

	OBJECTIVES					
<ul> <li>Homework 0 (</li> <li>Tutorial 1 Que</li> <li>Homework 1 (</li> <li>Active Reading</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Homework 0 Questions</li> <li>Tutorial 1 Questions</li> <li>Homework 1 Questions</li> <li>Active Reading Quiz 1</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Feedback from</li> <li>Linux Comple</li> </ul>	m 1/22 tely Fair Scheduler					
<ul> <li>Ch. 26</li> <li>Introduction t</li> <li>Ch. 27</li> <li>Thread ABI</li> </ul>	o concurrency, threads					
<ul> <li>Ch. 28</li> <li>Locks</li> </ul>						
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STRIDE SCHEDULER - 3				
Basic algorithm:				
<b>1.</b> Stride scheduler picks a job with the lowest pass value				
2. Scheduler increments job's pass value by its stride and starts running				
3. Stride scheduler increments a counter				
<ol> <li>When counter exceeds pass value of current job, pick a new job (go to 1)</li> </ol>				
When the counter reaches a job's "PASS" value,				
the scheduler <u>passes</u> on to the next job				
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STRIDE SCHEDULER EXAMPLE - 3							
. •	We set A's counter (pass value) to A's stride = 100						
1.5	Next scheduling decision between B (pass=0) and C (pass=0)						)
	Randomly d	choose B				Tickets	1
1.5	= C has the lowest counter for next 3 rounds $C = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$					C = 250	
	Pass(A)	Pass(B)	Pass(C)	Who Runs?		A = 100	
	(stride=100)	(stride=200)	(stride=40)			B = 50	
	0	0	0	А			-
	100	0	0	В			
	100	200	0	С	4		
	100	200	40	С	C ha	as the most t	ickets
	100	200	80	С	and	receives a lo	t of
	100	200	120	A	opp	ortunities to	run
	200	200	120	C			
	200	200	160	C			
	200	200	200				
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## POSSIBLE ORDERINGS OF EVENTS - 2



POSSIBLE ORDERINGS OF EVENTS - 3					
	int main()	Thread 1	Thread 2		
Starts running					
Prints 'main: begin'					
Creates Thread 1			٦		
Creates Thread 2					
			Runs		
			Prints 'B'		
			Returns		
Waits for T1					
		Runs			
		Prints 'A'			
		Returns			
Waits for T2			Immediately returns		
Prints 'main: end'					
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PASSING A SINGLE VALUE				
Using this ط How large (in	approach on your CentOS 7 VM bytes) can the primitive data type	be?		
How large (in be on	bytes) can the primitive data typ a 32-bit operating system?	e		
9 int rc, m 10 pthread_ci 11 pthread_j 12 printf("re 13 return 0; 14 )	; rate(sp, NULL, mythread, (vold *) 100); oin(p, (vold **) sm); eturned %d\n", m);			
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