"full"); sem_unlink("mutex"); //建立这三个型号量 pSem_empty=sem_open("empty" ,O_CREAT | O_EXCL,0600 , 10); pSem_full=sem_open("full" ,O_CREAT | O_EXCL,0600 , 0); pSem_mutex=sem_open("mutex" ,O_CREAT | O_EXCL,0600 , 1); /*打开作为缓存的文件。文件的书写格式是:写进程从文件的4号字节开始顺序写入内容,读进程 也从4号字节开始顺序读进程内容。为了不同的写进程之间同步写的位置,文件的第0,1字节用来 保存当前写的位置。同理,为了读进程之间能够同步文件的第2,3用来保存读的位置(这里也可以 使用一个信号量来同步读写位置)。为了简化,这里并没有完全按照实验指导中的要求,把读过的 内容删除掉。*/ fpWork = fopen("work.dat" , "wb+"); fwrite(WriteReadIndex, 2*sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); if (!fork()) is subprocess of writing //写进程 printf ("writer process start\n"); fflush(stdout); int i= 0; while (i <= 50) int FileWriteIndex ++i; //produce a item sem_wait(pSem_empty); //P(Empty) sem_wait(pSem_mutex); //P(Mutex) //#1读取文件中记录的写序号(接下来应该写的位置) 0*sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); //把文件指针指向文件第一个字节 fread(&FileWriteIndex, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); //#2写入 fseek(fpWork,(FileWriteIndex+ 2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fwrite(&i, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); printf ("Write Index:%d,%d is writed\n" ,FileWriteIndex,i); fflush(stdout); //#3更新写序号 fseek(fpWork, 0*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); FileWriteIndex++; fwrite(&FileWriteIndex, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); sem_post(pSem_mutex); //V(Mutex) sem_post(pSem_full); //V(Full) while (1); if (!fork()) is the first subprocess of reading data //第一个写进程 int FileReadIndex 1 = 0; while (1) int a=0; sem_wait(pSem_full); sem_wait(pSem_mutex); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); fread(&FileReadIndex_1, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); //#2 fseek(fpWork,(FileReadIndex_1+ 2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fread(&a, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); printf ("ReadIndex1:%d,%d:%d\n" ,FileReadIndex_1,getpid(),a); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); FileReadIndex_1++; sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fwrite(&FileReadIndex_1, fflush(stdout); fflush(fpWork); sem_post(pSem_mutex); sem_post(pSem_empty); if (!fork()) is the second subprocess of reading //第二个写进程 int FileReadIndex_2 while (1) int j=0; sem_wait(pSem_full); sem_wait(pSem_mutex); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); fread(&FileReadIndex_2, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); //#2 fseek(fpWork,(FileReadIndex_2+ 2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fread(&j, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); printf ("ReadIndex2:%d,%d:%d\n" ,FileReadIndex_2,getpid(),j); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); FileReadIndex_2++; fwrite(&FileReadIndex_2, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); fflush(stdout); sem_post(pSem_mutex); sem_post(pSem_empty); wait(&iwait); 在ubuntu下运行正常,输出如第一幅截图所示。 向linux-0.11添加 *name, unsigned int value); sem_t sem_open(const char int sem_wait sem_t

SemArray[80]={ 0}; // Max number of semaphony is 80 struct Sem_wait_list 信号量的表示sem_t定义为int变量,这个变量也表示信号量在信号数组中的索引。升级版程序中可以考虑使用链表数 据结构来代替这里的数组。

sem_t sys_sem_open (const char

char UserMemoryByte[2]={ '\0' , '\0' }; UserMemoryByte[0] = get_fs_byte(name);

if (SemArray[i].name[0] == \(\text{0'} \)

if (!strcmp(SemArray[i].name,UserMemoryByte))

printk("sys_sem_open:find the sem\n");

for (i= 1;i<MAX_SEMARRAY_NUM;i++)

LastEmpty = i;

continue ;

return i;

//Not found

//This

sti(); return

sleep_on(

sti();

cli();

sti();

#include

#define

<sem.h>

sem_t int #define FILECELLSIZE 3

#include <stdio.h>

FILE *fpFakeTerminal;

int main int char

sem_t sem_empty; sem_t sem_full;

sem_t sem_mutex; int iwait= 0;

i = 0;

a=0;

fflush(stdout);

int j=0;

WriteReadIndex[

FileWriteIndex

FileReadIndex_2

printf ("main start");

sem_unlink("empty"); sem_unlink("full"); sem_unlink("mutex");

sem_full=sem_open(

fwrite(WriteReadIndex,

fflush(stdout);

fflush(

i= 0;

fflush(fpWork);

if (!fork())

 $FileReadIndex_1 = 0;$

sem_empty=sem_open("empty" , 10);

sem_mutex=sem_open("mutex" , 1);

fpWork = fopen("work.dat" , "wb+");

printf ("Opened file:%d\n" ,fpWork);

stdout);

fflush(stdout);

sem_post(sem_mutex); sem_post(sem_empty);

sem_wait(sem_full); sem wait(sem mutex);

fread(&FileReadIndex 2,

fseek(fpWork,(FileReadIndex 2+

fread(&j, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork);

Write Index:2,3 is writed

Write Index:3,4 is writed Write Index:4,5 is writed Write Index:5,6 is writed

Bochs x86 emulator, http://bochs.sourceforge.net/

Index:42,43 is writed Write Index:43,44 is writed

Write Index:44,45 is writed

Write Index:45,46 is writed

Write Index:46,47 is writed

Write Index:47,48 is writed Write Index:48,49 is writed Write Index:49,50 is writed

Write Index:50,51 is writed

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~,n

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~,_

CTRL + 3rd button enables nouse | A: | HD:0-M|NUM | CAPS | SCRL

dbg-asm

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~ 0000000000001[

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~ 000000000000[

dbg-c

g(=====

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~/Code/shiyanlou cs115/Lab6\$

0000000000001[

shiyanlou@60b0c0a75e08:~/code/sniyanlou csii5/Labb\$ vim ./ndc/usr/root/

h

ReadIndex1:36,14:37 ReadIndex1:37,14:38 Read Index1:38,14:39

ReadIndex1:39,14:40 Read Index1:40,14:41 ReadIndex1:41,14:42

Read Index1:42,14:43 ReadIndex1:43,14:44 ReadIndex1:44,14:45

Read Index1:45,14:46

Read Index2:46,15:47 Read Index2:47,15:48 ReadIndex2:48,15:49 Read Index2:49,15:50 ReadIndex2:50,15:51

bochsout.txt gdb

a.out

bochs

PC small.c

か 应用程序菜单

fseek(fpWork,

fseek(fpWork,

fflush(fpWork);

FileReadIndex 2++:

fflush(stdout); sem_post(sem_mutex); sem_post(sem_empty);

fwrite(&FileReadIndex 2,

1*sizeof (int), SEEK SET);

printf ("ReadIndex2:%d,%d:%d\n" ,FileReadIndex_2,getpid(),j);

1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET);

sizeof (int), 1,fpWork);

sizeof (int), 1,fpWork);

6.调试过程的一些问题。因为在bochs运行linux0.11的时候,大量的输出会导致花屏,可以把内容导出到一个文件中。

比如你的程序是a.out。那么使用 ./a.out >> Print.txt函数可以把输出写到Print.txt中。有时候通过ctrl+c停下程序后,屏

幕一片空白,敲键盘输入也没有显示。此时只是显示有点问题。直接闭着眼睛敲命令,用vi 打开这个文件即可: vi

Print.txt。鄙人在调试的过程中,在系统调用处理函数:比如sys_sem_open 中使用printk输出的信息不会到这个文件

shiyanlou@36034f49d48e: ~/Code/shiyanlou_cs115/Lab6

2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET);

fflush(fpWork);

if (!fork())

wait(&iwait);

Home

中,这时可以使用:./a.out | more来看。

while (1)

j= 0;

while (i <= 50)

++i;

printf ("writer process start'n");

2]={ 0, 0};

= 0;

= 0;

"full" , 0);

2*sizeof (int), 1,fpWork);

FILE *fpWork;

int

int

int

int

int

//Catch the symaphony

sys_sem_post sem_t

//This

sti(); return

++SemArray[sem].value;

-1;

SemArray[sem]. value ;

-1;

while (0 >= SemArray[sem]. value)

if (SemArray[sem].name[0] == '\0')

semophony does'n exist

wake_up(&(SemArray[sem].TaskNode));

semophony does'n exist

&(SemArray[sem].TaskNode)

果不存在则返回。如果存在则把信号量的value加一。再唤醒等待队列中的任务。

if (0 == LastEmpty)

int LastEmpty = 0;

int i= 0;

int sem_post sem_t

唯一的标识。

待任务结构:

struct

};

中,如下:

int sem unlink const char

1.在include/unistd.h中添加四个系统调用功能号

131 #define NR setregid

132 #define __NR_sem_open

133 #define NR sem wait

134 #define NR sem post

Sem_wait_list{

int

char name[20];

value ;

tast_struct *TaskNode;

135 #define NR sem unlink 75

2.在include/linux/sys.h 的sys_call_table 中添加这四个函数指针

;

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72

73

74

四个系统调用,为了简化,并没有使用sem_t *作为信号量标记,而是直接用sem_t (#define为int) 变量作为信号量

函数sys_call函数中会判断中断是否在有效的范围内,所以这里还需要修改system_call.s中的nr_system_calls

3.实现这四个系统调用。 这一步是实验的关键,也是最难的地方。主要参考的是老师18讲的内容。 首先定义信号量等

一个这样的对象表示一个信号量,信号量的名字在name中保存。同时TaskNode成员指向的是等待消费这个信号的任

务。value部分表示的是信号值。 为了简化,我们设置系统中最多的信号量个数是80。所有的信号量保存在信号数组

注意,因为系统调用号增加了,而在int 0x80中断处理

sys_sem_open 函数首先查找当前信号数组,看是否已经存在这一信号量,如果存在,则返回sem_t(在这里也就是 数组下标)。如果不存在,则新建一个,再返回sem_t。程序中需要注意的是,在sem_open函数中,通过一个const char *name 参数传递信号量的名字。但是指针参数传递的是应用程序所在地址空间的逻辑地址,在内核中如果直接访 问这个地址,访问到的是内核空间中的数据,不会是用户空间的。这一点可以参考前面系统调用的实验指导。

printk("sys_sem_open:name:%s,value:%d\n" ,UserMemoryByte , value);

int value)

//The array is full return -1; //Add new semaphony printk("sys_sem_open:add new sem\n"); strcpy(SemArray[LastEmpty].name ,UserMemoryByte); SemArray[LastEmpty]. value = value ; return LastEmpty; 为了简化程序的编写难度,在这个函数中,我只使用了传入名称字符串的第一个字符作为 name 标识: char UserMemoryByte[2]={ \(\bar{0} \) , \(\bar{0} \) }; UserMemoryByte[0] = get_fs_byte(name); 这个方法只是一时求快之举,实际上这样是很危险的。"empty","elementary"将会被识别为同一个信号量。 sys_sem_wait函数中首先查找这个信号量是否存在,如果不存在则返回错误。如果存在则判断这一信号量是否已小于 或等于0,如果是则进入睡眠。否则把信号量减一,继续前进。 sys_sem_wait () int cli(); if (sem >= MAX_SEMARRAY_NUM sem<= 0) printk("sys_sem_wait:sem:%d is out of range\n" ,sem); sti(); return -1; if (SemArray[sem].name[0] == '\0')

);

sys_sem_post函数主要是生产函数,在这个函数中首先也是判断参数所指的信号量是否存在,如果不存在则返回,如

sys_sem_unlink函数相对比较简单。首先查找这一信号量,如果不存在则返回错误。如果存在则从信号量数组 SemArray中删除对应的成员。删除的具体步骤就是把对应成员重置为0。 int sys_sem_unlink const char char UserMemoryByte[2]={ '\0' , '\0' }; UserMemoryByte[0] = get_fs_byte(name); int i=0; for (i= 1;i<MAX_SEMARRAY_NUM;i++) if (!strcmp (SemArray[i].name,UserMemoryByte) SemArray[i].name[0] = '0'; SemArray[i].TaskNode = 0; SemArray[i].value= 0; return 0; 4.编写这四个系统调用对应的API。在include下新建sem.h文件。内容如下: #define __LIBRARY__ #include <unistd.h> _syscall2(int ,sem_open, const char *,name, unsigned int ,value) _syscall1(int ,sem_wait, int ,sem) _syscall1(int ,sem_post, int ,sem) _syscall1(int ,sem_unlink, const char *,name) 5.编写测试程序,在前面PC.c的基础上进行改写。这里特别提出的是,在使用printf函数输出之后,要使用 fflush(stdout)把缓存中的内容"冲"出去。不让会导致一些莫名其妙的问题。鄙人因为忘记在输出后加这句,导致调试了 3个小时。

sem_wait(sem_empty); sem_wait(sem_mutex); fseek(fpWork, 0*sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fread(&FileWriteIndex, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fseek(fpWork,(FileWriteIndex+ 2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fwrite(&i, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); printf ("Write Index:%d,%d is writed\n" ,FileWriteIndex,i); fseek(fpWork, 0*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); FileWriteIndex++; fwrite(&FileWriteIndex, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fflush(fpWork); sem_post(sem_mutex); sem_post(sem_full); while (1); if (!fork()) while (1) sem_wait(sem_full); sem wait(sem mutex); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); fread(&FileReadIndex 1, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); fseek(fpWork,(FileReadIndex_1+ 2)* sizeof (int),SEEK_SET); fread(&a, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork); printf ("ReadIndex1:%d,%d:%d\n" ,FileReadIndex_1,getpid(),a); fseek(fpWork, 1*sizeof (int), SEEK_SET); FileReadIndex 1++; fwrite(&FileReadIndex_1, sizeof (int), 1,fpWork);

shiyanlou Write Index:6,7 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:7,8 is writed a.out dbg-c Write Index:8,9 is writed bochs gdb Write Index:9,10 is writed dbg-asm gdb-cmd.txt ReadIndex2:0,16580:1 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:1,16580:2 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:2,16580:3 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:3,16580:4 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:4,16580:5 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:5,16580:6 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:6,16580:7 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:7,16580:8 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:8,16580:9 shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex1:9,16579:10 shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:10,11 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:11,12 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:12,13 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:13,14 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:14,15 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:15,16 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:16,17 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:17,18 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:18,19 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48Write Index:19,20 is writed shiyanlou@36034f49d48ReadIndex2:10,16580:11 shiyanlou@36034f49d48 shiyanlou@36034f49d48e:~/Code/shiyanlou_cs115/Lab6\$ vim PC.c shiyanlou@36034f49d48e:~/Code/shiyanlou cs115/Lab6\$ vim PC.c shiyanlou@36034f49d48e:-/Code/shiyanlou cs115/Lab6\$ vim PC.c shiyanlou@36034f49d48e:~/Code/shiyanlou cs115/Lab6\$ shiyanlou.com か 应用程序菜单

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× 115/Lab6/linux-0.11/kernel

/bochs/bochsrc.bxrc

ab6\$ sudo umount hdc;./ru

b6\$ sudo umount hdc;./ru

/bochs/bochsrc.bxrc

s115/Lab6

Bochs GUI

3, 2008

Bochs GUI

USÉR COU POR ENTRE LA COMPONENTE COMP

Bochs x86 Emulator 2.3.7

Build from CVS snapshot, on June 3, 2008

] using log file ./bochsout.txt

] installing x module as the Bochs GUI

] reading configuration from ./bochs/bochsrc.bxrc