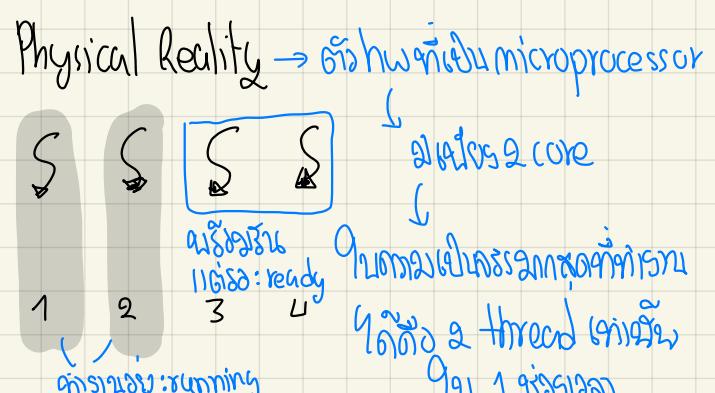
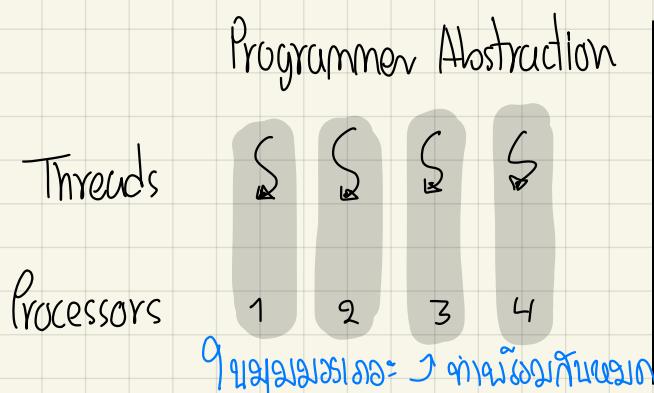


- Concurrency → មិនអាចធ្វើបានការងារបែងចែកបាន  
 ↳ Motivation នៅពេលណាមួយទៅបានបែងចែក  
 ↳ ផ្លូវតាម 1 thread, មិនមាន 1 many thread  
 ↳ សំគាល់ក្នុងក្រុងប្រព័ន្ធបាន → ឬយោ "scheduler"  
 ↳ ជិតិយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ឬយោ "context switching"
- ↳ Operating systems (and application programs) often need to be able to handle multiple things happening at the same time  
 ↳ ឯករាជ្យ thread នឹងបានបញ្ចប់នីមួយៗ
  - ↳ Process execution, interrupts, background tasks, system maintenance.
  - ↳ Humans are not very good at keeping track of multiple things happening simultaneously
  - ↳ Thread are an abstraction to help bridge this gap  
 ↳ Model ផ្លូវតាម 1 process + ឯករាជ្យ ឬយោ process  
 ↳ ស្ថាបន្ទូរ ឬយោ "multitasking" → សារិយភាព
  - ↳ Why Concurrency?  
 ↳ Server → ឯករាជ្យ server នឹងបានការងារបែងចែកបាន ឬយោ "multiprocessor" ឬយោ "time sharing"  
 ↳ Multiple connections handled simultaneously  
 ↳ ឯករាជ្យ thread
  - ↳ Parallel programs → ឯករាជ្យ ឬយោ "parallelism" ឬយោ "multiple CPU" → ឯករាជ្យ ឬយោ "thread" → គ្រប់បានបែងចែកទេសទៀត
  - ↳ To achieve better performance
  - ↳ Program with user interfaces → ការងារ logic ឬ ui → ការងារ input ឬ output → ការងារការគាំទ្រនៃ ui  
 ↳ To achieve user responsiveness while doing computation.  
 ↳ ការងារការគាំទ្រ
  - ↳ Network and disk bound programs → ឯករាជ្យ I/O → ការងារ ឬយោ "input" ឬយោ "output" → ការងារ ឬយោ "blocking"  
 ↳ To hide network/disk latency  
 ↳ ឯករាជ្យ ឬយោ "thread" នៅក្នុង ឬយោ "threadpool"
  - ↳ Definitions  
 ↳ ក្រុងក្រុង code ឬយោ "microtask" managed by scheduler  
 ↳ ឬយោ "microcontroller" ត្រូវបានបែងចែក
  - ↳ A thread is a single execution sequence that represents a separately schedulable task
  - ↳ Single execution sequence: familiar programming model
  - ↳ Separately schedulable: OS can run or suspend a thread at any time
  - ↳ Protection is an orthogonal concept → ឯករាជ្យ ឬយោ "protection" នឹងក្រុងក្រុងការងារបែងចែក
  - ↳ Can have one or many threads per protection domain  
 ↳ ក្រុងក្រុង ឬយោ "process" ឬយោ "m threads"
  - ↳ ក្រុងក្រុង ឬយោ "thread" ត្រូវបានបែងចែក ឬយោ "share code, data, var" ឬយោ "variables"

- ↳ Threads in the kernel and at User-Level  $\rightarrow$  ลักษณะของ thread
    - ③ ↳ Multi-threaded kernel  $\rightarrow$  kernel ต้องรับทราบว่า thread คืออะไร  $\rightarrow$  ไม่ใช่ thread ของ CPU
      - ↳ multiple threads, sharing kernel data structure, capable of using privileged instructions
  - ① ↳ Multiprocess kernel  $\rightarrow$  รูปทรงๆ concurren คือ process not thread
    - ↳ Multiple single-threaded processes  $\rightarrow$  1 process: 1 thread
    - ↳ System calls access shared kernel data structures  $\rightarrow$  nprocess  $\Rightarrow$  1 process kernel ที่มีความเชื่อมโยงกันใน thread
    - ↳ Multiple multi-threaded user processes  $\rightarrow$  อาจมีหลาย thread แต่ไม่ใช่ user.
    - ↳ Each multiple threads, sharing same data structure, isolated from other user processes
      - ↳ การ context switch ยังคง mode  $\rightarrow$  syscall
  - ↳ thread  $\rightarrow$  หมายความว่าการถือครองและเปลี่ยน context & เก็บพื้นที่ kernel
    -  ↳ บล็อก 2 กล่องๆ  $\rightarrow$  ถ้า user mode  $\rightarrow$  1 thread
    - ↳ กล่อง kernel mode  $\rightarrow$  1 thread
  - ↳ ผู้ใช้งานเขียนโปรแกรมแล้วให้มาเรียบร้อยโดยไม่สนใจว่ามีการแบ่งการทำงานเป็นอย่างไร
    - ↳ 1 program อาจมี m process
    - ↳ 1 process 1 thread
    - ↳ 1 thread อาจมี m concurrent 1:kernel หรือ user อาจมี m thread
    - ↳ ต้องมีสิ่งของสมองรู้ว่า 1 โปรต์/กระบวนการมีเท่าไร 1 thread
  - ↳ Thread Abstraction
    - ↳ Infinite number of processors  $\rightarrow$  1 processor ถ้าไม่คำนึงถึง
    - ↳ Threads execute with variable speed  $\rightarrow$  ขึ้นอยู่กับการทำงานของ CPU ตามเวลา
    - ↳ Program must be designed to work with any schedule





## ↳ Examples threadHello

```
#define NTHREADS 10
thread_t threads[NTHREADS];
main(){
    for(i=0; i < NTHREADS; i++)
        thread_create(&threads[i], &go, i); #this thread จัดให้กับ 10 thread ที่มี code ที่ต้องการ
    for(i=0; i < NTHREADS; i++){
        exitValue = thread_join(threads[i]); #thread ที่มีความต้องการรับค่าจาก thread
        printf("Thread %d returned with %d\n", i, exitValue); #return value
    }
    printf("Main thread done.\n");
}

void go(int n){
    printf("Hello from thread %d\n", n);
    thread_exit(100+n); #return ค่า function กลับมาให้ thread → return ค่าใน thread ด้วย
}
```

↳ Output: จะไปถึง直到 hw ก็ได้ running → up to hw.

↳ Why must "thread returned" print in order?

↳ What is maximum # of threads running when thread 5 prints hello? จะมี thread กำลังทำงานอยู่กี่ thread

↳ Minimum?

$$\geq \max(1 + 10)$$

$$2 \text{ thread} \rightarrow 1 + 1 \text{ ถ้าเป็น } 1+10$$

thread ถูกตั้งค่า

จะมี thread 10 ตัวที่มีผลต่อ hw

high performance

ถ้า thread 2 น่า  
สนใจ 3, 4, 5, ...  
ไม่สนใจ

source code

Hello from thread 0

Hello from thread 1

Thread 0 returned 100 → thread\_join(thread[0])

Hello from thread 3

Hello from thread 4

Thread 1 returned 101

Hello from thread 5

Hello from thread 2

Hello from thread 6

Hello from thread 7

Hello from thread 8

Hello from thread 9

Thread 2 returned 102

Thread 3 returned 103

Thread 4 returned 104

Thread 5 returned 105

Thread 6 returned 106

Thread 7 returned 107

Thread 8 returned 108

Thread 9 returned 109

Main thread done.

} จัดการที่นี่แล้วจะลดเวลาที่ใช้เวลาทำงาน

ลดเวลา

ดีกว่าตัวบล็อกไปที่ scheduler เอง

thread ต้องรู้ว่าต้องไปไหนก็ได้

ต้องรู้เส้นทาง

2

3

4

} จัดการส่วนต่อไปแล้ว join นี่

แล้วก็จะรู้ว่าต้องไปไหน

แล้วก็จะรู้ว่าต้องไปไหน

แล้วก็จะรู้ว่าต้องไปไหน

ความต้องการไปต่อไปของ thread

thread\_exit ทำตัวเอง

ต่อสืบทอดต่อไป

แล้วก็ thread ต้องไป

## ↳ Fork/Join Concurrency

↳ Threads can create children, and wait for their completion → `std::thread` នូវលេខផ្លូវ (join) output

↳ Data only shared before fork/after join

↳ Examples:

↳ Web server: fork a new thread for every new connection → រាយការណ៍ប៊ូតិ៍អាមេរិក

↳ As long as the threads are completely independent

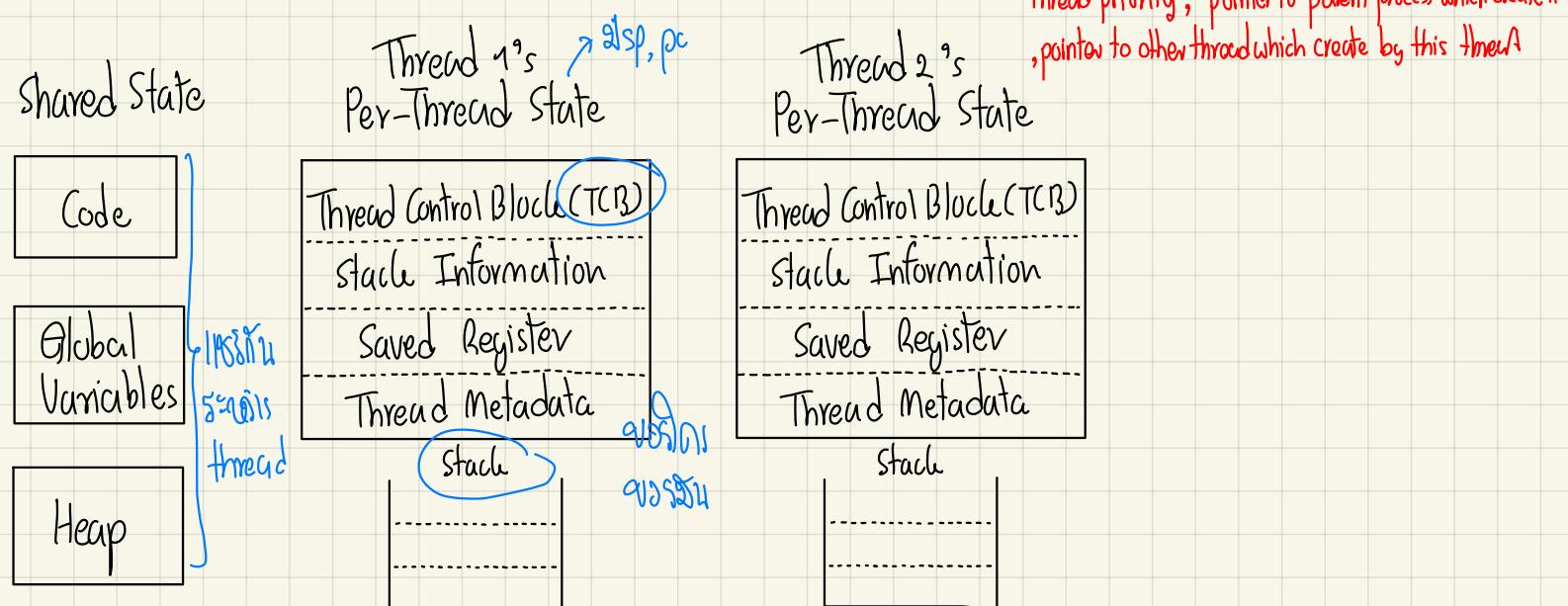
↳ Merge sort → parallel algorithm

↳ Parallel memory copy → `ms::copy`, មីនុយទូទៅនឹង join ការបញ្ចូនទូទៅនៃលើស

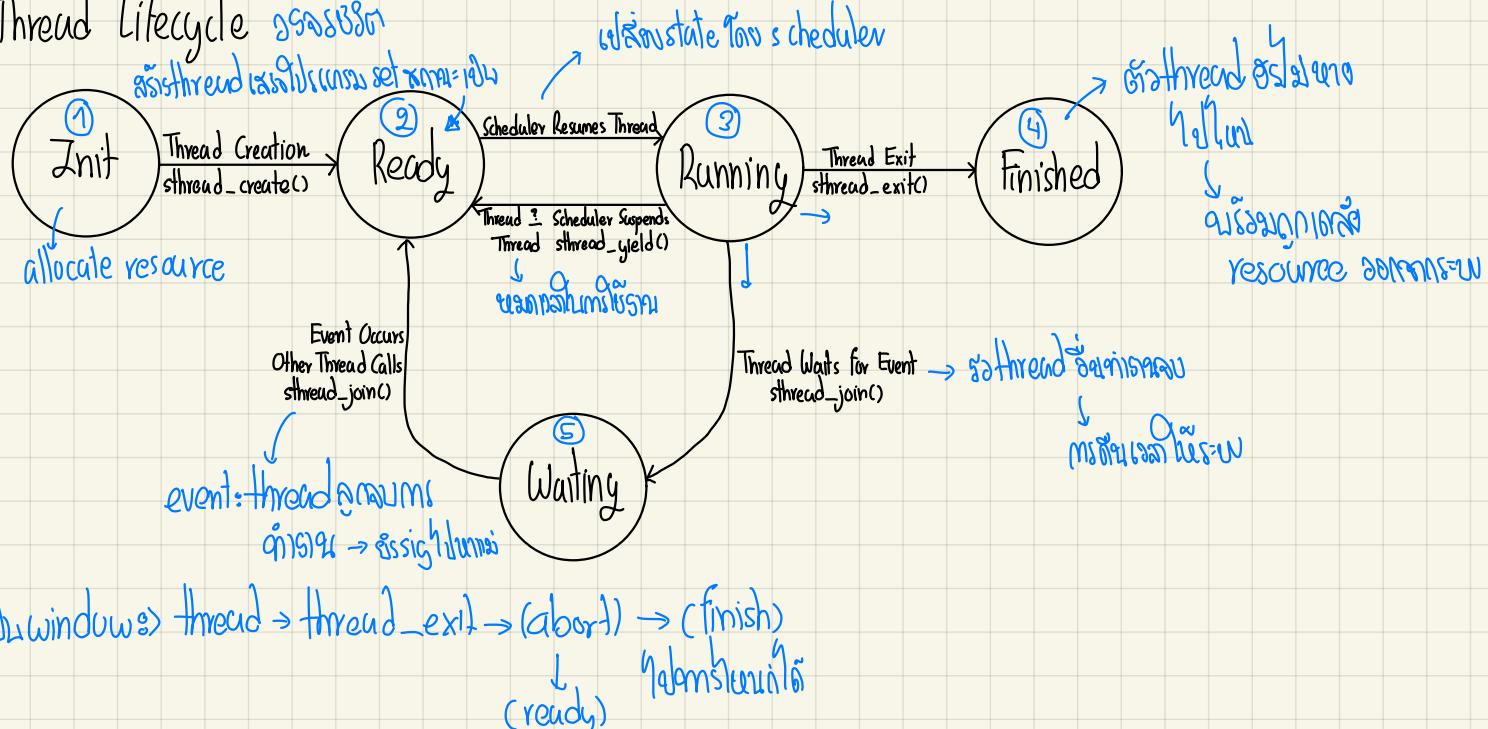
សំណើលើ TCB → តម្លៃលើ PCB និងលើលើសទូទៅ  $\{pc, reg\}$

↳ thread id, thread state, thread information, thread priority, pointer to parent process which created, pointer to other thread which create by this thread

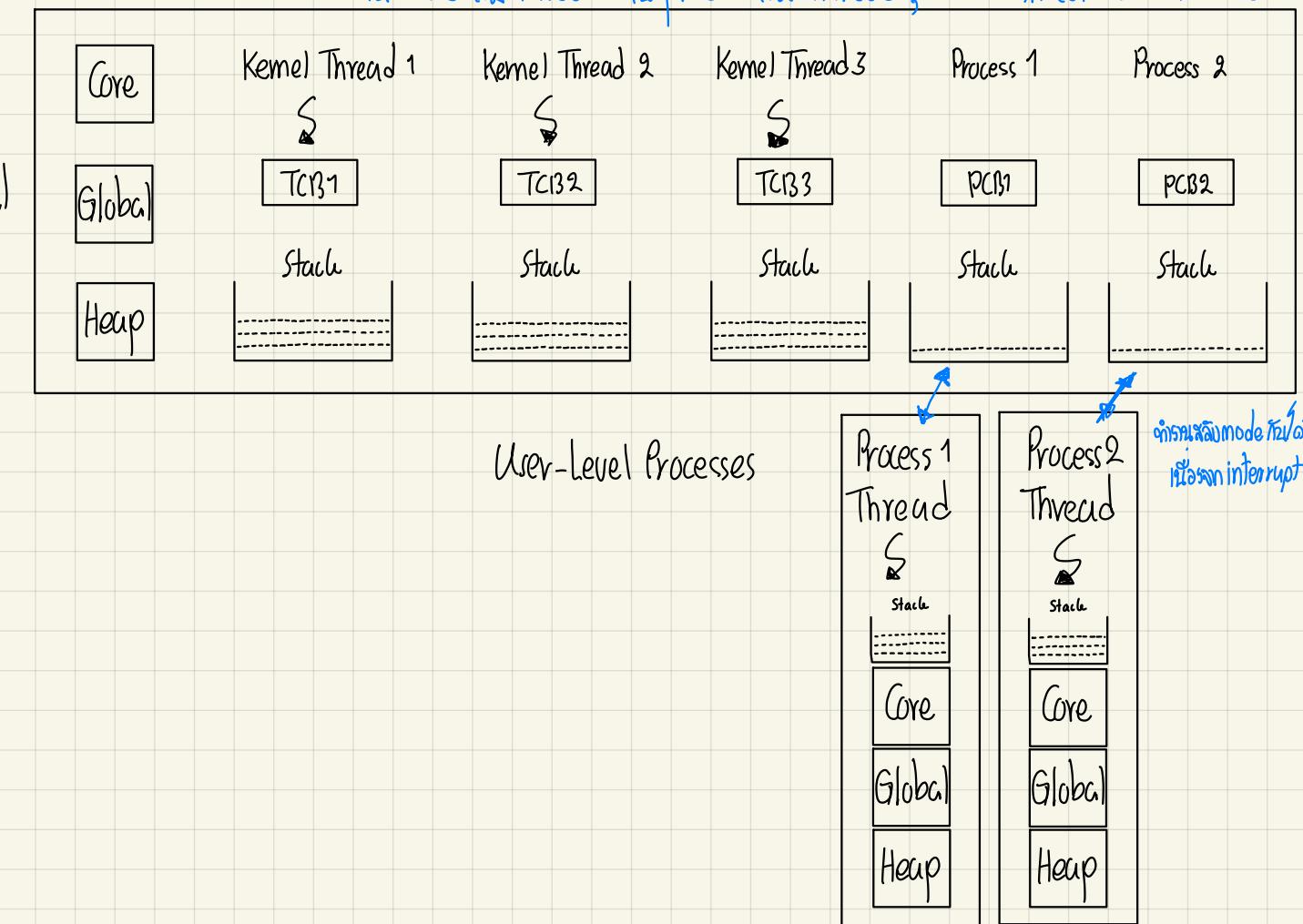
## ↳ Thread Data Structures



## ↳ Thread Lifecycle



- ↳ Implementing Threads: Roadmap
  - ↳ kernel threads → ~~process~~, ~~from thread~~ (inside kernel) → ~~process~~ (kernel) in ~~user~~ mode
  - ↳ Thread abstraction only available to kernel
  - ↳ To the kernel, a kernel thread and a single threaded user process look quite similar
  - ↳ Multithreaded processes using kernel threads (Linux, MacOS) → ~~process~~ ~~in syscall~~
  - ↳ Kernel thread operations available via syscall
  - ↳ User-level threads → ~~process~~ ~~in context switch~~ ~~in user mode~~
    - ↳ Thread operations without system call
    - ↳ ~~process~~ ~~in lib~~ → app ~~process~~ ~~in lib~~ → ~~process~~
    - ↳ ~~process~~ ~~in kernel~~ ~~in user mode~~
    - ↳ ~~process~~ ~~in user thread~~ → ~~process~~ ~~in kernel~~ ~~in context switch~~ → overhead
  - ↳ Multithreaded OS (kernel)
    - ↳ ~~process~~ ~~is thread~~ → ~~process~~ ~~is thread~~, both thread are the same



မြန်မာစာပေါ်  
မြန်မာစာပေါ် function } as stack သုတေသနများနဲ့ stack → ထိခိုက်ရှိရှိနဲ့ stack overflow

## ↳ Implementing threads ក្រសួង thread

### ↳ Thread\_forke(func, args)

↳ allocate thread control block សរុប TCB រំលែក

↳ allocate stack ផលដំឡើង for stack

↳ build stack frame from base stack(stub) នូវ stub\*

↳ put func, args on stack

↳ put thread on ready list ដាក់លើកម្រិតការក្រោម

↳ will run sometime later (may be right away!)

↳ stub(func, args) & OS/161 mip\_threadstart → ក្រសួង thread ផ្តល់ stub function

↳ call (\*func)(args)

↳ if return, call thread\_exit()

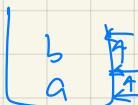
ពេញលេខា

នៃ function នៅក្នុង thread

?

នូវឯកតាមីនិត្យការណ៍  
នូវឯកតាមីនិត្យការណ៍

### ↳ Thread Stack ត្រូវឯកតាមីនិត្យ



↳ What if a thread put too many procedures on its stack? → stack overflow

↳ What happen in Java?

↳ What happen in Linux kernel?

↳ What happen in OS/161?

↳ What should happen?

ចំណាំ

↳ Thread Context Switch → ក្រសួងទាញសំណើលើ thread នៅក្នុង microprocessor និងលេខាតំនើន thread (ក្រុងក្រោង)

② ↳ Voluntary → ក្រុងក្រោង program ដឹងឱ្យឯកតាមីនិត្យការណ៍

↳ Thread\_yield → ក្រុងក្រោង → SW → syscall || syscall:thread switch

↳ Thread\_join (if child is not done yet) → ក្រុងក្រោង thread:wait → ក្រុងក្រោង

↳ Involuntary → thread ក្រុងក្រោង បានបានឈ្មោះ → ឯកតាមីនិត្យការណ៍ ឬក្រុងក្រោង

↳ Interrupt or exception → ក្រុងក្រោង timer interrupt ឬ exception

↳ Some other thread is higher priority → ក្រុងក្រោង thread priority នូវក្រុងក្រោង

- ↳ Voluntary thread context switch → ចូលការណ៍លើលក្ខណៈរបស់ខ្លួន 2 (CPU) → និងការផ្តល់ការងារវីរុទ្ធនា
- ↳ Save registers on old stack → save registers reg តាម. នៃ stack }  
} micro
- ↳ Switch to new stack, new thread → switch }  
} micro
- ↳ Restore registers from new stack → load in registers thread នៃការងារ }  
} micro
- ↳ Return
- ↳ Exactly the same with kernel thread or user threads }  
} micro

### ↳ OS161 switch frame - switch

```
/* a0 : old thread stack pointer *
   a1 : new thread stack pointer */
/* Allocate stack space for 10 registers. */
addi sp, sp, -40
```

/\* Save the registers \*/

```
sw ra, 36(sp)
sw gp, 32(sp)
sw s8, 28(sp)
sw s6, 24(sp)
sw s5, 20(sp)
sw s4, 16(sp)
sw s3, 12(sp)
sw s2, 8(sp)
sw s1, 4(sp)
sw s0, 0(sp)
```

/\* Store old stack pointer in old thread \*/

```
sw sp, 0(a0)
```

/\* Get new stack pointer from new thread \*/

```
lw sp, 0(a1)
nop /* delay slot for load */
```

/\* Now, restore the registers \*/

```
lw s0, 0(sp)
lw s1, 4(sp)
lw s2, 8(sp)
lw s3, 12(sp)
lw s4, 16(sp)
lw s5, 20(sp)
lw s6, 24(sp)
lw s8, 28(sp)
lw gp, 32(sp)
lw ra, 36(sp)
nop /* delay slot for load */
```

/\* and return \*/

```
j ra
addi sp, sp, 40 /* in delay slot */
```

## ↳ x86 switch\_threads (switching) → msload thread func

- ↳ # Save caller's register state
  - # Note: %eax, etc are ephemeral
  - push %ebx
  - push %ebp
  - push %esi
  - push %edi

- # Get offsetof (struct thread, stack)
  - mov thread\_stack\_ofs, %edx
  - # Save current stack pointer to old thread's stack, if any
    - movl SWITCH\_CUR(%esp), %eax
    - movl %esp, (%eax, %edx, 1)

- # Change stack pointer to new thread's stack
  - # this also change currentThread
  - movl SWITCH\_NEXT(%esp), %ecx
  - movl (%ecx, %edx, 1), %esp

- # Restore caller's register state
  - popl %edi
  - popl %esi
  - popl %ebp
  - popl %ebx
  - ret

## ↳ A Subtlety

- ↳ Thread\_create puts new thread on ready list → ស្របនា តើ set status to ready
- ↳ When it first runs, some thread calls switchframe
  - ↳ Save old thread state to stack
  - ↳ Restores new thread state from stack
- ↳ Set up new thread's stack as if it had saved its state in switchframe
  - ↳ "returns" to stub at base of stack to run func

## ↳ Two Threads Call Yield

- ↳ Thread 1's instructions
  - "return" from thread\_switch into stub
  - call go
  - call thread\_yield (ចាប់ក្នុងបញ្ជីការងារ) → រាយការនៃ scheduler ដូចនេះ thread 9 នៅក្នុង
  - choose another thread (ផ្លាស់ពីការងារណែនាំរបស់វា)
  - call thread\_switch (syscall) → ឱ្យនា ឯកសារ thread-switch
  - save thread 1 state to TCB (នូវ state នៅលើ)
  - load thread 2 state (load នៃតម្លៃទិន្នន័យ, sp & pc ឱ្យនា code ដែលត្រូវនៅក្នុង)
  - ↳ នូវការពិនិត្យ pop addr នៃនាមតាមលទ្ធផលនេះ
  - ||| នូវការពិនិត្យនៃការកែតម្លៃពីក្នុងការកែពីរ រាយការនៃការកែពីរ
  - ↳ នូវការពិនិត្យនៃការកែពីរនៃក្នុងការកែពីរ នូវការកែពីរនៃក្នុងការកែពីរ

- Thread 2's instructions
  - "return" from thread\_switch into stub
  - call go → យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ នូវការ load code ដែលត្រូវនៅក្នុង
  - call thread\_yield (ចាប់ក្នុង)
  - choose another thread
  - call thread\_switch
  - save thread 2 state to TCB
  - load thread 1 state (រាយការក្នុង)

- Processor's instructions
  - "return" from thread\_switch into stub
  - call go
  - call thread\_yield
  - choose another thread
  - call thread\_switch
  - save thread 1 state to TCB
  - load thread 2 state
  - "return" from thread\_switch into stub
  - call go
  - call thread\_yield
  - choose another thread
  - call thread\_switch
  - save thread 2 state to TCB
  - load thread 1 state
  - return from thread\_switch
  - return from thread\_yield
  - call thread\_yield
  - choose another thread
  - call thread\_switch

## ↳ Involuntary Thread/Process Switch

- ↳ Timer or I/O interrupt → รัน interrupt timer → ejecutes interrupt routine → context switch
  - ↳ Tell OS some other thread should run
- ↳ Simple version (OS/161)
  - ↳ End of interrupt handle calls switch()
  - ↳ When resumed, return from handler resumes kernel thread or user process
  - ↳ Thus, processor context is saved/restored twice
    - (once by interrupt handler, once by thread switch)

## ↳ Faster Thread/Process Switch

→ รัน interrupt routine → ข้าม context switch

context



จัดการ context  
โดยตั้งค่า trapframe

- ↳ What happen on a timer (or other) interrupt?

↳ Interrupt handler saves state of interrupted thread

↳ Decides to run new thread

↳ Throw away current state of interrupt handler?

↳ Instead, set saved stack pointer to trapframe

↳ Restore state of new thread

↳ On resume, pops trapframe to restore interrupted thread

## ↳ Multithread User Processes (Table 1)

→ thread ต้องใน user, kernel mode ต้องเปลี่ยน context

↳ User thread = kernel thread (Linux, MacOS)

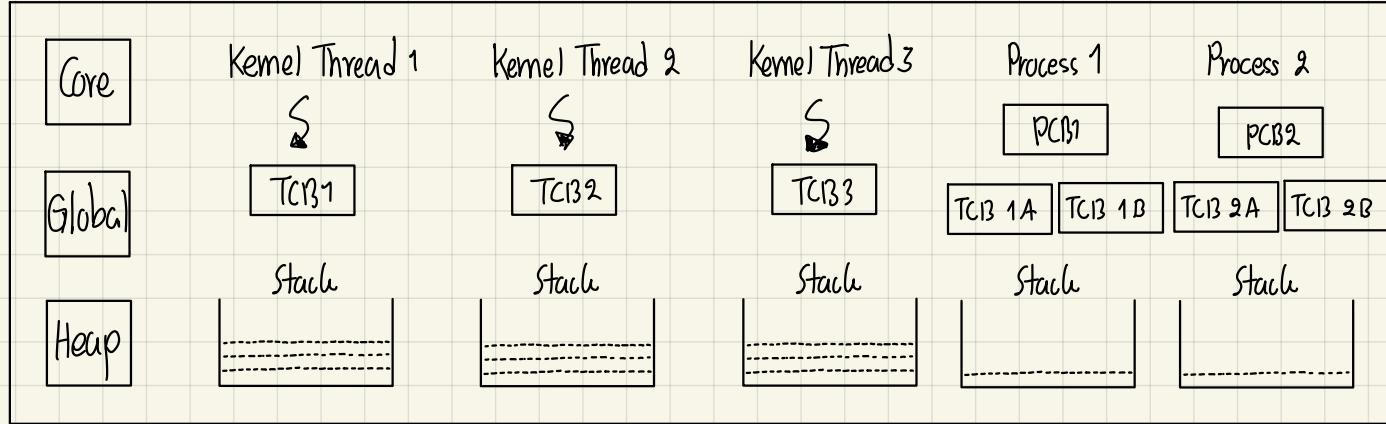
↳ ผู้ใช้ปรับเปลี่ยน context

↳ System calls for thread fork, join, exit (and llock, unlock, ...)

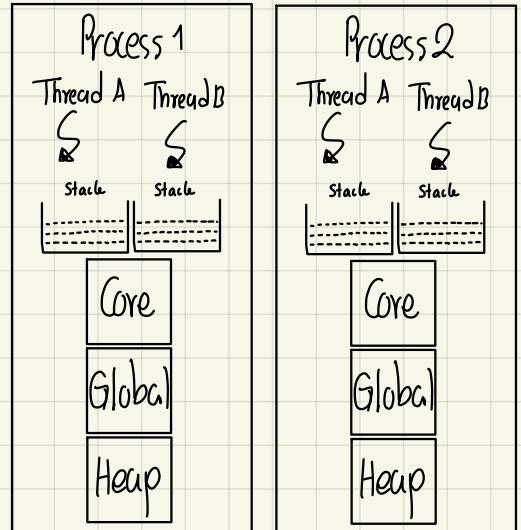
↳ MacOS, Linux

↳ kernel does context switch

↳ Simple, but a lot of transitions between user and kernel mode



User-Level Processes



### ↳ Multithread User Processes (Take 2)

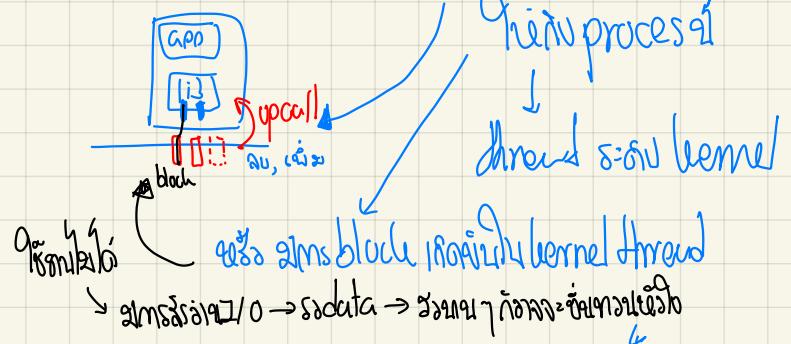
- ↳ Green thread (early Java) → ~~running~~ → ~~isolated process~~ ~~library~~ ~~of~~ ~~its~~ ~~own~~ ~~thread~~
- ↳ User-level library, with in single-threaded processes
- ↳ Library does thread context switch
- ↳ Preemption via upcall / UNIX signal on timer interrupt
- ↳ Use multiple processes for parallelism
- ↳ Shared memory region mapped into each process

~~java~~ ~~uses~~ ~~its~~ ~~own~~ ~~scheduler~~ ~~for~~

~~java~~ ~~uses~~ ~~its~~ ~~own~~ ~~scheduler~~

## ↳ Multithread User Processes (Table 3)

- ↳ Schedular activation (Window 8) ↑ ප්‍රාග්ධනය → වෙශ්‍යභාෂිත thread මින් අවස්ථාව  
lib තුළක්කා කිරීමේදී kernel නෑ  
upcall
- ↳ Kernel allocates processors to user-level library
- ↳ Thread library implements context switch
- ↳ Thread library decides what thread to run next
- ↳ Upcall whenever kernel needs a user-level scheduling decision thread මින්, එහි  
Process assigned a new processor
- ↳ Processor removed from process
- ↳ System call blocks in kernel



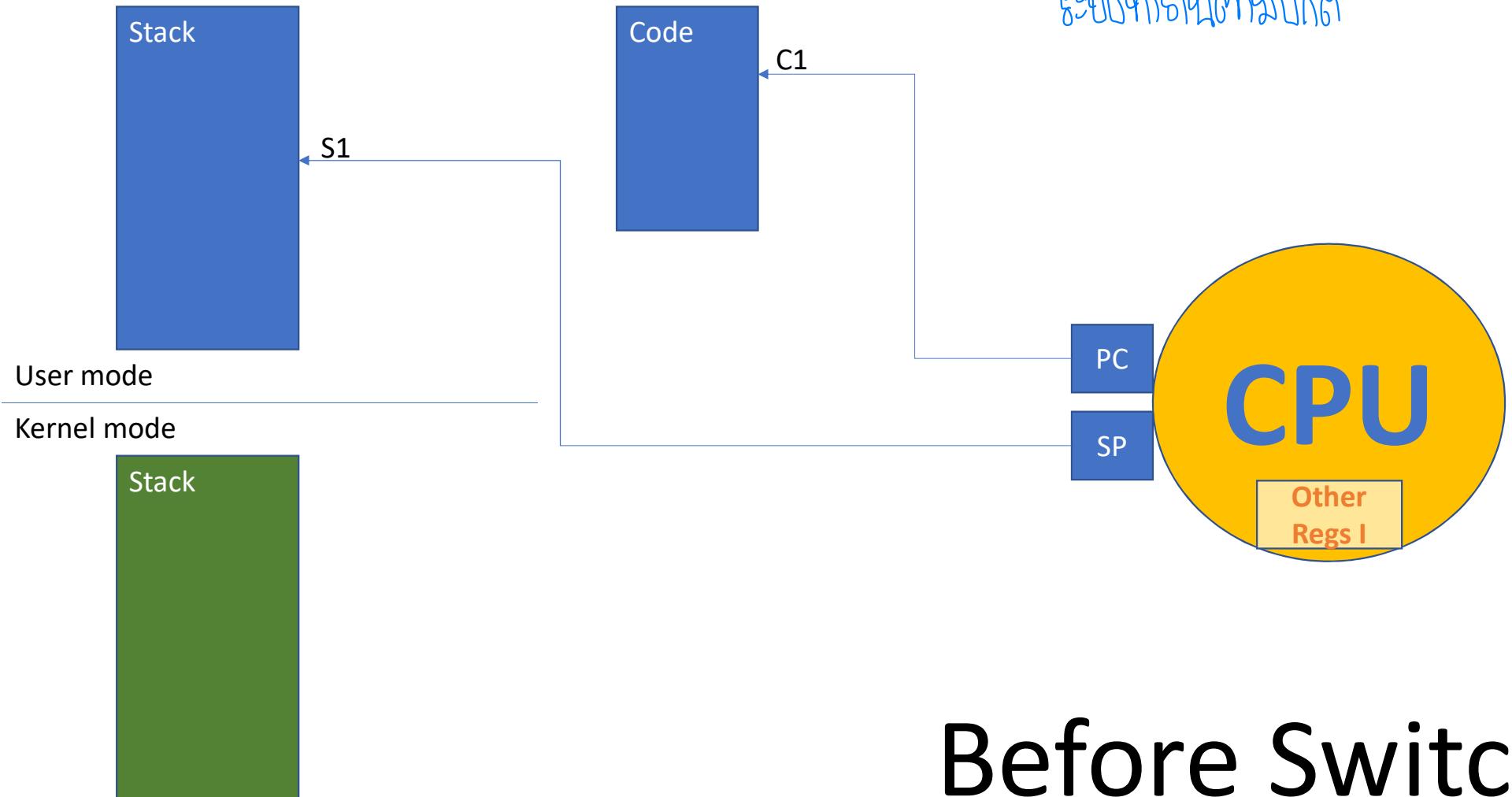
Question? බැංකුප්‍රිත්‍යාගා මූල්‍ය මූල්‍ය

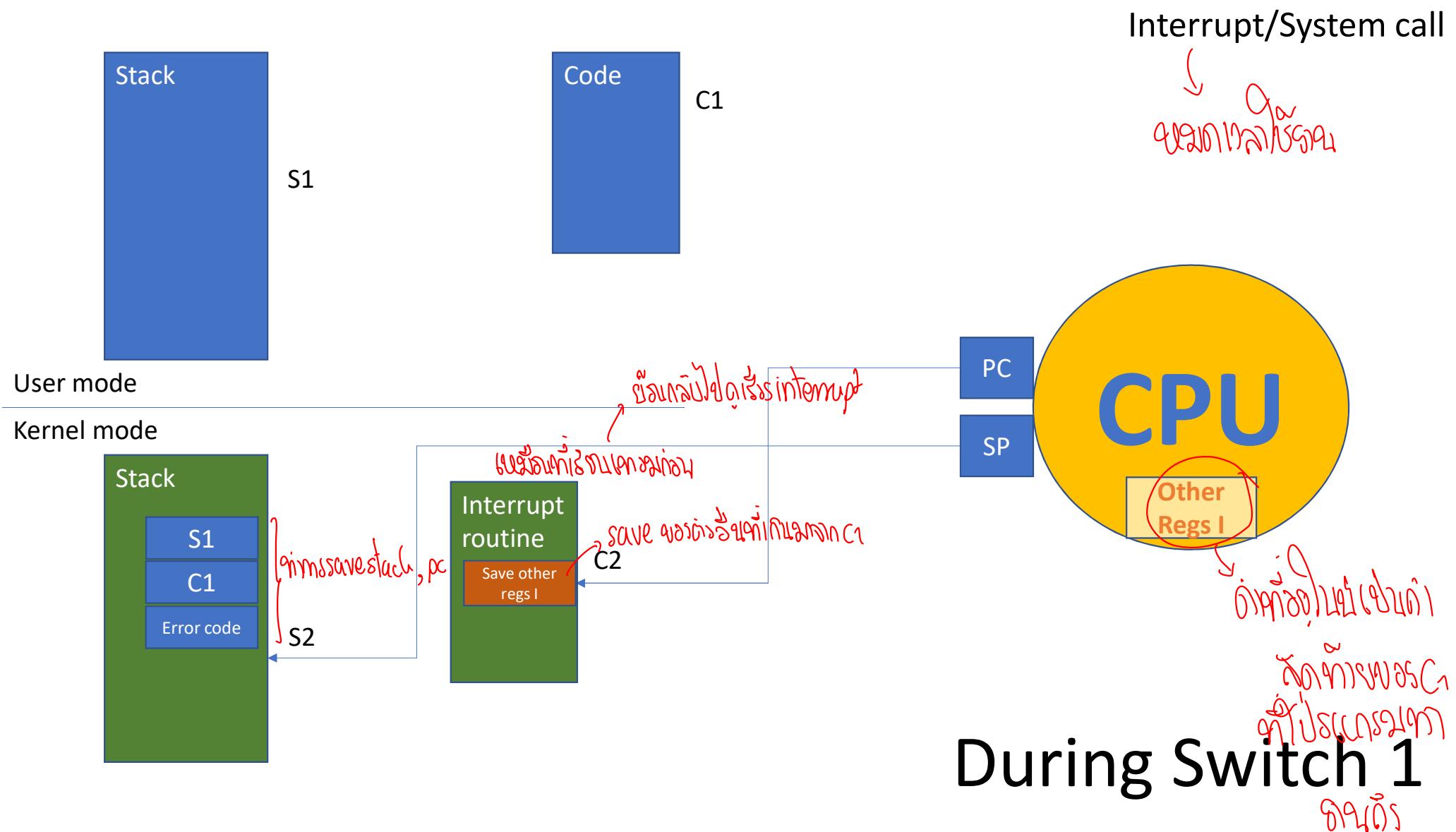
- ↳ Compare event-driven programming, with multithread concurrency. Which is better in which circumstances, and why?

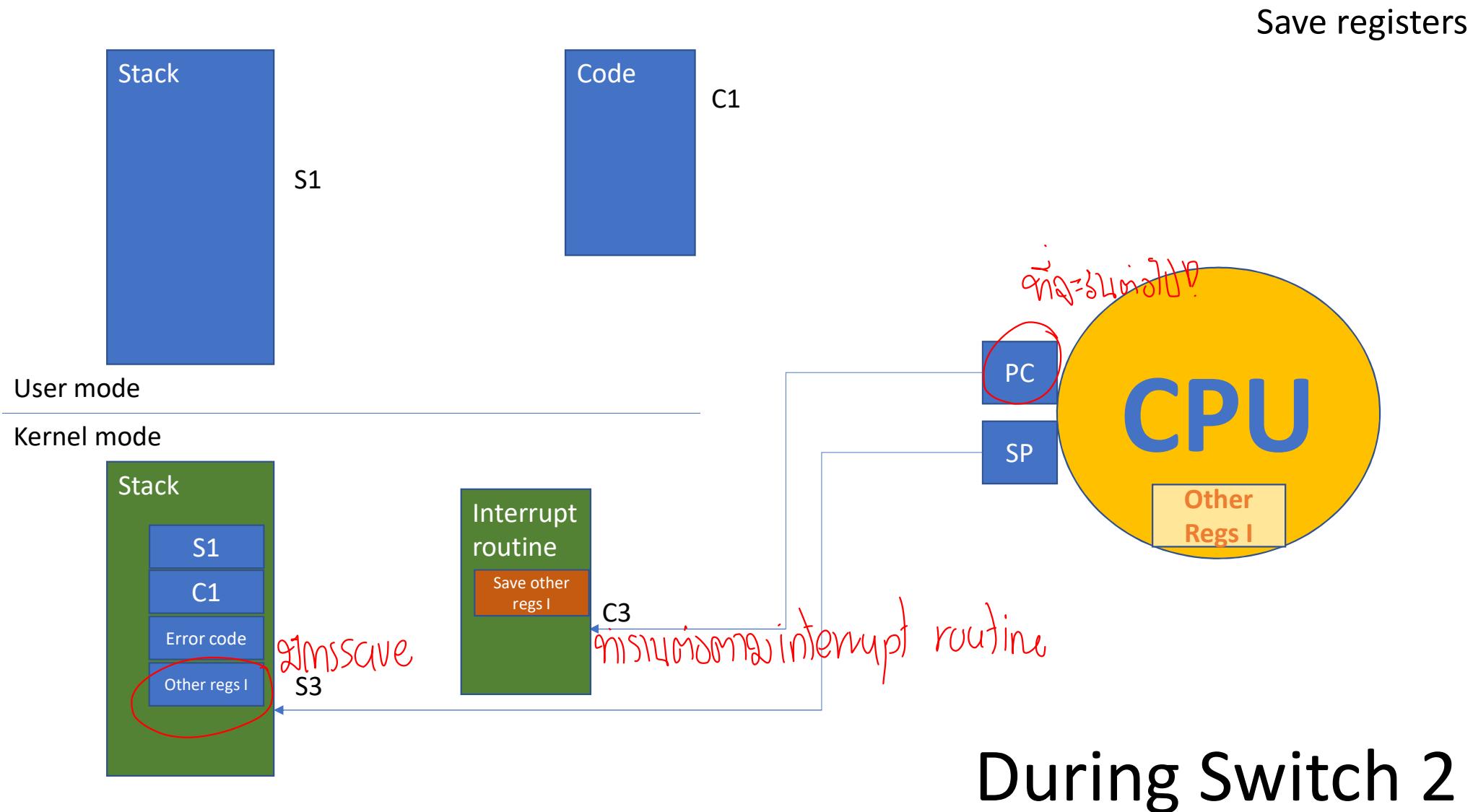
involuntary context switch

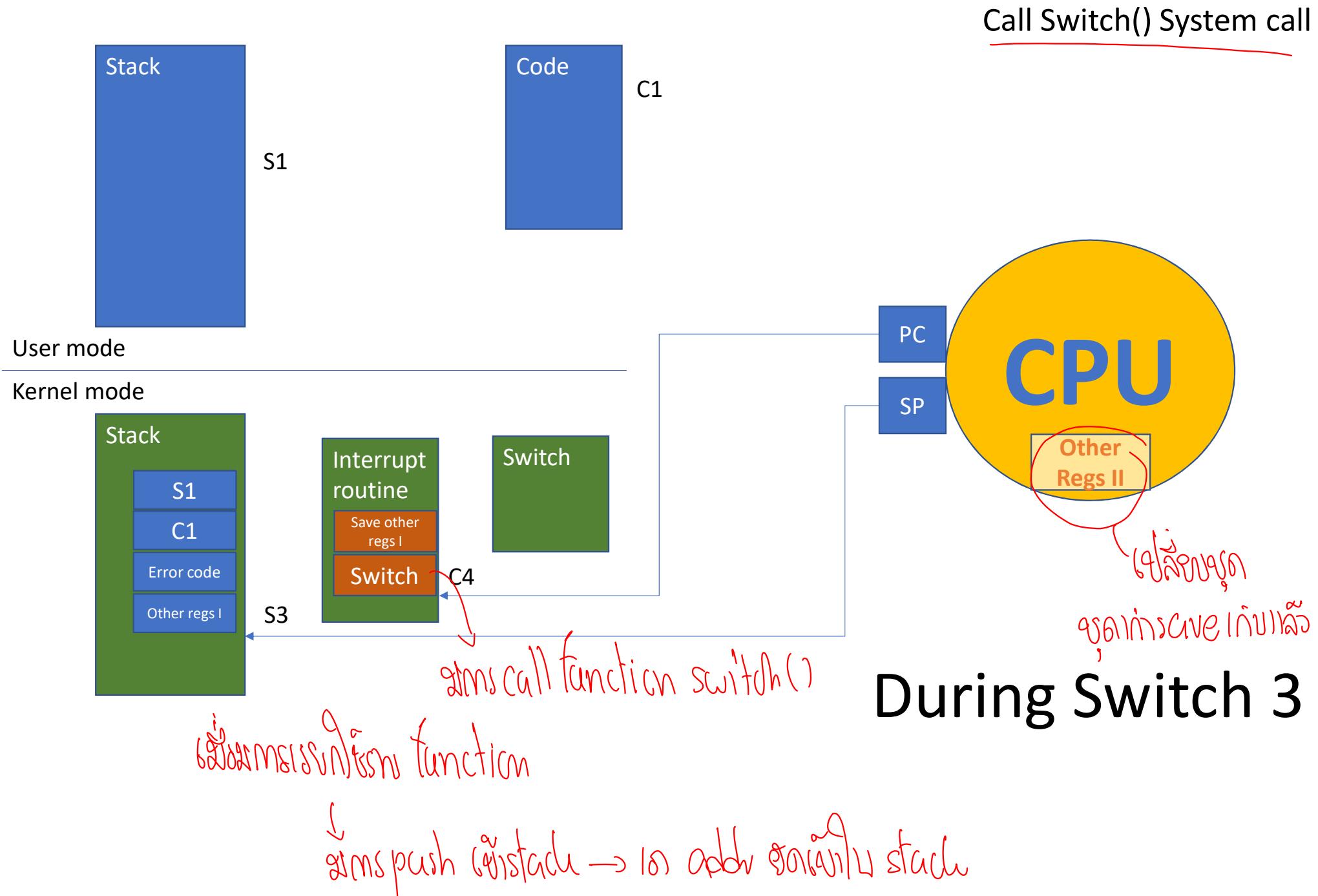
↳ ຖົ່ງຂູ້ແນະກຳຮຽນຄລົບເກີນ

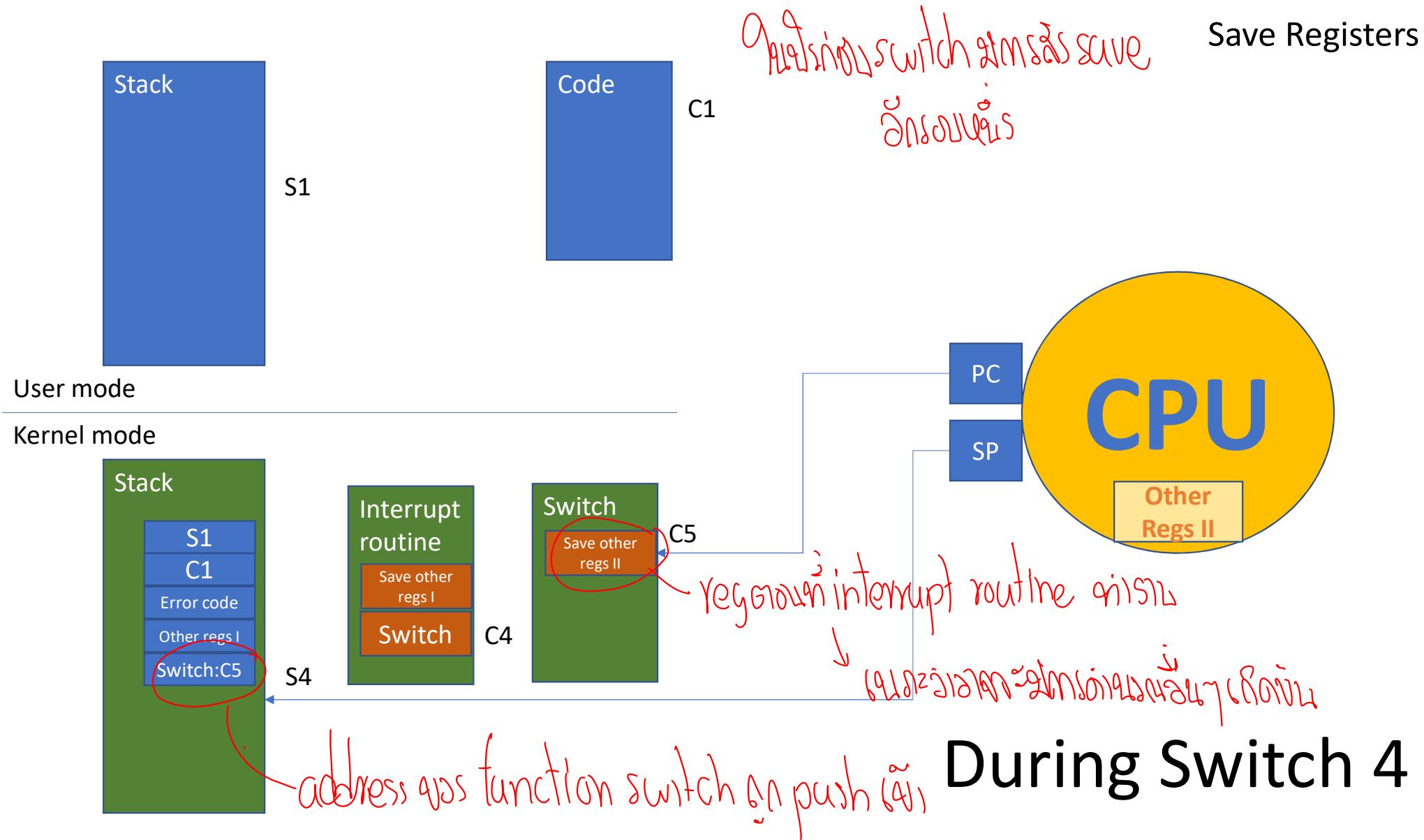
ຮະບັບທີ່ຈະຊາຍຕອນໄປດ້

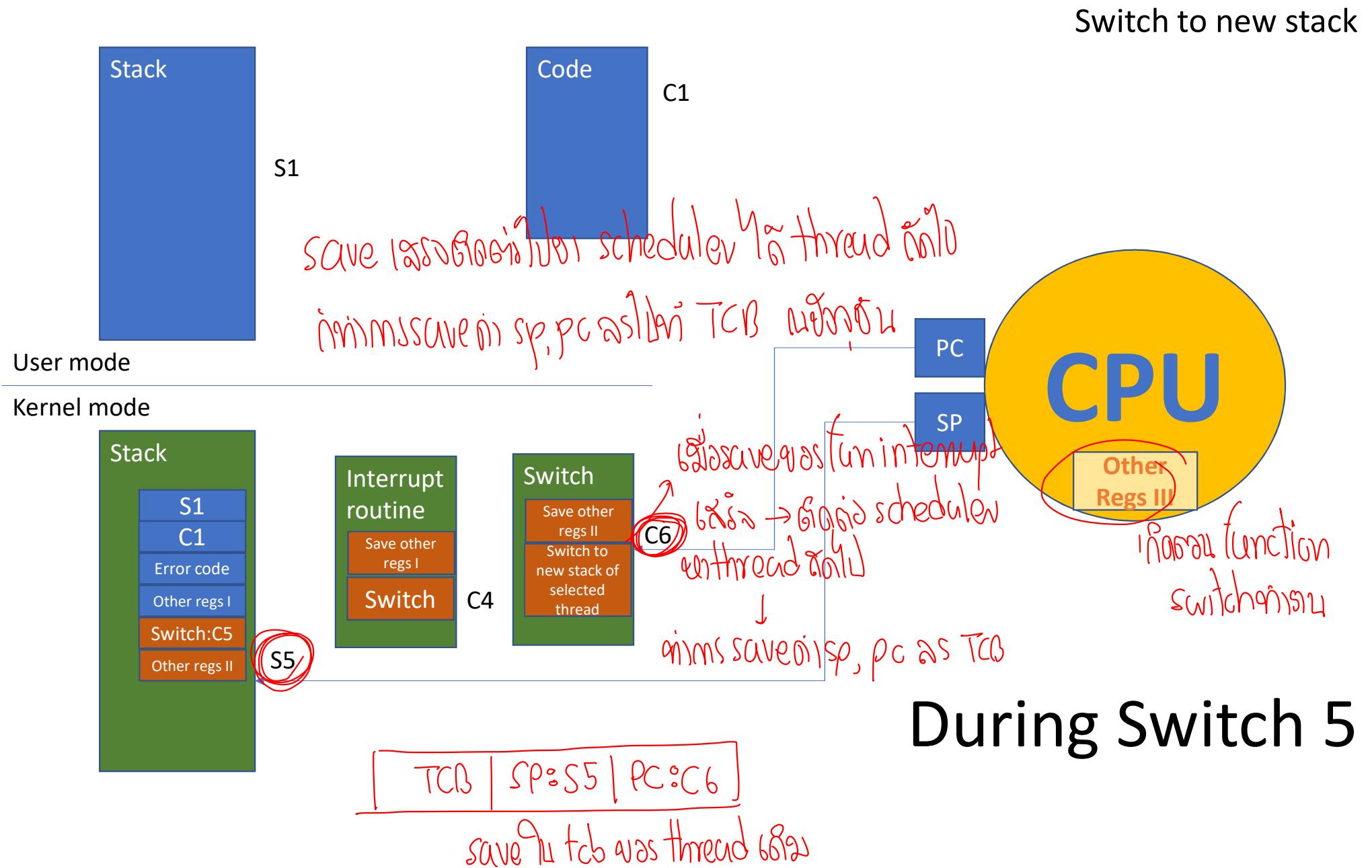




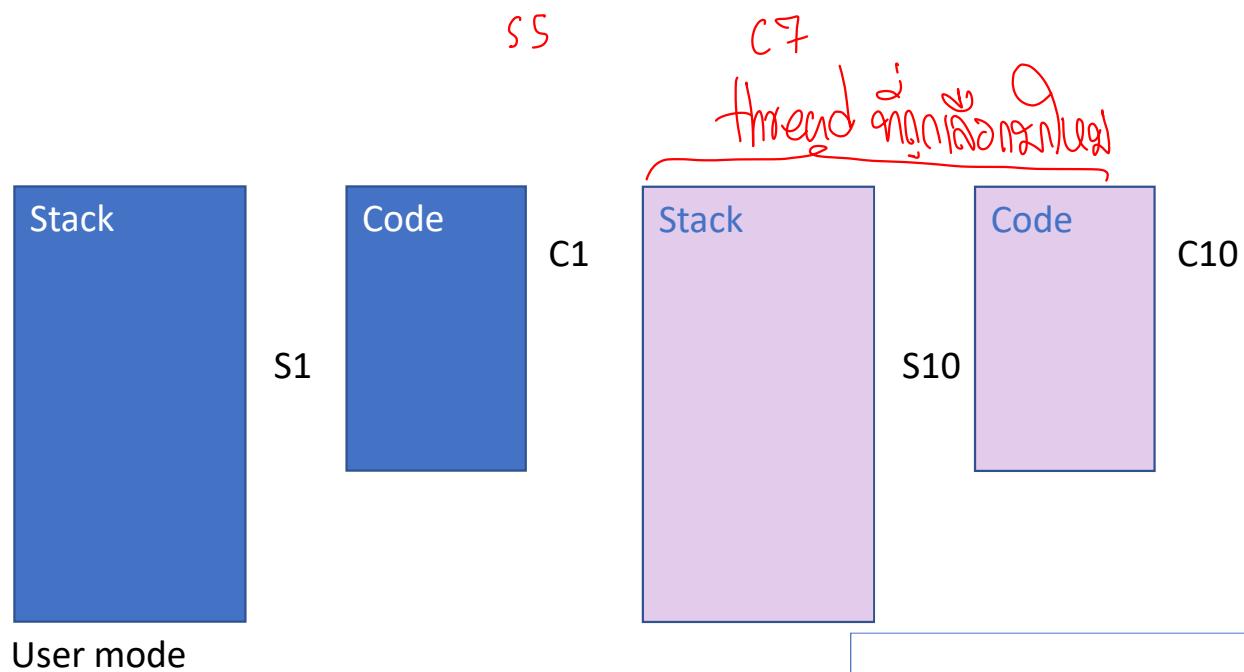




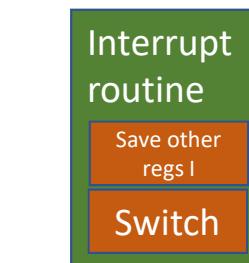
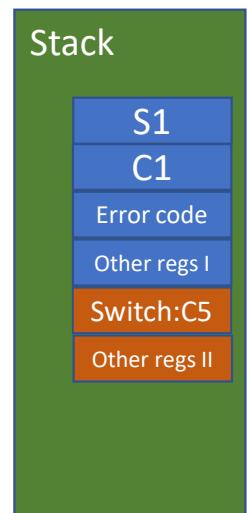




fast switch: set sp → switch:cs, load reg C7



Kernel mode



C4

S5

C6

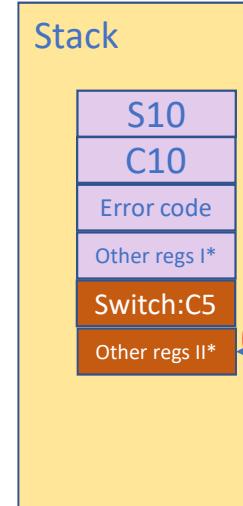
TCB | SP:S5 | PC:C6

S5

Switch

Save other  
regs II  
Switch to  
new stack of  
selected  
thread  
Load regs

C7



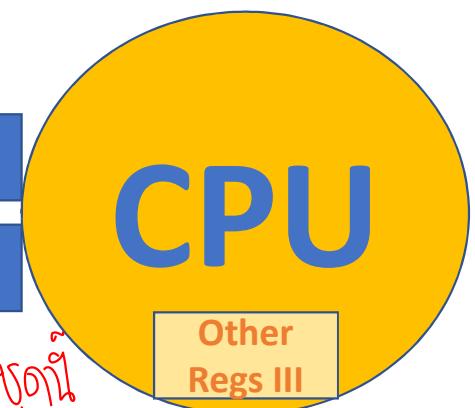
switch in stack (ක්‍රියාකාශයේ තුළෙන්) pc, sp සහ

S6

TCB | SP:S6 | PC:C7

Load regs from new stack

Load TCB as thread තිබුණුව,  
Load in sp, pc as thread  
ගිණුව



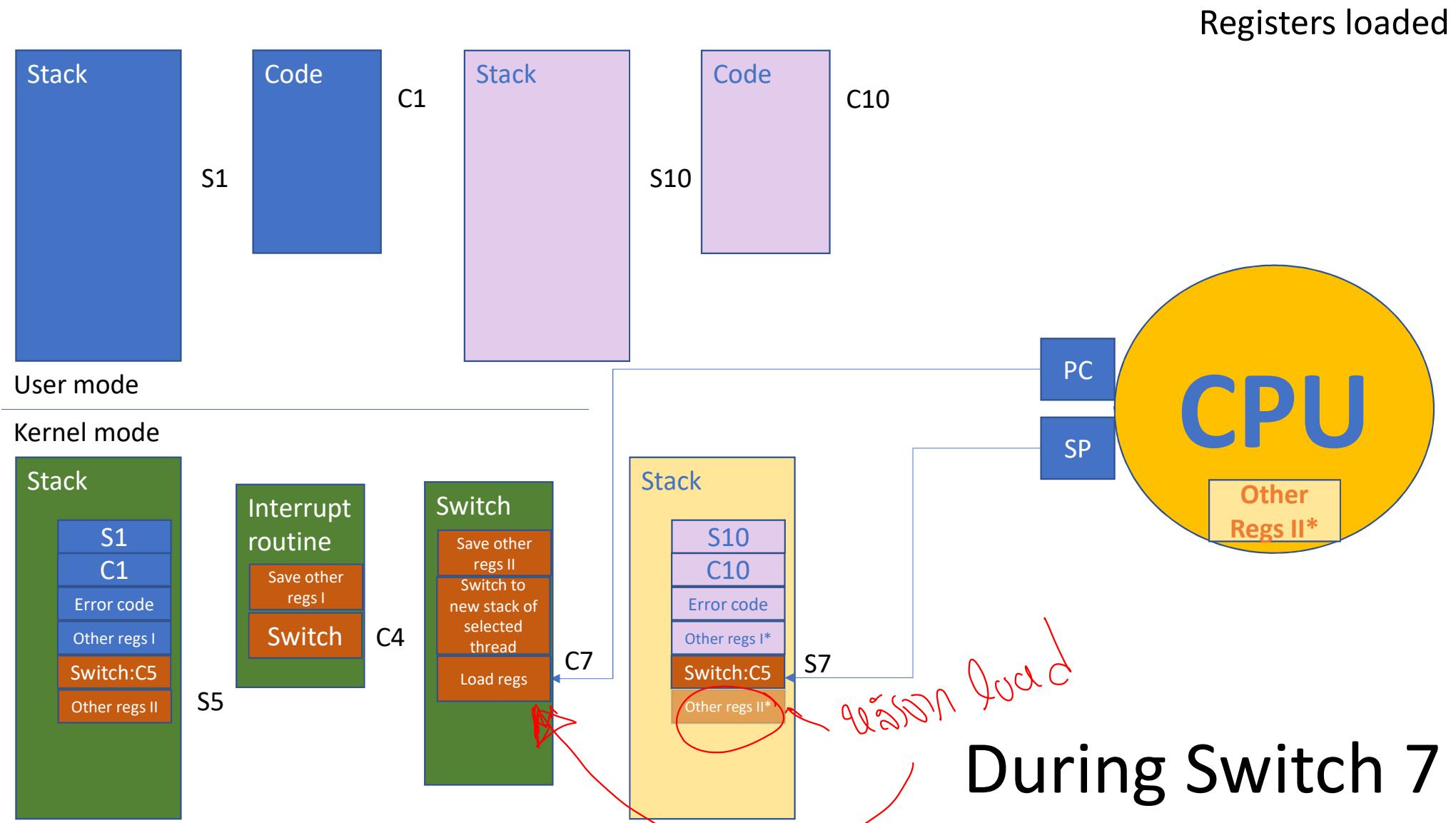
PC

SP

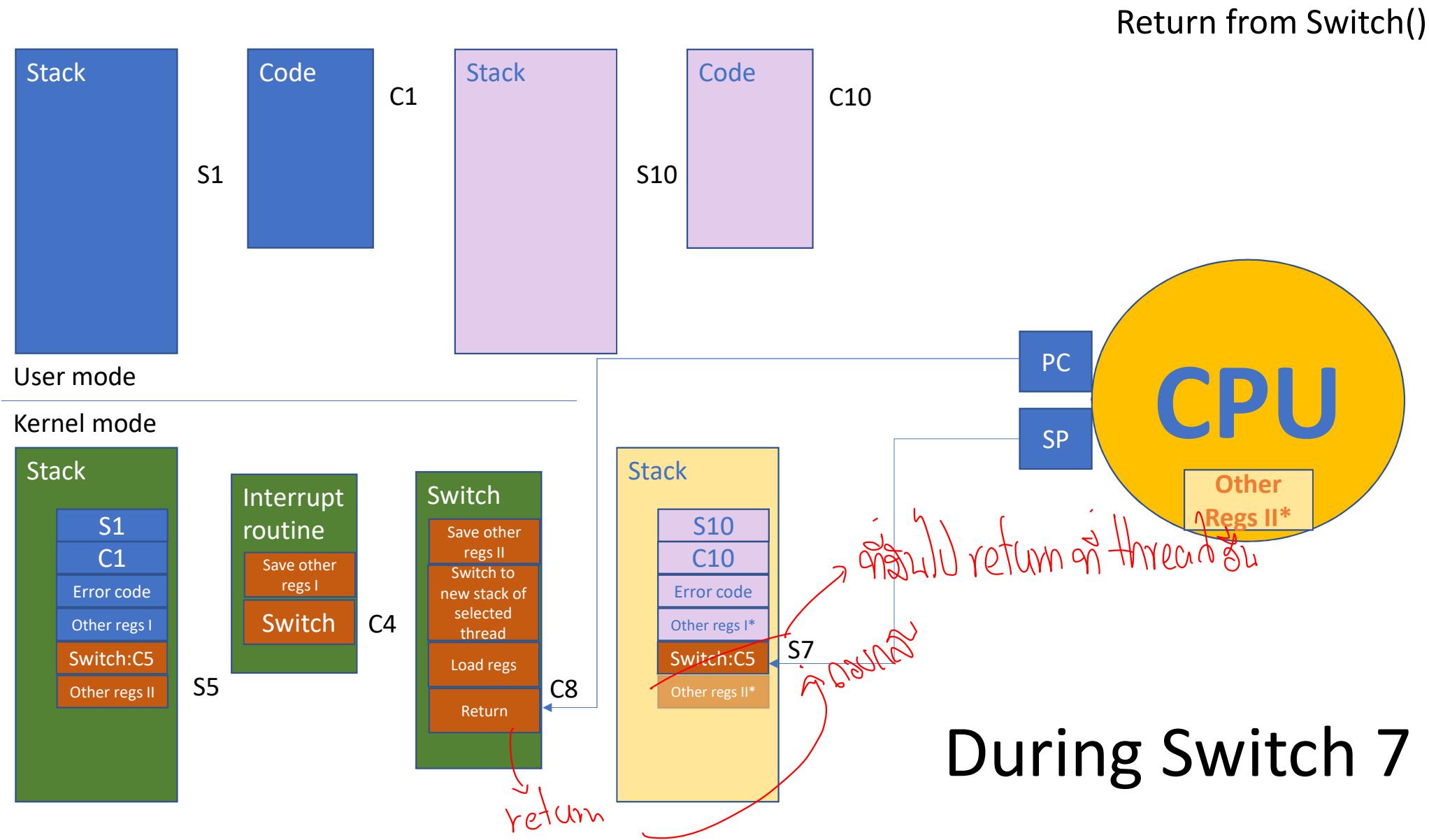
Other Regs III

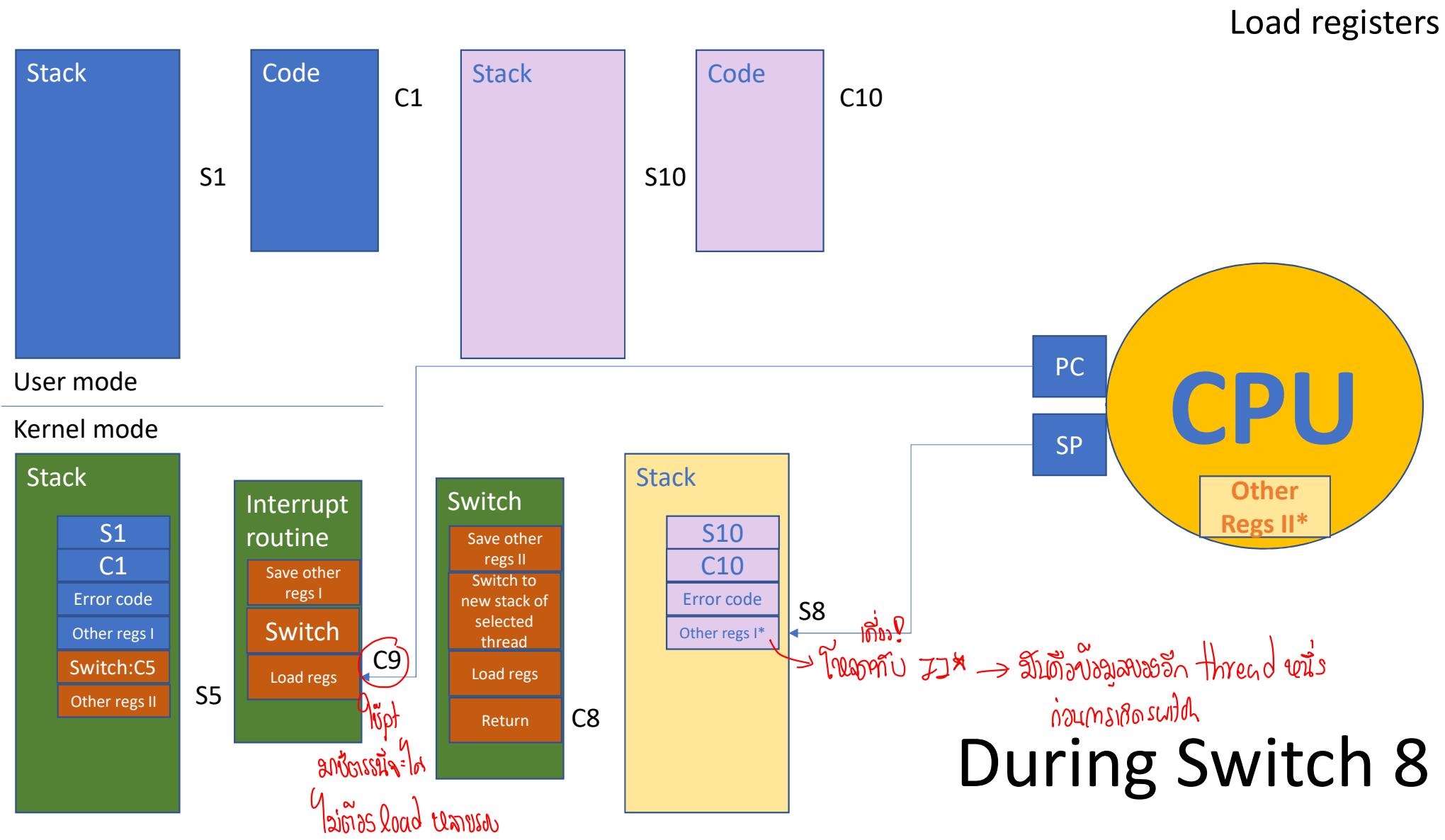
TCB | SP:S6 | PC:C7

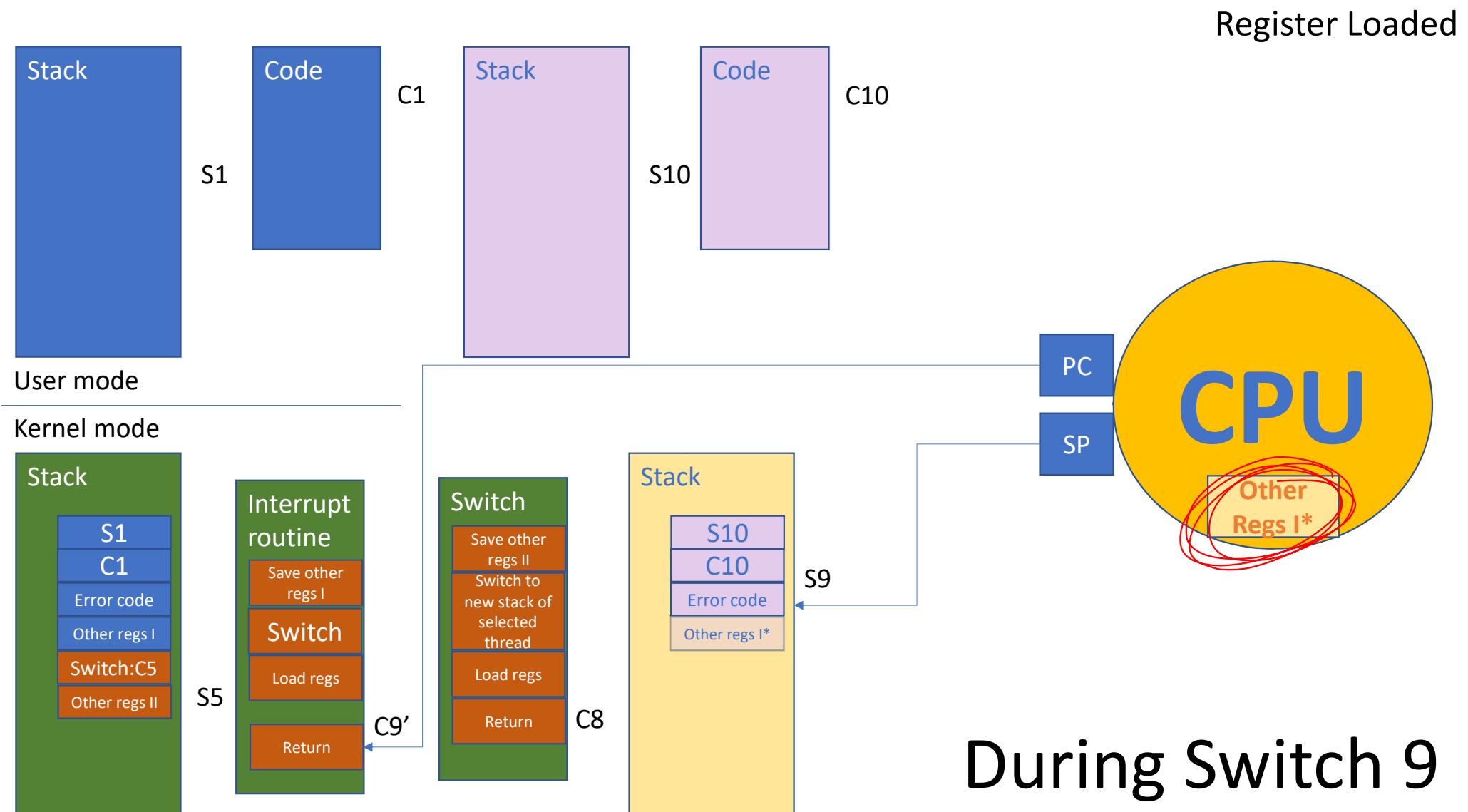
During Switch 6

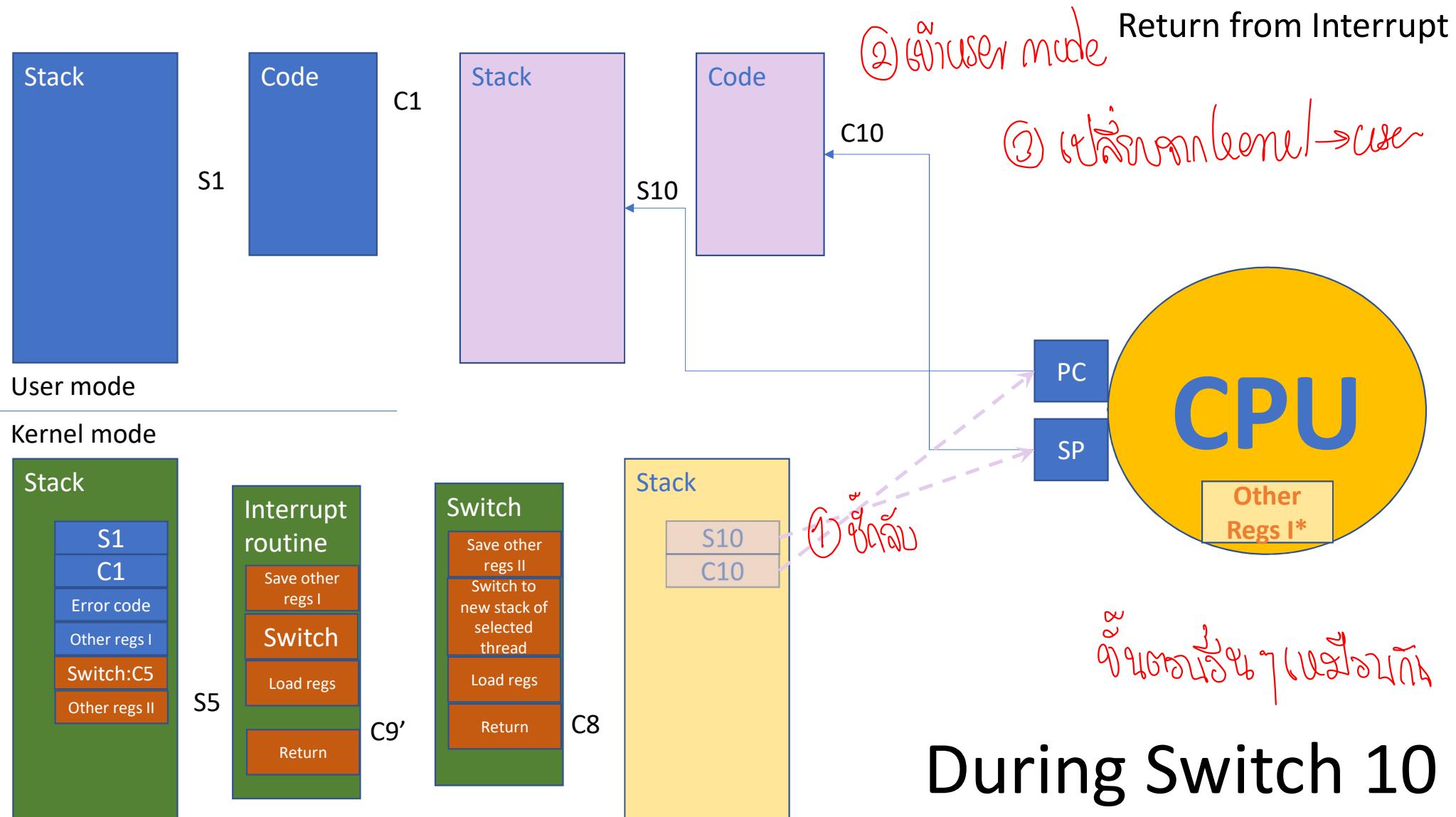


# During Switch 7









During Switch 10

interrupt = នៅពេល thread yield និងការ interrupt routine

# Thread

## Experiment

# Experiment #1

Test order of thread execution and  
thread switch

Thread 1 , Thread 2 გაუმიმართველი

```
1 // simple thread - test order
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 namespace Lab_OS_Concurrency
6 {
7     class Program
8     {
9         static void TestThread1()
10        {
11            int i;
12            for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
13                Console.WriteLine("Thread# 1 i={0}", i);
14        }
15        static void TestThread2()
16        {
17            int i;
18            for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
19                Console.WriteLine("Thread# 2 i={0}", i);
20        }
21
22        static void Main(string[] args)
23        {
24            Thread th1 = new Thread(TestThread1);
25            Thread th2 = new Thread(TestThread2);
26            th1.Start();
27            th2.Start();
28        }
29    }
30 }
```

# Experiment #2

- Resource sharing among threads

64-bit MS (Windows) CPU

```
1 //test resource sharing
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 namespace Lab_OS_Concurrency01
6 {
7     class Program
8     {
9         static int resource = 10000;
10        static void TestThread1()
11        {
12            Console.WriteLine("Thread# 1 i={0}", resource);
13        }
14        static void TestThread2()
15        {
16            Console.WriteLine("Thread# 2 i={0}", resource);
17        }
18
19        static void Main(string[] args)
20        {
21            Thread th1 = new Thread(TestThread1);
22            Thread th2 = new Thread(TestThread2);
23            th1.Start();
24            th2.Start();
25        }
26    }
27 }
```

# Experiment #3

- Pause a thread

睡眠時間(9)秒間  
→ 10,000  
→ 55,555

睡眠 (9) 秒 55,555

```
//test pause a thread
using System;
using System.Threading;

namespace Lab_OS_Concurrency02
{
    class Program
    {
        static int resource = 10000;
        static void TestThread1()
        {
            resource = 55555;
        }

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Thread th1 = new Thread(TestThread1);
            th1.Start();
            //Thread.Sleep(10);
            Console.WriteLine("resource={0}", resource);
        }
    }
}
```

# Experiment #3.1

- Pause a thread #2

```
1 //test pause #2
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 namespace Lab_OS_Concurrency01
6 {
7     class Program
8     {
9         static int resource = 10000;
10        static void TestThread1()
11        {
12            int i;
13            for (i = 0; i < 45555; i++)
14            {
15                resource++;
16                Console.Write(".");
17            }
18        }
19
20        static void Main(string[] args)
21        {
22            Thread th1 = new Thread(TestThread1);
23            th1.Start();
24            Thread.Sleep(10); → ⏸
25            Console.WriteLine("Resource = {0}", resource);
26        }
27    }
28 }
```

# Experiment #3.1 desired result

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
```

Resource = 55555

Press any key to continue . . .

# Experiment #4

- Join thread

အေးမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ

ပေါ်လုပ်ချက်

```
1 //test pause #2
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 namespace Lab_OS_Concurrency01
6 {
7     class Program
8     {
9         static int resource = 10000;
10        static void TestThread1()
11        {
12            int i;
13            for (i = 0; i < 45555; i++)
14            {
15                resource++;
16                Console.Write(".");
17            }
18        }
19
20        static void Main(string[] args)
21        {
22            Thread th1 = new Thread(TestThread1);
23            th1.Start();
24            //Thread.Sleep(10);
25            th1.Join();
26            Console.WriteLine("Resource = {0}", resource);
27        }
28    }
29}
```

ให้พิจารณา Pseudo code ต่อไปนี้

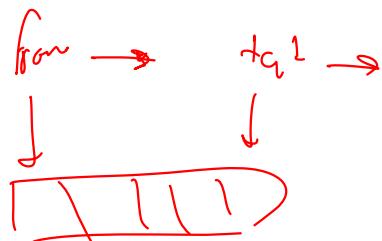
```
define MAX 100;  
int front=0, tail=0;  
int BUFF[101];
```

```
int get()
```

```
{  
    int item;  
    item = BUFF[front%MAX];  
    front++;  
    return item;  
}
```

```
void put(int item)  
{  
    BUFF[tail%MAX] = item;  
    tail++;  
}
```

BUFF(0-99) only



ข้อมูลที่ห้ามนำเข้า

1. อธิบายการทำงาน

2. ในกรณีที่โปรแกรมเป็นแบบ single thread

a. ปัญหาที่อาจเกิดขึ้นคืออะไร

→ เมื่อมา Get แล้วจะดูว่า ต้องลอกบุ๊กหนึ่งหรือไม่

b. ให้เสนอวิธีแก้ปัญหาดังกล่าว → ถ้า tail > front ให้

3. ในกรณีที่โปรแกรมถูกพัฒนาเป็นแบบ Multithread

a. อธิบายความเป็นไปได้ของ code นี้ในการทำงานแบบ multithread

b. ปัญหาที่อาจเกิดขึ้น

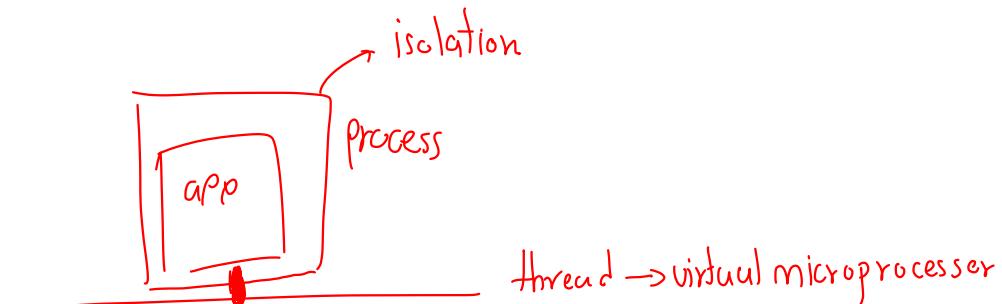
→ ส่วน thread ที่มี tail > front

get รอบ pa'  
put รอบ go'

c. แนวทางแก้ไขปัญหา

→ 98 thread\_join 98ms so put 98ms

ลดเวลาของ code ลง (เร็ว)



# Synchronization

Experiments

ເລື່ອມຕາມໄດ້ກົດປັບປຸງໃຫຍ່ໄລວໜີ່ໄປ

↓

ດຳເນີນ

↓  
error ຊີ່

## 1. No synchronization



ຈົດໜີໃນສາຍັດກົງ thread → shared resource → ອົບຮູບອະນຸມາ → ໄກສະນາ

↓ race condition

↓ how to protect → ຖື່ນວິທີ

ຖື່ນວິທີ

ອາຫຸນ

ພົມລົງທຶນກົງເກີດ

ປະຕົມ

thread ໂດຍກໍ່ໄປ

ຖື່ນວິທີ  
only

ໃຊ້ຫຼັກ lock

## 2. Lock

```
using System.Threading;  
  
namespace TestThreadNolock  
{  
    class Program  
    {  
        private static int x = 0;  
        static object _lock = new object();  
  
        static void FuncA()  
        {  
            int xx = 0;  
            while (xx < 50)  
            {  
                lock (_lock)  
                {  
                    Console.WriteLine("FuncA: round:{0} x={1}", xx, x);  
                    xx++;  
                }  
                xx++;  
            }  
        }  
  
        static void FuncB()  
        {  
            int xx = 0;  
            while (xx < 50)  
            {  
                lock (_lock)  
                {  
                    Console.WriteLine("==FuncB: round:{0} x={1}", xx, x);  
                    xx++;  
                }  
                xx++;  
            }  
        }  
  
        static void Main(string[] args)  
        {  
            Thread A = new Thread(new ThreadStart(FuncA));  
            Thread B = new Thread(new ThreadStart(FuncB));  
            A.Start();  
            B.Start();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

if success ຖື່ນວິທີແລ້ວການຈຳກັດ  
ນີ້ແກ່ການນຳມາ

overhead ນຳມາ  
ຂອງການຈຳກັດ 50 ລະ  
ກົງເກີດທີ່ມີການຈຳກັດ

ສະກັບຜົນ

ຕົວ lock ລວມ while ແລ້ວ  
while ມີການຈຳກັດ

context switch

ກົງເກີດທີ່ມີການຈຳກັດ  
ກົງເກີດທີ່ມີການຈຳກັດ

cross-thread  
ອົບຮູບອະນຸມາ → ເຄື່ອງຕົນ (concurrent)

thread ສໍາເລັດ lock ອົບຮູບ  
ອົບຮູບອະນຸມາ lock → setrend  
(on other thread)

## 3. No Synchronization

Русский язык

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ  
ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ

free loop

*Fabressa Tracy*

```
using System.Threading;

namespace OS_Sync_01
{
    class Program
    {
        private static string x = "";
        private static int exitflag = 0;

        static void ThReadX()
        {
            while(exitflag==0)
                Console.WriteLine("X = {0}", x);
        }
        static void ThWriteX()
        {
            string xx;
            while (exitflag == 0)
            {
                Console.Write("Input: ");
                xx = Console.ReadLine();
                if (xx == "exit")
                    exitflag = 1;
                else
                    x = xx;
            }
        }
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Thread A = new Thread(ThReadX);
            Thread B = new Thread(ThWriteX);

            A.Start();
            B.Start();
        }
    }
}
```

ක්‍රියාවස් context SW request lock  
සේවක ක්‍රියාවස් context SW  
11pm  
ස්ථූතියෙන් ඇටුවීමෙන් lock → සේවක

## 4. Try #1

↳ flags thread running values

```
using System.Threading;  
  
namespace OS_Sync_03  
{  
    class Program  
    {  
        private static string x = "";  
        private static int exitflag = 0;  
        private static int updateFlag = 0;  
        private static object _lock;  
  
        static void ThReadX(object i)  
        {  
            while (exitflag == 0)  
            {  
                while (updateFlag == 0);  
                if (x != "exit")  
                    Console.WriteLine("Thread {0} : X = {1}", i, x);  
                updateFlag = 0;  
            }  
        }  
        static void ThWriteX()  
        {  
            string xx;  
            while (exitflag == 0)  
            {  
                Console.Write("Input: ");  
                xx = Console.ReadLine();  
                if (xx == "exit")  
                    exitflag = 1;  
                x = xx;  
                updateFlag = 1;  
            }  
        }  
        static void Main(string[] args)  
        {  
            Thread A = new Thread(ThReadX);  
            Thread B = new Thread(ThWriteX);  
  
            A.Start(1);  
            B.Start();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

exit flag position

## 5. Try #2

thread 01  
thread 02  
↓  
thread 03  
thread 04  
in progress?

```
using System.Threading;

namespace OS_Sync_03
{
    class Program
    {
        private static string x = "";
        private static int exitflag = 0;
        private static int updateFlag = 0;
        private static object _lock;

        static void ThReadX(Object i)
        {
            while (exitflag == 0)
            {
                while (updateFlag == 0) ;
                if (x!="exit")
                    Console.WriteLine("Thread {0} : X = {1}", i, x);
                updateFlag = 0;
            }
        }

        static void ThWriteX()
        {
            string xx;
            while (exitflag == 0)
            {
                Console.Write("Input: ");
                xx = Console.ReadLine();
                if (xx == "exit")
                    exitflag = 1;
                x = xx;
                updateFlag = 1;
            }
        }

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Thread A = new Thread(ThReadX);
            Thread B = new Thread(ThWriteX);
            Thread C = new Thread(ThReadX);
            Thread D = new Thread(ThReadX);

            A.Start(1);
            B.Start();
            C.Start(2);
            D.Start(3);
        }
    }
}
```

## 6. Condition Variable

```

using System.Threading;
namespace OS_Sync_04
{
    class Program
    {
        private static string x = "";
        private static int exitflag = 0;
        private static int updateFlag = 0;
        private static object _Lock = new object();

        static void ThReadX(Object i)
        {
            while (exitflag == 0)
            {
                lock (_Lock)
                {
                    while (updateFlag == 0)
                        Monitor.Wait(_Lock);
                    if (x != "exit")
                        Console.WriteLine("Thread {0} : X = {1}", i, x);
                    updateFlag = 0;
                }
                Console.WriteLine("Thread {0} exit", i);
            }
        }

        static void ThWriteX()
        {
            string xx;
            while (exitflag == 0)
            {
                lock (_Lock) → ຮອກນີ້ຕື່ມາຍຸດໃຈກົດເປົ້າລົບນີ້ນັ້ນ
                {
                    Console.Write("Input: ");
                    xx = Console.ReadLine();
                    if (xx == "exit")
                        exitflag = 1;
                    x = xx;
                    updateFlag = 1;
                    Monitor.Pulse(_Lock);
                    Thread.Sleep(100);
                }
            }
        }

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Thread A = new Thread(ThReadX);
            Thread B = new Thread(ThWriteX);
            Thread C = new Thread(ThReadX);
            Thread D = new Thread(ThReadX);

            A.Start(1);
            B.Start();
            C.Start(2);
            D.Start(3);
        }
    }
}

```

ກົດທິກິງຈະກັງຈະ share resource ໃນນີ້  
ມີເປົ້າຫຼັງ

ຄໍານີ້ດີຕ່າງໆນີ້ updateFlag → ແລ້ວ  
ຖືກ thread ດີວຽວແລ້ວມາໃຫຍ່ (ໃຫຍ່waiting)  
ຕີ້ວ່າ thread run > wait → ສັນຫຼຸບ

ສະຕິກັບເປົ້າປຶກ ເຖິງກູ່ແລ້ວກຳເພົວມົງໄວ້ດັວວ  
ມີເວັບໃນ thread ຄືນ  
ອາການໄປຢືນກົດ  
ກົດໃຫຍ່ ພາຍໃນ thread  
ກົດອັນຫຼວມ  
ດັວວ  
ວິທີ່  
ວິທີ່

ກົດປັບປຸງໃຫຍ່ຕົວນີ້  
ກົດປັບປຸງໃຫຍ່ຕົວນີ້

ອັນຫຼວມ-ໂທໂດຍກາ ຮັນຕົກທີ່ສອງ ໃຊ້ຈະຫຼັງການຕົ້ນ  
ແລ້ວlock ໄຂ້ອົບ

ກົດປັບປຸງໃຫຍ່ຕົວນີ້  
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ກົດປັບປຸງໃຫຍ່ຕົວນີ້

race → ini → cri → ការប្រើប្រាស់ mutar → បានតួល

# Definitions

→ ការដែលរួចរាល់របស់វា

**Race condition:** output of a concurrent program depends on the  
order of operations between threads

**Mutual exclusion:** only one thread does a particular thing at a  
time

សម្រាប់ → ត្រូវមានតួល thread តែម្ដងតុល្យបានទៅតាមការណា → បានតួល lock

- **Critical section:** piece of code that only one thread can execute  
at once

សម្រាប់ code ដែលត្រូវតួល តុល្យនឹងតួល 1 thread / unit t.

**Lock:** prevent someone from doing something

ឬនិង share resource

- Lock before entering critical section, before accessing shared  
data
- Unlock when leaving, after done accessing shared data
- Wait if locked (all synchronization involves waiting!)

ឬនិង shared res

ឬប្រាកបដុល

ឬសម្រាប់ critical section

ឬដែលត្រូវតួល

# Rules for Using Locks

- Lock is initially free
- Always acquire before accessing shared data structure
  - Beginning of procedure!
- Always release after finishing with shared data
  - End of procedure!
  - Only the lock holder can release
  - DO NOT throw lock for someone else to release
- Never access shared data without lock
  - Danger!

# Condition Variables

ក្នុងនេះ Monitor - Wait  
• pulse

↓ រាយការណ៍ operation → wait

↳ thread ដែលនៅក្នុង running → wait stage

- Waiting inside a critical section

- Called only when holding a lock

ក្រោចក្នុងក្រុងក្រុង

↳ ពីតាមក្នុង lock obj រាយការណ៍បានបង្កើតឡើង

- Wait: atomically release lock and relinquish processor

- Reacquire the lock when wakened

- Signal: wake up a waiter, if any

- Broadcast: wake up all waiters, if any

# Pre/Post Conditions

- What is state of the bounded buffer at lock acquire?
  - $\text{front} \leq \text{tail}$
  - $\text{front} + \text{MAX} \geq \text{tail}$
- These are also true on return from wait
- And at lock release
- Allows for proof of correctness

# Pre/Post Conditions

```
methodThatWaits() {
    lock.acquire(); ចូលការឱ្យ lock
    // Pre-condition: State is consistent
```

// Read/write shared state } ការងារប្រើប្រាស់

```
while (!testSharedState()) {
    cv.wait(&lock); ចុះតែនភាពឱ្យបាន
}
// WARNING: shared state may
// have changed! But
// testSharedState is TRUE
// and pre-condition is true
```

// Read/write shared state
lock.release();

```
methodThatSignals() {
    lock.acquire();
    // Pre-condition: State is consistent ចូលរវាង
```

// Read/write shared state

// If testSharedState is now true

cv.signal(&lock); សំគាល់បានប្រើប្រាស់

// NO WARNING: signal keeps lock ឲ្យបានក្នុង Lock

// Read/write shared state
lock.release();

ការបានដឹងពីពេលវេលា

នៅលើ → រាយការជាមួយគឺ

ឬ if ចាប់ឡើងមិនអាចបានបាន

សារឱ្យការងារធ្វើបាន
while loop មិនអាច

ចែរនៅលើវា
ការបានបាន

# Condition Variables

↑ ក្នុង lock នៅឱ្យ

កំណត់ context switch  
នៃបន្ទាន់ទាំងអស់

- ALWAYS hold lock when calling wait, signal, broadcast
  - Condition variable is sync FOR shared state
  - ALWAYS hold lock when accessing shared state
- Condition variable is memoryless → នៅពេលការបញ្ជាក់ទៅ signal  
  - If signal when no one is waiting, no op
  - If wait before signal, waiter wakes up
- Wait atomically releases lock
  - What if wait, then release?  
                ↑  
                ការចាប់ផ្តើម (wait) នៅ sis
  - What if release, then wait?  
                ↑  
                នៅពេលការបញ្ចប់ → រាល់សម្រាប់ sig1, 2, 3  
                ↑  
                ប្រឡងប្រឡង

# Condition Variables, cont'd

- When a thread is woken up from wait, it may not run immediately
  - Signal/broadcast put thread on ready list
  - When lock is released, anyone might acquire it
- Wait MUST be in a loop
  - while (needToWait()) {  
    condition.Wait(lock);  
}
- Simplifies implementation
  - Of condition variables and locks
  - Of code that uses condition variables and locks

អាជីវកម្មរៀបចំបន្ថែម

wait → ready → schedules running

ក្រោមនៃ lock → នឹងត្រួវនូវ running

បានកែវិញ ready នូវក្នុងក្រុង lock

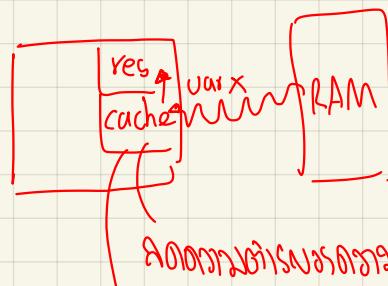
ដែលត្រូវបានក្រោម

ដែលត្រូវបានក្រោម

# Remember the rules

- Use consistent structure
- Always use locks and condition variables
- Always acquire lock at beginning of procedure, release at end
- Always hold lock when using a condition variable
- Always wait in while loop
- Never spin in sleep()

ການສ້າງ data ລະບົບ CPU



寄存器和缓存器分别是 reg 和 ram

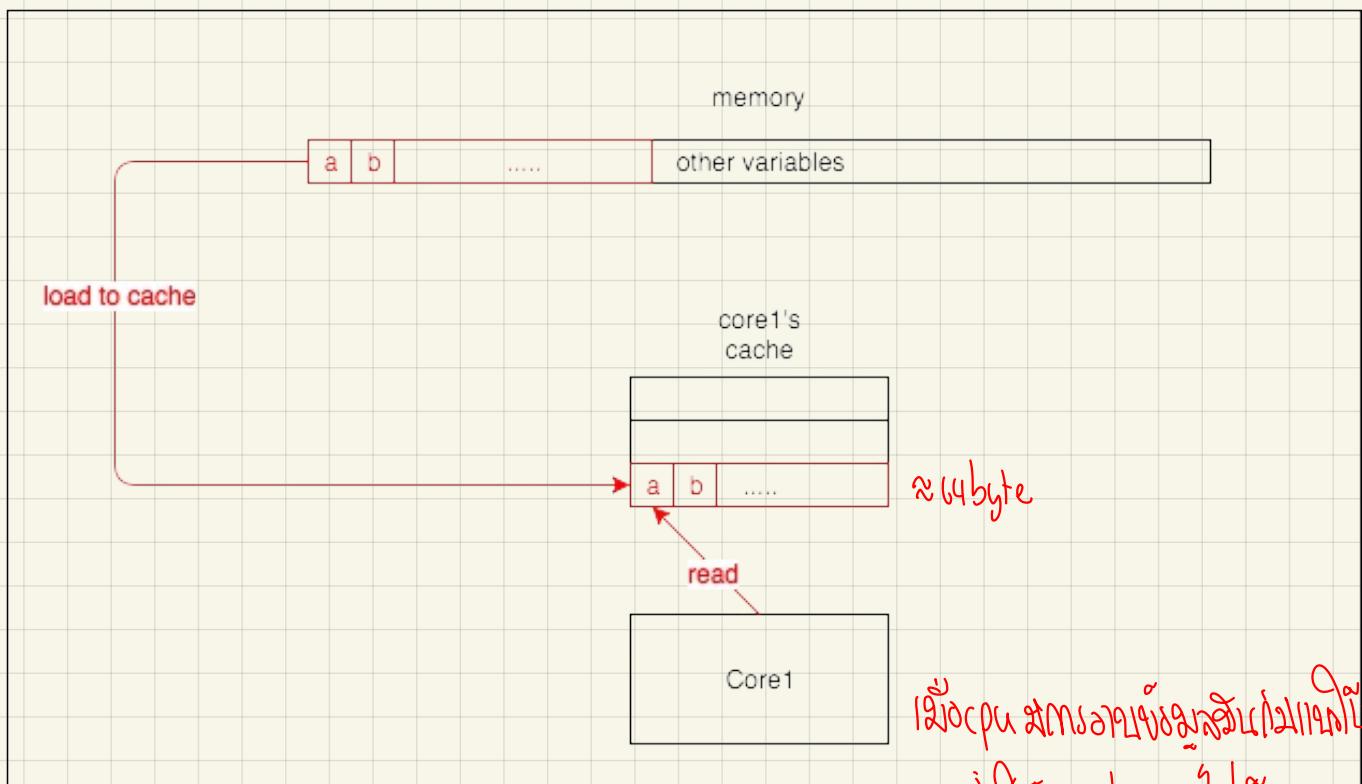
寄存器

RAM charge, discharge

ໃຫຍ່ທີ່ reg update ດ້ວຍກໍ່ເປັນທີ່ ram update ມາດັ່ງ (2 ຄຸນໆແລ້ວ)

ເຫັນຈະຂອງໄດ້ຕໍ່ມີກໍ່ເປັນທີ່

ຊື່ໃໝ່ false sharing

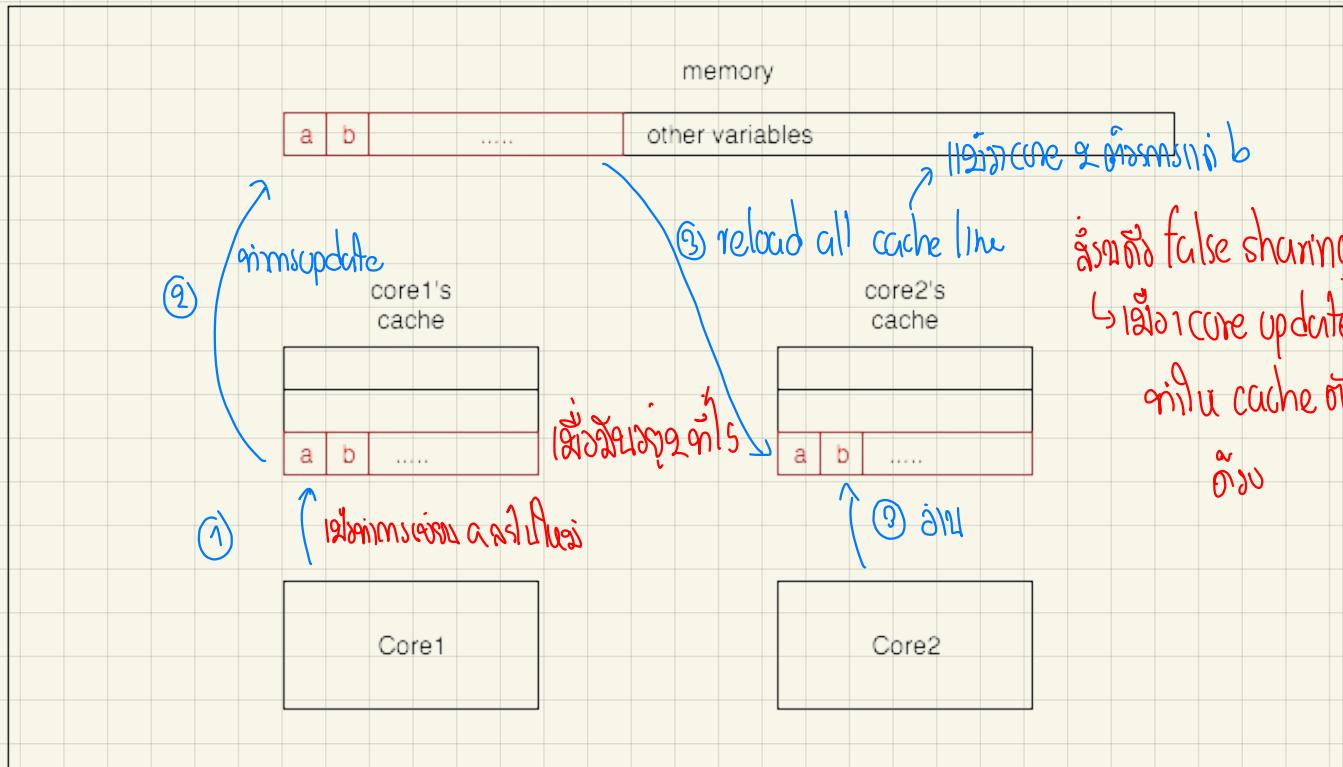


ເຊື້ອCPU ຂໍາງເປັນທີ່ຈະມີກໍ່ເປັນທີ່  
ຕໍ່ມີກໍ່ເປັນທີ່ຢູ່ກົດໆໃປດ້ວຍ

ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂລກ

ແລ້ວປິ່ງຫຼັກສົດນາທີ່ບໍ່ມີກໍ່ເປັນທີ່?

ເນັດຕົວ 1 1 1 1 1 1



ផ្លាស់ប្តូរតម្លៃទាំងអស់ → នឹង cache padding

↓  
នឹងមែនុយលេស ឬតុលាងប្រាក់សេចក្តី



ឱ្យបានឲ្យជូន ឱ្យដាក់ → ឱ្យបានឲ្យ

The common way to solve that problem is cache padding: padding some meaningless variables between variables. That would force one variable to occupy a core's cache line alone, so when other cores update other variables would not make that core reload the variable from memory.

ឱ្យ data 2 ឱ្យ → 0s ឱ្យលើក្នុង, ឱ្យវិត

ក្រោមការការពារ thread ឱ្យ → ក្រោម starvation →   
 thread ឱ្យឱ្យ

thread ឱ្យឱ្យ

resource ឱ្យឱ្យឱ្យ

ឯកសារ: dead lock ឬ resource ឱ្យឱ្យឱ្យ ឬ ឯកសារ

↳ ឯកសារ resource 1 & 2

( Thread (a) (b) ; both running and allocate 1, 2 → deadlock

↳ ឯកសារ 100% នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ឬ នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ឬ ឯកសារ

ក្នុងតាមរបាយការណ៍ dead lock នៅ → ក្នុងការស្វែងរកឱ្យមានលទ្ធផល → នឹងមិនចូរ

ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

កំពង់កំពង់ > 1 share resource , > 1 thread ចូរសល់ការស្វែងរកឱ្យ dead lock , starvation  
ធានាបានបាយជំរើ

(1) alloc 1,2      thread a តើ 1 ដែល 2 → តើ 1 នៅពេល wait stage  
                        thread b ចូរសម្រេច 2 នៅពេល 1  
                        ↳ thread b នឹង lock នៅលើ 1 នឹងរាយដារ  
                        ↳ thread a នូវ thread 2 ដែល

\* ឧបត្ថម្ភ lock (ក្នុងឱ្យ wait stage)

↑ រាយដារ dead lock  
“chain request”  
↓  
ក្នុងការស្វែងរកឱ្យមានលទ្ធផល → up to luck

នូវការរាយដារ

រាយដារនៃ dead lock

↳ តាមរបាយការណ៍ ក្នុងឱ្យ wait stage → នូវ lock ក្នុង shared resource → ឈរត្រូវការងារឡើង ឡើងរាយដារ

↳ រាយដារនៃ wait by holding → នូវ lock 1 នៅ 2 នឹង នូវ lock 2 នីមួយៗ  
                        ↳ នូវ lock 1 នឹងក្រោម 2 នីមួយៗ

↳ រាយដារនៃ ការស្វែងរកឱ្យ dead lock នូវការងារឡើង

# Scheduling

- ↳ Main points
  - ↳ Scheduling policy: what to do next, when there are multiple threads ready to run.
  - ↳ or multiple packets to send, or web request to server, ...
- ↳ Definitions
  - ↳ Response time, throughput, predictability
- ↳ Uniprocessor policies
  - ↳ FIFO, round robin, optimal
  - ↳ Multilevel feedback as approximation of optimal
- ↳ Multiprocessors policies → មានន័រណី 2563
  - ↳ Affinity scheduling, gang scheduling
  - ↳ Queuing theory → មិនអាចដឹងបាន
  - ↳ Can you predict/improve a system's response time?

## Example

→ បុគ្គលិក processor = sever  
task = client

- ↳ You manage a web site, that suddenly becomes wildly popular. Do you?
  - ↳ Buy more hardware → បានស្រួល
  - ↳ Implement a different scheduling policy? → ត្រូវបានគេចំណាំ
  - ↳ Turn away some users? Which ones? → លើខ្លួន
- ↳ How much worse will performance get if the website become even more popular?

## Definitions

- ↳ Task/Job: ការណ៍ឱ្យ user ធ្វើឡើងនូវប្រព័ន្ធ
- ↳ Latency/response time: How long does a task take to complete? នៅពីរីប្រព័ន្ធដែលបាន
- ↳ Throughput: How many tasks can be done per unit of time? តាមរយៈមុនភ័យនៃ 1 មុនវេលា
- ↳ overhead: តិចនៅក្នុងការងារទាំងអស់
- ↳ Fairness: នឹងការងារដែលមិនមែនជាប់បាន
- ↳ Predictability: បានដឹងថាអ្នកអាចធ្វើអ្នកណាបាន → លើខ្លួន

- ↳ workload: ការងារ
- ↳ preemptive scheduler: non-scheduler និង scheduler ដែលប្រើប្រាស់លើវា  $\rightarrow$  តាមរយៈមុខរបរណ៍
- ↳ work-conserving: processor ត្រូវការងារឡើងឡើង ត្រូវរាយការណ៍នឹងការងារ
- ↳ Scheduling algorithm: algorithm នឹង workload ជាន់ input  $\rightarrow$  ផ្តល់ throughput  $\uparrow$  latency  $\downarrow$
- ↳ Only preemptive, work-conserving schedulers to be considered  $\rightarrow$  សម្រាប់ output
- $\downarrow$  ជំនាញណែនាំ និង preemptive, work-conserving
  - ↳ តាមរយៈនឹង
  - ↳ ការឱ្យធ្វើ throughput តាម
    - ↳ CPU និងការងារ

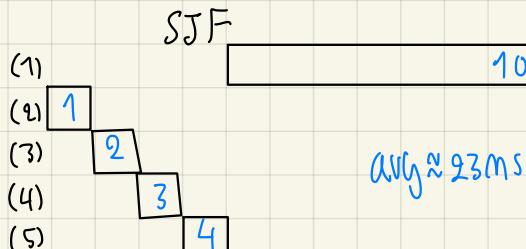
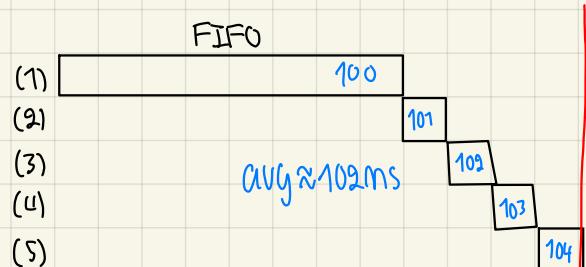
First In First Out (FIFO)  $\rightarrow$  នៅចុះការងារតួត  $\rightarrow$  algorithm

↳ នឹង performance ឱ្យត្រូវបានក្នុង

Shortest Job First (SJF)  $\rightarrow$  នៅចុះការងារតួត  $\rightarrow$  តាមរយៈការងារដែលមែនបានបានឯង

↳ នឹងឱ្យការងារដែលមែនបានបានឯងបានបានឯង

FIFO vs SJF



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នឹងឱ្យការងារដែលបានបានឯង 104

ឱ្យការងារដែលបានបានឯងបានឯង throughput, avg តិច

$\rightarrow$  ការវិនិច្ឆ័យ throughput (ពេញ)

Question

↳ Claim: SJF is optimal for average response time?  $\rightarrow$  តែងតាំងការងារដែលបានបានឯង

↳ Why?  $\rightarrow$  ពីរបាល

↳ Does SJF have any downside?  $\rightarrow$  តាមរយៈការងារដែលបានបានឯង  $\rightarrow$  ក្នុងលំនៅក្នុង

↳ Is FIFO ever optimal?  $\rightarrow$  ឬអេឡិចត្រូនុ  $\rightarrow$  ធនាគារដែលមែនបានបានឯង / ឲ្យបានឯង  $\rightarrow$  ទទួលនូវបានក្នុង

# Starvation and Sample Bias

↪ Suppose you want to compare two scheduling algorithms

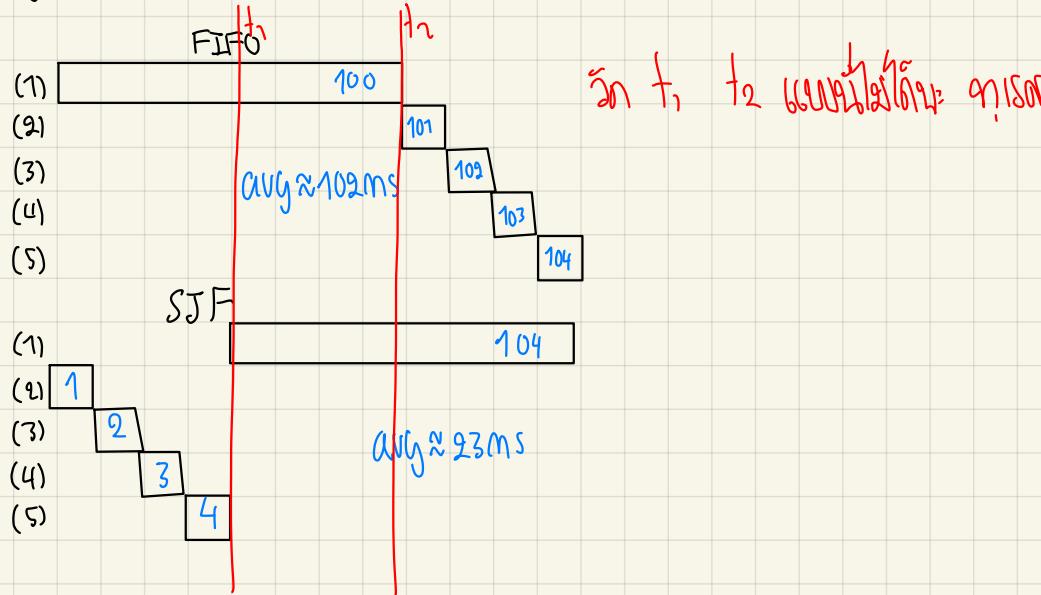
↪ Create some infinite sequence of arriving tasks

↪ Start measuring

↪ Stop at some point

↪ Compute average response time as the average for completed tasks between start and stop

↪ Is this valid or invalid?



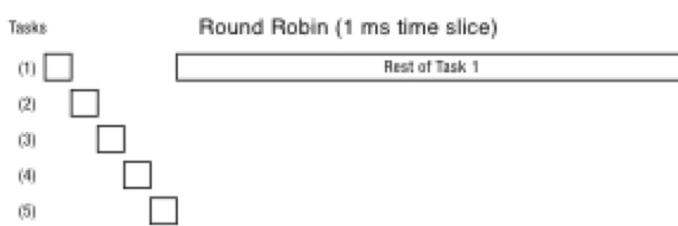
Round Robin  $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ គឺជាគារ FIFO, SJF នៅក្នុង  $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ

↪ រាយការនៃ CPU time នៅក្នុងនេះ  $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ ដើម្បី job នីមួយៗ = 1 time quantum  $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ

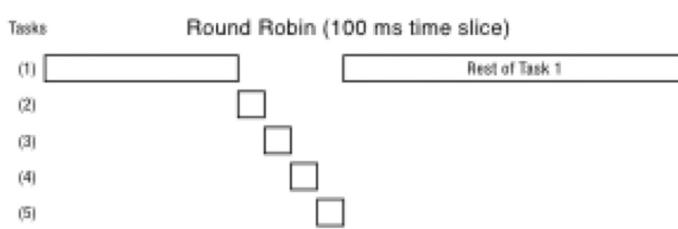
↪ តើអាមេរិកនេះ តុលាកម្មនៃ time quantum មិនអស់ទេ?

↪ ភ្លាមៗ  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ FIFO នៅទេ

↪ តើអ្វី  $n$   $\rightarrow$  ក្រោមនេះ នឹងតូចចំនួន SJF  $\rightarrow$  បន្ថែមវាអ្នកបានការណ៍



ក្រោមនេះ SJF



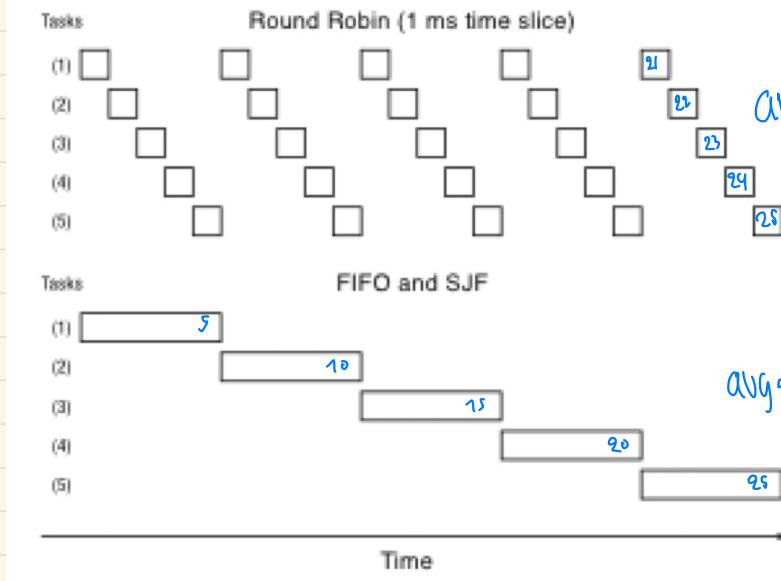
ក្រោមនេះ FIFO

Round Robin vs. FIFO

↳ assuming zero-cost time slice, is Round Robin always better than FIFO?

กู้ไปแล้วมี time slice

ถ้าก่อไปเรื่อยๆ ก็ได้ → Round Robin ดีกว่า ก็ไม่ต้องรอนาน



Avg ~ 23 นิ่งๆ มาก แต่การใช้จ่ายมาก

Avg ~ 15, throughput ดีกว่ามาก → สำหรับงานที่ต้องการ

Round Robin = Fairness?

↳ Is Round Robin always Fair? → ?

↳ What is fair? → fair คือ ยุติธรรม

↳ FIFO → ภาระก่อนได้ภาระสืบเนื่อง

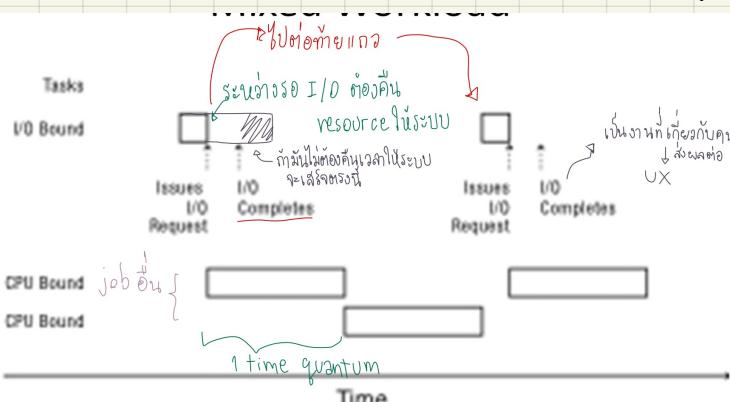
↳ Equal share of CPU → ภาระต้อง平分 ให้เท่ากัน

↳ What if some task don't need their full share? → ถ้าtask ไม่ใช้完 time quantum จะรอต่อไป

↳ Minimize worst case divergence?

↳ Time task would take if no one else running → ถ้าเราลูกท่านเดียวจะต้องใช้เวลา

↳ Time task takes under scheduling algorithm → ลูกหน้าตั้งๆ ตามอัตราที่กำหนด



cpu ไม่ส่งต่อแล้ว คือ งานที่ไม่แล้ว

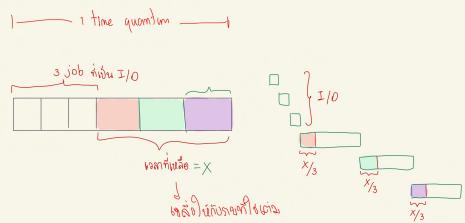
งานที่ไม่ใช้เวลา 1 tq → นำกลับไป I/O algorithm ใหม่

งานที่ใช้เวลา 1 tq → วน一圈ใหม่

↓ max/min fairness

หมายความ fairness คือ max/min

Max-Min Fairness 9 ពីរមិនការពិសេសទៅតាមទំនាក់ទំនង 1 ពេលវេលាបានធ្វើបាន



↳ How do we balance a mixture of repeating tasks?

↳ Some I/O bound, need only little CPU

↳ Some compute bound, can use as much as CPU as they assigned

↳ One approach: maximize the minimum allocation given to a task

↳ If any task needs less than an equal share, schedule the smallest of these first

↳ Split the remaining time using max-min

↳ If all remaining tasks need at least equal share, split evenly ចាប់ផ្តើមដោយចាប់ផ្តើម

Multi-level Feedback Queue (MFQ) ក្រុមចងចាំសំណង់ទៅការបាន → នឹងជួយ maximin fairness

↳ Goals:

↳ Responsiveness នូវវាទំ

↳ Low overhead overhead រឿង

↳ Starvation freedom នូវការបានបញ្ចប់បានបញ្ចប់

↳ Some tasks are high/low priority នូវ priority

↳ Fairness (among equal priority tasks) → នូវ fairness នូវ job នៃ priority នៃពីរ

↳ Not perfect at any of them? → នូវ perfect

↳ Used in Linux (may in Windows, Mac OS)

MFQ

↳ Set of Round Robin Queue

↳ Each queue has a separate priority

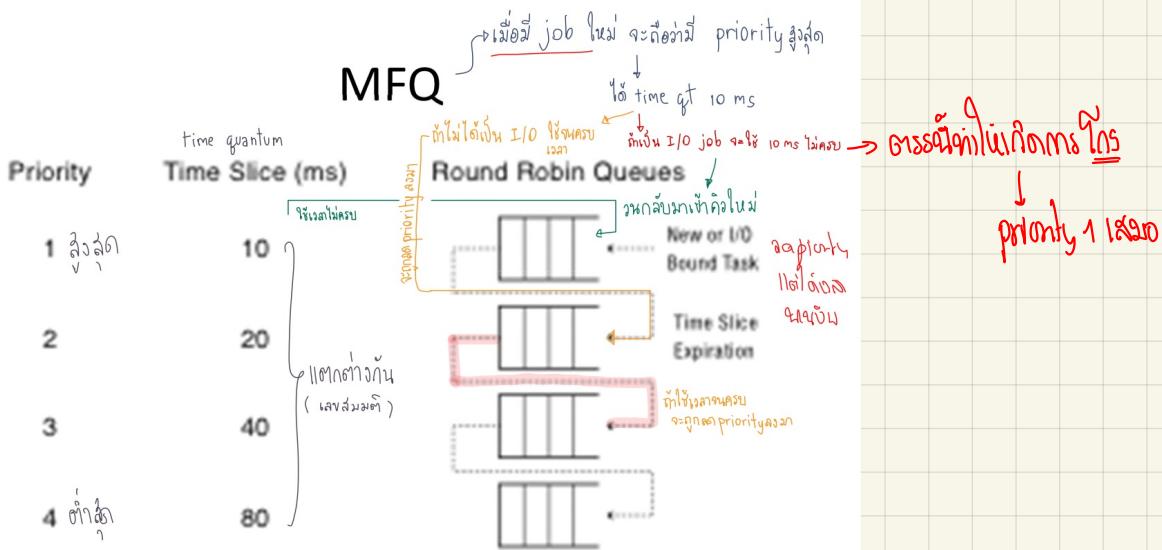
↳ High priority queue have short time slices

↳ Low priority queues have long time slices

↳ Scheduler picks first thread in highest priority queue

↳ Task start in highest priority queue

↳ If time slice expires, task drop one level



ตัวอย่าง ให้ I/O เที่ยวนี้เป็น job ตัวแรกที่ priority 1 เริ่ม

แล้ว ตาม parameter ที่กำหนดให้ job ที่เข้าใช้ CPU ต้องจ่ายหนี้ก่อนหน้าไว้ คือ priority 2 แล้ว

↳ ถ้าต่อไป I/O หนึ่งที่ต้องใช้เวลามากกว่า 40 ms parameter ต้องมากกว่า 40

## Uniprocessor Summary

	overhead	Avg	min max
	↑	↑	↑
FIFO, SJF	X	QUB	M/M
Round Robin	高	低	≈ SJF
Priority	低		优先于 FIFO
MLFQ	{FCFS, pro}	低	中等 I/O J ↓ no starvation

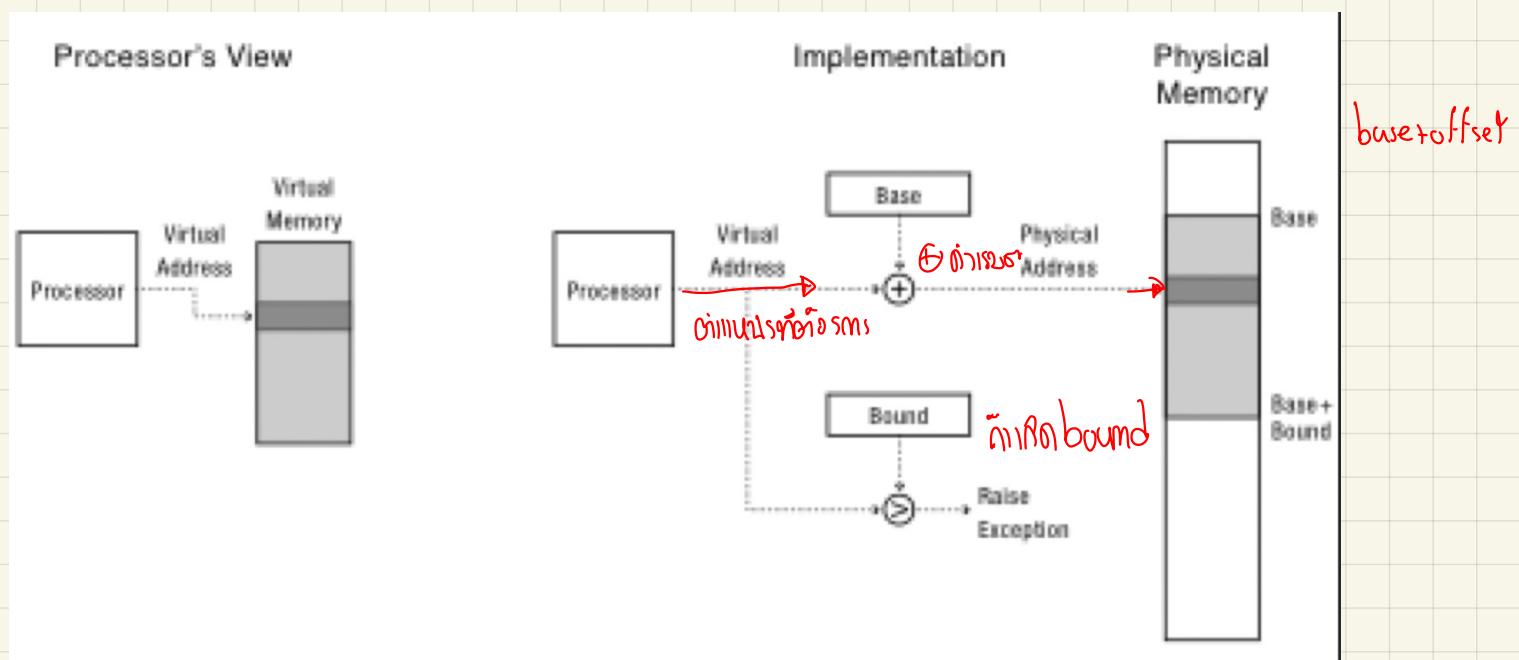
# Address Translation

- ↳ ក្នុងមេដារនៃ process នឹងកំណត់ផែន ram ដែលអីនូវនៅក្នុង
- ↳ process សរើវា addr តិចខ្លះទៅក្នុង 0 → នៅក្នុង ram តាមតម្លៃទៅក្នុង 112 → ms map virtual ទៅ physical  
“address translation”
- ↳ main point : map virtual address to physical address
- ↳ Flexible address translation
- ↳ Base and Bound
- ↳ Segmentation
- ↳ Paging
- ↳ Multilevel translation
- ↳ Efficiency in Address Translation

## Address Translation Goal

- ↳ ms រាយការនៃ memory នៃ process នៅក្នុង process , ព័ត៌មាននៃវគ្គបង្កើត
- ↳ ms share memory តាមក្នុង
- ↳ ក្នុងការទេសចរណ៍នៃ memory , ក្រឡាយបាត់ (dynamic)
- ↳ ក្រឡាយការងារក្នុង : ms memory តាមក្នុងទៅក្នុង , runtime look up , compact translation table

## Virtually Address Base and Bounds



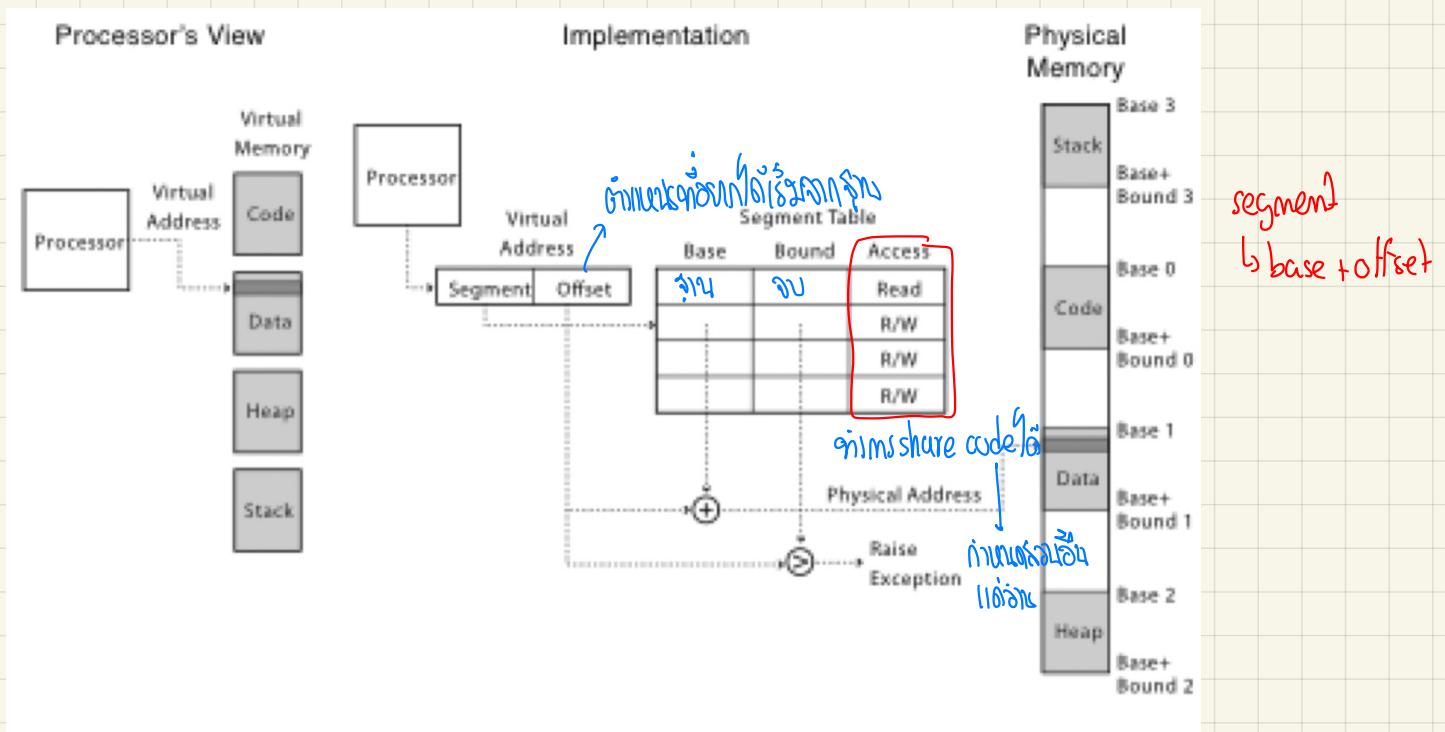
↳ Pros

↳ ស្រួលបាន, អនុវត្ត, និង relocate physical memory ទៅ process ដោយស្ម័គ្រ

↳ Cons

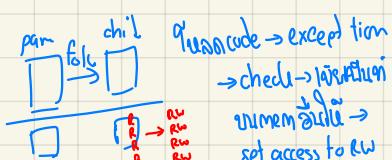
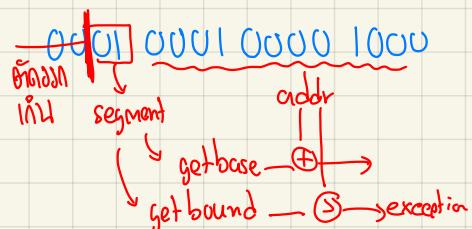
↳ ក្នុងបច្ចុប្បន្ន, share code ទៅពី base bound, តាមដឹង heap រាយរាយរាយរាយ

Segmentation → រាយរាយរាយរាយរាយរាយ



↳ មានវាទាកំណត់រាយរាយរាយ, និងនូវធនាគារនៃ heap/stack នឹង  $\rightarrow$  និងនូវធនាគារនៃ base/n+

↳ តើមួយ 14bit virtual addr  $\rightarrow$  0x1108 តើអាចបាន ?



↳ Pros

↳ share code នៅក្នុង process តាម, ប្រាកបដោយផ្លូវការប្រើប្រាស់, heap/stack និងឈឺ, និង copy on write

↳ Cons

↳ ចំណាំ, ពួកខ្សោយតាមតាមទីតាំង mem នឹង  $\rightarrow$  និងធ្វើឡើងទៅ  $\rightarrow$  ពេលចាប់ឱ្យរាយរាយរាយរាយ

## Paged Translation

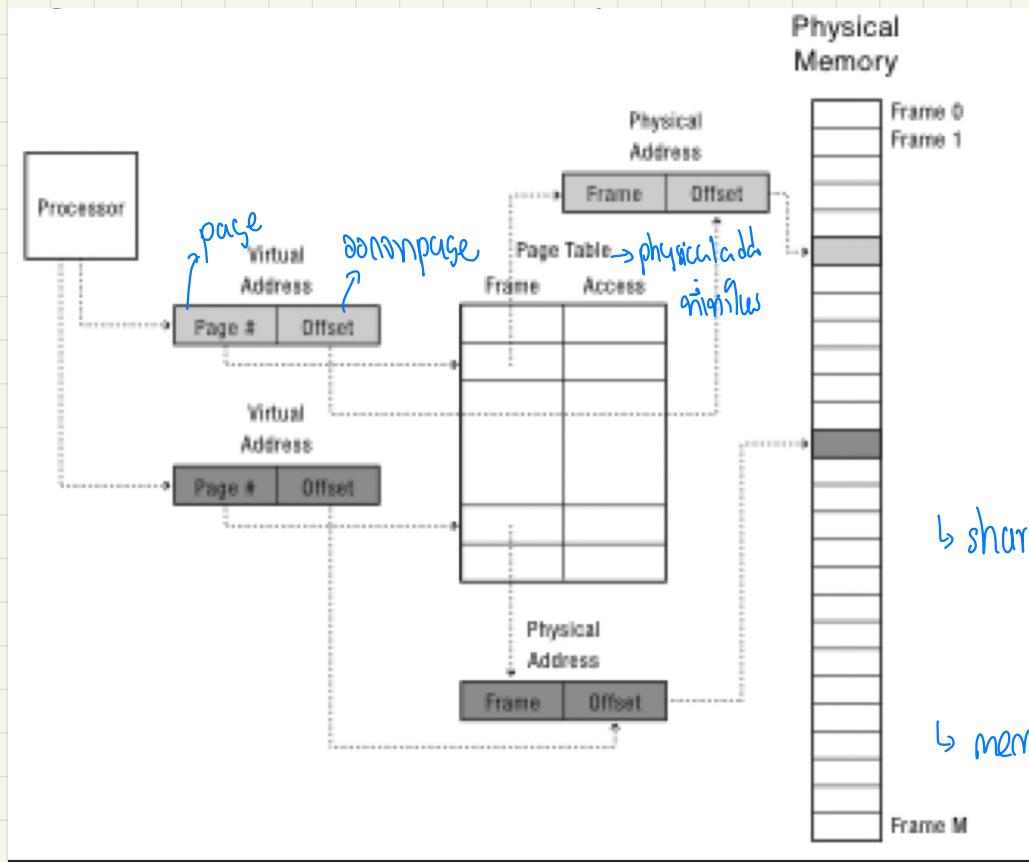
↳ រាយរាយរាយរាយរាយរាយ frame នូវ page  $\rightarrow$  និងនូវធនាគារប្រើប្រាស់ និងនូវធនាគារប្រើប្រាស់ allocation map (fram)  $\rightarrow$  1 bit = 1 frame

↳ និង process នូវ page table (ប្រាកបដោយ)

↳ ឱ្យបានក្នុង ram នូវវត្ថុ

↳ និង defragmentation

↳ លោកស្របយុទ្ធគឺត្រូវការ 1 frame ឬអ្នកនឹងខ្សោចការណ៍ → សរុបថាបានឯកសារដែលមានការផ្តល់សិក្សាដោយវាបានក្នុងក្រុងការណ៍ → ព្រម



↳ share code, no defragmentation

↳ memory X

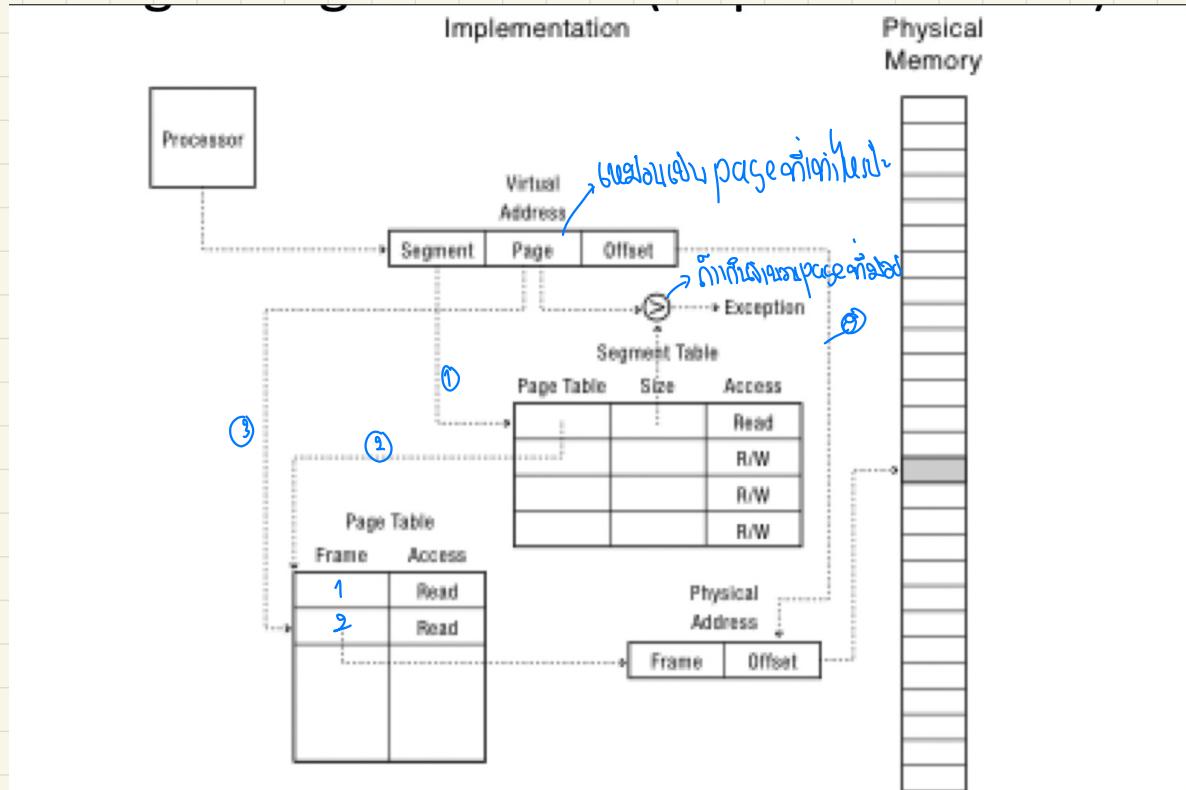
## Sparse Address Translation

- ↳ Might want many separate dynamic segment
- ↳ heap, stack, memory map file, dynamic link lib
- ↳ តើវិញ virtual addr ត្រូវធ្វើពីរបាន? → នឹងលាងការណ៍ cache CPU ដើម្បីនា → ពីរឃាង load → fail or suc?

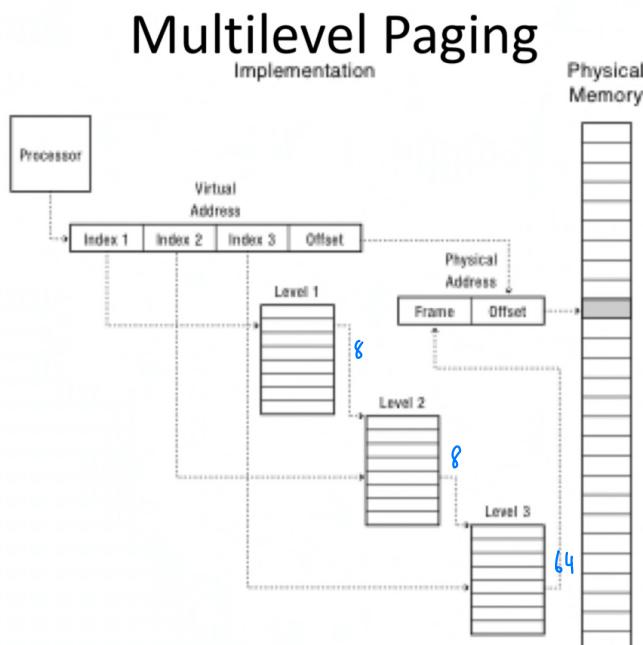
## Multilevel Translation

- ↳ tree of translation table
- ↳ page-segmentation
- ↳ Multi level pages table
- ↳ តើការផ្ទាល់ allocation map 9ឬ = 1 frame គឺ

Page Segmentation → Page table + segment table



## Multilevel Paging



- ↳ Pros
- ↳ allocates/fill only page table entries that are in use
- ↳ simple memory allocation
- ↳ share at segment or page level

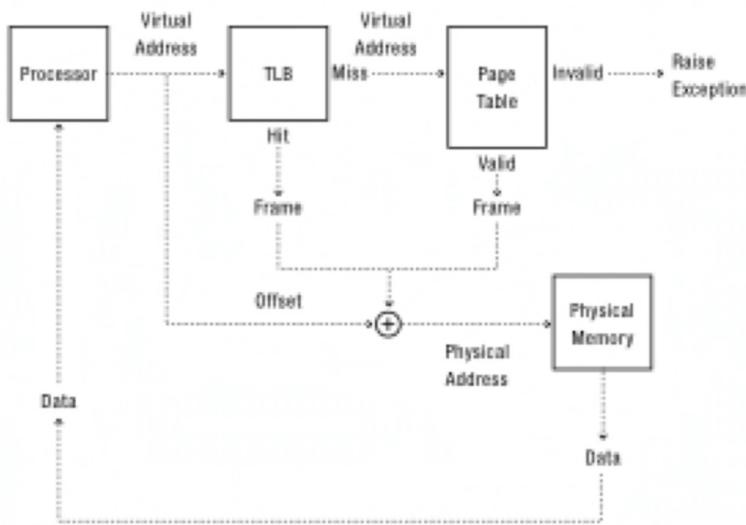
- ↳ Cons
- ↳ Run time miss (pointer)
- ↳ look up issue

# Efficient Address Translation

↳ กรณี translation look aside buffer (TLB) → รูปแบบการแปลง址แล้วเก็บไว้ใน cache

## TLB and Page Table Translation

Processor → TLB



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## Address Translation Uses

↳ กรณี process , กรณี share code,data กรณีที่ ปกติไม่สามารถเข้าถึงได้ → load page กรณีที่ demand dynamic , กรณี cache , program debugging , zero copy , memory map file , demanded-page virtual memory , checkpoint/restart , persistence data structure , process migration , information flow control , distributed share memory