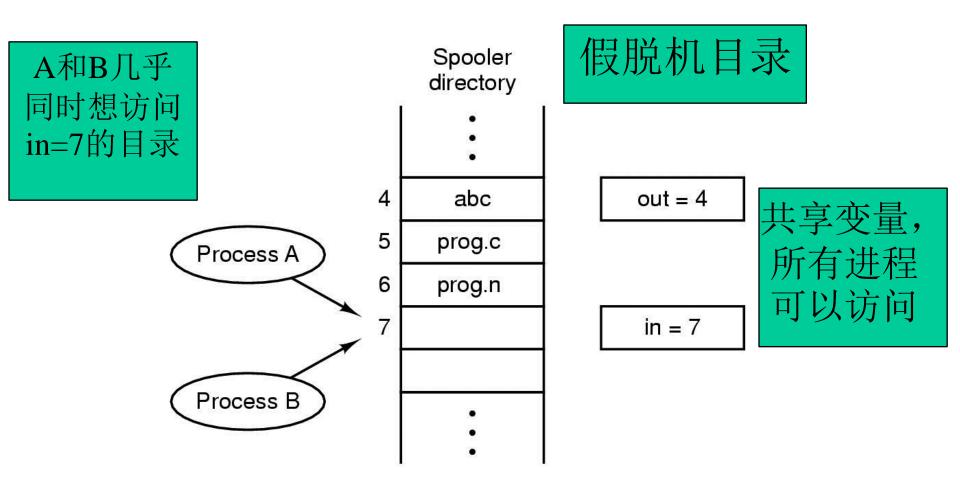
# 进程间通讯 Inter-Process Communication

## cat chapter1 chapter2 | grep tree

问题:

- 1. 一个进程如何把信息传递给另一个进程(线程无此问题)
- 2. 关键活动,多个进程不会把事情搞乱(不交叉,卖同一张票)
- 3. 正确的顺序(生产者-消费者)

## Race Conditions (竞争条件)



Two processes want to access shared memory at the same time.

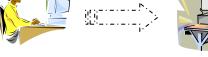
## 竞争条件

竞争条件: 两个或多个进程读写某些共享数据, 而最后的结果 取决于进程运行的精确顺序。

#### 同步 synchronization

进程之间的一种通信方式,有时序上的制约关系,是进程之间 为了协同工作而存在的一种等待关系







进程之间对临界资源的一种竞争关系,排他性的对资源的访问 方式

临界资源是一次仅允许一个 进程使用的共享资源

## 竞争条件

怎样避免竞争条件?

关键: 找出某种途径来阻止多个进程同时读写共享的数据。

互斥!即以某种手段确保当一个进程在使用一个共享变量或文件时,其他进程不能做同样的操作。

原语? primitive or atomic action 是由若干多机器指令构成的完成某种特定功能的一段程序,具有不可分割性。即原语的执行必须是连续的,在执行过程中不允许被中断

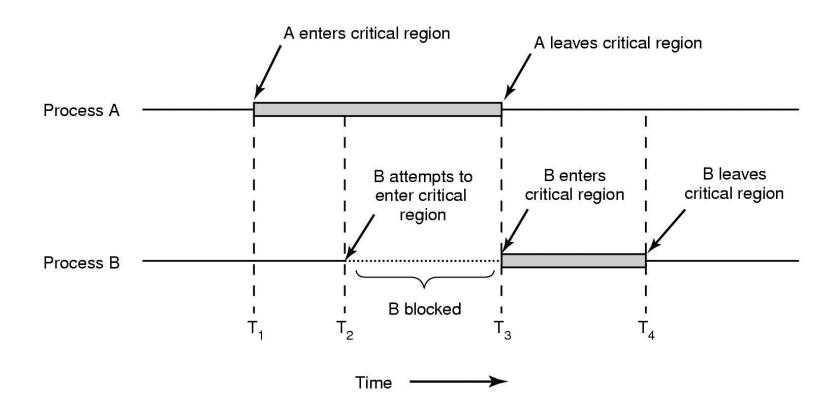
## Critical Regions (临界区)

每个进程中访问临界资源的那段代码称为临界区。

#### Conditions required to avoid race condition:

- No two processes may be simultaneously inside their critical regions.
- No assumptions may be made about speeds or the number of CPUs.
- No process running outside its critical region may block other processes.
- No process should have to wait forever to enter its critical region.

## **Critical Regions**



Mutual exclusion (互斥) using critical regions.

# Mutual Exclusion with Busy Waiting 忙等待

#### Proposals for achieving mutual exclusion:

Disabling interrupts

Lock variables

Strict alternation

Peterson's solution

The TSL instruction

: 禁止中断

: 锁变量

: 严格轮转

: Peterson解法

: TSL指令

## Disabling interrupts: 禁止中断

方法: 进程进入临界区后禁止所有中断, 离开前打开中断。

缺点:

- 1.用户权利过大?
- 2.多CPU如何保证其余CPU进入临界区?

禁止中断对于OS是一项很有用的技术; 但是对于用户进程则不是合适的互斥机制。

### Lock variables: 锁变量

方法: 软件解决方案,设置共享(锁)变量。

0:没有进程在临界区;

1:有进程在临界区。

缺点:与假脱机类似的问题

P1读锁变量为0,在设置其值为1之前,P1时间到,P1阻塞;

P2得到CPU并进入临界区;未执行完,时间到,P2阻塞;

P1得到CPU,进入临界区。竞争条件产生

见教材关于进入前二次检查的讨论。

### Strict Alternation

A proposed solution to the critical region problem.

(a) Process 0. (b) Process 1.

## Strict alternation: 严格轮转

忙等待: turn被用于进程连续测试,直到出现进程自身希望的值 turn被称为自旋锁(spin lock)

缺点:浪费CPU!

在有效的CPU内,未得到turn合理值,只能忙等

严格轮转: P1未进入临界区,并退出前, P2是无法进入的!

在一个进程比另一个慢很多的情况下,严格轮转不是好办法!

### Peterson's Solution

```
#define FALSE 0
#define TRUE
#define N
                2
                                        /* number of processes */
                                        /* whose turn is it? */
int turn;
int interested[N];
                                        /* all values initially 0 (FALSE) */
                                        /* process is 0 or 1 */
void enter_region(int process);
     int other:
                                        /* number of the other process */
                                        /* the opposite of process */
     other = 1 - process;
                                        /* show that you are interested */
     interested[process] = TRUE;
     turn = process;
                                        /* set flag */
     while (turn == process && interested[other] == TRUE) /* null statement */;
                保证不会同时进入临界区
void leave_region(int process)
                                        /* process: who is leaving */
     interested[process] = FALSE;
                                        /* indicate departure from critical region */
```

#### Peterson's solution for achieving mutual exclusion.

### The TSL Instruction

## 需要硬件支持

enter\_region:

TSL REGISTER,LOCK CMP REGISTER,#0 JNE enter\_region RET copy lock to register and set lock to 1 was lock zero? if it was nonzero, lock was set, so loop return to caller; critical region entered

leave\_region: MOVE LOCK,#0 RET

store a 0 in lock return to caller

#### Entering and leaving a critical region using the TSL instruction.

#### Test and Set Lock

(锁住内存总线,禁止其他CPU在本指令结束前访问内存)

## WASSING BORESTER

生产者与消费者









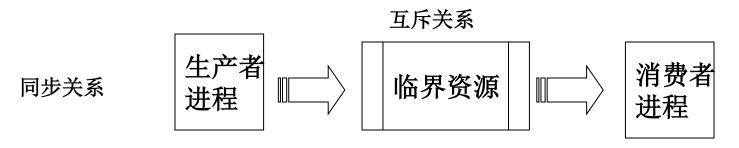


• 写者与读者



## 经行行等等的可能

•模型的抽象化与进程分析



信号量的设置

Mutex= 1 临界资源(互斥用信号量)

Empty= n空缓冲区的个数(同步用信号量)

Full= 0 满缓冲区的个数(同步用信号量)

## Sleep and Wakeup

```
#define N 100
                                                /* number of slots in the buffer */
                                                /* number of items in the buffer */
int count = 0;
void producer(void)
    int item;
     while (TRUE) {
                                                /* repeat forever */
          item = produce item();
                                                /* generate next item */
          if (count == N) sleep();
                                                /* if buffer is full, go to sleep */
                                                /* put item in buffer */
          insert_item(item);
                                                /* increment count of items in buffer */
         count = count + 1;
                                                /* was buffer empty? */
          if (count == 1) wakeup(consumer);
void consumer(void)
    int item:
     while (TRUE) {
                                                /* repeat forever */
          if (count == 0) sleep();
                                                /* if buffer is empty, got to sleep */
          item = remove item();
                                                /* take item out of buffer */
                                                /* decrement count of items in buffer */
         count = count - 1;
          if (count == N - 1) wakeup(producer); /* was buffer full? */
         consume_item(item);
                                                /* print item */
```

The producer-consumer problem with a fatal race condition.