

# CSE 410 - Computer Systems

## Homework 5

Assigned: Wednesday, May 12, 2004

Due: Wednesday, May 19, 2004  
At the start of class

Name:

Solution

DWJ 19-May-04

Student Number:

1. Briefly define the following terms and highlight the key differences.
  - a. program a file on disk with code that can be run.  
Passive, not a dynamic entity.

- b. process

An instance of a program in execution.

Dynamic entity. Several processes may be running the same program. Container for threads.

- c. thread

Defines an execution path within a process.

A thread has a program counter and associated register state. Dynamic entity.

2. Of the many thread-specific variables or values that change when a process switches from one thread to another, name two of them and describe what they represent.

Program counter - address of next instruction

Registers - current contents of registers

Stack pointer - current top of stack for this thread

3. Of the many process-specific variables or values that change when the operating system switches from one process to another, name two of them and describe what they represent. Do not repeat your answer from 2.

address space in memory - page tables

associated user name

access privileges

4. Consider the slide labeled "One Thread Three Threads" on page 11 of the Threads lecture.
- Given what you know about 32-bit virtual address spaces, describe how you might allocate heap space to the various threads in a process.  
Can allocate all heap data mixed in together for all the threads. The initial data on the heap is allocated at link time, then additional data is allocated at runtime when requested. Collisions are not a problem because the allocation can be managed by the OS.
  - Does the fact that the stacks and the heap all grow various amounts during execution cause a problem? Why or why not?  
It can be a problem if any one of the stacks grows large enough to collide with the base of another stack or with the growing heap. However, there is a lot of room before that happens.
5. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of preemptive scheduling.
- +  $\Rightarrow$  the OS can take control of the scheduling process and fairly distribute the available CPU time.
  - $\Rightarrow$  There is overhead required to implement the regular clock tick management.
6. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of non-preemptive scheduling.
- +  $\Rightarrow$  The application can manage the exact timing of when various threads run. More control
  - $\Rightarrow$  All threads must be well designed and cooperate in order for the overall system to work well. One misbehaving thread can cause problems for the entire system.

7. In the following snapshots of the Windows Task Manager the list on the left shows the "user applications" and the list on the right shows all the running processes in the system.

Windows Task Manager	
File Options View Windows Help	
Applications   Processes   Performance	
Task	Status
Microsoft Word - hw5-r0.doc	Running
w2k-scheduling	Running
Folding@home Display	Running
Adobe Acrobat - [opr09B9F.pdf]	Running
Google Search: ebrr.exe - Opera	Running
X-Root	Running

The list of applications above accounts for the images (or program files) marked in the list of processes at right. Pick another one of the image names at right, and using Google or any other information resource, find out what purpose the process serves. Describe the purpose of the process you selected:

csrss.exe Client / Server Runtime  
Server Subsystem.

Windows client server run-time subsystem handles Windows & graphics functions for all subsystems

smss.exe Session Manager Subsystem  
Start, manage, delete user sessions or client sessions under Terminal Server

ssh-accession Desktop authentication agent for handling all private-key and sign-on operations for the ssh Secure Shell for workstations users.

Windows Task Manager	
File Options View Help	
Applications   Processes   Performance	
Image Name	PID CPU CPU Time Mem Usage
FahCore_65.exe	1684 99 5:30:34 11,292 K
System Idle Process	0 00 0:02:10 16 K
mshield.exe	576 00 0:00:28 13,964 K
System	8 00 0:00:26 220 K
explorer.exe	1244 00 0:00:13 4,124 K
opera.exe	472 00 0:00:11 25,148 K
CSRSS.EXE	172 00 0:00:11 4,404 K
winFAH.exe	356 00 0:00:07 7,836 K
WINWORD.EXE	1128 00 0:00:07 11,500 K
WinMgmt.exe	988 00 0:00:03 200 K
spoolsv.exe	452 00 0:00:01 6,664 K
TASKMGR.EXE	1520 00 0:00:01 1,368 K
SERVICES.EXE	220 00 0:00:01 6,652 K
LMonitor.exe	1508 00 0:00:01 4,644 K
Acrobat.exe	1732 00 0:00:01 17,296 K
FrameworkServic	508 00 0:00:01 8,744 K
WINLOGON.EXE	168 00 0:00:00 688 K
xwin32.exe	1572 00 0:00:00 3,700 K
SMSS.EXE	104 00 0:00:00 376 K
LSASS.EXE	232 00 0:00:00 1,192 K
ssh_accession.e	400 00 0:00:00 6,648 K
UpdaterUI.exe	1376 00 0:00:00 396 K
svchost.exe	420 00 0:00:00 5,372 K
shstat.exe	1456 00 0:00:00 516 K
svchost.exe	484 00 0:00:00 9,064 K
nvsvc32.exe	820 00 0:00:00 1,752 K
LogiTray.exe	1448 00 0:00:00 2,172 K
svchost.exe	1024 00 0:00:00 5,396 K
SOUNDMAN.EXE	1460 00 0:00:00 2,156 K
LVComS.exe	1408 00 0:00:00 3,108 K
mdm.exe	724 00 0:00:00 2,936 K
naPnPmgr.exe	636 00 0:00:00 1,100 K
rundl32.exe	1516 00 0:00:00 1,684 K
mstask.exe	880 00 0:00:00 3,228 K
OSA.EXE	1540 00 0:00:00 2,988 K
point32.exe	1404 00 0:00:00 2,712 K
AcroTray.exe	1388 00 0:00:00 1,268 K
stisvc.exe	956 00 0:00:00 1,660 K
vtsklmgr.exe	592 00 0:00:00 384 K
EBRR.exe	948 00 0:00:00 5,216 K
SAgentNT.exe	916 00 0:00:00 1,788 K
regsvc.exe	860 00 0:00:00 900 K

8. The top image on the next page shows various performance parameters during system activity during 1.5 minutes of recording. The heavy line at the top is the total percentage of CPU time utilized. The light line in the middle is the percentage of CPU time used by thread 2 of FahCore (basic calculation), and the light line at the bottom is the percentage of CPU time used by thread 0 of winFAH (draw image). The two FAH processes implement the Folding@Home distributed application that runs in the background on my machine only when no other process is ready to run.

- a. Is Folding@Home a multi-process application?  Yes  No

- b. Is Folding@Home a multi-threaded application?  Yes  No

- c. Describe one possible advantage of this design for Folding@Home.

multitasking allowed designers to separate the overall management of the job (winFAH) from the specific work unit being performed (FahCore)

multithreading allows each process to perform displays and calculations while listening for user input.

- d. Eclipse is an Integrated Development Environment that I use to develop Java programs. I started Eclipse running during the recording period. Explain what happened to each of the 3 recorded values during the time when Eclipse was loading and say why you think that happened.

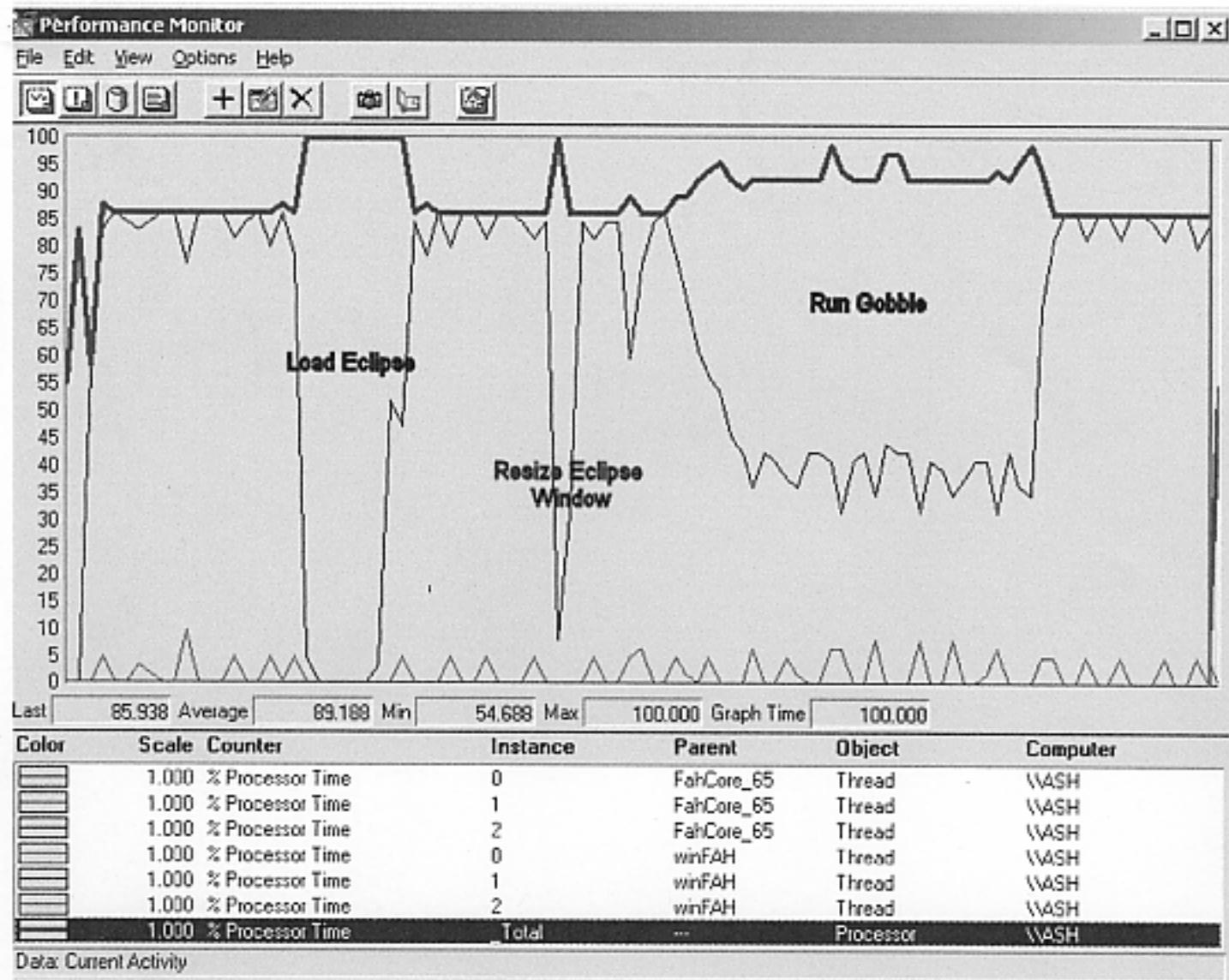
Total CPU usage went to 100% → the CPU was very busy.

Both FAH threads went to 0% → all background work ceased.

Conclusion → Loading Eclipse is a CPU intensive task that requires all available cycles for a period of time.

- e. Gobble is a simulation program that I wrote as a Java project skeleton for CSE 142. Considering the graph in the figure, do you think it likely that I can extend this simulation to do more work per frame without impacting the performance of the simulation? Justify your answer based on information in the graph.

Yes there is more time available for Gobble. During the time that Gobble was running, the background threads of FAH were still getting about 35% of the CPU time available. That time could be made available to the simulation instead.



**BugWorld View (v2.1)**

**Folding@home Display**

**Folding@home**

Username: tinsen  
Team Number: 0  
Working on: p694\_L939\_wt\_ext  
WU progress: 267/400 (66 percent)

**Java - Gobble.java - Eclipse Platform**

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search

Toolbar icons: Open, Save, Print, etc.

File Explorer:

- readme.txt
- all-stop.bat

```
/**  
 * Run the Gobble program  
 */  
public class Gobble {  
    ...  
}
```