

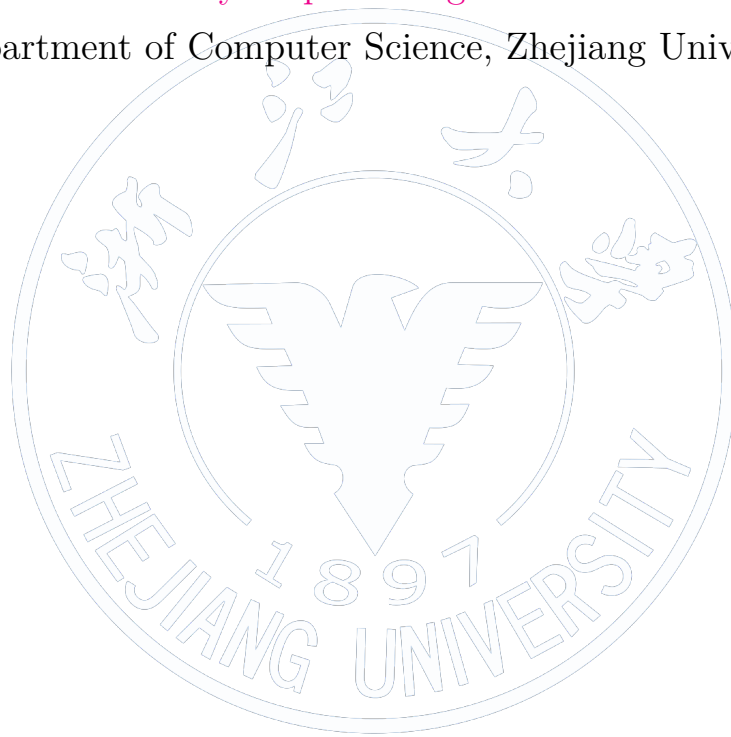
作業系統

Operating System

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Disclaimer

本文「作業系統」為台灣研究所考試入學的「作業系統」考科使用，內容主要參考洪逸先生的作業系統參考書 [1]，以及 wjungle 網友在 PTT 論壇上提供的資料結構筆記 [2]。本文作者為 TZU-CHUN HSU，本文及其 L^AT_EX 相關程式碼採用 MIT 協議，更多內容請訪問作者之 GITHUB 分頁 [Oscarshu0719](#)。

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1 Overview

1. 本文頁碼標記依照實體書 [1] 的頁碼。

2. TKB 筆記 [2] 章節頁碼：

Chapter	Page No.	Importance
1	3	★ ★
2	15	★ ★
3	25	★ ★
4	34	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
5	99	★ ★ ★
6	119	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
7	175	★ ★ ★
8	197	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
9	221	★ ★ ★
10	221	★

3. 因為第六章 critical section design 部分筆記較複雜，特別分章節。

2 Summary

Theorem (16)

- Interrupt: Hardware-generated, e.g. I/O-complete, Time-out.
- Trap: Software-generated. Catch arithmetic error 或重大 error, 例如 Divide-by-zero, 以及 process 需要 OS 提供服務, 會先發 trap 通知 OS。

Theorem (67) Scheduler:

- Long-term (Job) scheduler: 通常僅 **batch system** 採用, 從 job queue 中選 jobs 載入 memory。執行頻率最低, 可以調控 multiprogramming degree 與 CPU-bound 與 I/O-bound jobs 的比例。
- Short-term (CPU, process) scheduler: 從 ready queue 選擇一個 process 分派給 CPU 執行。所有系統都需要, 執行頻率最高, 無法調控 multiprogramming degree 與 CPU-bound 與 I/O-bound jobs 的比例。
- Medium-term scheduler: Memory space 不足且有其他 processes 需要更多 memory 時執行, 選擇 Blocked 或 lower priority process swap out to disk。僅 **Time-sharing system** 採用, batch 和 real-time systems 不採用, 可以調控 multiprogramming degree 與 CPU-bound 與 I/O-bound jobs 的比例。

Theorem (70) Dispatcher:

- 將 CPU 真正分配給 CPU scheduler 選擇的 process。
- Context switch.
- Switch mode to user mode.
- Jump to execution entry of process.

Theorem (141) Deadlock avoidance:

- 若 n processes, m resources (單一種類), 若滿足

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq Max_i &\leq m \\ \sum_{i=1}^n Max_i &< n + m \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

則 NO deadlock。

Proof. 若所有資源都分配給 processes，即

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Allocation_i = m \quad (2)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n Need_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n Max_i - \sum_{i=1}^n Allocation_i \\ \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n Max_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n Need_i + m \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

根據第二條件，有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n Max_i &< n + m \\ \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n Need_i &< n \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

\exists process P_i , $Need_i = 0$ ，又

$$\begin{aligned} Max_i &\geq 1 \wedge Need_i = 0 \\ \rightarrow Allocation_i &\geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

在 P_i 完工後，會產生 ≥ 1 resources 給其他 processes 使用，又可以使 ≥ 1 processes P_j 有 $Need_j = 0$ ，依此類推，所有 processes 皆可完工。

2.1 Critical section design

Theorem (170) Critical section:

- 在 critical section，CPU 也可能被 preempted。
- 滿足：
 - Mutual exclusion: 同一時間點，最多 1 process 在他的 critical section，不允許多個 processes 同時在各自的 critical section。
 - Progress: 不想進入 critical section 時，不能阻礙其他想進入 critical section 的 process 進入，即不能參與進入 critical section 的 decision，且必須在有限時間內決定進入 critical section 的 process。

- Bounded waiting: Process 提出申請進入 critical section 後，必須在有限時間內進入，即公平，NO starvation。

2.1.1 Software support

Theorem (171) Two processes solution (Peterson's solution):

- 共享變數:

```

||
||      int turn = i ∨ j;
||      bool flag = False;

```

Listing 1: Shared variables of Peterson's solution (two processes solution).

- *flag* 或 *turn* 或兩者值皆互換依然正確，但若將前兩行賦值順序對調，則因為 **mutual exclusion** 不成立，而不正確。
- Peterson's solution is NOT guaranteed to work on modern PC, since processors and compiler may reorder read and write operations that have NO dependencies.

Algorithm 1 P_i of Peterson's solution (two processes solution).

```

1: function  $P_i$ 
2:   repeat
3:      $flag[i] := True$ 
4:      $turn := j$ 
5:     while  $flag[j] \wedge turn = j$  do
6:       end while
7:     Critical section.
8:      $flag[i] := False$ 
9:     Remainder section.
10:  until False
11: end function

```

2.1.2 Hardware support

Theorem (176) Test-and-Set:

- 共享變數:

```

||
||      bool lock = False;
||      /*
||      True, 表示想進但在等;

```

```

    False, 表示已在 critical section 或是初值。
    */
    bool waiting[0 ... (n-1)] = False;

```

Listing 2: Shared variables of TEST-AND-SET solution.

- 若移除第八行 `waiting[i] := False`，則 **progress** 不成立，若僅 P_i 和 P_j 想進入 critical section，此時 `waiting[i], waiting[j] = True`，且 P_i 先進入 critical section，有 `lock, waiting[i] = True`；當 P_i 離開 critical section 後，將 `waiting[j] := False`， P_j 進入 critical section；當 P_j 離開 critical section 後，因為 `waiting[i] = True`， P_i 將 `waiting[i] := False`，但 `lock = True`，未來沒有 process 可以再進入 critical section，**deadlock**。

Algorithm 2 P_i (Test-and-Set).

```

1: function  $P_i$ 
2:   repeat
3:      $waiting[i] := True$ 
4:      $key := True$  ▷ Local variable.
5:     while  $waiting[i] \wedge key$  do
6:        $key := \text{TEST-AND-SET}(\&lock)$ 
7:     end while
8:      $waiting[i] := False$ 
9:     Critical section.
10:     $j := i + 1 \pmod n$ 
11:    while  $j \neq i \wedge \neg waiting[j]$  do ▷ 找下一個想進入的  $P_j$ 。
12:       $j := j + 1 \pmod n$ 
13:    end while
14:    if  $j = i$  then ▷ 沒有  $P_j$  想進入 critical section。
15:       $lock := False$ 
16:    else
17:       $waiting[j] := False$ 
18:    end if
19:    Remainder section.
20:  until False
21: end function

```

2.1.3 Semaphore

Theorem (178) Semaphore:

- OS software tools (system call).

Algorithm 3 *wait(S) (P(S)).*

```
1: function WAIT(S) ▷ Atomic.
2:   while S ≤ 0 do
3:   end while
4:   S := S − 1
5: end function
```

Algorithm 4 *signal(S) (V(S)).*

```
1: function SIGNAL(S) ▷ Atomic.
2:   S := S + 1
3: end function
```

Theorem (168) Producer-consumer problem:

- 共享變數:

```
|| semaphore mutex = 1;
|| semaphore empty = n; // buffer空格數。
|| semaphore full = 0; // buffer中item數。
```

Listing 3: Shared variables of Producer-consumer problem.

- 若將其中一個或兩個程式的兩行 `wait` 對調，可能會 **deadlock**。

Algorithm 5 Producer.

```
1: function PRODUCER
2:   repeat
3:     Produce an item.
4:     WAIT(empty)
5:     WAIT(mutex)
6:     Add the item to buffer.
7:     SIGNAL(mutex)
8:     SIGNAL(full)
9:   until False
10: end function
```

Algorithm 6 Consumer.

```
1: function CONSUMER
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT(full)
4:     WAIT(mutex)
5:     Retrieve an item from buffer.
6:     SIGNAL(mutex)
7:     SIGNAL(empty)
8:     Consume the item.
9:   until False
10: end function
```

Theorem (182) Reader/Writer problem:

- R/W 和 W/W 皆要互斥。
- First readers/writers problem:

– 共享變數:

```
|| // R/W和W/W互斥控制，同時對writer不利之阻擋。
|| semaphore wrt = 1 ;
|| int readcnt = 0;
|| semaphore mutex = 1; // readcnt互斥控制。
```

Listing 4: Shared variables of First Reader/Writer problem.

Algorithm 7 Writer (First Reader/Writer problem).

```
1: function WRITER
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT(wrt)
4:     Writing.
5:     SIGNAL(wrt)
6:   until False
7: end function
```

Algorithm 8 Reader (First Reader/Writer problem).

```
1: function READER
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT(mutex)
4:     readcnt := readcnt + 1
5:     if readcnt = 1 then                                ▷ 表示第一個 reader 需偵測有無 writer 在。
6:       WAIT(wrt)
7:     end if
8:     SIGNAL(mutex)
9:     Reading.
10:    WAIT(mutex)
11:    readcnt := readcnt - 1
12:    if readcnt = 0 then                                    ▷ No reader.
13:      SIGNAL(wrt)
14:    end if
15:    SIGNAL(mutex)
16:  until False
17: end function
```

- Second Reader/Writer problem:

- 共享變數:

```
int readcnt = 0;
semaphore mutex = 1; // readcnt互斥控制。
semaphore wrt = 1; // R/W和W/W互斥控制。
int wrtcnt = 0;
semaphore y = 1; // wrtcnt互斥控制。
semaphore rsem = 1; // 對reader不利之阻擋。
semaphore z = 1; // reader的入口控制，可有可無。
```

Listing 5: Shared variables of Second Reader/Writer problem.

Algorithm 9 Writer (Second Reader/Writer problem).

```
1: function WRITER
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT( $y$ )
4:      $wrtcnt := wrtcnt + 1$ 
5:     if  $wrtcnt = 1$  then                                ▷ 表示第一個 writer 需阻擋 readers。
6:       WAIT( $rsem$ )
7:     end if
8:     SIGNAL( $y$ )
9:     WAIT( $wrt$ )
10:    Writing.
11:    WAIT( $y$ )
12:     $wrtcnt := wrtcnt - 1$ 
13:    if  $wrtcnt = 0$  then
14:      SIGNAL( $rsem$ )                                       ▷ No writer.
15:    end if
16:    SIGNAL( $wrt$ )
17:    SIGNAL( $y$ )
18:  until False
19: end function
```

Algorithm 10 Reader (Second Reader/Writer problem).

```
1: function READER
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT( $z$ )
4:     WAIT( $rsem$ )
5:     WAIT( $mutex$ )
6:      $readcnt := readcnt + 1$ 
7:     if  $readcnt = 1$  then
8:       WAIT( $wrt$ )
9:     end if
10:    SIGNAL( $mutex$ )
11:    SIGNAL( $rsem$ )
12:    SIGNAL( $z$ )
13:    Reading.
14:    WAIT( $mutex$ )
15:     $readcnt := readcnt - 1$ 
16:    if  $readcnt = 0$  then
17:      SIGNAL( $wrt$ )
18:    end if
19:    SIGNAL( $mutex$ )
20:  until False
21: end function
```

Theorem (184) The sleeping barber problem:

- 共享變數:

```
semaphore customer = 0; // 強迫 barber sleep。  
// 強迫 customer sleep if barber is busy。  
semaphore barber = 0;  
int waiting = 0; // 正在等待的 customers 個數。  
semaphore mutex = 1; // waiting 互斥控制。
```

Listing 6: Shared variables of The sleeping barber problem.

- 若將 BARBER 將兩行 `wait` 對調，可能會 **deadlock**。

Algorithm 11 Barber.

```
1: function BARBER  
2:   repeat  
3:     WAIT(customer)           ▷ Barber go to sleep if no customer.  
4:     WAIT(mutex)  
5:     waiting := waiting - 1  
6:     SIGNAL(barber)           ▷ Wake up customer.  
7:     SIGNAL(mutex)  
8:     Cutting hair.  
9:   until False  
10: end function
```

Algorithm 12 Customer.

```
1: function CUSTOMER  
2:   repeat  
3:     WAIT(mutex)  
4:     if waiting < n then      ▷ 入店。  
5:       waiting := waiting + 1  
6:       SIGNAL(customer)      ▷ Wake up barber.  
7:       SIGNAL(mutex)  
8:       WAIT(barber)           ▷ Customer go to sleep if barber is busy.  
9:       Getting cut.  
10:    else  
11:      SIGNAL(mutex)  
12:    end if  
13:  until False  
14: end function
```

Theorem (187) The dining-philosophers problem:

- 五位哲學家兩兩間放一根筷子吃中餐（筷子），哲學家需取得左右兩根筷子才能吃飯。若吃西餐（刀叉），必須偶數個哲學家，

- Algorithm 1:

- 根據公式 (1)，人數必須 < 5 才不會 deadlock。
- 共享變數：

```

||
||
|| semaphore chopstick[0 ... 4] = 1;
|| // 可拿筷子的哲學家數量互斥控制。
|| semaphore no = 4;

```

Listing 7: Shared variables of The dining-philosophers problem.

Algorithm 13 P_i of Algorithm 1 (The dining-philosophers problem).

```

1: function  $P_i$ 
2:   repeat
3:     WAIT( $no$ )
4:     Hungry.
5:     WAIT( $chopstick[i]$ )
6:     WAIT( $chopstick[(i + 1 \text{ (mod } 5)])$ )
7:     Eating.
8:     SIGNAL( $chopstick[i]$ )
9:     SIGNAL( $chopstick[(i + 1 \text{ (mod } 5)])$ )
10:    Thinking.
11:    SIGNAL( $no$ )
12:  until False
13: end function

```

- Algorithm 2: 只有能夠同時拿左右兩根筷子才允許持有筷子，否則不可持有任何筷子，破除 **hold and wait**，不會 deadlock。
- Algorithm 3: 當有偶數個哲學家時，偶數號的哲學家先取左邊，再取右邊，奇數號的則反之，破除 **circular wait**，不會 deadlock。與吃西餐先拿刀再拿叉相似。

Theorem () Binary semaphore 製作 counting semaphore (若為 $-n$ 表示 n 個 process 卡在 wait):

- 共享變數：

```

    int c = n; // Counting semaphore 號誌值。
    semaphore s1 = 1; // c 互斥控制。
    binary_semaphore s2 = 0; // c < 0 時卡住 process

```

Listing 8: Shared variables of The dining-philosophers problem.

Algorithm 14 *wait(c)* (counting semaphore).

```

1: function WAIT(c)
2:   WAIT(s1)
3:   c := c - 1
4:   if c < 0 then
5:     SIGNAL(s1)
6:     WAIT(s2)
7:   else
8:     SIGNAL(s1)
9:   end if
10: end function

```

▷ Process 卡住。

Algorithm 15 *signal(c)* (counting semaphore).

```

1: function SIGNAL(c)
2:   WAIT(s1)
3:   c := c + 1
4:   if c ≤ 0 then
5:     SIGNAL(s2)
6:   end if
7:   SIGNAL(s1)
8: end function

```

▷ 先前有 process 卡住。

Theorem () Non-busy waiting semaphore:

```

struct semaphore {
    int value;
    Queue Q; // Waiting queue.
}

```

Listing 9: Non-busy waiting semaphore.

Algorithm 16 *wait(S)* (non-busy waiting semaphore).

```
1: function WAIT(S)
2:   S.value := S.value - 1
3:   if S.value < 0 then
4:     Add process p into S.Q.
5:     block(p)    ▷ System call 將 p 的 state 從 running 改為 wait, 有 context switch
                      cost。
6:   end if
7: end function
```

Algorithm 17 *signal(S)* (non-busy waiting semaphore).

```
1: function SIGNAL(S)
2:   S.value := S.value + 1
3:   if S.value ≤ 0 then
4:     Remove process p from S.Q.
5:     wakeup(p)    ▷ System call 將 p 的 state 從 wait 改為 ready, 有 context switch
                      cost。
6:   end if
7: end function
```

Theorem () 製作 semaphore:

- Algorithm 1 (disable interrupt and non-busy waiting):

Algorithm 18 *wait(S)* of Algorithm 1 (disable interrupt and non-busy waiting).

```
1: function WAIT(S)
2:   Disable interrupt.
3:   S.value := S.value - 1
4:   if S.value < 0 then
5:     Add process p into S.Q.
6:     Enable interrupt.
7:     block(p)
8:   else
9:     Enable interrupt.
10:  end if
11: end function
```

Algorithm 19 $signal(S)$ of Algorithm 1 (disable interrupt and non-busy waiting).

```
1: function SIGNAL( $S$ )
2:   Disable interrupt.
3:    $S.value := S.value + 1$ 
4:   if  $S.value \leq 0$  then
5:     Remove process  $p$  from  $S.Q$ .
6:      $wakeup(p)$   $\triangleright$  System call 將  $p$  的 state 從 wait 改為 ready, 有 context switch cost.
7:   end if
8:   Enable interrupt.
9: end function
```

- Algorithm 2 (critical section design and non-busy waiting): 將 Algorithm 1 (2.1.3) 中的 **Enable interrupt.** 和 **Disable interrupt.** 分別改為 **Entry section.** 和 **Exit section.** 並使用 TEST-AND-SET (2) 或 COMPARE-AND-SWAP (??) 實現。
- Algorithm 3 (disable interrupt design and busy waiting):

Algorithm 20 $wait(S)$ of Algorithm 3 (disable interrupt design and busy waiting).

```
1: function WAIT( $S$ )
2:   Disable interrupt.
3:   while  $S \leq 0$  do
4:     Enable interrupt.
5:     Disable interrupt.
6:   end while
7:    $S := S - 1$ 
8:   Enable interrupt.
9: end function
```

Algorithm 21 $signal(S)$ of Algorithm 3 (disable interrupt design and busy waiting).

```
1: function SIGNAL( $S$ )
2:   Disable interrupt.
3:    $S := S + 1$ 
4:   Enable interrupt.
5: end function
```

- Algorithm 4 (critical section design and busy waiting): 同 Algorithm 2 (2.1.3), 將 Algorithm 3 (2.1.3) 中的 **Enable interrupt.** 和 **Disable interrupt.** 分別改為 **Entry section.** 和 **Exit section.** 。

2.1.4 Monitor

Theorem (189)

Process is NOT active:

- Process 呼叫的 function 執行完畢。
- Process 執行 `wait()` 被 blocked。

Theorem (191) Monitor 解 The dining philosophers problem:

```
Monitor Dining-ph {  
    enum {  
        thinking, hungry, eating  
    } state[5];  
}  
Condition self[5];
```

Listing 10: Data structure (The dining philosophers problem (Monitor)).

Algorithm 22 *pickup(i)*.

```
1: function PICKUP(i)  
2:   state[i] := hungry  
3:   TEST(i)  
4:   if state[i] ≠ eating then  
5:     self[i].WAIT  
6:   end if  
7: end function
```

Algorithm 23 *test(i)*.

```
1: function TEST(i)  
2:   if state[(i+4) (mod 5)] ≠ eating ∧ state[i] = hungry ∧ state[(i+1) (mod 5)] ≠ eating  
   then  
3:     state[i] := eating  
4:     self[i].SIGNAL  
5:   end if  
6: end function
```

Algorithm 24 *putdown(i).*

```
1: function PUTDOWN(i)
2:   state[i] := thinking
3:   TEST((i + 4) (mod 5))
4:   TEST((i + 1) (mod 5))
5: end function
```

Algorithm 25 *initialization_code().*

```
1: function INITIALIZATION_CODE                                     ▷ For non-Condition type.
2:   for i := 0 to 4 do
3:     state[i] := thinking
4:   end for
5: end function
```

Algorithm 26 P_i (The dining philosophers problem (Monitor)).

```
1: function  $P_i$ 
2:   DINING_PH dp                                               ▷ Shared variable.
3:   repeat
4:     Hungry.                                                    ▷ No active.
5:     dp.PICKUP(i)                                              ▷ Running: active; Blocked: NOT active.
6:     Eating.                                                    ▷ No active.
7:     dp.PUTDOWN(i)                                             ▷ Active.
8:     Thinking.                                                  ▷ No active.
9:   until False
10: end function
```

Theorem () Example of monitor: 若有三台 printers, 且 process ID 越小, priority 越高。

```
Monitor PrinterAllocation {
    bool pr[3];
    Condition x;
}
```

Listing 11: Data structure of example of monitor

Algorithm 27 *Apply(i).*

```
1: function APPLY(i)
2:   if  $pr[0] \wedge pr[1] \wedge pr[2]$  then
3:      $x.WAIT(i)$ 
4:   else
5:      $n := \text{Non-busy printer}$ 
6:      $pr[n] := \text{True}$ 
7:     return  $n$ 
8:   end if
9: end function
```

Algorithm 28 *Release(n).*

```
1: function RELEASE(n)
2:    $pr[n] := \text{False}$ 
3:    $x.SIGNAL$ 
4: end function
```

Algorithm 29 *initialization_code().*

```
1: function INITIALIZATION_CODE
2:   for  $i := 0$  to 2 do
3:      $pr[i] := \text{False}$ 
4:   end for
5: end function
```

Algorithm 30 P_i of example of monitor.

```
1: function  $P_i$ 
2:   PRINTERALLOCATION  $pa$  ▷ Shared variable.
3:    $n := pa.APPLY(i)$ 
4:   Using printer  $pr[n]$  .
5:    $pa.RELEASE(n)$ 
6: end function
```

Theorem () 使用 Monitor 製作 binary semaphore:

```
|||
    Monitor Semaphore {
        int value;
        Condition x;
    }
```

Listing 12: Data structure (Making semaphore using monitor).

Algorithm 31 *Wait.*

```
1: function WAIT
2:   if  $value \leq 0$  then
3:      $x.WAIT$ 
4:   end if
5:    $value := value - 1$ 
6: end function
```

Algorithm 32 *Signal.*

```
1: function SIGNAL
2:    $value := value + 1$ 
3:    $x.SIGNAL$ 
4: end function
```

Algorithm 33 *initialization_code().*

```
1: function INITIALIZATION_CODE
2:    $value := 1$ 
3: end function
```

Theorem () 使用 semaphore 製作 monitor:

- 共享變數:

```
semaphore mutex = 1;
// Block process P if P call signal.
semaphore next = 0;
// 統計 process P 那種特殊 waiting processes 的個數。
int next_cnt = 0;
// Block process Q if Q call wait.
semaphore x_sem = 0;
// 統計一般 waiting processes 的個數。
int x_cnt = 0;
```

Listing 13: Shared variables of making monitor using semaphore.

- 在 function body 前後加入控制碼，類似 Entry section 和 Exit section。

Algorithm 34 f (Example for adding control code before and after function body).

```
1: function F
2:   WAIT( $mutex$ )
3:   Function body.
4:   if  $next\_cnt > 0$  then
5:     SIGNAL( $next$ )
6:   else
7:     SIGNAL( $mutex$ )
8:   end if
9: end function
```

Algorithm 35 $x.wait$.

```
1: function  $x.WAIT$ 
2:    $x\_cnt := x\_cnt + 1$ 
3:   if  $next\_cnt > 0$  then
4:     SIGNAL( $next$ )
5:   else
6:     SIGNAL( $mutex$ )
7:   end if
8:   WAIT( $x\_sem$ )
9:    $x\_cnt := x\_cnt - 1$ 
10: end function
```

▷ Q 自己卡住。
▷ Q 被救。

Algorithm 36 $x.signal$.

```
1: function  $x.SIGNAL$ 
2:   if  $x\_cnt > 0$  then
3:      $next\_cnt := next\_cnt + 1$ 
4:     SIGNAL( $x\_sem$ )
5:     WAIT( $next$ )
6:      $next\_cnt := next\_cnt - 1$ 
7:   end if
8: end function
```

▷ P 自己卡住。
▷ P 被救。

Theorem (237) Inverted page table:

- $\langle PID, PN \rangle$.
- 不支援 memory sharing。
- system 只有一份 page table。
- Number of entries equals to number of physical memory frames.

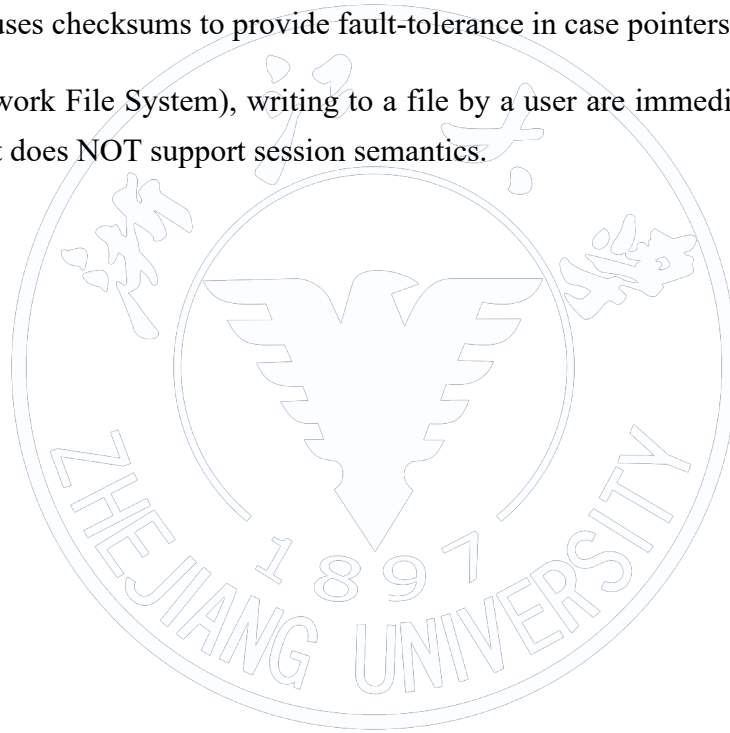
Theorem (253) Process 可分配 frames 數量由 hardware 決定，最多為 physical memory size，最少須讓任一 machine code 完成，即週期中最多可能 memory access 數量，e.g. *IF*, *MEM*, *WB* 共三次。

Theorem () Dirty bit:

- MMU: from 0 to 1.
- OS: from 1 to 0.

Theorem ((343)42, (344)44)

- Solaris ZFS uses checksums to provide fault-tolerance in case pointers are wrong.
- In NFS (Network File System), writing to a file by a user are immediately visible to other users, since it does NOT support session semantics.



References

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