操作系统

Operating system

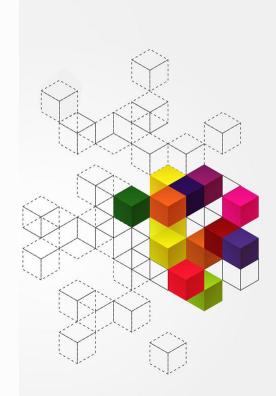
孔维强 大连理工大学



内容纲要

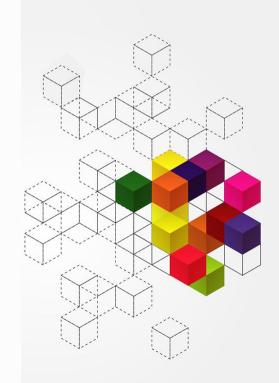
6.9 管程

- 一、管程概念
- 二、管程的三种语义
- 三、管程应用示例

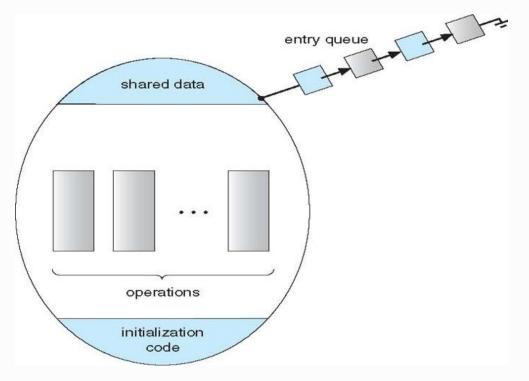


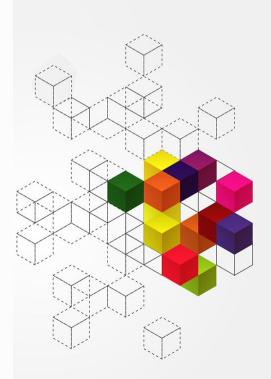
管程的基本思想

- 把分散在各进程中的临界区集中起来进行管理,将 系统中的临界资源用数据结构表示
- 建立一个"秘书"程序来管理对临界资源的访问。 "秘书"每次仅允许一个进程来访,如此,既便于 对临界资源的管理,又实现对资源的互斥访问。" 秘书"就是后来的管程。
- 利用管程,对资源的管理可借助数据结构及在其上 实施的若干过程来进行;对共享资源的申请和释放 ,通过过程在数据结构上的操作来实现
- 管程被请求和释放资源的进程所调用

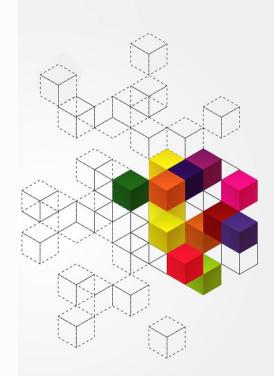


• 管程构成示意图

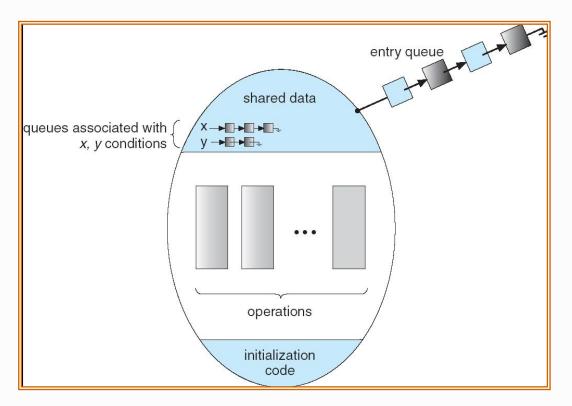


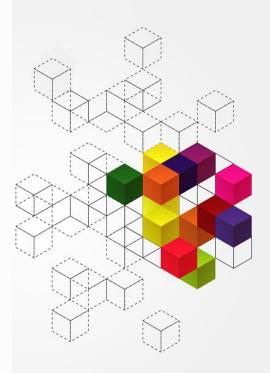


- 条件变量 condition x, y
- 条件变量上允许的2个操作
 - ✓x.wait() 执行该操作的进程被挂起,直到x.signal()被 执行
 - ✓x.signal() 释放被x.wait()挂起的进程(如有) 如无进程被x.wait()挂起,则该操作无任何影响,与 signal()信号量不同



• 管程构成示意图



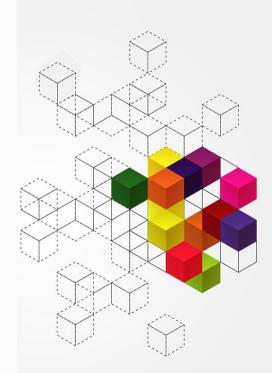


如果进程P执行x.signal(),且进程Q被x.wait()挂起,下一步会怎样?管程内仅应有一个进程可以处于active状态

• 选项:

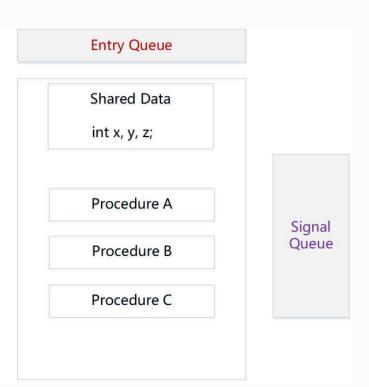
signal and wait: P等待直到Q离开管程

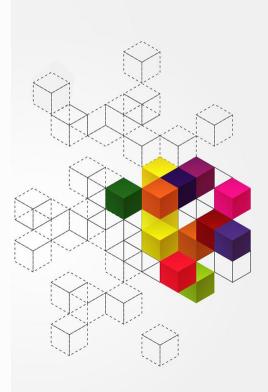
signal and continue: Q等待直到P离开管程



- 管程实现中两个关键队列
 - Wait Queue
 - Signal Queue

Wait Queue

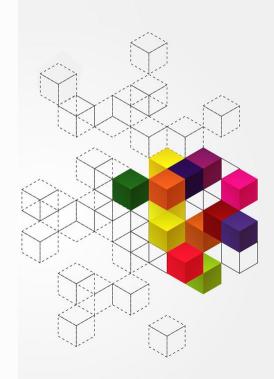




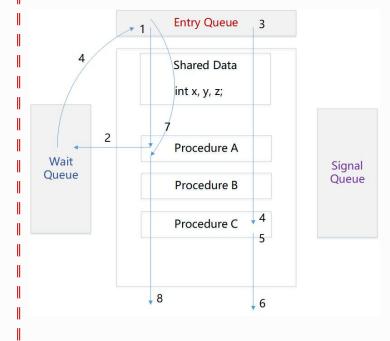


管程的三种不同实现语义:

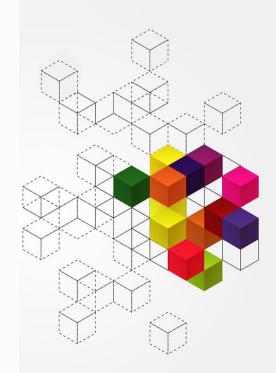
Mesa语义 Hoare语义 Brinch Hanson语义



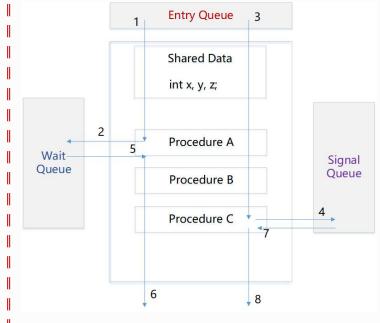
Mesa Semantics:



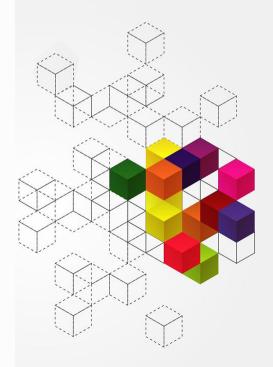
- 1. 线程A进入管程
- 2. 线程A等待某个资源
- 3. 线程B进入管程
- 4. 线程B释放线程A等待的资源,线程A被转到Entry Queue,而线程B继续执行
- 5. 线程B继续在管程内执 行
- 6. 线程B离开管程
- 7. 线程A重新进入管程
- 8. 线程A离开管程
- 9. 其他线程可以继续进入管程



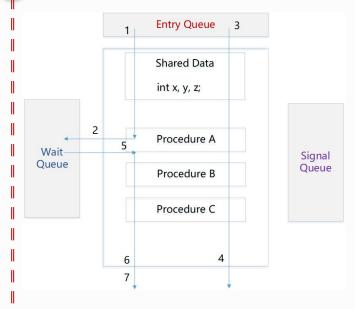
Hoare Semantics:



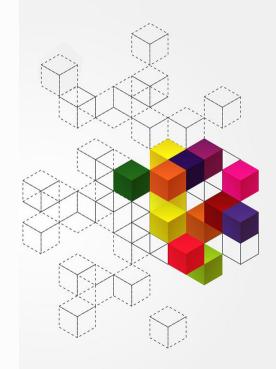
- 1. 线程A进入管程
- 2. 线程A等待某个资源
- 3. 线程B进入管程
- 4. 线程B释放线程A等待的资源,唤醒线程A,而线程B进入Signal Queue
- 5. 线程A重新进入管程继 续执行
- 6. 线程A离开管程
- 7. 线程B重新进入管程
- 8. 线程B离开管程
- 9. 其他线程可以继续进入管程



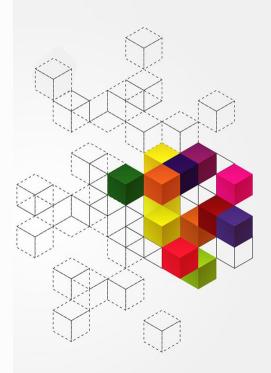
Brinch Hanson Semantics:



- 1. 线程A进入管程
- 2. 线程A等待某个资源
- 3. 线程B进入管程
- 4. 线程B发资源已释放信号给线程A, 随后线程B离开管程
- 5. 线程A重新进入管程继续执行
- 6. 线程A离开管程
- 7. 其他线程可以继续进入管程



```
monitor PC {
  condition : full, empty;
                                                 producer process
  int : count = 0;
                                                    while (TRUE) {
                                                       produce item
  entry put {
                                                       PC.put;
      if (count==max) wait (full);
      insert item
      count = count+1;
      if (count==1) signal (empty);
                                                 consumer process
                                                    while (true) {
  entry get {
                                                       PC.get;
                                                       consume item
      if (count==0) wait (empty);
      remove item
      count = count-1;
      if (count==max-1) signal (full);
```

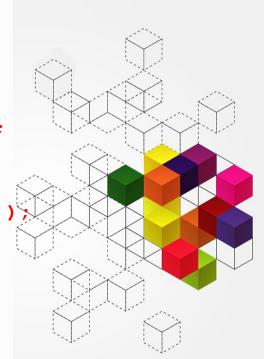


就餐的哲学家问题:

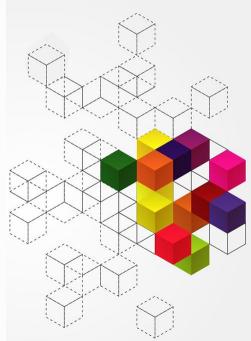
The structure of Philosopher i:

```
RICE
```

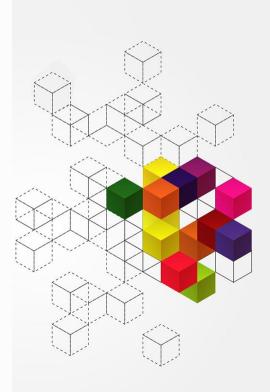
该算法有什么问题?



```
monitor DiningPhilosophers
enum { THINKING, HUNGRY, EATING } state[5];
condition self[5];
void pickup (int i) {
       state[i] = HUNGRY;
       test(i);
       if (state[i] != EATING) self[i].wait();
  void putdown (int i) {
       state[i] = THINKING;
                  // test left and right neighbors
        test((i + 4) % 5);
        test((i + 1) % 5);
```



```
void test(int i) {
       if ((state[(i + 4) % 5] != EATING) &&
       (state[i] == HUNGRY) &&
       (state[(i + 1) % 5] != EATING)) {
            state[i] = EATING ;
            self[i].signal ();
initialization code() {
       for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
       state[i] = THINKING;
```



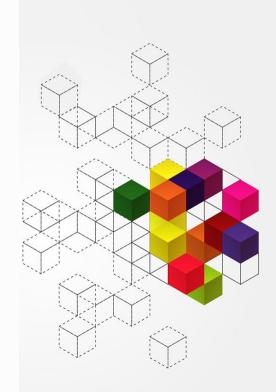
• 每个哲学家 *i* 执行 pickup () 和 putdown () 操作:

DiningPhilosophers.pickup(i);

EAT

DiningPhilosophers.putdown(i);

• 无死锁, 但可能有饥饿



本讲小结

- 管程概念
- 管程的实现语义
- 管程应用示例

