

南京大学本科生实验报告

课程名称： 操作系统

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1.实验名称

lab4-进程同步

2.实验进度

我完成了所有内容。

3. 实验结果

3.1 实现格式化输入函数 & 3.2 实现信号量相关系统调用

```
njucs@njucs-VirtualBox:~/OSlab/lab4/lab4-191220029/lab4$ make play
qemu-system-i386 -serial stdio os.img
WARNING: Image format was not specified for 'os.img' and probing guessed raw.
        Automatically detecting the format is dangerous for raw images, write o
perations on block 0 will be restricted.
        Specify the 'raw' format explicitly to remove the restrictions.
Test a Test oslab 2021 0xabc

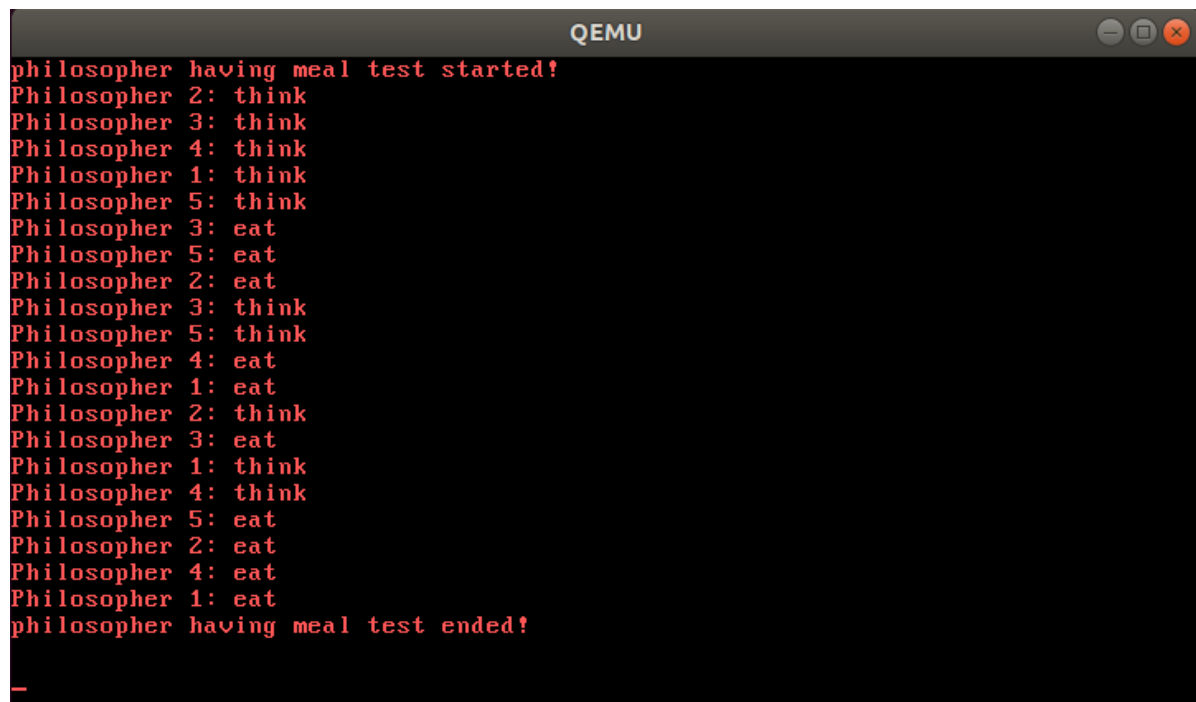
QEMU

Input:" Test %c Test %6s %d %x"
Test a Test oslab 2021 0xabc
Ret: 4; a, oslab, 2021, abc.
Father Process: Semaphore Initializing.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
```

3.3 基于信号量解决进程同步问题

3.3.1 哲学家就餐问题

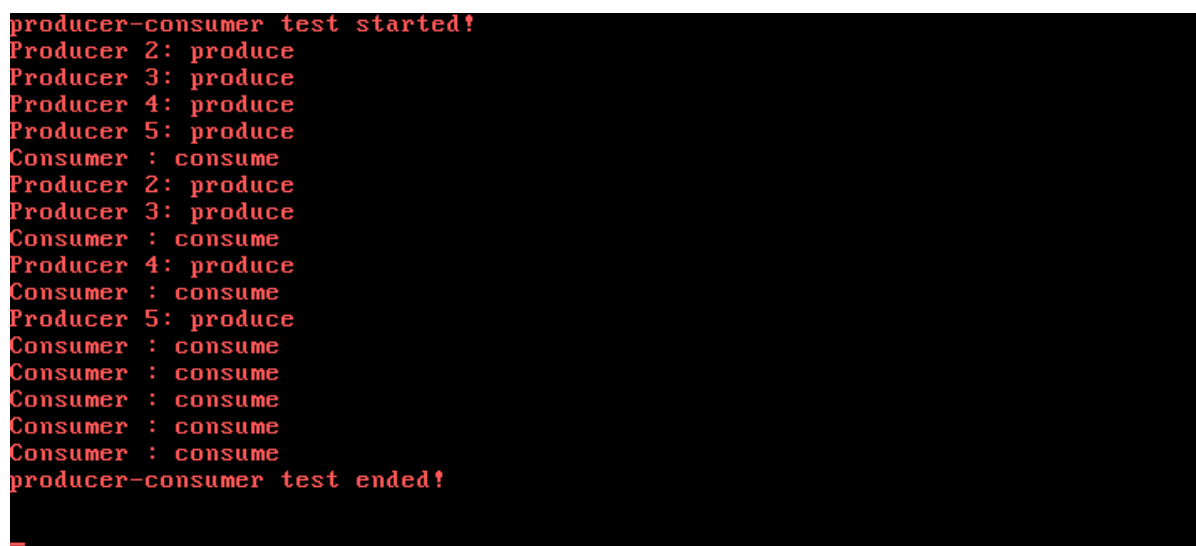
每位哲学家的用餐次数限制由 `./app/main.c` 中的宏 `EAT_TIME` 给出. 哲学家在完成 `EAT_TIME` 次数的用餐后将退出. 运行结果如下图(`EAT_TIME = 2`):



```
QEMU
philosopher having meal test started!
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 5: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 5: eat
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 5: think
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 5: eat
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 1: eat
philosopher having meal test ended!
```

3.3.2 生产者-消费者问题

父进程扮演消费者角色, 4个子进程扮演生产者角色. 生产者产出的产品存放在 `product[SIZE_OF_BUFFER]` 中, 每个生产者生产 `NUM_TO_PRODUCE` 个产品后退出, 父进程在消费完 `4 * NUM_TO_PRODUCE` 个产品后退出. 运行结果如下图: (`SIZE_OF_BUFFER = 5`, `NUM_TO_PRODUCE = 2`)



```
producer-consumer test started!
Producer 2: produce
Producer 3: produce
Producer 4: produce
Producer 5: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 4: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 5: produce
Consumer : consume
Consumer : consume
Consumer : consume
Consumer : consume
Consumer : consume
producer-consumer test ended!
```

3.3.3 读者-写者问题

每个读者读 `ReadTime` 次后退出, 每个写者写 `WriteTime` 次后退出. 运行结果如下: (`ReadTime = 2`, `WriteTime = 3`)

```
Reader and Writer test started!
Writer 1: write
Writer 5: write
Writer 6: write
Reader 2: read, total 1 reader
Reader 3: read, total 2 reader
Reader 4: read, total 3 reader
Reader 2: read, total 2 reader
Reader 3: read, total 2 reader
Reader 4: read, total 2 reader
Writer 1: write
Writer 5: write
Writer 6: write
Writer 1: write
Writer 5: write
Writer 6: write
Reader and Writer test ended!
```

4.代码修改处

lib\lib.h: 添加 SYS_PID 宏定义, 添加 pid_t getpid() 的声明.

lib\syscall.c:添加 pid_t getpid() 系统调用

app\main.c 添加哲学家就餐问题、生产者-消费者问题、读者-写者问题的实现

kernel\kernel\irqHandle:

添加 SYS_PID 宏定义

实现 void syscallSemwait(...), void syscallSemInit(...), void syscallSemPost, void syscallSemDestroy(...), void syscallReadStdIn(...), void keyboardHandle(...)

kernel\include\x86\memory.h:

修改 MAX_SEM_NUM 值为5 (否则可用的信号量数量不够)

修改 NR_SEGMENTS 值为14 (否则无法支持同时运行5个线程)

5. 实验中遇到的问题及思考

生产者-消费者问题中产品的缓存队列in指针被生产者进程共享, 读者-写者问题中的读者数也是共享变量。以读者-写者问题为例:

读者-写者问题中, 读者读数据时要打印的信息中, 活跃的读者数量为各读者进程所共享的变量, 因而需要一块共享内存.

首先想到了在父进程的空间定义这一变量 Rcount, 初始化为0, 然后作为参数传给读者进程所要执行的函数:

```
int Rcount = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
    ret = fork();
    if(ret == 0){
        Reader(i, &RcountMutex, &WriteMutex, Rcount);
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

然后在 Reader(...) 函数内直接对 Rcount 操作。在实际运行中发现, 某一读者进程对 Rcount 增1, 但在其他读进程发现 Rcount 值仍为初值0.

这是由于访问的是子进程空间内的 `Rcount`，并不是父进程空间的 `Rcount`。故需要将父进程的数据段选择子取出，在子进程内通过指定父进程的数据段选择子的方式访问 `Rcount`。

```
int sel = 0;
asm volatile("movw %%ds, %0"::"r"(sel));
...//create reader process
    Reader(i, &RcountMutex, &WriteMutex, Rcount, sel);
```

但是这么写还是不行。由于传参采用形参，`Rcount` 将被压入栈，实际传给子进程的是 `Rcount` 的值，而非 `Rcount` 的地址，故需要将函数中的 `Rcount` 改为指针形式传入：

```
Reader(i, &RcountMutex, &WriteMutex, &Rcount, sel);
```

这样，在读者进程内就可以通过如下方式访问并修改 `Rcount` 的值：

```
asm volatile("movw %0, %%es"::"m"(fsel));
asm volatile("movl %%es:(%0), %1"::"r"(Rcount), "r"(*Rcount));
.../* *Rcount -= 1; OR *Rcount += 1; */
asm volatile("movl %0, %%es:(%1)"::"r"(*Rcount), "r"(Rcount));
```