

Goal:

Learn about how to compile the Linux Kernel (version 3.1.9), add a system call, and access kernel data structures.

This project is adapted from page 93 in your book. The instructions there are not completely correct for the kernel we are using but are a good guide!

Also inspired by: <http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~hgs/teaching/os/hw3.html> and

<http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/Implement-Sys-Call-Linux-2.6-i386/index.html>

Description:

The Linux Kernel keeps track of how many context switches each task (process/thread) makes during its lifetime. It also tracks how many voluntary and involuntary context switches are made. You will need to add two system calls (**sys_getnvcsw**, **sys_getnivcsw**) to give a program access to each of these pieces of data. These values are normally only available via the **getrusage** function.

The data described above is stored in two variables in the **task_struct struct**. *nvcsw* is the number of voluntary context switches. *nivcsw* is the number of involuntary context switches. The **task_struct** struct is defined in: `/usr/src/linux/include/linux/sched.h` The **task_struct** for the current process is always accessed through a `#define` macro **current** which is defined in `/usr/src/linux/arch/sh/include/asm/current.h`. These values are updated in the `__schedule()` function in `/usr/src/linux/kernel/sched.c`

If a process's time quantum has expired, but no other process is waiting to run, Linux will not switch the process off and on the CPU, it just leaves it on the CPU. The number of times a process actually is swapped off the CPU is reflected in the two **task_struct** member variables above and does not include these skipped context switches. You need to add a new member variable in **task_struct** to track all the possible times a process could have been switched off the CPU. This new value should include skipped context switches and actual context switches. Provide a system call (**sys_getncswPossible**) to access this data. Make sure this member variable is initialized in the same place that *nvcsw* is.

Test Program:

Write a small program to test your system calls. It just needs to display the results to the screen as follows. Before it calls your system calls, it should run an empty for loop 100,000,000 times (just to give it a chance to context switch).

```
$ ./CS460_TestSysCalls
nvcsw 4
nivcsw 0
possible 9
```

Resources:

Linux Kernel Cross reference: <http://lxr.linux.no>

<http://tldp.org/HOWTO/Implement-Sys-Call-Linux-2.6-i386/index.html>

<http://enzam.wordpress.com/2011/03/26/how-to-add-a-system-call-in-linux-kernel-ubuntu-os/>

<http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~hgs/teaching/os/hw3.html>

<http://lxr.free-electrons.com/source/?v=3.1.9>

<http://users.sosdg.org/~qiyong/lxr/source/?v=3.1.9>
page 93 in your book.

How do I submit my work?

You must turn in a PAPER copy of all the files you create/edit along with a PAPER copy of your answers to the following questions. You do not need to print out all of the existing kernel files (sched.c, sched.h) just the *sections of the files you have changes*. Make sure you have comments in the code highlighting your changes.

Questions:

Name: _____

Use hugeGame.life for the questions below. You do not need to turn in a paper copy of your game of life. If hugeGame.life is too big to use for the following questions (you run out of memory) then use hugeGame.life. Make sure to note this change in your answers.

Make sure that your Virtual Machine is setup with 4 CPUs and 4 GB of RAM.

1. Edit your game of life project to determine how many possible and actual (and what type) context switches happen during each of the following stages. Run 20 generations on hugeGame.life.

Stage	Context Switch Type	1 Thread	2 Threads	4 Threads
File Read	Possible			
	Voluntary			
	Involuntary			
Generations	Possible			
	Voluntary			
	Involuntary			
File Write	Possible			
	Voluntary			
	Involuntary			

2. What differences do you see in the above measurements (File read vs generations vs file write, 1 thread vs 2 vs 4). Discuss what you think may cause them.

3. Run two instances of your game of life at the same time and record the context switch data for each of the three sections for each execution. Run 20 generations on hugeGame.life.

Instance 1:

Stage	Context Switch Type	1 Thread	4 Threads
File Read	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		
Generations	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		
File Write	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		

Instance 2:

Stage	Context Switch Type	1 Thread	4 Threads
File Read	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		
Generations	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		
File Write	Possible		
	Voluntary		
	Involuntary		

4. Discuss how the data from 3 and 1 are the same and how they are different.