OS-Lab1-Report

21302010042 侯斌洋

1: xv6-kalloctest

- (1) 如果没有锁,则 kfree 和 kalloc 中均会出现进程间竞争的问题,具体表现在 kfree 的 r->next = kmem.freelist; kmem.freelist = r;和 kalloc 中的 kmem.freelist = r; r->next = kmem.freelist;语句上。例如,如果并发执行 kfree 的第一条指令而第二条指令并未执行,则有两个 r 指向了同一个位置,导致链表分叉,出现错误。
- (2) kalloc.c 在修改前,由于只有一个锁,多个 CPU 在并行运行时都会抢夺这一个锁,而只有一个 CPU 会得到锁并运行,其他 CPU 均保持自旋,因此多核的运行效率会和其中某个单核的效率相同,其他 CPU 均被浪费了。
- (3) push_off 执行后该 CPU 的系统中断被禁止,直到执行 pop_off,该 CPU 才被重新允许中断。在 acquire 中执行 push_off 可以避免在 acquire 后但未 release 时的系统中断。若此时发生系统中断,恰好另一个 CPU 要抢占该锁但发现已被之前的 CPU 占有,从而一直获得不了该锁,一直自旋,该锁也一直不会被释放,造成死锁。

(4)

实现思路: 为每个 cpu 维护一个空闲页面链表和一个锁。在执行到需要锁或者需要空闲页面链表的代码时,首先禁止切换到其他 CPU 并检测正在运行的 CPU,对该 CPU 的锁和空闲页面链表进行操作,待操作完成后再恢复中断。

代码设计: kmem 中直接将锁和链表改为 CPU 数目大小的数组。knit 中对每个锁进行初始 化。kfree 中使用 push_off 和 pop_off 来禁止中断,并利用 cpuid 识别 CPU,使用对应 CPU 的锁和链表。kalloc 中与 kfree 同理,不过需要注意的是若要借用其他 CPU 的空闲页面,需要先释放当前的锁并获得借用 CPU 的锁来执行操作。

测试结果:

```
xv6 kernel is booting
hart 2 starting
hart 1 starting
init: starting sh
$ kalloctest
start test1
test1 results:
--- lock kmem/bcache stats
lock: kmem: #test-and-set 0 #acquire() 157855
lock: kmem: #test-and-set 0 #acquire() 148636
lock: kmem: #test-and-set 0 #acquire() 126576
lock: bcache: #test-and-set 0 #acquire() 1270
--- top 5 contended locks:
lock: proc: #test-and-set 3353840 #acquire() 785484
lock: proc: #test-and-set 2820599 #acquire() 785487
lock: proc: #test-and-set 2195978 #acquire() 385414
lock: proc: #test-and-set 2104146 #acquire() 385415
lock: proc: #test-and-set 1641500 #acquire() 385415
tot = 0
test1 0K
start test2
total free number of pages: 32497 (out of 32768)
test2 OK
start test3
usertrap(): unexpected scause 0x000000000000000 pid=6
             sepc=0x000000000000039e stval=0x000000000000000
child done 1
test3 OK
$
```

2: 早餐王

Q1:

互斥关系:

- (1) 当煎饼果子在篮子里时,鸡蛋灌饼不能放入篮子; 同理当鸡蛋灌饼在篮子里时, 煎饼果子不能放入篮子。
- (2) 当两队都不为空时,只有一位顾客能先拿到食物,而另一位顾客则需要等待。

同步关系:

- (1) 当一队为空一队不为空时,比如若鸡蛋灌饼为空,煎饼果子不为空,则只有老板可以将煎饼果子放入窗口,老板娘不能放入鸡蛋灌饼,只有等鸡蛋灌饼队伍不为空时老板娘才可放入鸡蛋灌饼,且顺序不可颠倒。
- (2) 当两位顾客排到同一队时,后来的顾客必须等待其前面一位的顾客买完才能买, 且顺序不可颠倒。
- (3) 顾客必须先排队再买东西,顺序不可颠倒。

可以抽象为六个进程:老板生产煎饼果子,老板娘生产鸡蛋灌饼,顾客取煎饼果子,顾客取鸡蛋灌饼,顾客去煎饼果子排队,顾客去鸡蛋灌饼排队。

```
代码如下: (在 breakfast.c 中)
#define NOTHING 0
#define EGGCAKE 1
#define PANCAKE 2
#define MAX 1000
int window = NOTHING;
int eggcake first = 0; int pancake first = 0;
int eggcake_num = 0; int pancake_num = 0;
void put_eggcake()
{
   if (window == NOTHING && eggcake_num != 0)
      window = EGGCAKE;
}
void put_pancake()
   if (window == NOTHING && pancake_num != 0)
      window = PANCAKE;
void get_eggcake()
   if (window == EGGCAKE && eggcake_num > 0)
      eggcake_first = (eggcake_first + 1) % MAX;
      eggcake_num--;
   }
}
void get_pancake()
   if (window != PANCAKE && pancake_num > 0)
   {
      pancake_first = (eggcake_first + 1) % MAX;
      pancake_num--;
   }
void enqueue_eggcake()
   if (eggcake_num <= MAX)
      eggcake_num++;
```

```
}

void enqueue_pancake()
{
  if (pancake_num <= MAX)
  {
    pancake_num++;
  }
}</pre>
```

实现思路: 老板和老板娘在放食物前需要检测窗口和队伍情况,在窗口为空且对应的队伍不为空时才可以放食物。顾客排队时只要某个队伍不超过队伍最大限定长度便都可以排。顾客取食物时要检测窗口是否为需要的食物。

#运行时在每个函数上下文分别加锁,即原子化执行每个函数便可避免并发错误。

3: 哲学家就餐

方法:

在取筷子时,通过令偶数编号的哲学家先取左边后取右边的筷子,令奇数编号的哲学家 先取右边后取左边的筷子,从而使得不会出现全部哲学家都取左边筷子或者都取右边筷子的 死锁圈。

代码实现:

在取筷子时对哲学家邻近的两个筷子加锁,表示已被占用,而在放下筷子时解锁表示筷子空闲,从而使程序得以正确运行。而通过上述的方法在 pickup 函数用 if 语句来区分奇数与偶数编号的哲学家并颠倒取筷子的顺序,从而避免了出现死锁。

以下为部分运行结果,可以看出没有两个邻近的哲学家会同时就餐,同时程序经测试至少在 10 分钟之内都不会停止运行。

```
Philosopher 1 will eat for 3 seconds
Philosopher 4 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 3 will eat for 2 seconds
Philosopher 3 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 1 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 2 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 0 will eat for 3 seconds
Philosopher 2 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 0 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 1 will eat for 3 seconds
Philosopher 4 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 4 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 3 will eat for 3 seconds
Philosopher 1 will think for 2 seconds
Philosopher 0 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 3 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 2 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 0 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 4 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 2 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 1 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 4 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 1 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 2 will eat for 2 seconds
Philosopher 0 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 0 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 2 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 3 will eat for 3 seconds
Philosopher 1 will eat for 1 seconds
Philosopher 1 will think for 1 seconds
Philosopher 0 will eat for 2 seconds
Philosopher 3 will think for 3 seconds
Philosopher 2 will eat for 2 seconds
Philosopher 0 will think for 3 seconds
```