# 5.2 进程间通讯 - 信号量 (二)\_物联网/嵌入式工程师 - 慕课网

- 第课网慕课教程 5.2 进程间通讯 信号量 (二) 涵盖海量编程基础技术教程,以 图文图表的形式,把晦涩难懂的编程专业用语,以通俗易懂的方式呈现给用户。
  - 信号量可以进行以下操作:
    - 对信号量的值加 1
    - 对信号量的值减 1
    - 等待信号量的值为 0
  - 操作信号量调用 semop 函数

#### 函数头文件

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/sem.h>

#### 函数原型

int semop(int semid, struct sembuf \*sops, size\_t nsops);

### 函数功能

信号量操作函数,用于占用信号量、释放信号量、设置信号量等待

#### 函数参数

• semid:信号量集合id

• sops:信号量操作结构体指针,见后面关于 struct sembuf 解释

• nsops:操作的信号量的数量

## 函数返回值

• 成功:返回0

• 失败: 返回 -1, 并设置 errno

## struct sembuf 结构体

- unsigned short sem\_num;
  - 信号量编号,从 0 开始,在 sem\_op 的帮助文档中
- short sem\_op;
  - 信号量操作

-1:占用资源+1:释放资源

0:等待资源

short sem\_flg;

- 信号量操作标志
  - IPC NOWAIT: 非阻塞, 在信号量的值为 0 时, 会立即返回
  - SEM\_UNDO:在进程终止时,会自动释放信号量
- 在 semop 函数中关于信号量集合编号的说明

The set of operations contained in 5006 is performed in array order, and atomically, that is, the operations are performed either as a complete unit, or not at all. The behavior of the system call if not all operations can be performed immediately depends on the presence of the IPC\_NOMALT flag in the individual sen\_lig fields, as noted below.

Each operation is performed on the sen\_unum-th semaphore of the semaphore set, where the first semaphore of the set is numbered 0. There are three types of operation, distinguished by the value of sen\_oo.

- 信号量集合调用 semctl 函数,设置命令为 IPC\_RMID
  - 注意:在使用 IPC\_RMID 时,第三个参数会被忽略,下面是帮助文档中的说明

```
Incento Inmediately remove the semaphore set, awakening all processes blocked in semop(2) calls on the set (with an error return and error set to EI-

BMN). The effective user ID of the calling process must match the creator or owner of the semaphore set, or the caller must be priviled.

The argument semmum is ignored.
```

• 具体使用方式如下:

```
ret = semctl(semid,IPC_RMID,NULL);
```

- 使用信号量解决父子进程对终端的竞争
- 信号量操作封装:
  - sem.h
  - #ifndef \_\_SEM\_H\_
    #define \_\_SEM\_H\_

    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <sys/types.h>
    #include <sys/ipc.h>
    #include <sys/sem.h>

    extern int sem\_create(int nsems,unsigned short values[]);
    extern int sem\_p(int semid,int semnum);
    extern int sem\_v(int semid,int semnum);
    extern int sem\_del(int semid);

    #endif
- sem.c
  - sem\_create 函数
    - union semun{ int val; unsigned short \*array; int sem\_create(int nsems,unsigned short values[]) { int semid.ret: key\_t key; union semun s; key = ftok(SEM\_PATHNAME, SEM\_PRO\_ID); if  $(key == -1){}$ perror("[ERROR] ftok() : "); return -1; semid = semget(key,nsems,IPC\_CREATI0666); if  $(semid == -1){$ perror("[ERROR] semget() : "); return -1; s.array = values; ret = semctl(semid,0,SETALL,s); if (ret == -1){ perror("[ERROR] semctl() : "); return -1;

```
return semid;
```

• sem\_p 函数

```
int sem_p(int semid,int semnum)
{
    struct sembuf sops;

    sops.sem_num = semnum;
    sops.sem_op = -1;
    sops.sem_flg = SEM_UNDO;

    return semop(semid,&sops,1);
}
```

• sem\_v 函数

```
int sem_v(int semid,int semnum)
{
    struct sembuf sops;

    sops.sem_num = semnum;
    sops.sem_op = 1;
    sops.sem_flg = SEM_UNDO;

    return semop(semid,&sops,1);
}
```

• sem\_del 函数

```
int sem_del(int semid)
{
    return semctl(semid,0,IPC_RMID,NULL);
}
```

main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include "sem.h"
int main(void)
   pid_t cpid;
   int semid;
   unsigned short values[] = {1};
   semid = sem_create(1,values);
   if (semid == -1)
       return -1;
   cpid = fork();
   if (cpid == -1){
       perror("[ERROR] fork(): ");
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
   else if (cpid == 0){
       while(1){
           sem_p(semid,0);
           printf("----\n");
           printf("C Start.\n");
           sleep(1);
           printf("C End.\n");
           printf("----\n");
           sem_v(semid,0);
       }
   }else if (cpid > 0){
       sleep(1);
       while(1){
```

```
sem_p(semid,0);
printf("-----\n");
printf("P Start.\n");
sleep(1);
printf("P End.\n");
printf("---\n");
sem_v(semid,0);
}
wait(NULL);
sem_del(semid);
}
```

全文完

本文由 简悦 SimpRead 优化,用以提升阅读体验

使用了 全新的简悦词法分析引擎 beta,点击查看详细说明



