#### 操作系统(D)

# 第7次作业

## Log Creative

## 2021年6月15日

7.8 The Linux kernel has a policy that a process cannot hold a spinlock while attempting to acquire a semaphore. Explain why this policy is in place.

答: 一个进程拥有旋转锁时不能获取信号量,是因为旋转锁处于忙等待状态的同时,获取信号量也有可能会导致忙等待,该进程所使用的CPU已经处于忙状态时不应该再叠加一次忙状态,可能会显著增加等待时间,甚至宕机。

**7.11** Discuss the tradeoff between fairness and throughput of operations in the readers—writers problem. Propose a method for solving the readers—writers problem without causing starvation.

解. 如果为了保持公平,读者和作者一次只能执行一个,但这会导致吞吐量的显著降低。 而如果设置读者优先级高于作者,就可以保持可以多个进程可以同时读取,作者与读者 互斥。

无饥饿的解法:可以设置两个信号量

```
semaphore writer = 1;
semaphore reader = 1;
```

#### 作者进程如下:

```
do{
    wait(reader);
    wait(writer);

/* writing is performed */

signal(writer);
signal(reader);
} while (true);
```

读者讲程如下:

```
1 do{
2
       wait(reader);
3
       wait(mutex);
       read_count++;
4
      if(read count==1)
5
 6
           wait(writer);
 7
       signal(mutex);
8
       signal(reader);
9
       /* reading is performed */
10
11
12
       wait(mutex);
       read count --:
13
       if(read_count==0)
14
           signal(writer);
15
       signal(mutex);
17 } while (true);
```

当一个作者在做写操作时,第一个读者会在 writer 上等待,其余的读者会在reader 上等待。作者完成写操作时,读者都可以进行读操作,reader被解开,writer被锁上。只有当所有的读操作都结束后,writer会被解开。

这种方式不会发生死锁。如果作者在reader或者writer上等待,就一定会有读者在临界区,而且这些读者同时在临界区,并足够将 read\_count 重置为 0,解开writer以及通过 signal(reader) 解开 reader。如果读者在reader上等待,就一定有作者在临界区,而且此时 writer 一定处于锁上状态,否则 reader 将会被解开,那么作者一定会完成,以解开 writer 和 reader。

这种解法作者不会饿死。这个时候作者将会共同占用 reader 导致其不会被无限阻塞,但仍然满足作者和读者互斥。一旦 reader被解开,作者就有可能准备进入临界区解锁,其余读者的数量将会有限,一旦最后一个读者完成读操作,writer 就会被解开,作者的等待将是有限的。

7.16 The C program stack-ptr.c (available in the source-code download) contains an implementation of a stack using a linked list. An example of its use is as follows:

```
1 StackNode *top = NULL;
2 push(5, &top);
3 push(10, &top);
4 push(15, &top);
5
6 int value = pop(&top);
7 value = pop(&top);
8 value = pop(&top);
```

This program currently has a race condition and is not appropriate for a concurrent environment. Using Pthreads mutex locks (described in Section 7.3.1), fix the race condition. 解.

```
/* Before all processes start. */
#include <pthread.h>

pthread_mutex_t mutex;
pthread_mutex_init(&mutex,NULL);
```

```
1  /* For every process. */
2  int main(){
3    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
4    StackNode *top = NULL;
5    push(5, &top);
6    push(10, &top);
7    push(15, &top);
8    int value = pop(&top);
10    value = pop(&top);
11    value = pop(&top);
12    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
13 }
```