

# 《操作系统原理》实验报告

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## 一、实验目的

- 1) 理解进程/线程的概念和应用编程过程;
- 2) 理解进程/线程的同步机制和应用编程;
- 3) 掌握和推广国产操作系统（推荐银河麒麟或优麒麟，建议）

## 二、实验内容

- 1) 在 Linux/Windows 下创建 2 个线程 A 和 B，循环输出数据或字符串。
- 2) 在 Linux 下创建（fork）一个子进程，实验 wait/exit 函数
- 3) 在 Windows/Linux 下，利用线程实现并发画圆画方。
- 4) 在 Windows 或 Linux 下利用线程实现“生产者-消费者”同步控制
- 5) 在 Linux 下利用信号机制(signal)实现进程通信
- 6) 在 Windows 或 Linux 下模拟哲学家就餐，提供死锁和非死锁解法。
- 7) 研读 Linux 内核并用 printk 调试进程创建和调度策略的相关信息。

## 三、实验环境和核心代码

### 3.1 创建一个子进程，实验 wait/exit 函数

实验环境：VMware Workstation Pro 17

Ubuntu 20.04

内核版本：5.15.0-89-generic

编辑工具：gedit

创建代码如下，先让子进程打印提示语句，进程号和父进程号，然后休眠五秒，父进程同时打印提示语句，进程号，休眠两秒，父进程先结束，然后子进程休眠完后再打印进程号和父进程号

```
process.c
~/code
Open [v] [x] Save [x]

1 #include <sys/types.h>
2 #include <sys/wait.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 #include <stdio.h>
5 #include <stdlib.h>
6
7 int main(void)
8 {
9     pid_t pid;
10    char *message;
11    int n;
12    pid = fork();
13    if(pid < 0)
14    {
15        perror("fork failed");
16        exit(1);
17    }
18    if(pid == 0)
19    {
20        printf("This is the child process. My PID is: %d. My PPID is: %d.\n", getpid(), getppid());
21        sleep(5);
22        printf("This is the child process. My PID is: %d. My PPID is: %d.\n", getpid(), getppid());
23    }
24    else
25    {
26        printf("This is the parent process. My PID is %d.\n", getpid());
27        sleep(2);
28    }
29    return 0;
30 }
```

编译后运行

### 3.2 实现“生产者-消费者”同步控制

提示 1：使用数组（10 个元素）代替缓冲区。2 个输入线程产生产品（随机数）存到数组中；3 个输出线程从数组中取数输出。

提示 2：Linux 使用互斥锁对象和轻量级信号量对象，主要函数：`sem_wait()`，`sem_post()`，`pthread_mutex_lock()`，`pthread_mutex_unlock()`

提示 3：生产者 1 的数据：1000-1999（每个数据随机间隔 100ms-1s），生产者 2 的数据：2000-2999（每个数据随机间隔 100ms-1s）

提示 4：消费者每休眠 100ms-1s 的随机时间消费一个数据。

提示 5：屏幕打印（或日志文件记录）每个数据的生产和消费记录。

编写 pc.c 代码，如下

```
#include <pthread.h>

#include <semaphore.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <stdio.h>
```

```

#define BufferSize 10 // Size of the buffer

#define countOfProducer 2

#define countOfConsumer 3


sem_t empty;

sem_t full;

int in = 0;

int out = 0;

int buffer[BufferSize]={0};


pthread_mutex_t mutex;


void *producer(void *pno)
{
    int item;

    while(1) {

        item = rand()%1000+1000*(((int *)pno)); // Produce an random item

        sleep(1);

        sem_wait(&empty);

        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);

        buffer[in] = item;

        printf("Producer %d: Produce Item %d at %d\n", (((int
*)pno), buffer[in], in);

        in = (in+1)%BufferSize;

```

```

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

        sem_post(&full);

    }

}

void *consumer(void *cno)
{
    while(1) {

        sem_wait(&full);

        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);

        int item = buffer[out];

        printf("Consumer %d: Consume Item %d from %d\n",*((int *)cno), item,
out);

        out = (out+1)%BufferSize;

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

        sem_post(&empty);

        sleep(2);

    }

}

int main()
{

    pthread_t pro[countOfProducer], con[countOfConsumer];

    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);

    sem_init(&empty, 0, BufferSize);

```

```
sem_init(&full, 0, 0);
```

```
int a[3] = {1, 2, 3}; //Just used for numbering the producer and consumer
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < countOfProducer; i++) {
```

```
    pthread_create(&pro[i], NULL, (void *)producer, (void *)&a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < countOfConsumer; i++) {
```

```
    pthread_create(&con[i], NULL, (void *)consumer, (void *)&a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < countOfProducer; i++) {
```

```
    pthread_join(pro[i], NULL);
```

```
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < countOfConsumer; i++) {
```

```
    pthread_join(con[i], NULL);
```

```
}
```

```
pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);
```

```
sem_destroy(&empty);
```

```
sem_destroy(&full);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

编译后运行 pc

### 3.3 模拟哲学家就餐,提供解法

提示 1: 同时提供提供可能会带来死锁的解法和不可能死锁的解法。

提示 2: 可能会带来死锁的解法参见课件。

Linux 尝试使用互斥锁(pthread\_mutex\_lock, pthread\_mutex\_unlock)

提示 3: 完全不可能产生死锁的解法, 例如: 尝试拿取两只筷子, 两只都能拿则拿, 否则都不拿。

Linux 尝试使用互斥锁 pthread\_mutex\_lock, pthread\_mutex\_trylock 等函数。

提示 4: [可选]图形界面显示哲学家取筷, 吃饭, 放筷, 思考等状态。

提示 5: 为增强随机性, 各状态间维持 100ms-500ms 内的随机时长。

#### 阻塞调用

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&mtx);
```

这个操作是阻塞调用的, 也就是说, 如果这个锁此时正在被其它线程占用, 那么 pthread\_mutex\_lock() 调用会进入到这个锁的排队队列中, 并会进入阻塞状态, 直到拿到锁之后才会返回。

#### 非阻塞调用

如果不想阻塞, 而是想尝试获取一下, 如果锁被占用咱就不用, 如果没被占用那就用, 这该怎么实现呢? 可以使用 pthread\_mutex\_trylock() 函数。这个函数和 pthread\_mutex\_lock() 用法一样, 只不过当请求的锁正在被占用的时候, 不会进入阻塞状态, 而是立刻返回, 并返回一个错误代码 EBUSY, 意思是说, 有其它线程正在使用这个锁。

#### 非死锁(使用信号量)

这里注意设置了 room, 因为 5 个人同时进入会可能产生死锁, 所以限定最多 4 个人同时进入并是未吃完的状态。

创建 phi.c, 输入以下内容

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<stdlib.h>
```

```
#include<pthread.h>

#include<semaphore.h>

#include<unistd.h>


sem_t room;

sem_t chopstick[5];


void * philosopher(void *);

void eat(int);

int main()
{
    int i,a[5];

    pthread_t tid[5];


    sem_init(&room,0,4);


    for(i=0;i<5;i++)

        sem_init(&chopstick[i],0,1);


    for(i=0;i<5;i++){

        a[i]=i;

        pthread_create(&tid[i],NULL,philosopher,(void *)&a[i]);

    }

    for(i=0;i<5;i++)

        pthread_join(tid[i],NULL);
```

```
}
```

```
void * philosopher(void * num)
```

```
{
```

```
    int phil=*(int *)num;
```

```
    sem_wait(&room);
```

```
    printf("\nPhilosopher %d has entered room",phil);
```

```
    sem_wait(&chopstick[phil]);
```

```
    sem_wait(&chopstick[(phil+1)%5]);
```

```
    eat(phil);
```

```
    sleep(1);
```

```
    printf("\nPhilosopher %d has finished eating",phil);
```

```
    sem_post(&chopstick[(phil+1)%5]);
```

```
    sem_post(&chopstick[phil]);
```

```
    sem_post(&room);
```

```
}
```

```
void eat(int phil)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("\nPhilosopher %d is eating",phil);
```

```
}
```

编译后运行 phi



## 死锁(使用阻塞调用的互斥锁)

创建 dl.c, 输入以下内容

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 #include<pthread.h>
4 #include<unistd.h>
5
6 pthread_mutex_t chopstick[5];
7 void * philosopher(void *);
8 void eat(int);
9 int main()
10 {
11     int i,a[5];
12     pthread_t tid[5];
13
14     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
15         pthread_mutex_init(&chopstick[i], NULL);
16
17     for(i=0;i<5;i++){
18         a[i]=i;
19         pthread_create(&tid[i],NULL,philosopher,(void *)&a[i]);
20     }
21     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
22         pthread_join(tid[i],NULL);
23     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
24         pthread_mutex_destroy(&chopstick[i]);
25 }
26
27 void * philosopher(void * num)
28 {
29     int phil=*(int *)num;
30     printf("\nPhilosopher %d has entered room",phil);
31     pthread_mutex_lock(&chopstick[phil]);
32     sleep(1);
33     pthread_mutex_lock(&chopstick[(phil+1)%5]);
34     eat(phil);
35     sleep(2);
36     printf("\nPhilosopher %d has finished eating",phil);
37     pthread_mutex_unlock(&chopstick[(phil+1)%5]);
38     pthread_mutex_unlock(&chopstick[phil]);
39 }
40
41 void eat(int phil)
42 {
43     printf("\nPhilosopher %d is eating",phil);
44 }
```

编译后运行 dl

## 四、实验结果

### 4.1 创建一个子进程, 实验 wait/exit 函数

可以发现使用 ps 可以看到两个进程, 2734 和 2735, 是父子进程, 然后让父进程提前结束

```
kingqaquuu@ubuntu: ~/code
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ./process
This is the parent process. My PID is 2734.
This is the child process. My PID is: 2735. My PPID is: 2734.
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ This is the child process. My PID is: 2735. My PPID is : 1848.

kingqaquuu@ubuntu: ~/code
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 1949 tty2      00:00:08 Xorg
 1962 tty2      00:00:00 gnome-session-b
 2734 pts/1      00:00:00 process
 2735 pts/1      00:00:00 process
 2736 pts/2      00:00:00 ps
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$
```

## 4.2 实现“生产者-消费者”同步控制

```
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ gcc -pthread pc.c -o pc
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ./pc.c
bash: ./pc.c: Permission denied
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ./pc
Producer 2: Produce Item 2886 at 0
Producer 1: Produce Item 1383 at 1
Consumer 1: Consume Item 2886 from 0
Consumer 2: Consume Item 1383 from 1
Producer 2: Produce Item 2777 at 2
Producer 1: Produce Item 1915 at 3
Consumer 3: Consume Item 2777 from 2
Consumer 1: Consume Item 1915 from 3
Producer 2: Produce Item 2793 at 4
Producer 1: Produce Item 1335 at 5
Consumer 2: Consume Item 2793 from 4
Producer 2: Produce Item 2386 at 6
Producer 1: Produce Item 1492 at 7
Consumer 3: Consume Item 1335 from 5
Consumer 1: Consume Item 2386 from 6
Producer 2: Produce Item 2649 at 8
Consumer 2: Consume Item 1492 from 7
```

```
Producer 2: Produce Item 2429 at 3
Consumer 1: Consume Item 1736 from 8
Consumer 2: Consume Item 2172 from 9
Producer 1: Produce Item 1782 at 4
Producer 2: Produce Item 2530 at 5
Consumer 3: Consume Item 1211 from 0
Producer 1: Produce Item 1862 at 6
Producer 2: Produce Item 2123 at 7
Consumer 1: Consume Item 2368 from 1
Consumer 2: Consume Item 1567 from 2
Producer 2: Produce Item 2135 at 8
Producer 1: Produce Item 1067 at 9
Consumer 3: Consume Item 2429 from 3
Producer 2: Produce Item 2929 at 0
Producer 1: Produce Item 1802 at 1
Consumer 1: Consume Item 1782 from 4
Consumer 2: Consume Item 2530 from 5
Producer 2: Produce Item 2022 at 2
Producer 1: Produce Item 1058 at 3
Consumer 3: Consume Item 1862 from 6
Producer 2: Produce Item 2069 at 4
Producer 1: Produce Item 1167 at 5
Consumer 1: Consume Item 2123 from 7
Consumer 2: Consume Item 2135 from 8
```

因为 consumer 比 producer 多一人，所以让 consumer 休眠时间长一些，否则就会刚生产出来就被消耗掉

### 4.3 模拟哲学家就餐,提供解法

#### 非死锁

```
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ gcc -pthread phi.c -o phi
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ./phi

Philosopher 0 has entered room
Philosopher 0 is eating
Philosopher 3 has entered room
Philosopher 3 is eating
Philosopher 2 has entered room
Philosopher 1 has entered room
Philosopher 3 has finished eating
Philosopher 2 is eating
Philosopher 4 has entered room
Philosopher 0 has finished eating
Philosopher 4 is eating
Philosopher 2 has finished eating
Philosopher 1 is eating
Philosopher 4 has finished eating
Philosopher 1 has finished eatingkingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$
```

#### 死锁

```
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ gcc -pthread dl.c -o dl
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ ./dl
```

```
Philosopher 0 has entered room
Philosopher 1 has entered room
Philosopher 2 has entered room
Philosopher 4 has entered room
█
```

发生死锁

## 五、实验错误排查和解决方法

### 5.1 创建一个子进程，实验 wait/exit 函数

暂无

### 5.2 实现“生产者-消费者”同步控制

在编译文件时候，

```
kingqaquuu@ubuntu:~/code$ gcc pc.c -o pc
/usr/bin/ld: /tmp/ccw1ld4d.o: in function `producer':
pc.c:(.text+0x5a): undefined reference to `sem_wait'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x10a): undefined reference to `sem_post'
/usr/bin/ld: /tmp/ccw1ld4d.o: in function `consumer':
pc.c:(.text+0x12b): undefined reference to `sem_wait'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x1c4): undefined reference to `sem_post'
/usr/bin/ld: /tmp/ccw1ld4d.o: in function `main':
pc.c:(.text+0x215): undefined reference to `sem_init'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x22b): undefined reference to `sem_init'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x282): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x2ce): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x2f8): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x322): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x344): undefined reference to `sem_destroy'
/usr/bin/ld: pc.c:(.text+0x350): undefined reference to `sem_destroy'
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

遇到了该报错，解决方法是在编译时实用-pthread 解决

### 5.3 模拟哲学家就餐,提供解法

暂无

## 六、实验参考资料和网址

### (1) 教学课件