

实验十七 系统消息队列实验

一、实验简介

1. 概述 消息队列可以认为是一个消息链表。有足够写权限的进程可向队列中放置消息，有足够读权限的进程可以从队列中取走消息。每个消息是一个记录，它由发送者赋予一个优先级。在某个进程向一个队列写入消息之前，并不需要另外一个进程在该队列中等待该消息的到达。

二、实验目的

1. 加深对进程概念的理解，明确进程和程序的区别，进一步认识并发执行的实质。 2. 了解并熟悉 linux 系统中利用消息队列实现进程通信的基本概念和方法。 3. 熟悉 linux 提供的有关系统调用函数/库函数，并能使用这些函数。

四、实验内容

```
# ./server.out &
# ./client.out
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(client)sent.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
(server)received.
```

原因解释：

Server 启动时先阻塞，client 向 server 发送信息后 server 才能继续运行。

六、拓展练习

在 after_class 文件夹中，使用 make 可以同时编译并运行：

```
client information:sdf
Thu Mar 11 19:06:53 2021
server say[]
hellp
client information:hellp
Thu Mar 11 19:06:53 2021
server say[]
nihao
client information:nihao
Thu Mar 11 19:06:53 2021
server say[]
hahahah
client information:hahahah
Thu Mar 11 19:06:53 2021
server say[]
nihao
client information:nihao
Thu Mar 11 19:06:53 2021
server say[]
```