"操作系统原理与实践"实验报告

进程运行轨迹的跟踪与统计

实验目的 掌握Linux下的多进程编程技术; 通过对进程运行轨迹的跟踪来形象化进程的概念;

在进程运行轨迹跟踪的基础上进行相应的数据统计,从而能对进程调度算法进行实际的量化评价,更进一步加深 对调度和调度算法的理解,获得能在实际操作系统上对调度算法进行实验数据对比的直接经验。

实验过程: 1.基于模板"process.c"编写多进程的样本程序

实现如下功能: 所有子进程都并行运行,每个子进程的实际运行时间一般不超过30秒; 父进程向标准输出打印所有子 进程的id,并在所有子进程都退出后才退出; #include <stdio.h> #include <unistd.h> #include <time.h> #include <sys/times.h>

#define HZ 100 void cpuio_bound int int int main int char int int sub_pid1,sub_pid2,sub_pid3; int i = 0; if ((sub_pid1=fork()) < 0)</pre>

printf ("fork error!!\n"); }else if (sub_pid1 == 0) cpuio_bound(10, 0, 3); } else

printf ("new sub_process:%ld \n" ,sub_pid1); waitpid(sub_pid1, NULL, 0);

if ((sub_pid2=fork()) < 0)</pre> printf ("fork error!!\n"); }else if (sub_pid2 == 0) cpuio_bound(10, 3, 0); } else

printf ("new sub_process:%ld \n" ,sub_pid2); waitpid(sub_pid2, NULL, 0);

if ((sub_pid3=fork()) < 0) printf ("fork error!!\n"); }else if (sub_pid3 == 0) cpuio_bound(10, 3, 3);

} else printf ("new sub_process:%ld \n" ,sub_pid3); waitpid(sub_pid3, NULL, 0); return 0; * 此函数按照参数占用CPU和I/O时间 * last: 函数实际占用CPU和I/O的总时间,不含在就绪队列中的时间,>=0是必须的 * cpu_time: 一次连续占用CPU的时间,>=0是必须的 * io_time: 一次1/O消耗的时间,>=0是必须的

* 如果last > cpu_time + io_time,则往复多次占用CPU和I/O * 所有时间的单位为秒 */ void cpuio_bound int int int struct tms start_time, current_time; clock_t utime, stime; int sleep_time; while (last > 0) /* CPU Burst */ times(&start_time); /* 其实只有t.tms_utime才是真正的CPU时间。但我们是在模拟一个 * 只在用户状态运行的CPU大户,就像"for(;;);"。所以把t.tms_stime * 加上很合理。*/ do times(¤t_time); utime = current_time.tms_utime - start_time.tms_utime; stime = current_time.tms_stime - start_time.tms_stime; } while (((utime + stime) / HZ) < cpu_time);</pre> last - = cpu_time; if (last <= 0) break ;

/* IO Burst */

sleep_time= 0;

sleep(1); sleep_time++;

last - = sleep_time;

/* 用sleep(1)模拟1秒钟的I/O操作 */

while (sleep_time < io_time)

在Linux0.11上实现进程运行轨迹的跟踪 基本任务是在内核中维护一个日志文件/var/process.log,把从操作系统启动到系统关机过程中所有进程的运行轨迹都 记录在这一log文件中。 首先提供打印日志文件的功能 这里请注意在内核里打印日志,与用户空间打印日志使用的接口不同,不能再使用那些系统调用接口了。 在 kemel/printk.c中添加fprintk,直接参照write的系统调用的实现部分,代码如下: linux/kernel/printk.c * (C) 1991 Linus Torvalds * When in kernel - mode, we cannot use printf, as fs is liable to * point to 'interesting' things. Make a printf with fs - saving, and

* all is well.

<stdarg.h>

<stddef.h>

"sys/stat.h"

"linux/sched.h"

linux/kernel.h>

buf[1024];

__asm__("push %%fs\n\t"

const char

main_memory_start += rd_init(main_memory_start, RAMDISK*1024);

setup((void *) &drive_info); //这句很关键, 没有它, 系统启动时找不到root inode

/* we count on this going ok */

//这句很关键,没有它,系统启动时找不到root inode

(void)open("/var/process.log", 0_CREAT|0_TRUNC|0_WRONLY, 0666);

* NOTE!! For any other task 'pause()' would mean we have to get a

* signal to awaken, but taskO is the sole exception (see 'schedule()')

* can run). For taskO 'pause()' just means we go check if some other

* as task 0 gets activated at every idle moment (when no other tasks

要一块带过来,没有它,系统就会报错,在加载根设备文件系统时,就会报找不到root inode

ebp,long

edx,

ds,

进程创建 除进程0外,其它进程都是通过fork()创建新进程的,那么相应的代码在copy_process函数中

eflags,long esp,long ss)

*p = *current; /* NOTE! this doesn't copy the supervisor stack */

- >pid,'N',jiffies);

p->leader = 0; /* process leadership doesn't inherit */

edi,long esi,long

gs,long

none,

mem_init(main_memory_start,memory_end);

buffer_init(buffer_memory_end);

(void) open("/dev/tty0",0_RDWR,0);

trap_init();

tty_init();

hd_init();

sti();

time_init();

sched_init();

floppy_init();

(void) dup(0); (void) dup(θ);

if (!fork()) {

for(;;) pause();

165 static int printf(const char *fmt, ...)

其次就是找到进程的各个时间点,并打印输出新的状态

nr,long

es,long

*p;

p = (struct task_struct *) get_free_page();

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,p - >pid , 'N' ,jiffies);

p->state = TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE;

cs,long

ecx,long

va_list args;

int i;

setup((void *) &drive_info);

(kemel/fork.c):

int copy_process(int

long

long

int i;

struct

if (!p)

struct task_struct

task[nr] = p;

p->pid = last_pid;

p->signal = 0;p->alarm = 0;

ebx,long

eip,long

long fs,long

file *f;

return - EAGAIN;

/*输出新创建进程的PI D*/ //printk("%ld\t%c\t%ld\n",p

p->father = current ->pid;

p->utime = p->stime = 0; p->cutime = p->cstime = 0;

p->tss.esp0 = PAGE_SIZE + (long) p;

p->start_time = jiffies; p->tss.back_link = 0;

p->tss.ss0 = 0x10;

p->tss.eflags = eflags;

= 0;

= ecx;

ebx;

= esp; ebp;

= esi;

= edi;

p->tss.es = es & 0xffff ; p->tss.cs = cs & 0xffff; p->tss.ss = ss & 0xffff; p->tss.ds = ds & 0xffff;

 $p->tss.ldt = _LDT(nr);$

task[nr] = NULI;

return - EAGAIN;

for (i= 0; i<NR_OPEN;i++) if ((f=p ->filp[i]))

f - >f_count++;

current ->pwd->i_count++;

current ->root ->i_count++;

current ->executable ->i_count++;

set_tss_desc(gdt+(nr<< 1)+FIRST_TSS_ENTRY,&(p ->tss)); $set_ldt_desc(gdt+(nr<< 1)+FIRST_LDT_ENTRY,&(p -> ldt));$

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid , " ,jiffies);

在schedule()函数中,将正在运行的进程转为阻塞,选择一个就绪状态的进程改为运行,

/* check alarm, wake up any interruptible tasks that have got a signal */

(*p) ->signal |= (1<<(SIGALRM-1));

if (((*p) ->signal & ~(_BLOCKABLE & (*p) ->blocked))

if ((*p) ->state == TASK_RUNNING && (*p) ->counter > c)

if (task[next] ->pid != current ->pid) // 若next是当前任务时,实质不会发生s witch_to,状态就不

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid, 'J' ,jiffies);

在switch_to()中,将就绪态任务变为真正运行状态,这里就在switch_to()前面进行标识。标识时,要注意判断新选中

的进程和当前进程是否为同一个,若为同一个,则就会发生变化,若不为同一个进程,还要判断此进程的原状态是否

tmp = *p; // 临时保存当前等待队列的队头,以便后面将当前进程插入后,仍需要找到这个原来的第一个来

在interruptible_sleep_on()函数中,会将运行的进程改为可中断的阻塞状态,放入等待队列,并会唤醒原等待队列

if (current ->state != TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE) //用此条件来判断是否会发生状态变化

(*p) ->counter = ((*p) ->counter >> 1) +

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,(*p) ->pid, 'J' ,jiffies);

在fork()之后,状态的变换都在调度过程中,代码相应在kernel/sched.c

for (p = &LAST_TASK; p > &FIRST_TASK; - p)

if ((*p) ->alarm && (*p) ->alarm < jiffies)

if ((*p) ->state != TASK_RUNNING)

(*p) ->alarm = 0;

(*p) ->state==TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE)

(*p) ->state=TASK_RUNNING;

c = (*p) ->counter, next = i;

for (p = &LAST_TASK; p > &FIRST_TASK; - p)

(*p) ->priority;

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid, 'R' ,jiffies);

f print k(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current ->pid, 'W', jiffies);

在sleep_on()函数中,会将运行的进程改为阻塞态,并唤醒等待队列中第一个任务,变为就绪态

if (current ->state != TASK_RUNNING)

在sys_pause()函数中,进程会由运行态变为阻塞态("W")

current ->state = TASK INTERRUPTIBLE;

void sleep_on(struct task_struct **p)

if (current == &(init_task.task))

// 将原等待队列的第一个任务唤醒

if (tmp - >state != 0)

tmp - > state = 0;

struct task_struct *tmp;

if (current == &(init_task.task))

if (*p && *p != current) { **if** ((**p).state != 0)

(**p).state= 0;

if (tmp - >state != 0)

tmp - > state = 0;

这样,几个状态转换的关键点就都打上标记了。

goto repeat;

panic("task[0] trying to sleep");

if (current ->state != TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE)

//printk ("%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid, 'S' ,jiffies);

void interruptible_sleep_on(struct task_struct **p)

panic("task[0] trying to sleep");

if (current ->state != TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE)

current ->state = TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid, 'W' ,jiffies);

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,(**p).pid, " ,jiffies);

fprintk(3, "%ld\r%c\t%ld\n" ,tmp ->pid, 'J' ,jiffies);

shiyanlou@2a95eb90cd13: ~/oslab/mylab/linux_0.11

current ->state = TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE;

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,current ->pid, 'W' ,jiffies);

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" ,tmp ->pid, "J" ,jiffies);

struct task_struct *tmp;

return ;

*p = current;

schedule();

if (tmp)

中的第一个

if (!p)

tmp=*p; *p=current;

schedule();

*p=NULL; if (tmp)

运行程序

repeat:

return ;

p->state = TASK_RUNNING; /* do this last, just in case */

- >pid,'J',jiffies);

free_page((long)

if (copy_mem(nr,p))

if (current ->pwd)

if (current ->root)

if (current ->executable)

/*输出就绪状态的进程信息*/

//printk("%ld\t%c\t%ld\n",p

return last_pid;

态,即输出"J"

void schedule(void)

int i,next,c;

}

while (1) {

c = -1;

next = 0;

i = NR_TASKS;

while (-i) {

if (c) break;

if (*p)

switch_to(next);

int sys_pause(void)

schedule(); return 0;

if (!p)

遊唤醒

变化

为就绪态。

 $p = &task[NR_TASKS];$

continue ;

if (!* -- p)

/* this is the scheduler proper: */

struct task_struct ** p;

if (*p) {

= fs & 0xffff ;

= gs & 0xffff

 $p->tss.trace_bitmap$ = 0x800000000 ; if (last_task_used_math == current)

__asm__("clts ; fnsave %0":: "m" (p - >tss.i387));

p->tss.eip = eip;

p->tss.edx = edx;

p->tss.eax p->tss.ecx

p->tss.ebx

p->tss.esp

p->tss.ebp

p->tss.esi

p->tss.edi

p->tss.fs

p->tss.gs

p->counter = p->priority;

151 /* add end */

152

153 154 155 /*

156

157

159

160

161

162 163 } 164

166 {

167 168

注意: 这里这行代码

*/

fprintk(3, "log start");

init();

* task can run, and if not we return here.

move to user mode()

blk_dev_init();

chr_dev_init();

/* 从进程0的文件描述表中取得文件句柄, 所以, 需要在main

char

fmt,args);

char logbuf[1024];

*/

#include

#include

#include

#include

#include

static

static

int vsprintf extern char int fprintk int const va_list args; int count; *file; file struct m_inode *inode; struct va_start(args,fmt); count= vsprintf (logbuf, va_end(args); if (fd< 3) /* 如果是输出到stdout或stderr , 则直接调用sys_write即可*/

char

:: "r" (count), "r" (fd) : "ax", "cx", "dx"); /*若>=3的描述符都与文件关联,事实上,还存在很多其它情况,这里不考虑o*/ 0]->filp[fd])) if (!(file=task[数初始化时,进程0里创建日志的文件描述符*/ return 0; inode = file ->f_inode; __asm__("push %%fs\n\t"

:: "r" (count), "r" (file), "r" (inode): "ax", "cx", "dx"); return count; 这里将创建文件描述符前移到了进程0那边,并让日志的文件描述符为3,并通过进程0的资源,方便被子进程直接继承 使用。相应代码如下: 输入代码 TI (MEMOI Y_CHU - 10 1024 1024) 114 memory_end = 16*1024*1024; 115 if (memory_end > 12*1024*1024) 116 buffer_memory_end = 4*1024*1024; 117 else if (memory_end > 6*1024*1024) 118 buffer_memory_end = 2*1024*1024; 119 else 120 buffer_memory_end = 1*1024*1024; 121 main_memory_start = buffer_memory_end; 122 123 #ifdef RAMDISK

124

125 #endif 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 188 /* add start */ 189 /* 此处的几个文件描述符可被子进程直接继承*/ 140 141 /* 142 * setup是一个系统调用,用于读取硬件分区表信息/并加载虚拟盘(若存在的话)并安装根文件系统设备 143 对应的系统调用实现是sys_setup() 144 所以,少这这句,启动时就会报 no root inode 错误信息了 146 147 148 149 150 //

注:打印是里面的两个fprintk语句。第一个是分配新的PID时,属于新建进程,即'N'状态,创建完之后,就变成就绪状

N

N

48

48

48

49

49

49

49

63