Linux自旋锁(ARM版本)

锁本身是个32位整数,高16位表示叫号,低16位表示当前服务号

上锁:

锁内存总线执行:

锁变量读入临时变量lockval

lockval高16位加1后写回锁变量(lockval不变)

如果失败再回去试一次

while(lockval高16位!= lockval低16位)

锁变量的低16位读入lockval低16位

解锁:

锁变量低16位加1

使用信号量的基本程序模型

进程A:

id=创建信号量(预定义Key)

•••

请求资源(id)

临界区程序(可能耗时长)

释放资源(id)

...

系统调用,触发内核中的wait

系统调用,触发内核中的signal «

进程B:

id=获取信号量(预定义Key)

• • •

请求资源(id) 临界区程序(可能耗时长)

释放资源(id)

进程C:

id=获取信号量(预定义Key)

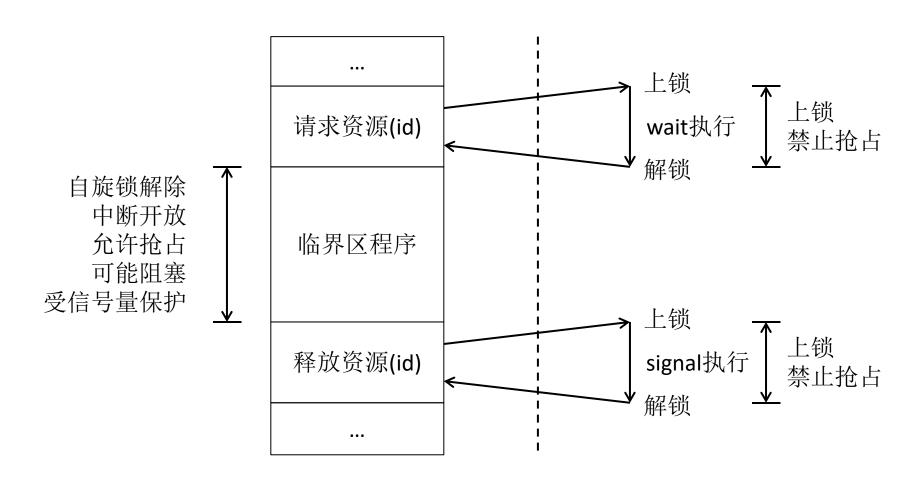
• • •

请求资源(id) 临界区程序(可能耗时长) 释放资源(id)

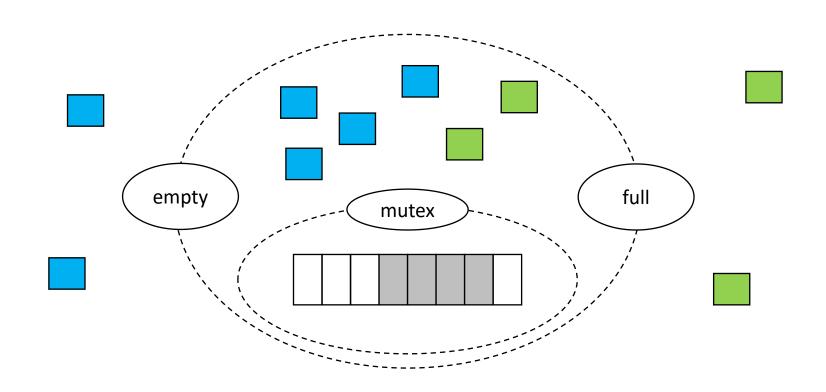
...

• • •

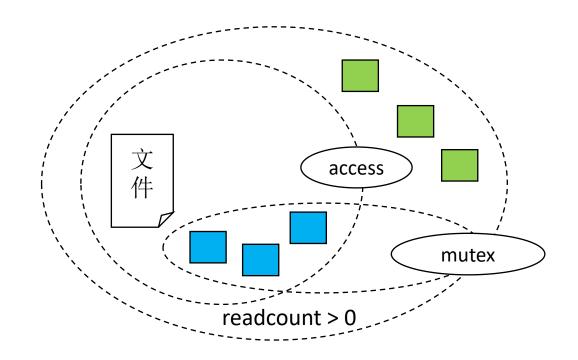
使用信号量的基本程序模型



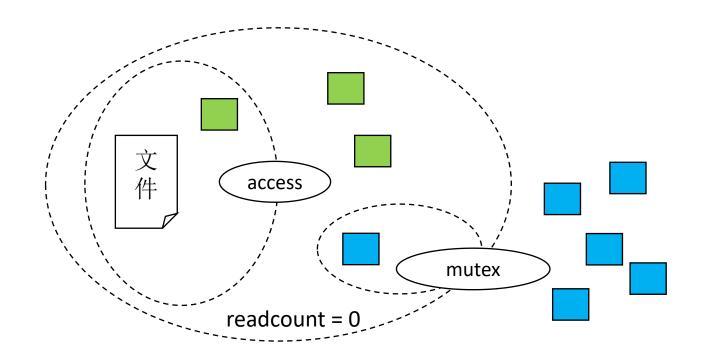
生产者-消费者问题



读者-写者问题



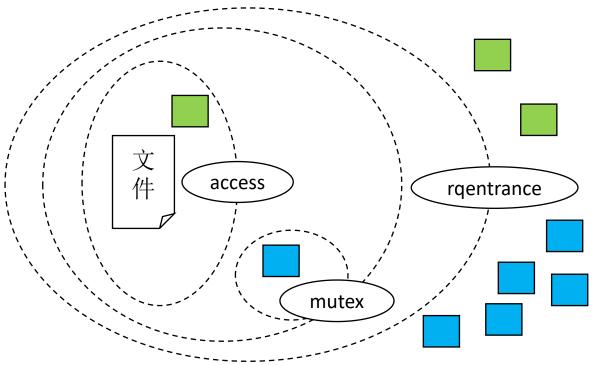
读者-写者问题



读者-写者问题

```
wait(rgentrance);
wait(mutex);
readcount++;
if (readcount==1)
    wait(access);
signal(mutex);
signal(rqentrance);
// reading
wait(mutex);
readcount--;
if (readcount==0)
    signal(access);
signal(mutex);
```

```
wait(rqentrance);
wait(access);
// writing
signal(access);
signal(rqentrance);
```



管程: 生产者-消费者

```
Monitor PC;
                                           main() {
int nextin,nextout,count;
                                              cobegin
char buffer[n];
                                                producer();
condition notfull, notempty;
                                                consumer();
append(char x) {
                                              coend
if (count==n) Cwait(notfull);
    buffer[nextin]=x;
                                           producer() {
    nextin=(nextin+1) % n;
                                               char x;
    count++;
                                               while(true) {
    Csignal(notempty);
                                                   produce(x);
                                                   append(x);
take(char x) {
    if (count==0) Cwait(notempty);
    x=buffer[nextout];
                                           void consumer() {
    nextout=(nextout+1) % n;
                                               char x;
    count --:
                                               while(true) {
    Csignal(notfull);
                                                   take(x);
                                                   consume(x);
    count=0; nextin=0; nextout=0;
```

管程: 哲学家进餐

```
void test(int k) {
Monitor dp;
                                             if (state[(k+4)%5]!=eating) &&
enum {thinking, hungry, eating} state[5];
                                                 (state[k]==hungry) &&
condition self[5];
                                                 (state[(k+1)%5]!=eating) {
int i;
                                                state[k]=eating;
                                                self[k].signal);
 for(i=0;i<=4;i++) state[i]=thinking;
}
void pickup(int i) {
  state[i]=hungry;
 test(i);
  /*左右有人进餐则阻塞*/
  if (state[i]!=eating)
                                           philosopher(int i):
    self[i].wait;
                                           while (true) {
void putdown(int i) {
                                                Thinking;
  state[i]=thinking;
                                                dp.pickup(i);
  /*唤醒左右*/
                                                Eating;
 test((i+4)% 5));
                                                dp.putdown(i);
  test((i+1)% 5);
                                            }
```