进程同步

李杨 161220071

实验目标:

- 1. 实现一个简单的生产者消费者程序, 掌握基于信号量的进程同步机制。
- 2. 了解 sem_init(), sem_post(), sem_wait(), sem_destroy()这四个系统调用函数的作用。

实验背景:

SEM_INIT 系统调用:

sem_init 系统调用用于初始化信号量,其中参数 value 用于指定信号量的初始值,初始化成功则返回 0,指针 sem 指向初始化成功的信号量,否则返回-1。

SEM POST系统调用:

sem_post 系统调用对应信号量的 V 操作, 其使得 sem 指向的信号量的 value 增一, 若 value 取值不大于 0, 则释放一个阻塞在该信号量上进程(即将该进程设置为就绪态), 若操作成功则返回 0, 否则返回-1

SEM_WAIT 系统调用:

sem_wait 系统调用对应信号量的 P 操作,其使得 sem 指向的信号量的 value 减一,若 value 取值小于 0,则阻塞自身,否则进程继续执行,若操作成功则返回 0,否则返回-1 SEM DESTROY 系统调用:

sem_destroy 系统调用用于销毁 sem 指向的信号量, 销毁成功则返回 0, 否则返回-1, 若尚有进程阻塞在该信号量上,可带来未知错误

具体内容

定义信号量结构体 semaphore

Struct semaphore{

Int value;

Int cnt:

Struct processblock* queue[10]

};

表项名称	含义
Value	信号量的值,由此进行 pv 原子操作
Count	阻塞队列的信号计数
queue[10]	阻塞的信号进程队列

在用户程序中,用 sem_t sem 来表示信号量。定位为 unsigned int 类型。将信号量作为参数传递时,传递的是 sem 的地址,将这个地址中的值保存到 semlist 中。

函数实现

关于信号量的原子操作主要有两类, P操作和 V操作 P操作对信号量的值减一, 如果信号量的值小于 0. 则将

该进程阻塞, 放入该信号量下的等待队列中等待, 直到条件 满足再次被唤醒之后再进入等待队列。

V 操作将信号量的值加一, 当加一之后的信号量的值小于等于 0 时, 就将阻塞在该信号量下的一个进程解除阻塞, 将其加入到等待队列中。

P 操作:

当信号量小于 0. 则阻塞进程, 调用 w

W 函数:

```
void W(struct Semaphore* sem){
    pcb_cur->state = BLOCKED;
    sem->queue[sem->cnt] = pcb_cur;
    sem->cnt++;
    scheduler();
}
```

Ⅴ操作:

当信号量小于等于 0. 则解除阻塞. 调用 R

R 函数:

```
void R(struct Semaphore* sem)
{
         sem->queue[0]->state = RUNNABLE;
}
```

系统调用函数实现按照伪代码进行,对于地址进行判断是否合法,合法进行对应原子操作,并返回 0,否则返回-1代码如下:

```
void sem_init(struct TrapFrame *tf){
        struct Semaphore* cursem = (struct Semaphore*)tf->ebx;
        begin sem addr = (void*)cursem;
        end_sem_addr = begin_sem_addr + sizeof(struct Semaphore
        semlist[sem_cnt] = *cursem;
        cursem->value = tf->ecx;
        cursem->cnt = 0;
        sem cnt++;
        tf->eax = 0;
}
void sem_post(struct TrapFrame *tf){
        struct Semaphore* cursem = (struct Semaphore*)tf->ebx;
        void *addr =(void*)cursem;
        if(addr >= begin_sem_addr && addr <= end_sem_addr)</pre>
                V(cursem);
                tf->eax = 0;
        }
        else
                tf->eax = -1;
}
void sem_wait(struct TrapFrame *tf){
        struct Semaphore* cursem = (struct Semaphore*)tf->ebx;
        void* addr =(void*)cursem;
        if(addr >= begin_sem_addr && addr <= end_sem_addr)</pre>
                P(cursem);
                tf->eax = 0:
        else
                tf->eax = -1;
}
void sem_destroy(struct TrapFrame *tf){
        struct Semaphore* cursem = (struct Semaphore*)tf->ebx;
        void* addr =(void*)cursem;
        if(addr >= begin_sem_addr && addr <= end_sem_addr)</pre>
                tf->eax = 0;
        }
        else
                tf->eax = -1;
}
```

实验结果:

```
Father Process: Semaphore Initializing.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
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: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
```