NAME

sem - semaphore for executing shell command lines in parallel

SYNOPSIS

sem [--fg] [--id <id>] [--semaphoretimeout <secs>] [-j <num>] [--wait] command

DESCRIPTION

GNU **sem** is an alias for GNU **parallel --semaphore**.

GNU **sem** acts as a counting semaphore. When GNU **sem** is called with command it starts the command in the background. When *num* number of commands are running in the background, GNU **sem** waits for one of these to complete before starting the command.

GNU **sem** does not read any arguments to build the command (no -a, :::, and ::::). It simply waits for a semaphore to become available and then runs the command given.

Before looking at the options you may want to check out the examples after the list of options. That will give you an idea of what GNU **sem** is capable of.

OPTIONS

command

Command to execute. The command may be followed by arguments for the command.

--bg

Run command in background thus GNU **sem** will not wait for completion of the command before exiting. This is the default.

In toilet analogy: GNU **sem** waits for a toilet to be available, gives the toilet to a person, and exits immediately.

See also: **--fg**

--jobs *N*

-j *N*

--max-procs *N*

-P *N*

Run up to N commands in parallel. Default is 1 thus acting like a mutex.

In toilet analogy: **-j** is the number of toilets.

--jobs *+N*

-j *+N*

--max-procs *+N*

-P *+N*

Add N to the number of CPU cores. Run up to this many jobs in parallel. For compute intensive jobs **-j** +0 is useful as it will run number-of-cpu-cores jobs simultaneously.

--jobs *-N*

-j *-N*

--max-procs *-N*

-P *-N*

Subtract N from the number of CPU cores. Run up to this many jobs in parallel. If the evaluated number is less than 1 then 1 will be used. See also **--use-cpus-instead-of-cores**.

--jobs *N*%

-j *N*%

--max-procs *N*%

-P *N*%

Multiply N% with the number of CPU cores. Run up to this many jobs in parallel. If the evaluated number is less than 1 then 1 will be used. See also **--use-cpus-instead-of-cores**.

--jobs *procfile*

-j *procfile*

--max-procs *procfile*

-P *procfile*

Read parameter from file. Use the content of *procfile* as parameter for *-j*. E.g. *procfile* could contain the string 100% or +2 or 10.

--pipe

Pass stdin (standard input) to *command*.

If *command* read from stdin (standard input), use **--pipe**.

--semaphorename *name*

--id *name*

Use **name** as the name of the semaphore. Default is the name of the controlling tty (output from **tty**).

The default normally works as expected when used interactively, but when used in a script *name* should be set. *$$* or *my_task_name* are often a good value.

The semaphore is stored in ~/.parallel/semaphores/

In toilet analogy the name corresponds to different types of toilets: e.g. male, female, customer, staff.

--fg

Do not put command in background.

In toilet analogy: GNU **sem** waits for a toilet to be available, takes a person to the toilet, waits for the person to finish, and exits.

--semaphoretimeout *secs*

--st *secs*

If *secs* > 0: If the semaphore is not released within *secs* seconds, take it anyway.

If *secs* < 0: If the semaphore is not released within *secs* seconds, exit.

In toilet analogy: *secs* > 0: If no toilet becomes available within *secs* seconds, pee on the floor. *secs* < 0: If no toilet becomes available within *secs* seconds, exit without doing anything.

--wait

Wait for all commands to complete.

In toilet analogy: Wait until all toilets are empty, then exit.

UNDERSTANDING A SEMAPHORE

Try the following example:

```
sem -j 2 'sleep 1;echo 1 finished';   echo sem 1 exited
sem -j 2 'sleep 2;echo 2 finished';   echo sem 2 exited
sem -j 2 'sleep 3;echo 3 finished';   echo sem 3 exited
```

```
sem -j 2 'sleep 4;echo 4 finished';   echo sem 4 exited
sem --wait; echo sem --wait done
```

In toilet analogy this uses 2 toilets (**-j 2**). GNU **sem** takes '1' to a toilet, and exits immediately. While '1' is sleeping, another GNU **sem** takes '2' to a toilet, and exits immediately.

While '1' and '2' are sleeping, another GNU **sem** waits for a free toilet. When '1' finishes, a toilet becomes available, and this GNU **sem** stops waiting, and takes '3' to a toilet, and exits immediately.

While '2' and '3' are sleeping, another GNU **sem** waits for a free toilet. When '2' finishes, a toilet becomes available, and this GNU **sem** stops waiting, and takes '4' to a toilet, and exits immediately.

Finally another GNU **sem** waits for all toilets to become free.

EXAMPLE: Gzipping *.log

Run one gzip process per CPU core. Block until a CPU core becomes available.

```
for i in *.log ; do
  echo $i
  sem -j+0 gzip $i ";" echo done
done
sem --wait
```

EXAMPLE: Protecting pod2html from itself

pod2html creates two files: pod2htmd.tmp and pod2htmi.tmp which it does not clean up. It uses these two files for a short time. But if you run multiple pod2html in parallel (e.g. in a Makefile with make -j) there is a risk that two different instances of pod2html will write to the files at the same time:

```
# This may fail due to shared pod2htmd.tmp/pod2htmi.tmp files
foo.html:
        pod2html foo.pod --outfile foo.html

bar.html:
        pod2html bar.pod --outfile bar.html

$ make -j foo.html bar.html
```

You need to protect pod2html from running twice at the same time. **sem** running as a mutex will make sure only one runs:

```
foo.html:
        sem --id pod2html pod2html foo.pod --outfile foo.html

bar.html:
        sem --id pod2html pod2html bar.pod --outfile bar.html

clean: foo.html bar.html
        sem --id pod2html --wait
        rm -f pod2htmd.tmp pod2htmi.tmp

$ make -j foo.html bar.html clean
```

BUGS

None known.

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <bug-parallel@gnu.org>.

AUTHOR

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DEPENDENCIES

GNU **sem** uses Perl, and the Perl modules Getopt::Long, Symbol, Fcntl.

SEE ALSO

parallel(1)