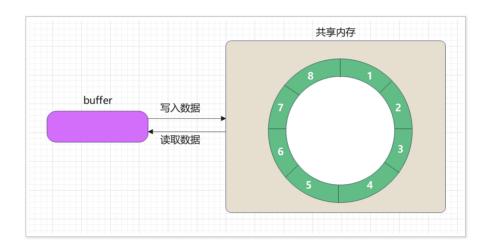
2.3 环形队列设计 (三)- 环形队列数据读写实现_物联网 / 嵌入式工程师 - 慕课网

66 慕课网慕课教程 2.3 环形队列设计 (三)— 环形队列数据读写实现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。



- 环形队列的写数据的实现逻辑如下:
 - 判断队列是否已满,这里使用信号量来判断
 - sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_FULL_ID);
- 获取互斥锁,因为队列使用的空间为共享内存的空间
 - sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
 - 计算当前的写位置(字节数)
 - •
 - pos = fifo->p_head->wpos * fifo->p_head->blksz;
- •
- 将数据入队列,这里使用 memcpy 函数
 - $\bullet \qquad \texttt{memcpy(fifo->p_payload + pos ,buf,fifo->p_head->blksz);}$
 - 释放互斥锁
 - sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
 - 释放判空信号量
 - sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_EMPTY_ID);
- 完整代码如下:

```
void shmfifo_put(shm_fifo_t *fifo,const void *buf)
{
    int pos = 0;
    sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_FULL_ID);
    sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
```

```
pos = fifo->p_head->wpos * fifo->p_head->blksz;

memcpy(fifo->p_payload + pos,buf,fifo->p_head->blksz);
fifo->p_head->wpos = (fifo->p_head->wpos + 1) % (fifo->p_head->blocks);
sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_EMPTY_ID);
}
```

- 环形队列的读数据的实现逻辑如下:
 - 判断队列是否为空,这里使用信号量来判断
 - sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_EMPTY_ID);
- •
- 获取互斥锁,因为队列使用的空间为共享内存的空间
 - sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
 - 计算当前的读位置(字节数)
 - .
 - pos = fifo->p_head->wpos * fifo->p_head->blksz;
- •
- • 将数据出队列, 这里使用 memcpy 函数

```
memcpy(buf,fifo->p_payload + pos,fifo->p_head->blksz);
```

- 通过信号量判断环形队列是否为空
 - sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_EMPTY_ID);
 - 释放互斥锁
 - sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
 - 释放判满信号量
 - sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_FULL_ID);

```
void shmfifo_get(shm_fifo_t *fifo, void *buf)
        int pos = 0;
        sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_EMPTY_ID);
        sem_p(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
        pos = fifo->p_head->rpos * fifo->p_head->blksz;
        {\tt memcpy(buf,fifo->p\_payload + pos,fifo->p\_head->blksz);}
        fifo->p_head->rpos = (fifo->p_head->rpos + 1) % (fifo->p_head->blocks);
        sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_MUTEX_ID);
        sem_v(fifo->p_head->semid,SEM_FULL_ID);
}
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "shmfifo.h"
typedef struct person{
    int age;
    char name[32];
}person_t;
int main(void)
    person_t person;
    shm_fifo_t *fifo = shmfifo_init(3,sizeof(person_t));
```

```
for(;;){
        shmfifo_get(fifo,&person);
        printf("name = %s,age = %d\n",person.name,person.age);
    return 0:
}
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include "shmfifo.h"
typedef struct person{
    int age;
    char name[32];
}person_t;
int main(void)
{
    int i;
    pid t cpid:
    shm_fifo_t *fifo = shmfifo_init(3,sizeof(person_t));
    person_t person;
    cpid = fork();
    if (cpid == -1){
    perror("[ERROR]: fork()");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }else if (cpid == 0){
for (i = 0;i < 10;i++){
            strcpy(person.name,"lisi");
            person.age = 20;
            shmfifo_put(fifo,&person);
            sleep(1);
        }
        exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }else if (cpid > 0){
        cpid = fork();
        if (cpid == -1){
    perror("[ERROR]: fork()");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }else if (cpid == 0){
             for (i = 0; i < 10; i++){}
                strcpy(person.name,"zhangsan");
                 person.age = 30;
                 shmfifo_put(fifo,&person);
                 sleep(2);
            exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
        }else if(cpid > 0){
            wait(NULL);
            wait(NULL);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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



