CSCE 313-200
Introduction to Computer Systems
Spring 2018

Preliminaries II
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January 18, 2018
Preliminaries: Agenda

- Pointers
- Homework setup
- Cave lights
- Cave search
- Pipes
Points

- What is a C/C++ pointer?
  - 4-byte number in Win32, 8-byte in x64

```c
// example assumes Win32
char str[] = "hello";
short *p = (short*) str;
printf("%X %X %X\n", p, &p, *p);
printf("%X %X %X\n", str, &str, *str);
char **p2 = (char**) &p;
printf("%X %X %X %X\n", p2, &p2, *p2, **p2);
```

- What is a static array?
  - Immutable pointer hidden in compiler space
  - &str same as str (compiler hack)
Preliminaries: Agenda

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Preliminaries: Homework Setup

• Implement four parallel search algorithms on a weighted graph under random edge-traversal delay

• Now the details
  – Assume you have a space rover stuck in some cave on a remote planet with many interconnected rooms
  – The cave is dark and its topology is unknown
  – As the rover is slow, it cannot directly search for the exit
Preliminaries: Homework Setup

- However, it has a number of flybots
  - These can travel all over the cave much quicker and search for the exit
- Main problem is flybots are somewhat dumb
  - Cannot remember which rooms they have been to
  - Cannot decide which next room to explore
  - Cannot talk to each other
- But they can figure out a path to a given room from its ID
  - No need to construct the graph yourself
Preliminaries: Homework Setup

• Your job is to write software that can control the flybots from the rover to find the exit in the shortest time

• Communication from your process goes through the Command Center (CC) block on the rover
  – Commands: MOVE to a given room R
  – Responses: list of R’s neighboring rooms
Preliminaries: Homework Setup

- Response delays are random
  - Based on distance traveled and power state of flybot antenna
  - Report will determine the average delay
- Target cave size 10M rooms
  - Single robot requires over 2 months
  - Obviously there is a need to massively parallelize the search
Preliminaries: Agenda

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Preliminaries: Cave Lights

• So far, the problem is solvable by the most basic parallel BFS
  − Final element is to make the graph weighted

• Assume the cave is pitch black, except certain rooms where light penetrates from the outside
  − Presence of light could indicate there is an exit
  − Or there might be a ceiling hole through which the rover cannot escape

• Light propagation
  − Given a light source of intensity $L \geq 1$, all neighboring rooms get their light boosted by $L/2$, which repeats recursively
  − Exponential decay of light until it drops below 1 unit
Preliminaries: Agenda

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Preliminaries: Cave Search

• What would be a good search technique for this problem?
  – **Key observation**: the exit and surrounding rooms are likely to have non-zero light intensity

• Assume we maintain two structures:
  – Set of unexplored nodes U
  – Set of discovered nodes D

• **Note**: each room in D has been inserted into U, but not necessarily visited by a robot yet

• The main difference between the four studied algorithms is how to select the next node from U
Preliminaries: Cave Search

• BFS and DFS are classic, already covered in 221

• Best First Search (bFS)
  – Largest intensity of light among U
  – May find sub-optimal paths when distracted by a very bright, but lengthy path

• A* is a combination of BFS and bFS
  – Heuristically weighs both distance and amount of light
  – For each neighboring node i, compute its quality
    \[ Q_i = L_i + \frac{w}{(d_i + 1)} \]
    where \( L_i \) is amount of light in the room, \( d_i \) is its distance from the rover, and \( w \) is some weight
  – Next explore room with the largest \( Q_i \)

• What do we get with \( w = 0 \) and \( w = \infty \)?

• How to implement bFS and A* efficiently?
Preliminaries: Agenda

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Preliminaries: Pipes

• Pipes are communication channels between processes
  - Lossless
  - Implemented as FIFO queues through the kernel
• Anonymous pipes
  - Can be passed only to a child process (using pipe handle)
  - One-way, byte-based queue
  - Requires 2 pipes for duplex communication
  - Often used to redirect stdin/stdout of the child
• Named pipes
  - Globally unique names
  - Duplex (bi-directional)
  - Can be both byte-based and message-based
  - Homework uses the latter type
Preliminaries: Pipes

- Robot responses consist of a header, followed by an array of tuples (node, intensity)
  - Node is an 8-byte hash of a neighboring room
  - Intensity is a float value (amount of light)
Preliminaries: Pipes

• By default, CC pipes are blocking and synchronous
  - Only one message at a time can be in the pipe
  - However, its size is unknown a-priori
• Idea: receive as much of the message as buffer allows, then peek at the pipe, receive the rest
  - Here is pseudo-code (needs more work to be functional)

```c
#define BUF_SIZE 128 // small initial size to prevent over-allocation
char *buf = new char [BUF_SIZE];
ReadFile (pipe, buf, ..., &read, ...);
if (read == BUF_SIZE) // buffer filled to the max?
{
    PeekNamedPipe (pipe, ..., &remainder, ...);
    // need (BUF_SIZE + remainder) total space
    // allocate a new buffer, memcpy buf to it, delete the old one
    ReadFile (pipe, ...);
    buf = newbuf;
}
```
Preliminaries: Pipes

• Optimization
  - Per-message allocation/deletion of buf should be avoided
  - Retain newbuf until some future message overflows it
  - For monster caves, keep the buffer only if smaller than 5 KB

• Pipe names
  - Case insensitive:
    - Dot . represents the same host
  - Fixed: `\server\pipe\pipename`
  - User-created

• Pipe names must be globally unique
  - If users run multiple copies of CC.exe on the same host, the pipe name must specify which of them to use
  - This homework uses `\\.\pipe\CC-X`, where X is the process ID of the CC in hex
Wrap-up

• Reminder: hw1-part1 is due in a week
  - Error checking for all function calls, proper disconnect
  - Wait for CC.exe to quit, common mistake to exit before CC
  - Print initial room and all CC/robot text responses
• See the grade sheet on page 16 of handout
• Example: allocate a buffer with 100 bytes and fill in three NodeTuple64 classes starting from byte 37

```c
char buf[100];
NodeTuple64 *nt = (NodeTuple64 *) (buf + 37);
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    nt[i].node = i;
    nt[i].intensity = 1.0 / i;
}
```