操作系统实验五报告

PB21020651 武宇星

思考题

1.因为 CTS_SW 函数不是通过内部 call 调用的,而是在外部 C 语言调用时会自动将函数的返回地址压入栈中 ret 就相当于 return 了

2.Stack_init 函数完成了首次上下文切换的准备工作,进行任务栈的初始化,入栈 tskend 使得每个任务完成时自动跳转到该函数,入栈 task 则是首次上下文切换的任务入口,然后入栈 0x0202 允许中断,最后再入栈八个通用寄存器。

3.stack[STACK SIZE]数组的作用是存储任务的栈空间,每个任务都需要有自己独立的栈空间,用于保存任务执行过程中的局部变量、函数调用信息,而 BspContextBase[STACK_SIZE]数组的作用是保存上下文切换时的栈空间。可以看到他的地址被赋给 prevTSK_StackPtr,保护了前一个任务的上下文。

4.根据定义 unsigned long **prevTSK_StackPtr, 它是一个二级指针。

实验运行结果

```
QEMU - Press Ctrl+Alt+G to release grab
                                                                                       _ 🗆 ×
Machine View
**********
       Tsk0: HELLO WORLD!
     **********
       Tsk1: HELLO WORLD!
   *********
       Tsk2: HELLO WORLD!
   **********
klanchen >:cmd
list all registered commands:
command name: description
     testeFP: Init a eFPatition. Alloc all and Free all.
     testdP3: Init a dPatition(size=0\times100). A:B:C:- => A:B:- => A:- => - . testdP2: Init a dPatition(size=0\times100). A:B:C:- => -:B:C:- => -:C:- ==>
testdP1: Init a dPatition(size=0x100). [Alloc,Free]* with step = 0x20 maxMallocSizeNow: MAX_MALLOC_SIZE always changes. What's the value Now?
testMalloc2: Malloc, write and read.
testMalloc1: Malloc, write and read.
         help: help [cmd]
cmd: list all registered commands
```

源代码

#include "../include/task.h"
#include "../include/myPrintk.h"

```
void schedule(void);
void destroyTsk(int takIndex);
#define TSK_RDY 0 //表示当前进程已经进入就绪队列中
#define TSK_WAIT -1
                    //表示当前进程还未进入就绪队列中
#define TSK_RUNING 1 //表示当前进程正在运行
#define TSK_NONE 2 //表示进程池中的 TCB 为空未进行分配
//tskldleBdy 进程(无需填写)
void tskldleBdy(void) {
    while(1){
         schedule();
    }
}
myTCB tcbPool[TASK_NUM];//进程池的大小设置
myTCB * idleTsk;
                          /* idle 任务 */
myTCB * currentTsk;
                          /* 当前任务 */
myTCB * firstFreeTsk;
                         /* 下一个空闲的 TCB */
//tskEmpty 进程(无需填写)
void tskEmpty(void){
}
//就绪队列的结构体
typedef struct rdyQueueFCFS{
    myTCB * head;
    myTCB * tail;
    myTCB * idleTsk;
} rdyQueueFCFS;
rdyQueueFCFS rqFCFS;
//初始化就绪队列(需要填写)
void rgFCFSInit(myTCB* idleTsk) {//对 rgFCFS 进行初始化处理
    rqFCFS.head = (void *)0;
    rqFCFS.tail = (void *)0;
    rqFCFS.idleTsk = idleTsk;
}
//如果就绪队列为空,返回 True (需要填写)
int rgFCFSIsEmpty(void) {//当 head 和 tail 均为(void *)0 时, rgFCFS 为空
```

```
return (rqFCFS.head == (void *)0 && rqFCFS.tail == (void *)0);
}
//获取就绪队列的头结点信息,并返回(需要填写)
myTCB * nextFCFSTsk(void) {//获取下一个 Tsk
     if (rqFCFSIsEmpty()) {
          return rqFCFS.idleTsk;
     } else {
          return rqFCFS.head;
     }
}
//将一个未在就绪队列中的 TCB 加入到就绪队列中(需要填写)
void tskEngueueFCFS(myTCB *tsk) {//将 tsk 入队 rgFCFS
     if (rqFCFSIsEmpty()) {
          rqFCFS.head = tsk;
          rqFCFS.tail = tsk;
          tsk->nextTCB = (void *)0;
     } else {
          rqFCFS.tail->nextTCB = tsk;
          rqFCFS.tail = tsk;
          tsk->nextTCB = (void *)0;
     }
}
//将就绪队列中的 TCB 移除(需要填写)
void tskDequeueFCFS(myTCB *tsk) {//rqFCFS 出队
     if (rqFCFSIsEmpty()) {
          tsk = (void *)0;
          return;
     } else {
          tsk = rqFCFS.head;
          rqFCFS.head = rqFCFS.head->nextTCB;
          if (rqFCFS.head == (void *)0) {
               rqFCFS.tail = (void *)0;
          }
     }
}
//初始化栈空间(不需要填写)
void stack_init(unsigned long **stk, void (*task)(void)){
     *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0x08;
                                         //高地址
     *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) task;
                                         //EIP
     *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0x0202;
                                         //FLAG 寄存器
```

```
*(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0xCCCCCCC; //ECX
    *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0xDDDDDDD; //EDX
    *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0xBBBBBBBB; //EBX
    *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0x44444444; //ESP
    *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0x5555555; //EBP
    *(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0x66666666; //ESI
    *(*stk) = (unsigned long) 0x7777777; //EDI
}
//进程池中一个未在就绪队列中的 TCB 的开始(不需要填写)
void tskStart(myTCB *tsk){
    tsk->TSK_State = TSK_RDY;
    //将一个未在就绪队列中的 TCB 加入到就绪队列
    tskEngueueFCFS(tsk);
}
//进程池中一个在就绪队列中的 TCB 的结束(不需要填写)
void tskEnd(void){
    //将一个在就绪队列中的 TCB 移除就绪队列
    tskDequeueFCFS(currentTsk);
    //由于 TCB 结束, 我们将进程池中对应的 TCB 也删除
    destroyTsk(currentTsk->TSK_ID);
    //TCB 结束后,我们需要进行一次调度
    schedule();
}
//以 tskBody 为参数在进程池中创建一个进程, 并调用 tskStart 函数, 将其加入就绪队列 (需
要填写)
int createTsk(void (*tskBody)(void)){//在进程池中创建一个进程, 并把该进程加入到 rgFCFS
队列中
    if (firstFreeTsk == (void *)0) {
         return -1:
    }
    myTCB *newTsk = firstFreeTsk;
    firstFreeTsk = firstFreeTsk->nextTCB;
    newTsk->TSK_State = TSK_RDY;
    newTsk->task_entrance = tskBody;
    stack_init(&(newTsk->stkTop), tskBody);
    tskEnqueueFCFS(newTsk);
```

*(*stk)-- = (unsigned long) 0xAAAAAAA; //EAX

```
return newTsk->TSK ID;
}
//以 takIndex 为关键字,在进程池中寻找并销毁 takIndex 对应的进程(需要填写)
void destroyTsk(int tSkIndex) {//在进程中寻找 TSK_ID 为 takIndex 的进程,并销毁该进程
     if (currentTsk == (void *)0) {
          return;
     }
     tcbPool[tSkIndex].nextTCB = firstFreeTsk;
     tcbPool[tSkIndex].stkTop = tcbPool[tSkIndex].stack+STACK_SIZE-1;;
     tcbPool[tSkIndex].task_entrance = tskEmpty;
     tcbPool[tSkIndex].TSK_State = TSK_NONE;
     firstFreeTsk = &tcbPool[tSkIndex];
}
unsigned long **prevTSK_StackPtr;
unsigned long *nextTSK_StackPtr;
//切换上下文(无需填写)
void context_switch(myTCB *prevTsk, myTCB *nextTsk) {
     prevTSK_StackPtr = &(prevTsk->stkTop);
     currentTsk = nextTsk;
     nextTSK_StackPtr = nextTsk->stkTop;
     CTX_SW(prevTSK_StackPtr,nextTSK_StackPtr);
}
//FCFS 调度算法(无需填写)
void scheduleFCFS(void) {
     myTCB *nextTsk;
     nextTsk = nextFCFSTsk();
     context_switch(currentTsk,nextTsk);
}
//调度算法(无需填写)
void schedule(void) {
     scheduleFCFS();
}
//进入多任务调度模式(无需填写)
unsigned long BspContextBase[STACK_SIZE];
unsigned long *BspContext;
```

```
void startMultitask(void) {
     BspContext = BspContextBase + STACK SIZE -1;
     prevTSK_StackPtr = &BspContext;
     currentTsk = nextFCFSTsk();
     nextTSK_StackPtr = currentTsk->stkTop;
     CTX_SW(prevTSK_StackPtr,nextTSK_StackPtr);
}
//准备进入多任务调度模式(无需填写)
void TaskManagerInit(void) {
     // 初始化进程池(所有的进程状态都是 TSK NONE)
     int i;
     myTCB * thisTCB;
     for(i=0;i<TASK_NUM;i++){//对进程池 tcbPool 中的进程进行初始化处理
          thisTCB = &tcbPool[i];
          thisTCB->TSK_ID = i;
          thisTCB->stkTop = thisTCB->stack+STACK_SIZE-1;//将栈顶指针复位
          thisTCB->TSK State = TSK NONE://表示该进程池未分配,可用
          thisTCB->task_entrance = tskEmpty;
          if(i==TASK_NUM-1){
               thisTCB->nextTCB = (void *)0;
          }
          else{
               thisTCB->nextTCB = &tcbPool[i+1];
          }
     }
     //创建 idle 任务
     idleTsk = &tcbPool[0];
     stack_init(&(idleTsk->stkTop),tskIdleBdy);
     idleTsk->task_entrance = tskldleBdy;
     idleTsk->nextTCB = (void *)0;
     idleTsk->TSK_State = TSK_RDY;
     rqFCFSInit(idleTsk);
     firstFreeTsk = &tcbPool[1];
     //创建 init 任务
     createTsk(initTskBody);
     //进入多任务状态
     myPrintk(0x2,"START MULTITASKING.....\n");
     startMultitask();
     myPrintk(0x2,"STOP MULTITASKING......SHUT DOWN\n");
```