操作系统

Operating system

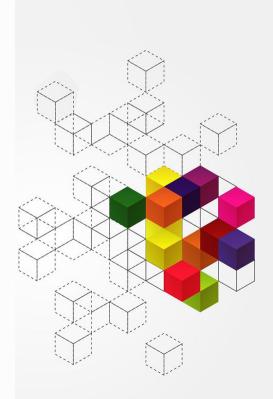
孔维强 大连理工大学



内容纲要

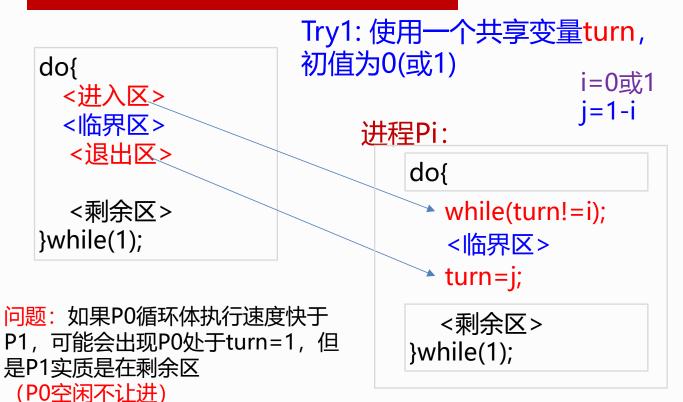
6.3 临界区问题软件解法

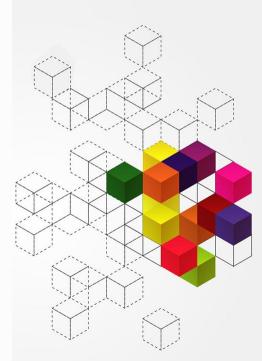
- 一、 两进程解法-尝试1
- 二、 两进程解法-尝试2
- 三、 Peterson算法
- 四、多进程软件解法



一、两进程解法-尝试1

两进程P0,P1





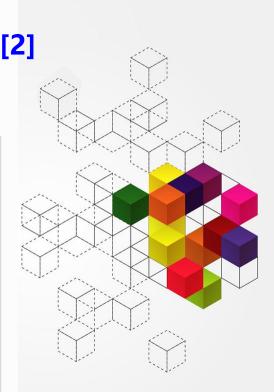
二、两进程解法-尝试2

两进程P0,P1

j=1-i

```
进程Pi:
   do{
      while(turn!=i);
      <临界区>
      turn=j;
      <剩余区>
   }while(1);
i=0或1
```

```
Try2: 用共享布尔数组flag[2]
来替代共享变量turn
 进程Pi:
    do{
       flag[i]=true;
       while(flag[j]);
       <临界区>
       flag[i]=false;
       <剩余区>
    }while(1);
```



二、两进程解法-尝试2

两进程P0,P1

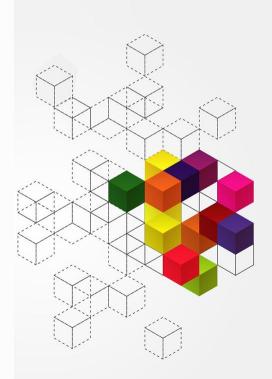
Try2解决方案

进程Pi:

j=1-i

```
do{
     flag[i]=true;
     while(flag[j]);
     <临界区>
     flag[i]=false;
     <剩余区>
  }while(1);
i=0或1
```

问题:考虑到进程P0、P1执行时的异步并发特性,可能会出现P0和P1的准入标志flag[0],flag[1]均为true,使得进程P0,P1陷入死循环的问题(P0,P1空闲不让进)



两进程P0,P1

Try2解决方案

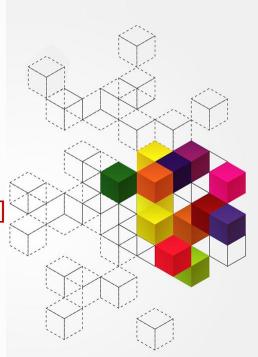
进程Pi:

j=1-i

```
do{
     flag[i]=true;
     while(flag[j]);
      <临界区>
     flag[i]=false;
     <剩余区>
  }while(1);
i=0或1
```

如果解决了死循环问题,两 进程互斥的问题即可解决

Peterson给出的方案: 共享变量turn + 数组flag[2]



两进程P0,P1

Try2解决方案

进程Pi:

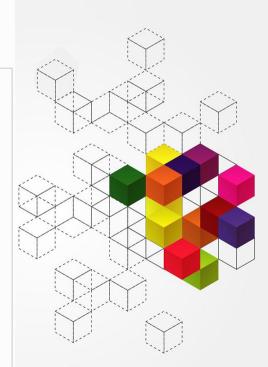
j=1-i

```
do{
     flag[i]=true;
     while(flag[j]);
      <临界区>
     flag[i]=false;
     <剩余区>
  }while(1);
i=0或1
```

Try3 (Peterson算法)

进程Pi:

```
do{
   flag[i]=true;
   turn=j;
   while(flag[j]
      &&turn==j);
   <临界区>
   flag[i]=false;
  <剩余区>
}while(1);
```



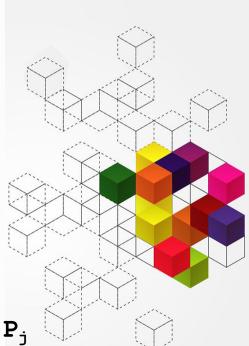
```
var flag: array[0..1] of boolean;
                                                 flag[1]: =true;
    turn: 0..1;
                                               turn: =0;
procedure P_0;
                                               while (flag[0] and turn=0) { };
                                                  (critical section);
begin
                                                  flag[1]: =false;
 repeat
                                                  (remainder)
 flag[0]: =true;
 turn: =1;
                                                  forever
while (flag[1] and turn=1) { };
                                                 end;
  (critical section);
                                                  begin
 flag[0]: =false;
                                                          flag[0]: =false;
   (remainder)
                                                          flag[1]: =false;
                                                          turn: =1;
 forever
                                                       parbegin
end;
procedure P<sub>1</sub>;
                                                            P_0; P_1
begin
                                                       parend
 repeat
                                                end.
```

- 可证明Peterson算法满足临界区的3个条件:
 - 1. 互斥

```
P<sub>i</sub> enters CS only if:
   either flag[j] = false or turn = i
```

- 2. 前进
 - P_i will enter CS
- 3. 有限等待

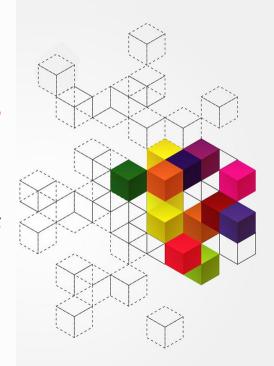
 $\mathbf{P}_{\mathtt{i}}$ will enter at most one entry by $\mathbf{P}_{\mathtt{j}}$



四、多进程软件解法

● 多进程互斥(面包店算法)

```
do{
   choosing[i]=true;
   number[i]=max(number[0],...,number[n-1])+1;
                                                  取时间戳
   choosing[i]=false;
   for(j=0; j< n; j++){
      while(choosing[j]);
      while((number[j]!=0) &&(number[j], j) < (number[i], i));
   临界区
   number[i]=0;
   剩余区
}while(1);
```



四、多进程软件解法

}while(1);

```
多进程互斥 (面包店算法)
do{
  choosing[i]=true;
  number[i]=max(number[0],...,number[n-1])+1;
  choosing[i]=false;
   for(j=0;j< n;j++){
                                看有没有更"老"的进程
     while(choosing[i]);
     while((number[j]!=0) &&(number[j],j) < (number[i],i));
   临界区
                                 当number[i]<number[j], 结果为true;
   number[i]=0;
                                当number[j]==number[i], 且j<i, 结果
   剩余区
```

为true

本讲小结

- 两进程解法-尝试1
- 两进程解法-尝试2
- 两进程解法-Peterson算法
- 多进程软件解法

