   int getPriority() { return priority; }
   void setBurstTime(double newnum) { burstTime = newnum; }
   double getBurstTime() { return burstTime; }
   void setTotalTime(double newnum) { totalTime = newnum; }
   double getTotalTime() { return totalTime; }
   void setRunningBurstTime(double newnum) { runningBurstTime = newnum; }
   double getRunningBrustTime() { return runningBurstTime; }
   void setInRunningState(double newnum) { inRunningState = newnum; }
   double getInRunningState() { return inRunningState; }
   void setAgingTime(int newnum) { agingTime = newnum; }
   int getAgingTime() {return agingTime; }
   void setInReadyState(double newnum) { inReadyState = newnum;}
   double getInReadyState() { return inReadyState; }
 private: //MP3
   int priority; // 目前thread的priority
   double burstTime; // 預估算出的burst time
   double totalTime; // 目前cpu的burst time
   double runningBurstTime; // 目前cpu的burst time · 與totalTime一樣 · 但totalTime的
更新較為頻繁,擔心出問題所以另外記錄一個。
   int agingTime; //紀錄aging tick,每1500 ticks會更新priority的
   double inReadyState; //進入ready state的質問
```

首先現在thread.h宣告這些變數,這些是用來記錄thread中的一些執行細項。

而這些會在Thread::Thread()進行初始化的動作,全部設為0。

```
Thread::Yield ()
{
    ...
    nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun();
    if (nextThread != NULL) { //確認有找到下一個要做的thread再繼續計算(才能確定這個thread要結束)
    //MP3
    double nowRunningTime = kernel->currentThread->getRunningBrustTime() + kernel-
```

```
>stats->totalTicks - kernel->currentThread->getInRunningState(); //計算現在cpuburst(上一次running到現在的時間)
    kernel->currentThread->setTotalTime(nowRunningTime); //設定時間

    kernel->currentThread->setRunningBurstTime(nowRunningTime); //設定時間

    DEBUG('z', "[E] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" << nextThread->getID() << "] is now selected for execution, thread [" << this->getID() << "] is replaced, and it has executed [" << this->getRunningBrustTime() << "] ticks");

    kernel->scheduler->ReadyToRun(this);
    nextThread->setInRunningState(kernel->stats->totalTicks); //在進入running state之前設定inRunningState的時間(紀錄現在時間)
    kernel->scheduler->Run(nextThread, FALSE);
    }
    (void) kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
}
```

這部分在處理由running進入waiting前,我們需要紀錄這一段burst time的時間,並將其加到runningBurstTime(紀錄waiting前的運作時間),也更新totalTime。

```
Thread::Sleep (bool finishing)
{
   //MP3
   double nowRunningTime = kernel->currentThread->getRunningBrustTime() + kernel-
>stats->totalTicks - kernel->currentThread->getInRunningState(); //計算目前的時間
   double oldBurst = kernel->currentThread->getBurstTime(), t = nowRunningTime;
//更新時間
   double newBurst = t * 0.5 + oldBurst * 0.5; //算出新的burst time(ti)
   kernel->currentThread->setTotalTime(♥); //歸零時間・因為已經要進入10了
   if (!finishing) DEBUG('z', "[D] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]:</pre>
Thread [" << kernel->currentThread->getID() << "] update approximate burst time,</pre>
from: [" << oldBurst << "], add [" << t << "], to [" << newBurst << "]");</pre>
    kernel->currentThread->setBurstTime(newBurst); //將計算好的burst time紀錄,讓下
一次執行可以用來計算L1 priority
    kernel->currentThread->setRunningBurstTime(♂);//歸零時間‧因為已經要進入IO了
   status = BLOCKED;
   while ((nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun()) == NULL) {
        kernel->interrupt->Idle();
   nextThread->setInRunningState(kernel->stats->totalTicks); //找到的nextThread要
進入running state了,紀錄進入running state時間
   DEBUG('z', "[E] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
nextThread->getID() << "] is now selected for execution, thread [" << kernel-</pre>
```

```
>currentThread->getID() << "] is replaced, and it has executed [" << t << "]
ticks");finishing);
}</pre>
```

current thread進入wait之前(running -> wait) · 先更新這一輪的時間資訊。並且設定next thread進入running的時間,因為它也要進入running了。

#### scheduler.cc

```
private: //宣告L1, L2, L3的陣列
    SortedList<Thread *> *readyL1; //MP3
    SortedList<Thread *> *readyL2;
    List<Thread *> *readyL3;

Thread *toBeDestroyed;

public:
    void aging(); //計算是否需要aging
    bool PreemptiveCompare(); //比對是否需要進行preemprive
```

先在scheduler.h宣告三個list·其中因為L3不需要sorted·因此用一般的list宣告就好了。

並且宣告兩個會用到的functuon--aging()以及PreemptiveCompare() · 用來計算是否需要aging以及preemptive。

```
Scheduler::Scheduler() //MP3
{
    readyL1 = new SortedList<Thread *>(compareL1);
    readyL2 = new SortedList<Thread *>(compareL2);
    readyL3 = new List<Thread *>;

    toBeDestroyed = NULL;
}

Scheduler::~Scheduler()
{
    delete readyL1;
    delete readyL2;
    delete readyL3;
}
```

在Scheduler constructer中宣告三個需要的list·而L1 L2因為需要sort·所以需要有compare的部分·如下。

上述三的list也需要再Scheduler被delete。

```
int compareL1(Thread *a, Thread *b) //MP3
{
    //分別計算出現在的remain burst time
    double aRemain = a->getBurstTime() - a->getRunningBrustTime();
    double bRemain = b->getBurstTime() - b->getRunningBrustTime();
    if(aRemain > bRemain) return -1;
    else if(aRemain < bRemain) return 1;</pre>
    else return 0;
}
int compareL2(Thread *a, Thread *b) //MP3
{
    //利用priority來比較
    if(a->getPriority() > b->getPriority()) return -1;
    else if(a->getPriority() < b->getPriority()) return 1;
    else return 0;
}
```

上述是用來sort L1及L2的compare function,一個使用remaining burst time計算,一個使用priority。

```
Scheduler::PreemptiveCompare()
    if(kernel->currentThread->getPriority() >= 100){
       if(!readyL1->IsEmpty()){
        //計算並比較兩者的remaining burst time
           Thread* first = readyL1->Front();
            double first remain = first->getBurstTime() - first-
>getRunningBrustTime();
            double now_remain = kernel->currentThread->getBurstTime() - kernel-
>currentThread->getRunningBrustTime();
            if(first_remain < now_remain) return true;</pre>
        }
    else if(kernel->currentThread->getPriority() < 100 && kernel->currentThread-
>getPriority() >= 50){
       if(!readyL1->IsEmpty()){ //L2只會被L1打斷
            return true;
    return false; //不會被打斷,繼續執行
}
```

用來計算現在的thread是否需要被preemptive·首先先判斷是否是L1中的在執行·如果是就檢查current thread以及list中最前面的remaining burst time·如果後者較小·就需要進行preemptive·回傳-1。

而判斷是L2範圍內的,就需要檢查現在L1內是否有thread在,如果有就應該被其打斷。

```
Scheduler::aging() //MP3
{
   //遍歷三個list,並一個一個檢查是否有thread需要aging
   //因為操作相似,我就以L1為主要說明
   if(!readyL1->IsEmpty()){
       ListIterator<Thread *> *iter = new ListIterator<Thread*>(readyL1); //獲取
ready的pointer
       for(;!iter->IsDone(); iter->Next()){ //進行遍歷檢查
           Thread* now = iter->Item(); //正在被檢查的thread
           if((kernel->stats->totalTicks - now->getAgingTime()) >= 1500 && now-
>getPriority() < 149){ //確認現在的thread aging值是否到達1500,而如果現在它的priority
已經149了也不需要在aging
               now->setAgingTime(kernel->stats->totalTicks); //更新aging time為
現在時間,重新計算1500 ticks
               int oldP = now->getPriority(),
               newP = (oldP + 10 > 149) ? 149 : oldP + 10; //更新現在的
priority(+10),如果超過149就設為149
               DEBUG('z', "[C] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread</pre>
[" << now->getID() << "] changes its priority from [" << oldP << "] to [" << newP
<< "]");
               now->setPriority(newP); //設為新的priority
           }
       }
   if(!readyL2->IsEmpty()){
       ListIterator<Thread *> *iter = new ListIterator<Thread*>(readyL2);
       for(; !iter->IsDone(); iter->Next()){
           Thread* now = iter->Item();
           if((kernel->stats->totalTicks - now->getAgingTime()) >= 1500){
               now->setAgingTime(kernel->stats->totalTicks);
               int oldP = now->getPriority(),
               newP = (oldP + 10 > 149) ? 149 : oldP + 10;
               DEBUG('z', "[C] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread</pre>
[" << now->getID() << "] changes its priority from [" << oldP << "] to [" << newP
<< "]");
               now->setPriority(newP);
               DEBUG('z', "[B] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread</pre>
[" << now->getID() << "] is removed from queue L[2]");
               readyL2->Remove(now); //因為L2有可能往L1前進,所以先remove
               if(now->getPriority() >= 100) {
                   DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]:</pre>
Thread [" << now->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[1]");</pre>
```

```
readyL1->Insert(now); //priority超過100的就insert進入L1
                }
                else {
                    DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]:</pre>
Thread [" << now->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[2]");</pre>
                    readyL2->Insert(now); //priority小於100的就insert回L2
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if(!readyL3->IsEmpty()){
        ListIterator<Thread *> *iter = new ListIterator<Thread*>(readyL2);
        for(; !iter->IsDone(); iter->Next()){
            Thread* now = iter->Item();
            if((kernel->stats->totalTicks - now->getAgingTime()) >= 1500){
                now->setAgingTime(kernel->stats->totalTicks);
                int oldP = now->getPriority(),
                newP = (oldP + 10 > 149) ? 149 : oldP + 10;
                DEBUG('z', "[C] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread</pre>
[" << now->getID() << "] changes its priority from [" << oldP << "] to [" << newP
<< "]");
                now->setPriority(newP);
                DEBUG('z', "[B] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread</pre>
[" << now->getID() << "] is removed from queue L[3]");</pre>
                readyL3->Remove(now);
                if(now->getPriority() >= 50) {
                    DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]:</pre>
Thread [" << now->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[2]");</pre>
                    readyL2->Insert(now); //prioriy超過50的就insert進入L2
                }
                else {
                    DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]:</pre>
Thread [" << now->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[3]");</pre>
                    readyL3->Append(now); //如果小於50就照舊,因為L3不用sort,所以用
Append()
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

遍歷三個list檢查是否有thread需要被更新priority · 還需要另外確認是否有thread超過149 · 又或是因為priority的提高而需要換list。

```
Scheduler::ReadyToRun (Thread *thread)
{
```

```
thread->setStatus(READY);
    thread->setAgingTime(kernel->stats->totalTicks); //因為進入了ready·將aging
time設為現在,用來判斷aging時間
    //根據現在的priority去分配需要進入哪一個list
    if(thread->getPriority() < 50){</pre>
        DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
thread->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[3]");</pre>
        readyL3->Append(thread);
    }
    else if(thread->getPriority() >= 100){
        DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
thread->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[1]");</pre>
        readyL1->Insert(thread);
    }
    else{
        DEBUG('z', "[A] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
thread->getID() << "] is inserted into queue L[2]");</pre>
        readyL2->Insert(thread);
    }
}
```

因為進入ready state  $\cdot$  所以需要更新aging的值(需要用來判斷進入ready state多久來提升priority)。

而後依據其priority來分配它要進入哪一個list(L1 or L2 or L3)。

```
Scheduler::FindNextToRun ()
{
    ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
    //由L1開始判斷是否為空,如果不是就直接回傳第一個thread
    if(!readyL1->IsEmpty()){
        Thread *ret = readyL1->RemoveFront();
        DEBUG('z', "[B] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
ret->getID() << "] is remove from queue L[1]");</pre>
        return ret;
    else if(!readyL2->IsEmpty()){
        Thread *ret = readyL2->RemoveFront();
        DEBUG('z', "[B] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
ret->getID() << "] is remove from queue L[2]");</pre>
        return ret;
    else if(!readyL3->IsEmpty()){
        Thread *ret = readyL3->RemoveFront();
        DEBUG('z', "[B] Tick [" << kernel->stats->totalTicks << "]: Thread [" <<</pre>
ret->getID() << "] is remove from queue L[3]");</pre>
        return ret;
    }
    else return NULL; //L1 L2 L3皆為空,回傳NULL
```

需要回傳ready list中下一個要被執行的值·因此由priority最高的來判斷·如果為空就接續往下·全都為空就回傳NULL;而若是不為空·就會回傳該list的front·也就是list中priority最高的(除了L3不是最高)。

#### alarm.cc

```
void
Alarm::CallBack()
   Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt;
   MachineStatus status = interrupt->getStatus();
   //先進行aging·判斷priority是否需要被更改
   Scheduler *scheduler = kernel->scheduler;
   scheduler->aging();
   if (status != IdleMode) {
       if(scheduler->PreemptiveCompare()){ //進行preemptive compare判斷L1是否需要
進行context switch, L1需要判斷remain burst time, L2需要判斷L1現在是否為空
           interrupt->YieldOnReturn(); //需要context switch 就會call
YieldOnReturn()來改變currentThread
       if(kernel->currentThread->getPriority() < 50){ //如果是L3就只需判斷現在是否
執行了100 ticks
           kernel->currentThread->setTotalTime(kernel->currentThread-
>getRunningBrustTime() + kernel->stats->totalTicks - kernel->currentThread-
>getInRunningState()); //先更新現在運作的total tick
           if(kernel->currentThread->getTotalTime() >= 100) interrupt-
>YieldOnReturn(); //如果運作超過100 ticks就可以call YielrOnReturn()
   }
}
```

這一部分有兩個功能: 檢查aging以及判斷是否需要context switch。Aging的部分就call之前寫在scheduler中的aging function。

判斷context switch的部分分成三個list去判斷 · L1 L2在preempriveCompare()中 · 前者透過檢查list > front()的remaining burst time來判斷是否有需要context switch(如果L1-> Front()比較小就會context switch)。而L2只需判斷L1現在是否有thread · 有就需要讓給他執行 · 也需要context switch。

而L3我直接在callback中判斷,先更新它的total tick(因為只在yield()中更新這邊無法得知現在的運行多久了),然後再判斷是否>100(spec\_v2更新的條件),如果>100就會call YieldOnReturn。