南京大学本科生实验报告

课程名称:操作系统

任课教师: 叶保留 助教: 尹熙喆/水兵

学院	计算机科学与技术	专业 (方向)	计算机科学与技术
学号	201220062	姓名	黄子睿
Email	201220062@smail.nju.edu.	开始/完成日期	4/29-4/30
Lillall	cn	/ 1 XH / JU/-X I I 791	4/25-4/30

1. 实验名称:

OS LAB 4

2. 实验目的:

进程间通信的方式多种多样, 常见的有管道, 信号量, 信号, 共享内存, 套接字..... 本次实验会让大家体会一下信号量 PV 操作是如何进行的。

3. 实验内容:

索引:

Exercise 1 Exercise 2 Exercise 3 Exercise 4

任务: 格式化输入并实现信号量

任务: 设计哲学家就餐问题

任务: 设计生产者消费者问题

任务: 设计读者写者问题

Exercise 1 请回答一下,什么情况下会出现死锁。(对于哲学家就餐问题)

答:如果5位哲学家同时拿起右边(或左边)的叉子,当每位哲学家企图再拿起 其左边(或右边)的叉子时,将出现死锁。

Exercise2: 说一下该方案有什么不足? (答出一点即可)

答:每位哲学家的用餐不是互斥的,但是这里为了避免死锁将其设置为互斥的过程,降低了运行过程的效率。

Exercise3: 正确且高效的解法有很多,请你利用信号量 PV 操作设计一种正确且相对高效 (比方案 2 高效)的哲学家吃饭算法。

答: 方案一: 至多允许 4 位哲学家同时吃通心面。

```
1. semaphore chopstick[5]={1,1,1,1,1};
2. semaphore count=4; // 设置一个 count, 最多有四个哲学家可以进来
3. void philosopher(int i)
4. {
5.
      while(true)
6.
7.
          think();
          P(count); //请求进入房间进餐 当 count 为 0 时 不能允许哲学家再进来
8.
9.
          P(chopstick[i]); //请求左手边的筷子
10.
          P(chopstick[(i+1)%5]); //请求右手边的筷子
11.
          eat();
12.
          V(chopstick[i]); //释放左手边的筷子
13.
          V(chopstick[(i+1)%5]); //释放右手边的筷子
14.
          V(count); //离开饭桌释放信号量
15.
16.}
```

方案二:奇数号哲学家先取左边叉子,再取右边叉子;偶数号哲学家反之。

```
1. semaphore chopstick[5]={1,1,1,1,1};
2. void philosopher(int i)
3. {
       while(true)
4.
5.
       {
6.
           think();
7.
           if(i%2 == 0) //偶数哲学家, 先右后左。
8.
9.
               P (chopstick[(i + 1)%5]);
10.
               P (chopstick[i]);
               eat();
11.
```

```
12.
               V (chopstick[(i + 1)\%5]);
13.
               V (chopstick[i]);
14.
           else //奇数哲学家,先左后右。
15.
16.
17.
               P (chopstick[i]);
18.
               P (chopstick[(i + 1)%5]);
19.
               eat();
20.
               V(chopstick[i]);
21.
               V (chopstick[(i + 1)\%5]);
22.
23.
       }
24. }
```

方案三:每位哲学家取到两把才开始吃,否则一把也不取。

仅当哲学家的左右两支筷子都可用时,才允许他拿起筷子进餐。可以利用 AND 型信号量机制实现,也可以利用信号量的保护机制实现。利用信号量的保护机制实现的思想是通过记录型信号量 mutex 对取左侧和右侧筷子的操作进行保护,使之成为一个原子操作,这样可以防止死锁的出现。

```
1. semaphore chopstick[5]={1,1,1,1,1};
2. do{
3.
        //think()
        AND_P(chopstick[(i+1)%5],chopstick[i]);
5.
        //eat()
6.
        AND_V(chopstick[(i+1)%5],chopstick[i]);
7. }while(true)
8.
9. void AND_P(semaphore s1, semaphore s2){
10.
            s1.value--;
11.
            s2.value--;
12.
            if(s1.value<0) sleep(s1.list);</pre>
13.
            else if(s2.value<0) sleep(s2.list);</pre>
14. }
15.
16. void AND_V(semaphore s1, semaphore s2){
17.
            s1.value++;
18.
            s2.value++;
19.
            if(s1.value<=0) wakeup(s1.list);</pre>
            if(s2.value<=0) wakeup(s2.list);</pre>
20.
21. }
```

Exercise4: 为什么要用两个信号量呢? emptyBuffers 和 fullBuffer 分别有什么直观含义?

答:因为生产者与消费者申请的资源是不一样的,前者申请的是空闲的位置,后者申请产品,两者含义不同,应当用两个独立的信号量表示。

emptyBuffers 的含义是生产者能否向缓冲区内放入产品,fullBuffer 的含义是消费者能否从缓冲区中取出商品。

任务:格式化输入并实现信号量

对于格式化输入,这里给出 syscallReadStdIn 的伪代码:

```
    def syscallReadStdIn( sf )

2.
        get str and size from sf
3.
        if dev[STD IN].value < 0 then</pre>
4.
            sf -> eax := -1
5.
        else if dev[STD IN].value > 0 then
6.
            dev[STD_IN].value := 0
7.
            sf -> eax := -1
8.
        else
9.
            character := '\0'
            idx := 0
10.
11.
12.
                dev[STD_IN] := -1
13.
                add pcb[current] to the waiting list of dev[STD_IN]
14.
                block current process
15.
                int $20
16.
                if keyboardBuffer is not empty then:
                    character := keyboardBuffer[first]
17.
18.
                    if character is backspace then
19.
                         backspace
20.
                    else
21.
                         move character to str[idx++]
            while character is not '\n'
22.
23.
            str[idx++] := '\0'
            sf -> eax := idx
24.
```

实现信号量的过程与教材中的伪代码思路一致,这里就不再赘述了。

下面给出完成格式化输入以及实现信号量之后的结果:

任务:设计哲学家就餐问题

我采用的方式是上面提到的方案二,即奇数先取左边,偶数先取右边,代码思路见上,下面给出测试结果:

```
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 4: eat 2
Philosopher 6: eat 2
Philosopher 6: eat 2
Philosopher 7: think
Philosopher 6: eat 1
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 1: eat (1/2)
Philosopher 1: eat (1/2)
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 6: eat 1
Philosopher 6: eat 1
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: eat (2/2)
Philosopher 1: eat (2/2)
Philosopher 3: eat (2/2)
Philosopher 3: eat (2/2)
Philosopher 1 left table.
Philosopher 3 left table.
Philosopher 3 left table.
```

任务:设计生产者消费者问题

首先给出伪代码:

```
1. def consumer
                                          def producer
2.
        while True do
                                               while True do
3.
            P(&full)
                                                   P(&empty)
4.
            P(&mutex)
                                                   P(&mutex)
5.
            consume
                                                   produce
            V(&mutex)
                                                   V(&mutex)
6.
7.
            V(&empty)
                                                   V(&full)
```

下面是测试结果截图:

```
Producer 2 is ready
Producer 3 is ready
Producer 4 is ready
Producer 5 is ready
Producer 6 is ready
Producer 7 is produce (1/2)
Consumer 8 is ready
Producer 9 is consume (1/8)
Producer 1 is produce (1/2)
Consumer 9 is consume (2/8)
Producer 1 is produce (1/2)
Consumer 9 is consume (3/8)
Producer 1 is produce (1/2)
Consumer 9 is consume (4/8)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 4 is produce (2/2)
Producer 5 is produce (2/2)
Producer 6 is consume (6/8)
Producer 7 is produce (2/2)
Producer 8 is produce (2/2)
Producer 9 is produce (2/2)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 4 is produce (2/2)
Producer 5 is produce (2/2)
Producer 6 is produce (2/2)
Producer 7 is produce (2/2)
Producer 9 is produce (2/2)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 4 is produce (2/2)
Producer 5 is produce (2/2)
Producer 6 is produce (2/2)
Producer 7 is produce (2/2)
Producer 9 is produce (2/2)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 1 is produce (2/2)
Producer 2 is produce (2/2)
Producer 3 is produce (2/2)
Producer 4 is produce (2/2)
Producer 4 is produce (2/2)
Producer 5 is produce (2/2)
Producer 6 is produce (2/2)
Producer 7 is produce (2/2)
Producer 9 is produce
```

任务:设计读者写者问题

读者写者问题需要考虑到两个进程共享临界区的问题(比如共同读取/修改 Rcnt 与 file),我认为这个问题实际上与上一个 lab 实现线程(分享父进程的代码 区与全局变量)有同样的要求。

Lab3 我是在分页的机制下实现了线程跟 COW,用填充页表的方式这两个功能实际上很好实现。当时我想实现分段机制下的线程(共享一部分内存)只需要修改子进程的 ss 跟 ds 就可以了。具体来讲,就是 child.ss = USEL(child.pid*2+2)

为线程分配单独的栈空间,而 child.ds = father.ds,子进程的数据段指向父进程的数据段,以实现数据共享的方式。当时我觉得这种思路没有问题,但是"绝知此事要躬行",在设计读者写者问题的时候我就尝试了一下,发现了其中存在得错误。具体来讲,这个思路的错误在于认为对栈的访问仅仅通过 ss,但事实上程序有时也会通过 ds 访问栈区。比如下面这段汇编:

- lea -0x20(ebp), eax
- 2. mov (eax), eax

lea -0x20(ebp), eax 指令将 eax 指向一块栈空间, mov (eax), eax 则将 eax 指向栈空间中的数据取出来。但是需要注意的是, 此时 mov 指令对于内存的访问总是通过 ds 进行的, 但是访问栈区理应通过 ss 访问, 而此时 ds 与 ss 包含了不同的值! 这就出现了 bug。

为了解决在分段机制下的进程共享内存问题,我只好把共享的内容调入内核态,让需要访问共享空间的进程通过系统调用进入共享空间,虽然在实际情况中不可能接受每次访问共享段而软中断的巨大开销,但是在这个样例里,凑活着还是能用的。

在读者写者问题中,我在内核态的共享段中分配了 3 个变量, Rcnt, file 以及Wcnt。Rcnt, Wcnt 用来计数读者与写者,后者在写优先的实现中会用得到。File是一个字符串,用来模拟文件。系统调用的逻辑并不负责,这里就不赘述了,具体可以去看源代码。

这里给出了三种不同情况的解决方式,分别是读者优先,写者优先以及公平 竞争。代码实现了前两种。首先给出伪代码:

1、读者优先

读者优先是教材中给出的思路,每次可以有若干个读者,但当写者开始写时,

需要清空文件区的读者,并且每次只有一个写者在写。优点是读者效率较高,但是缺点是可能出现写者饥饿的情况。

```
    semaphore write=1, mutex=1;

2. int readCount=0;
3.
4. Writer(){
      while(true) {
5.
        P(mutex); //互斥访问变量
6.
7.
        if(readCount==0)
                              //如果是第一个读者,那么就禁止写文件
8.
            P(write);
9.
        readCount++;
10.
        V(mutex);
11.
12.
        读取数据
        ****
13.
14.
        P(mutex);
        readCount--;
15.
16.
        if(readCount==0)
                             //如果是最后一个读者,那么此后就允许写文件
17.
            V(write);
        V(mutex);
18.
19.
20.}
21.
22. Writer(){
23.
      while(true) {
24.
          P(write);
25.
26.
          写数据
          ****
27.
28.
          V(write);
29. }
30.}
```

2、写者优先

写者优先的意思是:如果有写者申请写文件,那么在申请之前已经开始读取文件的可以继续读取,但是如果再有读者申请读取文件,则不能够读取,只有在所有的写者写完之后才可以读取

我们可以通过增加一个特权级队列来实现这个功能,一旦有写者申请写,那

么后面的读者全部在特权及队列中排队

```
    semphore write=1, mutex=1, queue=1;

2. int readCout=0,writeCount=0;
3.
4.
   Reader(){
5.
      while(true){
         P(queue);
                         // Reader 在 queue 上排队,等待 writer 写
6.
7.
         if(readCount==0)
8.
             P(write);
9.
         readCount++;
10.
         V(queue);
         ****
31.
         读取数据
32.
         ****
33.
11.
         P(mutex);
12.
         readCount--;
13.
         if(readCount==0)
14.
             V(write);
15.
         V(mutex);
      }
16.
17. }
18.
19. Writer(){
20.
      while(true){
21.
         P(mutex);
22.
         if(writeCount==0)
23.
             P(queue);
24.
         writeCount++;
25.
         V(mutex);
26.
         P(write);
34.
35.
         写数据
36.
27.
         P(mutex);
28.
         writeCount--;
29.
         if(writeCount==0)
30.
             V(queue);
31.
         V(mutex);
32.
      }
33.}
```

3、公平竞争

这个思路就比较简单,就是所有读者写者都在同一个队列里排队,采取先来

后到的原则访问共享段。但是这一实现中,每次只有一个进程在文件区中工作, 效率较低。

```
    semphore write=1,queue=1;

2.
3. Reader(){
      while(true) {
5.
         P(write)
37.
38.
         读取数据
39.
6.
         V(write);
7. }
8. }
9.
10. Writer(){
11.
      while(true) {
12.
        P(write)
40.
         ****
        写数据
41.
         ****
42.
13.
        V(write);
14.
      }
15.}
```

我在代码中实现了读者优先与写者优先的情况,并对要求中的情形做了一些修改,改成3个读者与2个写者,否则写者优先没有意义。最后给出写者优先与读者优先的两张运行截图。

对比两张截图很容易看出两者的差别,读者优先的情况下只要有读者想读,就会一直读下去,直到这一轮读者全部读结束,writeblock 才会释放写者按照先来后到的关系开始写;但是这过程中读者会与写者争抢 writeblock,相当于读者也在 writeblock 上排队。而写者优先的情况则不同,读者在 queue 上排队,等待最后一个写者释放 queue,而写者则在 writeblock 上排队,轮流进行写的操作。因此上面两张截图有不一样的运行顺序。

下面先给出读者优先的运行截图:

```
----- Reader First -----

Writer 0 is ready
Writer 1 is ready
Reader 2 is ready
Reader 3 is ready
Reader 4 is ready
Writer 0(1/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(1/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2(1/3): read, total 1 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 3(1/3): read, total 2 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 4(1/3): read, total 3 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(2/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(2/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2(2/3): read, total 1 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Reader 4(2/3): read, total 2 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Reader 4(2/3): read, total 3 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(3/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(3/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2(3/3): read, total 1 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2(3/3): read, total 2 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2(3/3): read, total 3 reader, file: cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 1
Reader 2 finished work.
Reader 3 finished work.
```

然后是写者优先的运行截图:

```
Writer 1 is ready
Reader 2 is ready
Reader 3 is ready
Reader 4 is ready
Reader 3 (1/3): read, total 1 reader, file: Writer and Reader problem.
Reader 3(1/3): read, total 2 reader, file: Writer and Reader problem.
Reader 3(1/3): read, total 3 reader, file: Writer and Reader problem.
Reader 4(1/3): read, total 3 reader, file: Writer and Reader problem.
Writer 0(1/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(1/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(2/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(3/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(3/6): write -- cntxx2==1, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(3/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(4/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0(5/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 0
Writer 1(5/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 0
Writer 0(6/6): write -- cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Writer 0 finished work.
Writer 1 finished work.
Reader 2(2/3): read, total 1 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Reader 3(2/3): read, total 2 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
Reader 4(2/3): read, total 2 reader, file: cntxx2==0, file changed by writer 1
```