

重 庆 大 学

学 生 实 验 报 告

实验课程名称_____操作系统原理_____

开课实验室 _____重庆大学 DS1501_____

学 院 _____软件工程_____ 年级 _____2013_____ 专业班_____

学 生 姓 名 _____学 号_____

开 课 时 间 _____2015_____至_____2016_____学年第_____一_____学期

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《操作系统原理》实验报告

开课实验室：DS1501

2016 年 1 月 6 日

学院	软件学院	年级、专业、班		姓名		成绩	
课程名称	操作系统原理		实验项目名称	线程及其调度		指导教师	
教师评语	<div>教师签名：</div> <div>年 月 日</div>						
<div>一、实验目的（软件需求文档）</div> <div>掌握线程的创建</div> <div>掌握线程的调度</div> <div><div>a) 静态优先级调度</div><div>b) 动态优先级调度</div></div> <div>二、实验原理（软件设计文档）</div> <div>系统调用接口，线程相关函数：</div> <div><div>• Step1: 定义线程函数</div><div>void tsk_foo(void *pv)</div><div>{</div><div>printf("This is task foo with tid=%d\r\n ", task_getid());</div><div>task_exit(0);</div><div>}</div><div>• Step2: 申请用户栈</div><div>unsigned char *stack_foo;</div><div>stack_foo = (unsigned char *)malloc(1024*1024);</div><div><div>— 线程退出后，才能把用户栈用 free 释放掉！</div></div><div>• Step3: 创建线程</div><div>int tid_foo;</div><div>tid_foo = task_create(stack_foo+1024*1024, tsk_foo, (void *)0);</div></div>							

三、使用仪器、材料（软硬件开发环境）

Notepad++

expenv

四、实验步骤（实现的过程）

随机生成 3 组非负整数列表，创建 3 个线程，分别用 3 种不同的排序算法（插入，冒泡，选择）对列表进行排序

三线程：

```
void tsk_foo_line1(void *pv)
{
    int m;
    int i;
    int array[50];
    srand(time(NULL));
    for (i = 0; i<50; i++) {
        m = random() % 200;
        if (m<0) { m = 0 - m; }
        draw(i * 10, 0, 0 + m);
        array[i] = m;
    }
    sort_m(array, 50, 0);
    task_exit(0);
}

void tsk_foo_line2(void *pv)
{
    int m;
    int i;
    int array[50];
    srand(time(NULL));
    for (i = 0; i<50; i++) {
        m = random() % 200;
        if (m<0) { m = 0 - m; }
        draw(i * 10, 345, 345 + m);
        array[i] = m;
    }
    sort_x(array, 50, 345);
    task_exit(0);
}

void tsk_foo_line3(void *pv)
{
    int m;
```

```
int i;
int array[50];
srand(time(NULL));
for (i = 0; i<50; i++) {
    m = random() % 200;
    if (m<0) { m = 0 - m; }
    draw(i * 10, 690, 690 + m);
    array[i] = m;
}
sort_c(array, 50, 690);
task_exit(0);
}

void draw(int x, int y1, int y2) {
    int i;
    for (i = y1; i<y2; i++)
        setPixel(i, x, RGB(255, 255, 255));
}
```

```
void resetBK(int x, int y1, int y2) {
    int i;
    for (i = y1; i<y2; i++)
        setPixel(i, x, RGB(0, 0, 0));
}
```

三排序:

冒泡

```
void sort_m(int* array, int n, int l) {
    int i, j, tem;
    int t = 500 / n;

    for (i = 0; i<n; i++)
        for (j = 0; j<n - i - 1; j++) {

            if (*(array + j)>*(array + j + 1)) {
                resetBK(j*t, l, l + *(array + j));
                resetBK(j*t + t, l, l + *(array + j + 1));
                tem = *(array + j);
                *(array + j) = *(array + j + 1);
                *(array + j + 1) = tem;
                draw(j*t, l, l + *(array + j));
                draw(j*t + t, l, l + *(array + j + 1));
            }

        }
}
```

插入

```
void sort_c(int* array, int n, int l) {
    int i, j, key;
    int t = 500 / n;
    for (j = n - 2; j >= 0; j--) {
        key = *(array + j); i = j + 1;
        resetBK(j*t, l, l + key);
        while (i < n && *(array + i) < key) {
            *(array + i - 1) = *(array + i);
            draw(i*t - t, l, l + *(array + i - 1));
            i = i + 1;
        }
        *(array + i - 1) = key;
        draw(i*t - t, l, l + key);
    }
}
```

选择

```
void sort_x(int* array, int n, int l) {
    int i=0, j=0, lowindex = 0;
    int t = 500 / n;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        lowindex = i;
        for (j = n - 1; j > i; j--)
            if (array[j] < array[lowindex])
                lowindex = j;
        if (lowindex != i)
        {
            resetBK(i*t, l, l + *(array + i));
            resetBK(lowindex*t, l, l + *(array + lowindex));
            int temp = array[i];
            array[i] = array[lowindex];
            array[lowindex] = temp;
            draw(i*t, l, l + *(array + i));
            draw(lowindex*t, l, l + *(array + lowindex));
        }
    }
}
```

线程控制块 tcb 中增加 nice 属性，在函数 sys_task_create 中初始化 nice=0

/*

系统调用getpriority的执行函数

获取当前线程的优先级

*/

```
int sys_getpriority(int tid)
```

```

{
    if(tid==0) return g_task_running->nice+NZERO;//获取当前线程的nice值
    uint32_t flags;  struct tcb *tsk;
    save_flags_cli(flags);
    tsk = get_task(tid);
    restore_flags(flags);

    return tsk->nice+NZERO;    //获取线程的nice值
}

```

```

/*
系统调用setpriority的执行函数
调整当前线程的优先级
*/
//把线程tid的nice设为(prio-NZERO)
int sys_setpriority(int tid, int prio)
{
    uint32_t flags;  struct tcb *tsk;
    if(tid==0) {
        save_flags_cli(flags);
        g_task_running->nice=prio-20;//设置当前线程的nice值
        restore_flags(flags);
        return 0;
    }
    //if(tsk==NULL) return -1;
    if (prio<0) prio = 0;    //prio必须在[0, 2*NZERO-1]
    if(prio>40) prio=40;
    save_flags_cli(flags);
    tsk = get_task(tid);    //用save_flags_cli/restore_flags保护
    restore_flags(flags);

    tsk->nice=prio-20;//设置线程的nice值
    return 0;
}

```

把这两个函数做成系统调用，分别是 `getpriority(int tid)`，`setpriority(int tid, int prio)`

静态调度 `schedule`:

```

void schedule() {
    struct tcb *select = g_task_head;
    struct tcb *my_select=g_task_running;
    while(select!=NULL) {
        if((select->tid != 0) &&(select->state == TASK_STATE_READY))

```

```

    {
        //if(my_select==NULL) {my_select=select; continue;}

        if(select->nice<=my_select->nice)//选择等待队列里的线程优先级高的
            my_select=select;

        if(my_select->tid==0) {//跳过task0运行
            my_select=select;
        }
    }

    select=select->next;
}

if(my_select==g_task_running) {
    if(g_task_running->state == TASK_STATE_READY)
        return;

    my_select = task0; //仅当没有其他可运行的线程时，才能调度
}

g_resched = 0;
switch_to(my_select);
}

```

线程控制块 tcb 中

增加 estcpu 属性，在函数 sys_task_create 中初始化 estcpu=0

增加 priority 属性，在函数 sys_task_create 中初始化 priority=0

timer.c 中增加全局变量 g_load_avg: 表示系统的平均负荷

用浮点(float) 表示 g_load_avg 和 estcpu: 精度高，效率低

动态调度 `schedule`:

```

void schedule()
{
    struct tcb *select=g_task_head;
    struct tcb *my_select=g_task_running;
    while (select != NULL)
    {
        select->priority = 127 - fixedpt_toint(fixedpt_div(select->estcpu,
fixedpt_fromint(4))) - select->nice * 2; //计算所有线程的priority

        select = select->next;
    }

    //动态优先级
    select = g_task_head;
    while(select!=NULL) {
        if((select->tid != 0) &&(select->state == TASK_STATE_READY)) {
            if(my_select->priority<select->priority)
            {
                my_select=select;//选择等待队列里的线程优先级高的
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    else if(my_select->tid==0)
    {
        my_select=select;
    }
}

select=select->next;
}

if(my_select==g_task_running) {
    if(my_select->state == TASK_STATE_READY)
        return;
    my_select = task0;
}

printf("0x%d -> 0x%d\r\n", (g_task_running == NULL) ? -1 : g_task_running->tid,
select->tid);

g_resched = 0;
switch_to(my_select);
}

```

timer.c中添加如下

`g_task_running->estcpu = fixedpt_add(g_task_running->estcpu, FIXEDPT_ONE);` //计算线程使用CPU时间estcpu

```

if(g_timer_ticks % HZ==0) { //每隔一秒计算一次
    int nready=0; //表示处于就绪状态的线程个数
    struct tcb *my_select=g_task_head;
    int nice; //g_task_running->nice;
    //my_select=g_task_head;
    fixedpt ratio;
    while(my_select!=NULL) {
        if(my_select->state==TASK_STATE_READY) nready++;
        nice=my_select->nice;
        ratio = fixedpt_mul(FIXEDPT_TWO, g_load_avg); //每秒钟为所有
        //线程（运行、就绪和等待）更新一次
        ratio = fixedpt_div(ratio, fixedpt_add(ratio, FIXEDPT_ONE));
        my_select->estcpu = fixedpt_add(fixedpt_mul(ratio, my_select->estcpu),
        fixedpt_fromint(nice));
        my_select=my_select->next;
    }

    fixedpt r59_60 = fixedpt_div(fixedpt_fromint(59), fixedpt_fromint(60)); //计算系统的
    //平均负荷g_load_avg
    fixedpt r01_60 = fixedpt_div(FIXEDPT_ONE, fixedpt_fromint(60));
    g_load_avg = fixedpt_add(fixedpt_mul(r59_60, g_load_avg),
    fixedpt_mul(r01_60, fixedpt_fromint(nready)));
}

```



```
}
```

主函数:

```
int mode = 0x0118;
```

```
    initGraphics(mode);
```

```
    int y = 0;
```

```
    for (y = 0; y < g_mib.YResolution; y++) {
```

```
        setPixel(g_mib.XResolution / 3, y, RGB(0, 125, 125));
```

```
        setPixel(g_mib.XResolution / 3 * 2, y, RGB(0, 125, 125));
```

```
    }
```

```
    int* pcode_exit;
```

```
    //申请用户栈
```

```
    unsigned char* stack_fool = (unsigned char *)malloc(1024 * 1024);
```

```
    unsigned char* stack_foo2 = (unsigned char *)malloc(1024 * 1024);
```

```
    unsigned char* stack_foo3 = (unsigned char *)malloc(1024 * 1024);
```

```
    unsigned char* stack_foo4 = (unsigned char *)malloc(1024 * 1024);
```

```
    int tid_fool, tid_foo2, tid_foo3;
```

```
    setpriority(0, 8);
```

```
    //创建冒泡排序线程函数1
```

```
    tid_fool = task_create(stack_fool + 1024 * 1024, tsk_foo_line1, (void *)0);
```

```
    setpriority(tid_fool, 1);
```

```
    //创建选择排序线程函数2
```

```
    tid_foo2 = task_create(stack_foo2 + 1024 * 1024, tsk_foo_line2, (void *)0);
```

```
    setpriority(tid_foo2, 10);
```

```
    //创建插入排序线程函数3
```

```
    tid_foo3 = task_create(stack_foo3 + 1024 * 1024, tsk_foo_line3, (void *)0);
```

```
    setpriority(tid_foo3, 8);
```

```
    setpriority(0, 35);
```

```
    //用户栈释放
```

```
    task_wait(tid_fool, pcode_exit);
```

```
    free(stack_fool);
```

```
    task_wait(tid_foo2, pcode_exit);
```

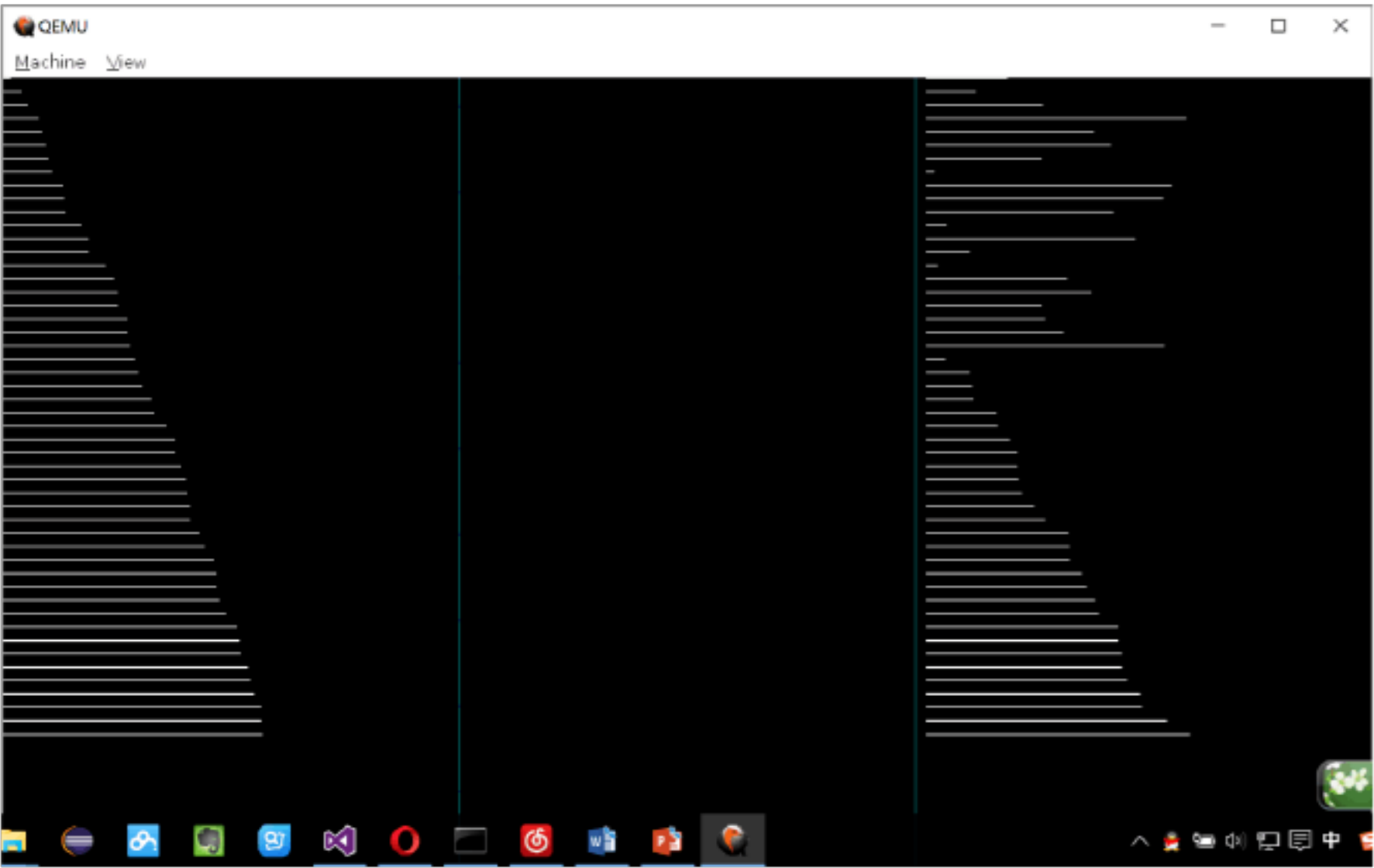
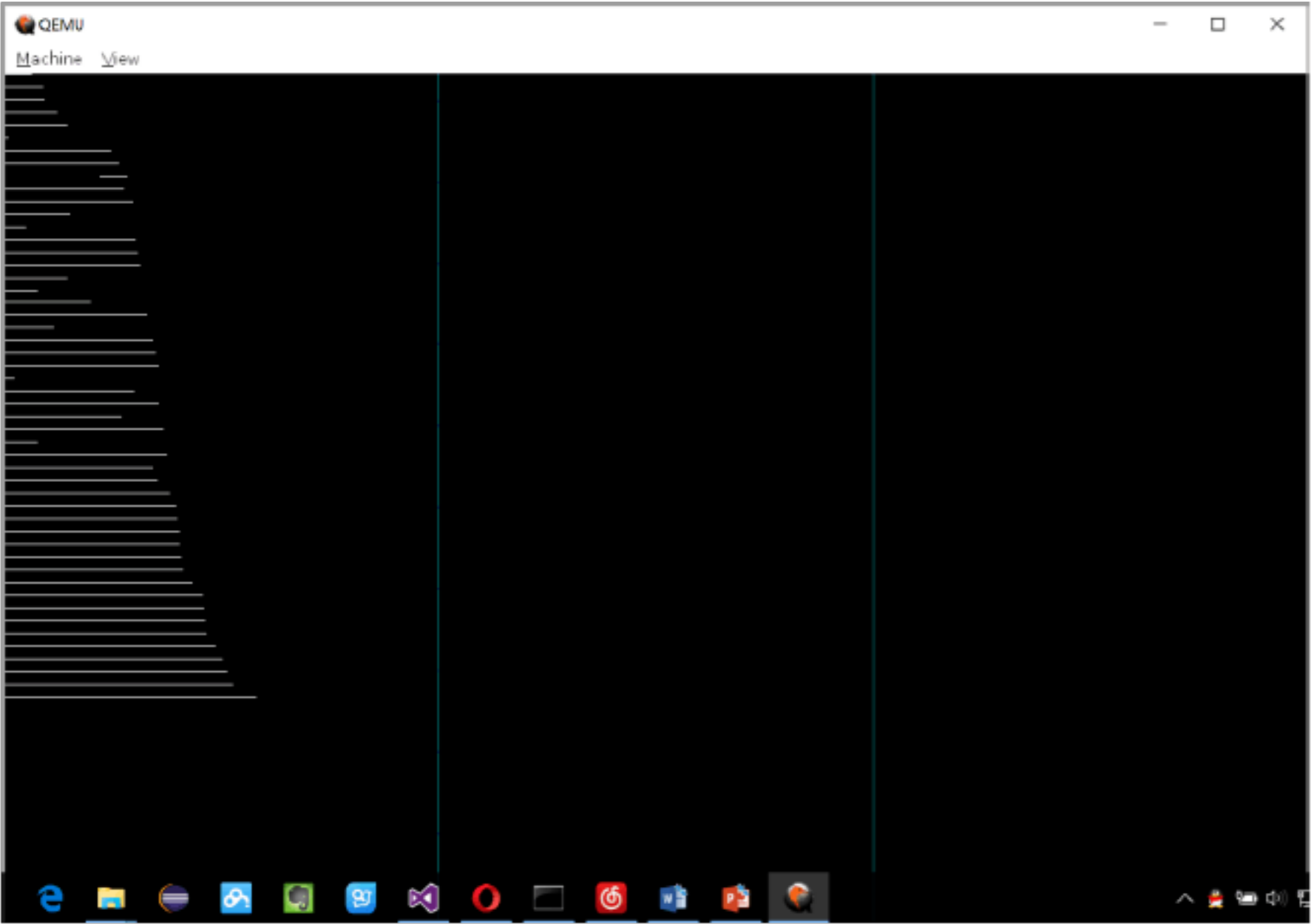
```
    free(stack_foo2);
```

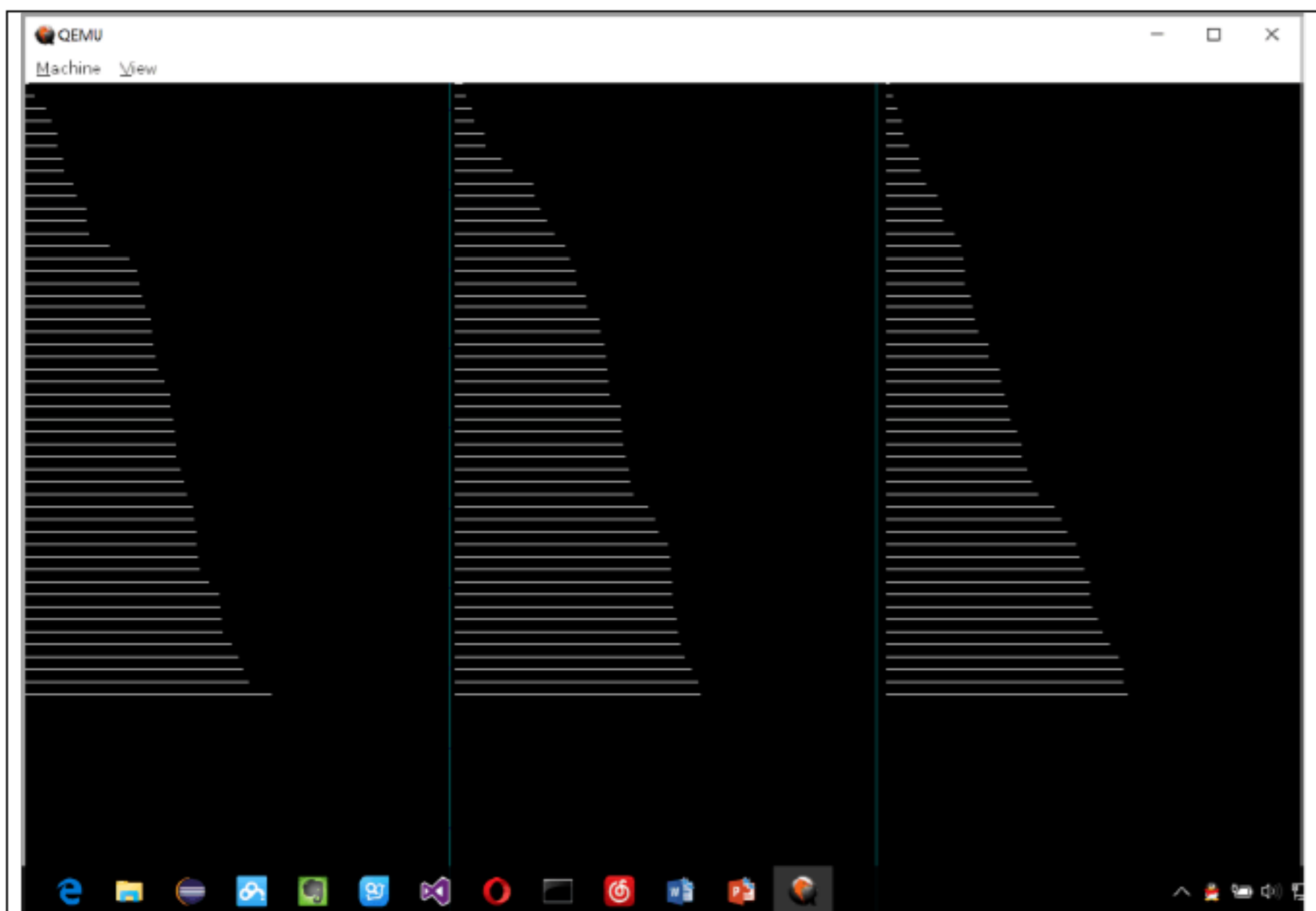
```
    task_wait(tid_foo3, pcode_exit);
```

```
    free(stack_foo3);
```

五、实验结果及分析（实现的效果，包括屏幕截图、系统总体运行情况和测试情况等）

静态优先级：





动态优先级:

