• Getting Started With Pintos
• What does Pintos Include?
• Threads in Pintos
• Project 1
What is Pintos?

• Pintos is a teaching operating system from Stanford
  – Written in C
  – Implements enough functionality to boot...
    • ... perform basic device I/O...
    • ... and has a small standard library

• Your goal will be to expand it’s functionality
Pintos Documentation

• All of the Pintos docs are available on the course webpage
  http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/skotthe/classes/cs5600/fall/2016/pintos/doc/pintos.html

• You will need to copy the Pintos source to your home directory
  – See Lab2
Pintos Projects

• Each project in this class corresponds to a particular directory
  
  Project 1:  \textit{pintos/src/threads/}
  Project 2:  \textit{pintos/src/userprog/}
  Project 3:  \textit{pintos/src/vm/}
  Project 4:  \textit{pintos/src/filesys/}

• Each directory includes a Makefile, and all necessary files to build Pintos
Building and Running Pintos

```bash
$ cd ~/pintos/src/threads
$ make
$ cd build/
$ pintos -v -- -q run alarm-single
```

- Script to run Pintos in the QEMU simulator
- Parameters for the simulator
- Parameters for the Pintos kernel
Making Pintos

• When you run *make*, you compile two things
  – build/loader.bin
    • The Pintos bootloader (512 byte MBR image)
    • Locates the kernel in the filesystem, loads it into memory, and executes it
  – build/kernel.bin
    • The Pintos kernel

• The *pintos* script automatically creates a file system image that includes the MBR and kernel
QEMU

• Pintos could be run on an actual machine
  – But that would require installing it, dual booting with another OS
  – Debugging would be hard
• Instead, we will run Pintos inside QEMU
  – QEMU is a machine emulator
    • In our case, a 32-bit x86 CPU with basic devices
  – Executes a BIOS, just like a real machine
    • Loads bootloader from MBR of emulated disk drive
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Pintos Features

• Pintos is already a basic, bootable OS
  – Switches from real to protected mode
  – Handles interrupts
  – Has a timer-interrupt for process preemption
  – Does basic memory management
  – Supports a trivial file system
Devices

• *pintos/src/devices/* includes drivers and APIs for basic hardware devices
  – System timer: *timer.h*
  – Video: *vga.h* (use *lib/kernel/stdio.h* to print text)
  – Serial port: *serial.h*
  – File storage: *ide.h, partition.h, block.h*
  – Keyboard input: *kbd.h, input.h*
  – Interrupt controller: *intq.h, pit.h*
Standard Library

• The typical C standard library is not available to you (C lib doesn’t exist in Pintos)
• Pintos reimplements a subset of C lib in `pintos/src/lib/
  – Variable types: `ctypes.h`, `stdbool.h`, `stdint.h`
  – Variable argument functions: `stdarg.h`
  – String functions: `string.h`
  – Utility functions: `stdlib.h`
  – Random number generation: `random.h`
  – Asserts and macros for debugging: `debug.h`
Data Structures

• `pintos/src/lib/kernel/` includes kernel data structures that you may use
  – Bitmap: `kernel(bitmap.h)`
  – Doubly linked list: `kernel/list.h`
  – Hash table: `kernel/hash.h`
  – Console `printf()`: `kernel/stdio.h`

• Include using `#include <kernel/whatever.h>`
Tests

• Each Pintos project comes with a set of tests
  – Useful for debugging
  – Also what we will use to grade your code

• Out-of-the-box, Pintos cannot run user programs
  – Thus, tests are compiled into the kernel
  – You tell the kernel which test to execute on the command line
    
    $\texttt{pintos \ -v \ -- \ run \ alarm-single}$

• Use $\texttt{make check}$ to run the tests
pintos -v --q run alarm-single
qemu -hda /tmp/8HDMnPzQrE.dsk -m 4 -net none -nographic -monitor null
PiLo hda1
Loading........
Kernel command line: run alarm-single
Pintos booting with 4,088 kB RAM...
382 pages available in kernel pool.
382 pages available in user pool.
Calibrating timer... 523,468,800 loops/s.
Boot complete.
Executing 'alarm-single':
(alarm-single) begin
(alarm-single) Creating 5 threads to sleep 1 times each.
(alarm-single) Thread 0 sleeps 10 ticks each time,
...
(alarm-single) end
Execution of 'alarm-single' complete. Execution of 'alarm-single' complete.
Timer: 276 ticks
Thread: 0 idle ticks, 276 kernel ticks, 0 user ticks
Console: 986 characters output
Keyboard: 0 keys pressed
Powering off...
Pintos Bootup Sequence

• pintos/src/threads/init.c → main()

bss_init (); /* Clear the BSS */
argv = read_command_line ();
argv = parse_options (argv);
thread_init ();
console_init ();
printf ("Pintos booting with...");

/* Initialize memory system. */
palloc_init (user_page_limit);
malloc_init ();
paging_init ();

/* Segmentation. */
tss_init ();
gdt_init ();

/* Enable Interrupts */
intr_init ();

/* Timer Interrupt */
timer_init ();

/* Keyboard */
kbd_init ();
input_init ();
exception_init ();

/* Enable syscalls */
syscall_init ();

/* Initialize threading */
thread_start ();
serial_init_queue ();
timer_calibrate ();

/* Initialize the hard drive and fs */
ide_init ();
locate_block_devices ();
filesys_init (format_filesys);
printf ("Boot complete.\n");

/* Run actions specified on kernel command line. */
run_actions (argv);

shutdown ();
thread_exit ();
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Threads in Pintos

• Pintos already implements a simple threading system
  – Thread creation and completion
  – Simple scheduler based on timer preemption
  – Synchronization primitives (semaphore, lock, condition variable)

• But this system has problems:
  – Wait is based on a spinlock (i.e. it just wastes CPU)
  – The thread priority system is not implemented
Threading System

• thread_create() starts new threads
  – Added to all_list and ready_list
• Periodically, the timer interrupt fires
  – Current thread stops running
  – Timer interrupt calls schedule()

```c
static void schedule (void) {
    struct thread *cur = running_thread ();
    struct thread *next = next_thread_to_run ();
    struct thread *prev = NULL;

    if (cur != next) prev = switch_threads (cur, next);
    thread_schedule_tail (prev);
}
```
Switching Threads

• Remember the `switch()` function we talked about earlier?

• Pintos has one in `threads/switch.S`
  – Saves the state of the CUR thread
  – Saves ESP of the CUR thread
  – Loads the state of the NEXT thread
  – Loads ESP of the NEXT thread
  – Returns to NEXT thread
Idle Thread

- There is always one thread in the system
- Known as the idle thread
  - Executes when there are no other threads to run

```c
for (;;) {
    intr_disable (); /* Disable interrupts */
    thread_block (); /* Let another thread run */

    /* Re-enable interrupts and wait for the next one. The `sti' instruction disables interrupts until the completion of the next instruction, so these two instructions are executed atomically. */
    asm volatile ("sti; hlt" : : : "memory");
}
```
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Pintos Projects

• All four Pintos projects will involve two things
  1. Modifying the Pintos OS
  2. Producing a DESIGNDOC that explains your modifications

• We will use automated tests to gauge the correctness of your modified code

• The TA/graders will evaluate the quality of your DESIGNDOC
  – Templates for DESIGNDOCs are provided by us
Project 1 Goals

1. Fix the timer_sleep() function to use proper synchronization
   – No busy waiting

2. Implement the thread priority system
   – High priority threads execute before low priority
   – Watch out for priority inversion!
Goal 1: Fixing timer_sleep()

• Sometimes, a thread may want to wait for some time to pass, a.k.a. sleep
• Problem: Pintos’ implementation of sleep is very wasteful
• devices/timer.c

```c
void timer_sleep (int64_t ticks) {
    int64_t start = timer_ticks ();
    while (timer_elapsed (start) < ticks)
        thread_yield ();
}
```
Modifying timer_sleep()

```c
void timer_sleep (int64_t ticks) {
    //int64_t start = timer_ticks ();
    // while (timer_elapsed (start) < ticks)
    //     thread_yield ();
    thread_sleep(ticks); // New function!
}
```
Modifying struct thread

- threads/thread.h

```c
enum thread_status {
    THREAD_RUNNING,    /* Running thread. */
    THREAD_READY,      /* Not running but ready to run. */
    THREAD_SLEEPING,   /* New state for sleeping threads */
    THREAD_BLOCKED,    /* Waiting for an event to trigger. */
    THREAD_DYING       /* About to be destroyed. */
};
```

```c
struct thread {
    ...
    int64_t wake_time;
}
```
### thread_sleep()

- threads/thread.c

```c
static struct list sleeping_list;

void thread_sleep (int64_t ticks) {
  struct thread *cur = thread_current();
  enum intr_level old_level;

  old_level = intr_disable ();
  if (cur != idle_thread) {
    list_push_back (&sleeping_list, &cur->elem);
    cur->status = THREAD_SLEEPING;
    cur->wake_time = timer_ticks() + ticks;
    schedule ();
  }
  intr_set_level (old_level);
}
```
Modifying schedule ()

- threads/thread.c

```c
struct list Elem *temp, *e = list_begin (&sleeping_list);
int64_t cur_ticks = timer_ticks();

while (e != list_end (&sleeping_list)) {
    struct thread *t = list_entry (e, struct thread, allelem);
    
    if (cur_ticks >= t->wake_time) {
        list_push_back (&ready_list, &t->elem); // Wake this thread up!
        t->status = THREAD_READY;
        temp = e;
        e = list_next (e);
        list_remove(temp); // Remove this thread from sleeping_list */
    }
    else e = list_next (e);
}
```
Better Implementation?

• I just (partially) solved part of Project 1 for you
  – You’re welcome :)  
• But, my implementation still isn’t efficient enough  
• How could you improve it? 
• Build your own improved timer_sleep() implementation and answer 6 questions about it in your DESIGNDOC
Goal 2: Thread Priority

• Modify the Pintos thread scheduler to support priorities
  – Each thread has a priority
  – High priority threads execute before low priority threads

• Why is this challenging?
  – Priority inversion

• Implement priority scheduling and answer 7 questions about it in your DESIGNDOC
Priority Scheduling Examples

Working Example

Thread 1
Priority 0

Read
Add
Store

Thread 2
Priority 63

Read
Add
Store

Problematic Example

Thread 1
Priority 0

LOCK
Read
Add
Store
UNLOCK

Thread 2
Priority 63

LOCK
Read

Priority Inversion
Priority Donation

- Challenges:
  - What if a thread holds multiple locks?
  - What if thread A depends on B, and B depends on C?
Overall File Modifications

• What files will you be modifying in project 1?
  – devices/timer.c
  – threads/synch.c ➔ Most edits will be here...
  – threads/thread.c ➔ ... and here
  – threads/thread.h
  – threads/DESIGNDOC ➔ Text file that you will write
Advanced Scheduler? MLFQ?

• Project 1 originally included more work
  – Asked student to build an advanced scheduler that implements MLFQ

• We have removed this from the assignment
  – We will study scheduling later in the course

• If you see references in the docs to “advanced scheduler” or references in the code to “mlfq” ignore them
  – Might be a good idea to remove the mlfq tests to save time when running the full test suite.
DUE: October 3
11:59:59PM PST

QUESTIONS?