操作系统作业 4

姓名，学号

1. Why is the separation of mechanism and policy desirable?

2. What are the two models of interprocess communication? What are the strengths and weaknesses of the two approaches?

3. Including the initial parent process, how many processes are created by the program shown in Figure 1?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
      fork();

    return 0;
}
```

Figure 1: Program for Question 3.

4. Explain the circumstances under which the line of code marked printf (“LINE J”) in Figure 2 will be reached.

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
pid_t pid;

    /* fork a child process */
    pid = fork();

    if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
       fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
       return 1;
    }
    else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
       execlp("/bin/ls","ls",NULL);
       printf("LINE J");
    }
    else { /* parent process */
       /* parent will wait for the child to complete */
       wait(NULL);
       printf("Child Complete");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Figure 2: Program for Question 4.

5. Using the program in Figure 3, identify the values of pid at lines A, B, C, and D. (Assume that the actual pids of the parent and child are 2600 and 2603, respectively.)

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
pid_t pid, pid1;

    /* fork a child process */
    pid = fork();

    if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
       fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
       return 1;
    }
    else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
       pid1 = getpid();
       printf("child: pid = %d",pid); /* A */
       printf("child: pid1 = %d",pid1); /* B */
    }
    else { /* parent process */
       pid1 = getpid();
       printf("parent: pid = %d",pid); /* C */
       printf("parent: pid1 = %d",pid1); /* D */
       wait(NULL);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Figure 3: Program for Question 5.

6. Using the program shown in Figure 4, explain what the output will be at lines X and Y.

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define SIZE 5

int nums[SIZE] = {0,1,2,3,4};

int main()
{
int i;
pid_t pid;

   pid = fork();

   if (pid == 0) {
      for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++) {
         nums[i] *= -i;
         printf("CHILD: %d ",nums[i]); /* LINE X */
      }
   }
   else if (pid > 0) {
      wait(NULL);
      for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
         printf("PARENT: %d ",nums[i]); /* LINE Y */
   }

   return 0;
}
```

Figure 4: Program for Question 6.

7. Which of the following components of program state are shared across threads in a multithreaded process?

   a. Register values

   b. Heap memory

   c. Global variables

   d. Stack memory

8. A system with two dual-core processors has four processors available for scheduling. A CPU-intensive application is running on this system. All input is performed at program start-up, when a single file must be opened. Similarly, all output is performed just before the program terminates, when the program results must be written to a single file. Between startup and termination, the program is entirely CPU-bound. Your task is to improve the performance of this application by multithreading it. The application runs on a system that uses the one-to-one threading model.

   (1) How many threads will you create to perform the input and output? Explain your reason.

   (2) How many threads will you create for the CPU-intensive portion of the application? Explain your reason.

9. Consider the following code segment:

```
pid t pid;
pid = fork();
if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
    fork();
    thread create( . . .);
}
fork();
```

a. How many unique processes are created?

b. How many unique threads are created?

10.The program shown in Figure 5 uses the Pthreads API. What would be the output from the program at `LINE C` and `LINE P`?

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int value = 0;
void *runner(void *param); /* the thread */

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
pid_t pid;
pthread_t tid;
pthread_attr_t attr;

   pid = fork();

   if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
      pthread_attr_init(&attr);
      pthread_create(&tid,&attr,runner,NULL);
      pthread_join(tid,NULL);
      printf("CHILD: value = %d",value); /* LINE C */
   }
   else if (pid > 0) { /* parent process */
      wait(NULL);
      printf("PARENT: value = %d",value); /* LINE P */
   }
}

void *runner(void *param) {
   value = 5;
   pthread_exit(0);
}
```

Figure 5: C program for Question 10.