

操作系统课程设计报告

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实验一

1 实验目的

- 1. 编写程序实现文件的复制功能;
- 2. 编写程序实现三个并发进程用三个窗口分别显示当前系统时间,当前 cpu 利用率,显示 1-1000 的累加和。

2 实验内容

- 1. 编写一个 C 程序,用 read、write 等系统调用实现文件拷贝功能。命令形式: copy 〈源文件名〉〈目标文件名〉
- 2. 编写一个 C 程序,使用图形编程库(QT/GTK)分窗口显示三个并发进程的运行(一个窗口实时显示当前系统时间,一个窗口循环显示 0 到 9,一个窗口做 1 到 1000 的累加求和,刷新周期均为 1 秒)。

3 实验设计

3.1 平台环境

硬件平台: Intel i5-4210U(1.70GHz), 8.00GB RAM, 500GB Hard Disk

软件平台: Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, LinuxMint 18.1

编程环境: Ubuntu SDK (Qt Creator) with FakeVim plugin, git, zsh



图 1 Ot Creator 创建项目图

3.2 方案设计

- 1. 第一个实验为并发进程实验。在主进程利用 fork 函数创建 2 个子进程,再利用 exec 系列函数 (本次实验选用 execlp 函数) 执行 writebuf 与 readbuf 二进制;
- 2. writebuf 是一个独立的 C 语言二进制程序, 其功能为从源文件中不断读入有效字符, 并送入共享内存缓冲区中, 共享内存缓冲区由 semget/semat/semdt/semctl 系列函数负责控制管理;
- 3. readbuf 是一个独立的 C 语言二进制程序,其功能为从共享内存缓冲区中不断读入有效字符,并将其送入目标文件。其与 writebuf 程序的交互便是由共享内存缓冲区实现的。通过对同一块共享内存进行读写,即可完成文件的并行拷贝:
- 4. 通过 semaphore 进行两个读写进程间的同步关系,如图 2 writebuf 与 readbuf 进程同步互斥关系图所示。读写进程间除了要进行同步读写外,还要考虑读写何时结束的问题。在共享内存块内部保存当前缓冲区剩余数据的字节数,显然这个变量是一个共享变量,需要加锁以使得读进程与写进程对其进行互斥访问。利用 fread 返回值小于 0 可以得知源文件已经读取完毕,此时 writebuf 进程将结束标志置 1,并结束自身; readbuf 进程会同时检测剩余字节数与结束标志,只要当剩余字节数为 0 与结束标志为 1 同时发生时,才会结束自身,否则持续从共享内存块取数据并写入目标文件。
- 5. 第二个实验的主要难点在于 Qt 图形库的使用与 CPU 使用率的计算;
- 6. 美 于 Ot 冬 形 库 的 使 用 主 要 是 考 https://www.gitbook.com/book/wizardforcel/qt-beginning/details 这本开源电子书,在其中 了解到了如何使用纯净的 C++ 代码建立简单的多窗口 Qt 应用,从而实现了纯代码 UI (不含乱糟糟的自动生成的 Qt UI 描述文件) 界面的构建;

- 7. 此次多窗口的实现选择了一个最奢侈的办法,即为每一个窗口都建立一个独立的 QApplication。利用此种方法可以有效地进行并发多窗口的建立,不会出现什么奇怪的 错误。对于每个窗口类而言,只需实现 3 个基本函数即可,分别为 getXXX、setText 与 updateXXX。其中 getXXX 用于计算下一次需要显示的有效值,setText 用于更新 QLabel 的文本,updateXXX 绑定到定时器 slot 上,并在其中调用 getXXX 与 setText 函数,从而实现定时更新文本的功能;
- 8. 从操作系统原理课上可以知道,在 Linux 内核中存在一个名为 idle 的内核级线程。它是整个系统中的第一个线程,如果没有其它进程或线程需要使用 CPU,则它持续地进行空转,直至第一个进程或线程被 CPU 调度至就绪状态,它便让出 CPU 使用权。所以,计算 CPU 时间的关键在于计算出 idle 线程占用 CPU 时间比。可以对 /proc/stat进行 2 次取样,计算出此段时间内 idle 时间的增长占总 CPU 时间的增长的百分比,即可求出此段时间内大致的 CPU 空闲率,从而得到 CPU 使用率。其中,总 CPU 时间为 /proc/stat 文件第一行所有值的累加,idle 时间第 4 列(从 1 开始计数)值。最终效果图,如图 3 多窗口运行图(LinuxMint 18.1)所示。

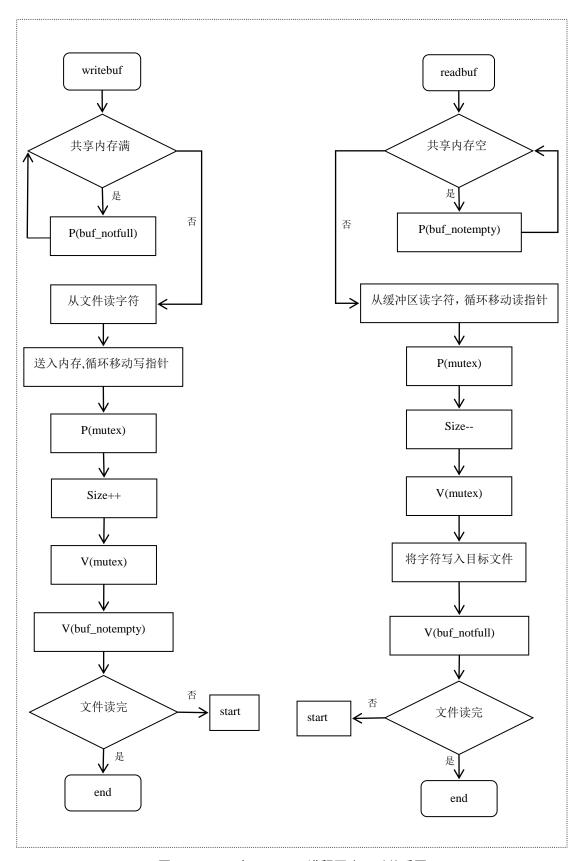


图 2 writebuf 与 readbuf 进程同步互斥关系图

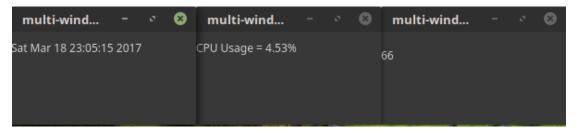


图 3 多窗口运行图(LinuxMint 18.1)

4 实验调试

4.1 实验步骤

- 1. 封装 semaphore API,编写主进程函数、writebuf 主函数、readbuf 主函数,进行测试;
- 2. 编写第一个窗口程序 TimeWindow, 进行测试;
- 3. 以 TimeWindow 为模板编写 CPUWindow 与 SumWindow, 进行测试。

4.2 实验调试及结果

故障1:误用 0 作为 semget(semnew 封装函数) 的键值参数,创建 buf_notfull 信号灯 故障现象:当 writebuf 进程持续将源文件字符写入共享内存,readbuf 进程持续将共享内存 字符写入目标文件,两个进程间将产生死锁,造成整个程序阻塞,结果如图 4 读写文件死 锁现象(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)所示。



图 4 读写文件死锁现象(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)

原因分析: 使用 logger 的方式进行调试,在所有 P/V 操作前后都进行日志输出,发现

writebuf 进程由于 P(buf_notfull) 而阻塞, readbuf 进程由于 P(buf_notempty) 而阻塞。从 进程执行过程可以看出,尽管在 writebuf 进行 P 操作后,readbuf 进程进行了多次读操作,若程序正常执行,则 writebuf 进程会因 readbuf 的读操作(V(buf_notfull)) 而进入就绪队列,停止阻塞,但事实却与之相反。故猜想,由于 P/V 操作没能成功地对指定信号灯进行 +/- 操作,使得 writebuf 进程一直阻塞,当 readbuf 将内存区字符读完后也会阻塞,从而造成死锁。

解决方案: 打印两个信号灯的 id 后发现,用 0 作为键值创建的信号灯,无法通过有效手段再次获取其引用(即第二次进行 semget 操作时得到的是一个全新的信号灯)。将键值改为 非 0 值后,死锁现象消失,程序正常运行。

故障 2: 文件读写完成标志设置不合理

故障现象: 当源文件为一个特殊文件时,其可能含有编码为 -1 的字符,此时不能使用 EOF 作为文件结束标志。

解决方案: 不再利用读出的字符 ch 是否为 EOF 作为文件结束标志,而是利用 fread 返回 值是否 <= 0(读取失败)作为文件结束标志,有效地处理一切特殊编码的文件。

故障 3: TimeWindow 时间显示不全

故障现象: TimeWindow 时间显示不全,如图 5 时间显示不全图(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)所示。解决方案: 发现时间被截断是由于 QLabel 的宽度设置过小,其用没有自适应功能,造成文字被截断的错误。利用 label->setFixedSize(220,50) 可以重新设定宽度,顺利解决问题,如图 6 时间显示完全图(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)所示。

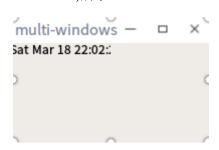


图 5 时间显示不全图(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)

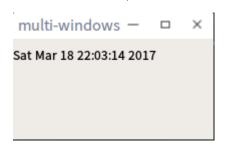


图 6 时间显示完全图(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)

故障 4: 多进程窗口无法正常启动

故障现象: 当试图在不同的进程下分别启动 3 个窗口时, Qt Creator 控制台未输出任何信息, 启动进度条也显示为 100% (绿色), 但窗口不显示。

解决方案: 仔细思考便可发现,主进程里的 QApplication 与子进程里的 QWindow 不存在

任何联系,导致窗口无法正常地设置在特定的 QApplication 上。所以,为每个子进程都创建一个单独的 QApplication 即可解决问题。

4.3 实验心得

- 1. 此次实验掌握了利用 fork/exec 函数创建子进程的基本方法,掌握了 sem/shm 信号量/共享内存进行进程间通信的进本方法;
- 2. 此次实验掌握了 Qt 图形库中窗口的建立与标签(QLabel)组件的使用,并初次接触了/proc 伪文件系统,成功地计算了 CPU 使用率;
- 3. 感受到了 Qt 图形库的强大性与易用性。通过后续的资料阅读发现,Qt 不仅提供了基本的 UI 组件,还为几乎所有基本类型建立了对应的内建 Qt 类型,如 QString 对应 string,QPoint 对应二位坐标,甚至是当前时间都可以利用 QDateTime 直接得到。

实验二

1 实验目的

使用编译内核的方法添加一个实现文件复制操作的系统调用,并进行功能测试。了解 linux 系统调用的过程。

2 实验内容

- 1. 采用编译内核的方法,添加一个新的系统调用,实现文件拷贝功能
- 2. 编写一个应用程序,测试新加的系统调用

3 实验设计

3.1 平台环境

硬件平台: Intel i5-4210U(1.70GHz), 8.00GB RAM, 500GB Hard Disk

软件平台: CentOS 6 (Linux Kernel 2.6.0), Ubuntu 14.04 LTS (Linux Kernel 4.4.0), Ubuntu

16.04 LTS (Linux Kernel 4.4.0/Linux Kernel 4.10.0)

编程环境: Vim 7.4, Make, GCC, git, zsh

3.2 方案设计

- 1. 第一次尝试是在 VPS 上尝试的。利用 CentOS 官方 Wiki 上的 https://wiki.centos.org/HowTos/Custom_Kernel 进行 CentOS 内核编译尝试。按照官方 Wiki 所给步骤进行内核编译(未添加系统调用),最后结果如图 7 CentOS 编译内核失败图所示。经查阅相关资料后发现,云服务提供商提供的 VPS 是无法进行内核的替换的,所以放弃的 VPS 上进行此次实验。
- 2. 第二次尝试是在本地机器上(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, Linux Kernel 4.4.0)尝试的。结合 PPT,以及 Medium 上的这篇 Story Medium: Implementing a system call in Linux Kernel (需要翻墙),成功地掌握了向 Linux 内核添加基本系统调用的方法:

```
INSTALL /lib/firmware/tigon/tg3_tso.bin
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/tigon/tg3_tso5.bin
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/3com/typhoon.bin INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi26/loader.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi26/firmware.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi26/bitstream.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi62/loader.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi62/bitstream.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi62/spdif.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/emi62/midi.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/kaweth/new_code.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/kaweth/trigger_code.bin
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/kaweth/new_code_fix.bin
 INSTALL /lib/firmware/kaweth/trigger_code_fix.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/ti_3410.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/ti_5052.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_cdma.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_gsm.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_edge.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/boot.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/boot2.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down.fw INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down2.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down3.bin
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/whiteheat_loader.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/whiteheat.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/keyspan_pda/keyspan_pda.fw
  INSTALL /lib/firmware/keyspan_pda/xircom_pgs.fw
DEPMOD 2.6.32.27
/bin/sh: line 1: 31154 已杀死
                                                       /sbin/depmod -ae -F System.map 2.6.32.27
make: *** [_modinst_post] 错误 137
   linux-2.6.32.27 depmod -v
   linux-2.6.32.27 depmod --version
nodule-init-tools 3.9
   linux-2.6.32.27
```

图 7 CentOS 编译内核失败图

- 3. 编译新内核分为 4 步。第一步,利用 wget 从 linux.org 上获取 4.10.0 版本(最新版)的 内核源代码,并解压至 /usr/src。第二步,安装编译内核所需依赖,如gcc,make,build-essential,libncurses5-dev(用于显示内核配置界面),libssl-dev(内核中有模块依赖 openssl)等。第三步,清空旧内核残留,配置新内核的编译设置,利用 make mrproper && make clean && make menuconfig 命令即可完成。第四步,编译内核并重启,利用 make —j 4 && make modules_install —j 4 && reboot 即可完成。利用 make —j 4 可以利用多个核加快编译。
- 4. 添加系统调用分为 3 步。第一步,向 arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall_64.tbl 中添加中断号如 548 common dragoncopy sys_dragoncopy。第二步,向 include/linux/syscalls.h 添加中断处理函数原型 asmlinkage long sys_dragoncopy(const char *src, const char *dst)。第三步,在一个独立的 dragoncopy.c 里编写内核文件拷贝函数,并修改主 Makefile 中的 core-y 宏的值,讲 dragoncopy.c 所在的子目录加入至 core-y 宏,这样可以使得 dragoncopy.c 被编译链接至内核中;
- 5. 编写内核文件拷贝系统调用需要注意 2 点。第一,不能再使用 C 语言库函数,必须使用如 printk/filp_open/filp_close/vfs_read/vfs_write 等内核函数实现文件的相关操作。第二,必须利用 set_fs 函数将堆栈段临时地切换为内核堆栈,在进行完内存操作后,再恢复堆栈段,这样才可实现正常的存取拷贝。

4 实验调试

4.1 实验步骤

1. 在此不再赘述 CentOS 上编译内核的步骤,完全地按照官方 Wiki 所给步骤进行操作的,但无法成功地替换新内核,基本步骤为登录 VPS、安装依赖、获取源码、编译内核、安装内核,如图 8、图 9、图 10、图 11 所示。其中在安装内核时,发生了如图 7 所示的错误,意识到 VPS 无法更换内核后,放弃此种尝试;

```
    sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 02/28/17-21:04:29
    → ssh -p 29692 root@23.106.150.152
    root@23.106.150.152's password: ■
```

图 8 登录 VPS

```
→ ~ yum groupinstall "Development Tools"
已加载插件: fastestmirror
设置组进程
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirror.hostduplex.com
* extras: centos.mirrors.hoobly.com
* updates: mirror.supremebytes.com
包 flex-2.5.35-9.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 gcc-4.4.7-17.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 redhat-rpm-config-9.0.3-51.el6.centos.noarch 已安装并且是最新版本
包 rpm-build-4.8.0-55.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 1:make-3.81-23.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 patch-2.6-6.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 1:pkgconfig-0.23-9.1.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 gettext-0.17-18.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 automake-1.11.1-4.el6.noarch 已安装并且是最新版本
包 bison-2.4.1-5.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 libtool-2.2.6-15.5.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包
  autoconf-2.63-5.1.el6.noarch 已安装并且是最新版本
包包
  gcc-c++-4.4.7-17.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
  binutils-2.20.51.0.2-5.44.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
  patchutils-0.3.1-3.1.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 byacc-1.9.20070509-7.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 indent-2.2.10-7.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 systemtap-2.9-4.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 diffstat-1.51-2.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 elfutils-0.164-2.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 cvs-1.11.23-16.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 rcs-5.7-37.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 subversion-1.6.11-15.el6_7.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
包 gcc-gfortran-4.4.7-17.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
  1:doxygen-1.6.1-6.el6.i686 已安装并且是最新版本
```

图 9 安装依赖

```
| 58. | 1.39M/s eta(英国中部的 | 1.78,125,904 | 1.39M/s eta(英国中部的 | 1.27M/s eta(英国中部的 |
```

图 10 获取内核源码

```
[sabertazimi@localhost SPECS]$ rpmbuild --without kabichk -bb --target=`uname -m` kernel.spec 2> build-err.log | tee build-out.log Building target platforms: i686
Building for target i686
Executing(%prep): /bin/sh -e /var/tmp/rpm-tmp.C43InU
###
### Now generating a PGP key pair to be used for signing modules.
### If this takes a long time, you might wish to run rngd in the background to
### should use a hardware random number generator if one is available, eg:
### rngd -r /dev/hwrandom
### If one isn't available, the pseudo-random number generator can be used:
###
### rngd -r /dev/urandom
###
### key pair generated.
###
### key pair generated.
###
### Syepair g
```

图 11 编译内核

- 2. 开始在本机上进行内核编译与系统调用添加的尝试,首先防止由于编译内核造成系统崩溃(实体机上只有 Ubuntu 16.04 LTS 单系统),先在虚拟机(Ubuntu 14.04 LTS)里进行试验:
- 3. 在本机上安装一个 Ubuntu 14.04 LTS 的虚拟机 (VirtualBox), 如图 12 所示。安装完成 后, 查看系统内核版本号, 如图 13 所示。

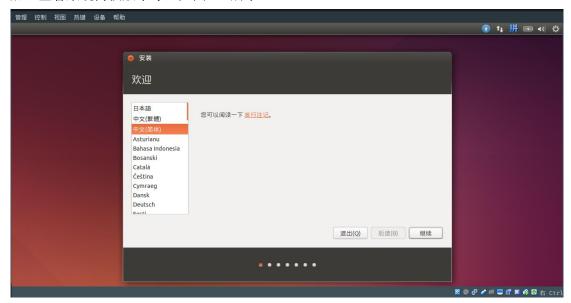


图 12 创建 VirtualBox 虚拟机

```
sabertazimi@kernelmake:~$ cat /etc/lsb-release
DISTRIB_ID=Ubuntu
DISTRIB_RELEASE=14.04
DISTRIB_CODENAME=trusty
DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION="Ubuntu 14.04.5 LTS"
sabertazimi@kernelmake:-$ uname -a
Linux kernelmake 4.4.0-31-generic #50-14.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jul 13 01:07:32 UTC 2016 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
sabertazimi@kernelmake:-$
```

图 13 查看内核版本

4. 按照前述方案设计,将基本的操作写成 shell 脚本,如图 14 所示,方便简化内核编译流程(实际上,为了方便地截图,并未直接运行这个脚本,而是一步步地进行内核编译);

图 14 内核编译脚本

5. 获取内核源码,如图 15、图 16 所示;

图 15 wget 下载内核源码

```
root@kernelmake:/usr/src/linux-4.4.31# ls
arch COPYING Documentation fs ipc kernel MAINTAINERS net samples sound virt
block CREDITS drivers include Kbuild kernel.sh Makefile README scripts tools
certs crypto firmware init Kconfig lib mm REPORTING-BUGS security usr
root@kernelmake:/usr/src/linux-4.4.31#
```

图 16 成功获取内核源码

6. 开始添加系统调用。首先,如图 17 所示,修改 syscall_64.tbl,添加系统调用号;然后,如图 18 所示,修改 syscalls.h,增加系统调用函数原型;最后,如图 19、图 20 所示,增加子目录 dragoncopy,在子目录下实现内核拷贝函数,再修改 Makefile 文件,使得dragoncopy.o 被链接至内核镜像中。至此,即可完成系统调用的添加;

			•
⊗ □ □	root@ke	rnelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31	
530	x32	set_robust_list	compat_sys_set_robust_l
ist			
531	x32	get_robust_list	compat_sys_get_robust_l
ist			
532	x32	vmsplice	compat_sys_vmsplice
533	x32	move_pages	compat_sys_move_pages
534	x32	preadv	compat_sys_preadv64
535	x32	pwritev	compat_sys_pwritev64
536	x32	rt_tgsigqueueinfo	compat_sys_rt_tgsigqueu
einfo			
537	x32	recvmmsg	compat_sys_recvmmsg
538	x32	sendmmsg	compat_sys_sendmmsg
539	x32	process_vm_readv	compat_sys_process_vm_r
eadv			
540	x32	process_vm_writev	compat_sys_process_vm_w
ritev			
541	x32	setsockopt	compat_sys_setsockopt
542	x32	getsockopt	compat_sys_getsockopt
543	x32	io_setup	compat_sys_io_setup
544	x32	io_submit	compat_sys_io_submit
<u>5</u> 45	x32	execveat	stub_x32_execveat
<mark>5</mark> 46	common	dragoncopy	sys_dragoncopy

图 17 添加系统调用号

```
🙆 🖨 🗊 root@kernelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31
                            const char __user *uargs);
asmlinkage long sys_getrandom(char __user *buf, size_t count,
                              unsigned int flags);
asmlinkage long sys_bpf(int cmd, union bpf_attr *attr, unsigned
int size);
asmlinkage long sys_execveat(int dfd, const char __user *filena
mе,
                        const char user *const user *argv,
                        const char __user *const __user *envp,
int flags);
asmlinkage long sys_membarrier(int cmd, int flags);
asmlinkage long sys_mlock2(unsigned long start, size_t len, int
flags);
asmlinkage long sys_dragoncopy(const char *src, const char *dst
#endif
"include/linux/syscalls.h" 894 lines, 39194 characters written
```

图 18 添加系统调用函数原型

```
🔊 🖃 🗊 root@kernelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31
/*!
* \file dragoncopy.c
 * \brief
* \author sabertazimi, <sabertazimi@gmail.com>
 * \version 1.0
 * \date 2017
 * \license MIT
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include <linux/syscalls.h>
#include <linux/fs.h>
#include <asm/segment.h>
#include <asm/uaccess.h>
asmlinkage long sys_dragoncopy (const char *src, const char *ds
t) {
    struct file *srcp;
   struct file *dstp;
    loff_t read_pos = 0, write_pos = 0;
    int num = 0;
"dragoncopy/dragoncopy.c" 48 lines, 1027 characters
```

图 19 实现内核拷贝函数

图 20 修改 Makefile 文件

7. 开始编译内核。键入 make config, 进行内核编译选项的配置, 如图 21 所示; 然后键入 make, 开始编译内核, 如图 22 所示; 键入 make modules_install && make install, 开始安装内核, 如图 23 所示; 最后, 更新 grub 引导文件, 并修改 grub 配置文件, 使得开机能够选择新内核, 如图 24、图 25 所示。至此,即可完成内核的编译与安装;

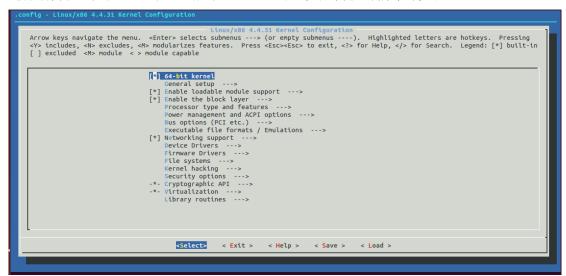


图 21 配置内核编译选项

```
🕒 🗊 root@kernelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31
  SYSMAP
          System.map
  Building modules, stage 2.
  VOFFSET arch/x86/boot/voffset.h
          arch/x86/boot/version.o
  OBJCOPY arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin
  RELOCS
          arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.relocs
  CC
          arch/x86/boot/compressed/aslr.o
          arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.gz
  GZIP
  MKPIGGY arch/x86/boot/compressed/piggy.S
  AS
          arch/x86/boot/compressed/piggy.o
          arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux
  LD
  ZOFFSET arch/x86/boot/zoffset.h
  OBJCOPY arch/x86/boot/vmlinux.bin
          Iarch/x86/boot/header.o
  AS
          arch/x86/boot/setup.elf
  LD
  OBJCOPY arch/x86/boot/setup.bin
          arch/x86/boot/bzImage
  BUILD
Setup is 17084 bytes (padded to 17408 bytes).
System is 6699 kB
CRC 46ff1685
Kernel: arch/x86/boot/bzImage is ready
  MODPOST 4575 modules
```

图 22 编译内核

```
🔊 🖃 🗊 root@kernelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31
INSTALL sound/soc/snd-soc-core.ko
INSTALL sound/soc/sunxi/sun4i-codec.ko
INSTALL sound/soc/xtensa/snd-soc-xtfpga-i2s.ko
INSTALL sound/soundcore.ko
INSTALL sound/synth/emux/snd-emux-synth.ko
INSTALL sound/synth/snd-util-mem.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/6fire/snd-usb-6fire.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/bcd2000/snd-bcd2000.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/caiag/snd-usb-caiag.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/hiface/snd-usb-hiface.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/line6/snd-usb-line6.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/line6/snd-usb-pod.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/line6/snd-usb-podhd.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/line6/snd-usb-toneport.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/line6/snd-usb-variax.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/misc/snd-ua101.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/snd-usb-audio.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/snd-usbmidi-lib.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/usx2y/snd-usb-us122l.ko
INSTALL sound/usb/usx2y/snd-usb-usx2y.ko
INSTALL virt/lib/irqbypass.ko
DEPMOD 4.4.31
```

图 23 安装内核

```
🙆 🖃 🗊 root@kernelmake: /usr/src/linux-4.4.31
run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/zz-update-grub 4.4
31 /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.31
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.31
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.31
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.31.old
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.31
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.0-31-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-31-generic
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.elf
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.bin
done
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.31
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.31
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.31.old
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.31
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.4.0-31-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-31-generic
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.elf
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.bin
done
root@kernelmake:/usr/src/linux-4.4.31#
```

图 24 更新 grub 引导文件

图 25 修改 grub 配置文件

8. 重启虚拟机,编写系统调用测试函数,如图 27 所示。编写 Makefile,如图 26 所示,开始进行测试。键入 make test,得到如图 28 所示结果,证明内核文件拷贝调用添加成功。再查看内核版本,如图 28 所示,内核确实进行了更新。至此,基本完成了实验二的所有任务;

图 26 测试用 Makefile 文件

```
    sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:34:03

cat dragoncopy_test.c
/*!
* \file dragoncopy_test.c
* \brief
* \author sabertazimi, <sabertazimi@gmail.com>
 * \version 1.0
 * \date 2017
 * \license MIT
 */
#define _GNU_SOURCE
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
int main(void) {
    syscall(548, "dragoncopy.c", "dragoncopy.copy");
    return 0;
• sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:34:08
```

图 27 系统调用测试函数

```
😰 🖯 📵 sabertazimi@kernelmake: ~/hust-os-2017/proj2
    dstp = filp_open(dst, O_CREAT | O_RDWR, S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG
 S_IRWXO);
    num = vfs_read(srcp, buf, 40, &read_pos);
    while (num != 0) {
        vfs_write(dstp, buf, num, &write_pos);
        num = vfs_read(srcp, buf, 40, &read_pos);
    }
    filp_close(srcp, 0);
    filp close(dstp, 0);
    set_fs(old_fs);
    return 0;
sabertazimi@kernelmake:~/hust-os-2017/proj2$ uname -r
4.4.31
sabertazimi@kernelmake:~/hust-os-2017/proj2$ uname -a
Linux kernelmake 4.4.31 #3 SMP Thu Mar 2 00:25:59 CST 2017 x86
64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
sabertazimi@kernelmake:~/hust-os-2017/proj2$
```

图 28 系统调用测试结果

9. 最后,在实体机上(Ubuntu 16.04 LTS)利用之前写好的内核编译脚本,快速地进行内核编译与替换,如图 29 所示。操作完成后重启计算机,结果如图 30 所示,成功地为实体机换上了最新的内核,同时也将系统调用加入至了新内核。

```
HOSTCC
        scripts/mod/mk_elfconfig
        scripts/mod/elfconfig.h
MKELF
        scripts/mod/file2alias.o
HOSTCC
HOSTCC
        scripts/mod/modpost.o
        scripts/mod/sumversion.o
HOSTCC
HOSTLD
        scripts/mod/modpost
HOSTCC
        scripts/selinux/mdp/mdp
HOSTCC
        scripts/kallsyms
HOSTCC
        scripts/pnmtologo
HOSTCC
        scripts/conmakehash
CC
        init/main.o
CHK
        include/linux/compile.h
UPD
        include/linux/compile.h
CC
        init/version.o
CC
        init/do mounts.o
CC
        init/do_mounts_rd.o
CC
        init/do mounts initrd.o
CC
        init/do mounts md.o
LD
        init/mounts.o
CC
        init/initramfs.o
CC
        init/calibrate.o
LD
        init/built-in.o
HOSTCC
        usr/gen init cpio
GEN
        usr/initramfs_data.cpio
AS
        usr/initramfs data.o
LD
        usr/built-in.o
LD
        arch/x86/crypto/built-in.o
CC
        arch/x86/kernel/process 32.o
CC
        arch/x86/kernel/signal.o
AS
        arch/x86/kernel/entry_32.o
CC
        arch/x86/kernel/traps.o
CC
        arch/x86/kernel/irg.o
CC
        arch/x86/kernel/irq_32.o
        arch/x86/kernel/dumpstack 32.o
CC
```

图 29 实体机上编译内核

```
sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:34:49
} ls
a.out dragoncopy.c dragoncopy.copy dragoncopy_test.c kernel.sh Makefile
sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:34:51
} uname -a
Linux avalon 4.10.0 #1 SMP Thu Mar 2 10:14:06 CST 2017 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:34:56
} uname -r
4.10.0
sabertazimi@avalon: proj2 03/02/17-11:35:26

■ sabertazimi@avalon: pro
```

图 30 实体机上成功换核

4.2 实验调试及结果

故障: 依赖缺失

故障现象: 当编译内核时,提示缺少 ncurses 与 openssl 相关依赖。

解决方案: 键入 sudo apt install libncurses5-dev libssl-dev, 安装相关依赖即可。前一个库用于显示图形配置界面(make config),后一个用于编译内核中的 openssl 依赖。

4.3 实验心得

1. 若手中没有任何资料,此次实验的难度相当大。第一,由于缺少编译内核的经验,内核编译过程中遇到一些问题不知道如何解决;第二,添加系统调用难度更大。其一,没有充分资料的情况下,无法找到合适的地方添加系统调用,其二,无法编写出能够正常使用的内核拷贝函数;

2. 在查询相关资料后,进行吸收消化,使得此次实验变得顺畅了许多。编译内核按部就班,系统调用添加位置也成功找到。唯一需要注意的便是内核拷贝函数的实现。第一,不可使用平时用过的文件操作函数,必须寻找替代的内核文件操作函数;第二,要想拷贝函数正常运行,必须临时切换内核堆栈段,一开始仅仅是按照 ppt 所给提示加上去了,并没有去想为什么要添加切换堆栈段的代码。经过仔细思考,意识到切换堆栈段是十分必要的。

实验三

1实验目的

采用模块法添加一个字符设备驱动程序,并编写应用程序进行测试,从而掌握添加设备 驱动程序的方法。

2 实验内容

- 1. 采用模块方法,添加一个新的字符设备驱动程序,实现打开/关闭、读/写等基本操作;
- 2. 编写一个应用程序,测试添加的驱动程序。

3 实验设计

3.1 平台环境

硬件平台: Intel i5-4210U(1.70GHz), 8.00GB RAM, 500GB Hard Disk

软件平台: Ubuntu 16.04 LTS (编码平台), ElementaryOS (测试平台)

编程环境: Vim 7.4, Make, GCC, git, zsh

3.2 方案设计

- 1. 编写的设备驱动程序,需要实现设备的打开关闭以及读写功能,读写操作的函数功能仿 照文件的 read 与 write 函数实现;
- 2. 通过在内存中开辟一个缓冲区来模拟设备,通过向缓冲区读取或写入信息模拟设备的读取与写入:
- 3. 通过 struct file_operations 结构定义设备的各种操作函数;
- 4. 编写各种操作函数时,需要注意函数的参数不能随意定义,应与函数原型相符;
- 5. 通过模块化的方式完成设备驱动的添加,在模块的初始化阶段完成设备的注册操作;
- 6. 编写驱动测试程序,进行相关测试。

4 实验调试

4.1 实验步骤

- 1. 编写字符设备驱动的 4 个基本接口, open/release/read/write, 使其具有基本的读写功能;
- 2. 利用 register 函数以及模块函数,将字符设备驱动以模块的形式插入内核;
- 3. 按照 PPT 编写 Makefile,并将一系列 cp/insmod/mknod/rmmod 也写成脚本的形式加入 Makefile,已到达简化工作流的目的,如图 31 所示;
- 4. 键入 make, 利用内核源码编译出可用内核模块 dragondev.ko, 如图 32 所示;
- 5. 插入 dragondev 模块, 查看其主、从设备号, 如图 33 所示; 利用设备号创建设备结点, 如图 34 所示:
- 6. 键入 sudo make test,编译驱动测试文件,进行内核模块的测试,如图 35 所示,可以看到字符设备正常工作。

```
DEVICE_NAME=dragondev

ifneq ($(KERNELRELEASE),)
obj-m := $(DEVICE_NAME).o

else

KERNELDIR ?= /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/build
PWD := $(shell pwd)

default:

sudo rm -fr /usr/src/linux-headers-$(shell uname -r)/drivers/misc/$(DEVICE_NAME).c
sudo pp -fr $(DEVICE_NAME).c /usr/src/linux-headers-$(shell uname -r)/drivers/misc
$(MAKE) - C $(KERNELDIR) M=$(PWD) modules

endif

obj-m += $(DEVICE_NAME).o

install:
    sudo insmod $(DEVICE_NAME).ko

showdev:
    cat /proc/devices | grep $(DEVICE_NAME)
    ls -alh /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME)

showmsg:
    dmesg -c | grep Dragon

# mknod:
# mknod /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME) c $(DEVICE_NUM) 0

uninstall:
    sudo rm -fr /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME)

clean:
    sudo rm -fr /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME)

clean:
    sudo rm -fr /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME)
    rm -fr *.o *.ko .*.cmd *.mod.c .tmp_versions modules.order Module.symvers

test:
    gcc -Wall -Wextra -o $(DEVICE_NAME)_test $(DEVICE_NAME)_test.c
    sudo ./$(DEVICE_NAME)_test

# vim:ft=make
# sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$
```

图 31 字符设备驱动相关操作

```
sabertazimi@avalon:-/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$ make
sudo m -fr /usr/src/linux-headers-4.4.0-38-generic/drivers/misc/dragondev.c
sudo op -fr dragondev.c /usr/src/linux-headers-4.4.0-38-generic/drivers/misc
make -C /lib/modules/4.4.0-38-generic/build M-/home/sabertazimi/Mork/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3 modules
make[1]: Entering disrectory 'usr/src/linux-headers-4.4.0-38-generic
CC [M] /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3/dragondev.o
Building modules, stage 2.
MODPOST 1 modules
CC /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3/dragondev.mod.o
LD [M] /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3/dragondev.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory 'usr/src/linux-headers-4.4.0-38-generic'
sabertazimi@avalon:-/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj33 dragondev.co
dragondev.c dragondev.ko dragondev.mod.co
dragondev.co dragondev.ko dragondev.mod.co
dragondev.co dragondev.ko dragondev.mod.co dragondev.mod.co
dragondev.co dragondev.ko dragondev.mod.co dragondev.mod.co
dragondev.co dragondev.ko dragondev.mod.co dragondev.mod.co dragondev_test dragondev_test.co
Makefile modules.order Module.symvers
sabertazimi@avalon:-/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj35 dragondev.co dragondev.co dragondev.co dragondev.co dragondev_test.co
makefile modules.order Module.symvers
sabertazimi@avalon:-/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj35 dragondev.co dragondev_test.co
makefile modules.order Module.symvers
```

图 32 生成设备模块

```
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$ make install
sudo insmod dragondev.ko
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$ make showdev
cat /proc/devices | grep dragondev
247 dragondev
ls -alh /dev/dragondev
ls: cannot access '/dev/dragondev': No such file or directory
Makefile:25: recipe for target 'showdev' failed
make: *** [showdev] Error 2
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$
```

图 33 插入设备

sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3\$ sudo mknod /dev/dragondev c 247 0 sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3\$ ■

图 34 创建设备结点

```
sabertazimi@avalon:-/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$ sudo make test
gcc -Mall -Wextra -o dragondev_test dragondev_test.c
sudo ./dragondev_test
write_size =1 write_size =1
```

图 35 字符设备驱动测试结果

4.2 实验调试及结果

故障1: 读写操作异常

故障现象:当文件写操作执行完毕后,再次执行写操作,会将上次写的内容覆盖,即未在上次写操作移动的读写指针后继续写操作,而是从文件开始位置执行了写操作。

解决方案:编写程序时疏忽,在调用 copy_to_user 与 copy_from_user 函数时,没有在模拟的缓冲区的开始地址上加上读写指针的偏移量,导致虽然在操作时移动了读写指针,但没有使用移动后的值,每次操作仍是从缓冲区的开始位置进行操作。在调用 copy_to_user 与 copy_from_user 函数时,传入的参数不为缓冲区的开始位置 buf,而是加上读写指针偏移量的新地址,即可解决问题。

故障 2: 驱动测试程序运行异常

故障现象: 键入 ./dragodev test 运行测试程序时, 控制台输出 "permission denied", 如图 36

所示。

```
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$ ./dragondev_test
Test failed.
: Permission denied
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj3$
```

图 36 测试程序错误

解决方案: 发现是由于 insmod/mknod 都是由 root 身份创建的,所以运行相关测试程序时,需要对设备结点进行打开、关闭、读写操作时也需 root 权限。故键入 sudo ./dragondev_test 即可正常运行测试程序,结果如图 35 所示。

4.3 实验心得

- 1. 通过此次实验,基本掌握了 Linux Module API 的使用方法,利用模块化的方式,不用修改内核源码即可完成一些内核级的工作。回想起实验二中,编译内核过程中,许多设备的驱动程序便是以模块形式加入内核中的;
- 2. 通过此次实验,基本掌握了简单字符设备驱动的编写,了解了 file_operations 接口定义。

实验四

1实验目的

使用图形界面实现一个显示总的 cpu 与内存使用率,以及各个进程信息的窗口程序。理解/proc 文件的特点,并且了解 cpu 与内存利用率的计算方法。

2 实验内容

- 1. 了解/proc 文件的特点和使用方法;
- 2. 监控系统状态,显示系统部件的使用情况;
- 3. 用图形界面监控系统状态,包括 CPU 和内存利用率、所有进程信息等(可自己补充、添加其他功能)。

3 实验设计

3.1 平台环境

硬件平台: Intel i5-4210U(1.70GHz), 8.00GB RAM, 500GB Hard Disk

软件平台: Ubuntu 16.04 LTS (编码平台), ElementaryOS (测试平台)

编程环境: Nodejs, Electron, NPM, Atom Editor, git, zsh

3.2 方案设计

- 1. 总体 cpu 利用率的计算方法,仍然采用实验一中计算 idle 线程时间占比的方法: 在 /proc/stat 文件中存储了 cpu 的状态信息,如图 37 所示,通过读取文件第一行的数据,即可计算 cpu 的利用率,由于文件中存储的是从开始到当前时刻,总的 cpu 时间,所以需要统计两次 cpu 时间,相减,即为当前时间段内的 cpu 时间,cpu 利用率的计算公式为: (Total2-total1-(idle2-idle1))/(total2-total1)*100%;
- 2. 总体内存利用率的计算方法: 在/proc/meminfo 文件中存储了内存的状态信息,如图 38 所示,从中读出 memtotal 项内从即为总的物理内存,而 memavail 为空闲内存;
- 3. 所有进程的进程号的获取: 通过遍历/proc 中的所有目录项, 目录名为数字的即为进程号;

```
abertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj4$ cat /proc/stat
CDU 114823 16 193622 12612804 22502 0 4167 0 0 0
cpu0 31292 7 50808 3146333 6302 0 1680 0 0 0
cpu2 28718 8 49621 3150295 5394 0 954 0 0 0
cpu3 28276 0 49555 3153620 4819 0 658 0 0 0
intr 13867023 20 4127 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 85893 0 0 0 92451 71198 169 66965
ctxt 25439699
btime 1489900721
processes 15875
procs_running 1
procs_blocked 0
softirq 14203136 1 5501799 6550 75745 88635 0 5223 3553264 0 4971919
```

图 37 /proc/stat

```
2030612 kB
MemTotal:
                  515404 kB
MemFree:
MemAvailable:
                 1210180 kB
Buffers:
                  720928 kB
SwapCached:
                    2472 kB
Active:
                  859196 kB
Inactive:
                  361028 kB
                  400432 kB
                  42136 kB
Active(file):
                  458764
Inactive(file):
                  318892 kB
Jnevictable:
Mlocked:
                 2094076 kB
SwapTotal:
SwapFree:
                 2078896 kB
Dirty:
Writeback:
                       0 kB
AnonPages:
                  430232 kB
Mapped:
                  142316 kB
Shmem:
                  10932 kB
Slab:
                  140076 kB
SReclaimable:
                  97448 kB
SUnreclaim:
                  42628 kB
KernelStack:
                   8640 kB
PageTables:
                   22464 kB
NFS_Unstable:
                       0 kB
Bounce:
                       0 kB
WritebackTmp:
                       0 kB
CommitLimit:
                 3109380 kB
Committed_AS:
                2444780 kB
VmallocTotal:
                34359738367 kB
VmallocUsed:
                       0 kB
VmallocChunk:
                       0 kB
HardwareCorrupted:
                       0 kB
AnonHugePages: 208896 kB
                       0 kB
CmaTotal:
CmaFree:
                       0 kB
HugePages_Total:
HugePages_Free:
HugePages_Rsvd:
HugePages_Surp:
```

图 38 /proc/meminfo

- 4. 进程 cpu 利用率的计算方法: 计算进程的 cpu 时间所用数据可以在/proc/进程号/stat 文件中读取, 如图 39 所示, 从该文件中读取程序的用户态运行时间 utime, 核态运行时间 stime, 将其相加即为该进程中的 cpu 时间, 读取两次将结果相减即为当前时间间隔内进程占用的 cpu 时间 ptime。计算公式为: (ptime2-ptime1)/(total2-total1)*100%;
- 5. 进程内存占有率以及各状态信息的获取: 进程相关的内存以及状态信息可从/proc/进程号/status 文件中获取,如图 40 所示。其中 VmRSS 为进程占用的物理内存大小,用其与从/proc/meminfo 文件中获取的总物理内存相比即使进程占用的内存比例。其余信息,直接渲染进 HTML 表格即可;

```
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj4$ cat /proc/2/status
        kthreadd
Name:
State: S (sleeping)
Tgid:
Ngid:
Pid:
PPid:
TracerPid:
Uid:
Gid:
FDSize: 64
Groups:
NStgid: 2
NSpid: 2
NSpgid: 0
NSsid: 0
Threads:
SigQ: 0/7780
SigPnd: 00000000000000000
ShdPnd: 00000000000000000
SigBlk: 000000000000000000
SigIgn: ffffffffffffff
SigCgt: 00000000000000000
CapInh: 00000000000000000
CapPrm: 0000003ffffffffff
CapEff: 0000003ffffffffff
CapBnd: 0000003ffffffffff
CapAmb: 0000000000000000
Seccomp:
Cpus_allowed:
                 ffffffff, ffffffff, ffffffff, ffffffff
Cpus_allowed_list:
                          0-127
Mems_allowed: 00000000,00000001
Mems_allowed_list:
voluntary_ctxt_switches:
                                    393
nonvoluntary_ctxt_switches:
```

图 40 /proc/pid/status

6. 将上述所得到的进程信息存储 Map (EcmaScript 內建数据结构),以 pid 为键,将进程信息组织为数组即可,如所示。如此一来,可以十分方便的获取目标进程的信息,且效率较高;

```
const getProcessData = (key, rawData) => {
   const totalCPU = getTotalCPU();
   const processCPU = parseInt(rawData[stat][utime]) + parseInt(rawData[stat][stime]);
   const processName = rawData[stat][comm].replace('(', '').replace(')', '');
   const processState = String.prototype.split.call(rawData[status][state], /\s+/)[2];//.replace('(', '').replace(')', '');
   let processMem = String.prototype.split.call(rawData[status][vmRSS], /\s+/);
   if (processMem[0] === 'VmRSS:') {
      processMem = parseInt(processMem[1]);
      processMem /= 1024;
   } else {
      processMem = 0;
   }
   const processData = [totalCPU, processCPU, 0, key, processName, processMem, processState];
   return processData;
}
```

图 41 获取进程信息的函数

- 7. 在处理上述数据过程中,有 2 点需要注意的地方。第一,所有进程的 cpu 占用时间的计算应在一次完成,即先把所有进程信息读出,存储下来,再隔一段时间进行取样,得到第二个 cpu 时间用于计算使用率。只有这样做才可使得卡顿感消失;第二,当进程被杀死后,需要将其从 Map 中删除,所以必须在 2 次取样时注意信息的同步即可;
- 8. 除此之外,利用 child_process 模块,可以调用 kill 命令。利用这个,可以实现杀死进

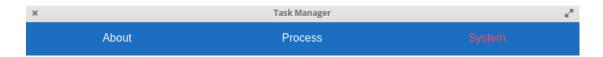
程功能,在文本框中输入进程 pid,再点击 kill 按钮,即可触发相应函数;

9. UI 绘制。Tab 实现:利用改变不同 div 的可见性,达到 Tab 切换的效果,同时只显示一个 div 即可;表格实现:利用 FlexBox 布局,实现自适应布局的表格,用于展示进程信息;除此之外,利用 CSS 样式添加一些基本的交互效果,如 hover 变色、active 变色等等,加以修饰即可。

4 实验调试

4.1 实验步骤

- 1. 了解 proc 伪文件系统的结构,以及不同文件存储的信息: /proc/stat 存储 cpu 信息, /proc/meminfo 存储内存信息,/proc/进程号/stat 存储进程的 cpu 信息, /proc/进程号/status 存储进程的各项状态信息。
- 2. 完成计算总体 cpu 利用率与内存使用率的函数: 从/proc/stat 中读取 cpu 信息, 计算出中 cpu 时间与空闲 cpu 时间, 计算得到总的 cpu 的利用率; 从/proc/meminfo 文件中读取内存使用情况的数据, 从而计算出内存的占有率。
- 3. 完成进程状态信息获取函数: 首先将 proc/ 目录下所有数字目录路径存入一个数组; 再不断遍历每一个文件夹, 从中获取从中获取进程占用的 cpu 时间(一段时间内的差值), 与总 cpu 时间(一段时间内的差值), 相比即为进程的 cpu 占有率; 打开/proc/pid/status 文件, 从中获取进程的名称, 状态, 以及使用的内存空间量。将数据存入 Map 以供 UI 绘制;
- 4. 绘制 Tab ,利用 OpenTab 改变不同 Tab 的可见性;利用 FlexBox 布局实现一个表格,每行颜色交替改变,将进程信息渲染至一个巨大的 ul(unorder list)元素中即可。利用 setInterval 函数,加入定时刷新功能。最终效果如图 42 所示。



System

CPU Usage: 36.59 %
Memory Free: 0.67 GB
Model Name: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4210U CPU @ 1.70GHz
CPU MHz: 1701.000 MHz
Cache Size: 3072 KB
Address Size: 42 bits physical, 48 bits virtual

图 42 任务管理器最终效果图

4.2 实验调试及结果

故障: CPU 使用率计算异常

故障现象: CPU 使用率计算结果尝尝为 0/NaN。

解决方案: 经过比对两次 utime/stime 或者/prco/stat 中数值的取样值发现,停顿 1ms 时 utime/stime 不会发生太大改变,导致计算结果为0(分子为0)/NaN(分母为0)。将两次取样间隔增大至10ms即可解决此问题。

4.3 实验心得

- 1. 通过此次实验,基本掌握了利用/proc 伪文件系统获取 linux 系统基本运行信息的方法;
- 2. 通过此次实验,练习了 html/css UI 编程,并利用 nodejs 与 electron 平台,结合 Web 前沿技术,编写了一个 native app,算是一次有益的尝试。

实验五

1 实验目的

设计实现一个模拟文件系统,了解文件系统的存盘读盘,以及空间分配与目录管理功能。

2 实验内容

- 1. 研究简易文件系统,建立文件系统管理数据结构;
- 2. 实现文件/目录创建/删除,目录显示等基本功能(可自行扩充文件读/写等其他功能)。

3 实验设计

3.1 平台环境

硬件平台: Intel i5-4210U(1.70GHz), 8.00GB RAM, 500GB Hard Disk

软件平台: Ubuntu 16.04 LTS (编码平台/测试平台), ElementaryOS (测试平台)

编程环境: Nodejs, Electron, NPM, Atom Editor, git, zsh

3.2 方案设计

1. 设计一个基于 JSON 数据格式的内存式实时文件系统。JSON 全称为 JavaScript Object Notation,从名字上就可以看出,其与 JavaScript 具有良好的交互性。利用 JSON,可以十分方便地存储树状数据结构,这恰好适合构建多级目录文件系统,一个基本的文件系统如图 43 所示:

图 43 文件系统基本组织结构

- 2. 其中,当一个对象的"属性(虽然属性名称为空,但确实存在的一个属性)为 true,则表示其为目录;当一个对象的"属性为 false,则表示其为文件。利用这种规定,可以十分方便地将多级目录构建起来,当需要遍历目录时,利用一个 for 循环即可完成;
- 3. 在基本数据结构建立好的基础上,利用 while 语句与 case 语句编写一个 REPL (read eval print loop, 读取-计算-输出循环),作为此文件系统的对外交互界面;
- 4. 内部的文件系统操作全由 Imfs 对象实现。基本操作包括chdir/readdir/mkNode/rmNode/readFile/writeFile 等,还包括一些工具函数,如isFile/isDir/isExist/resolvePath/等;
- 5. 实现了文件系统操作后,再利用 REPL 进行封装,即可完成对外交互,如图 44 所示。

```
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5$ npm start
> imfs@1.0.0 start /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5
> node ./src/main.js
Log in to in-memory file system ...
Done.
Restore config file ...
Done.
Enter 'help' to get more helpful information.
/ $ pwd
//
/ $ ls
foo.js a b
/ $ exit

Store config file ...
Done.
Log out from in-memory file system ...
Done.
sabertazimi@avalon:~/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5$
```

图 44 REPL 运行图

4 实验调试

4.1 实验步骤

- 1. 编写 Repl 类, 实现交互界面;
- 2. 编写 Imfs 类, 实现基本的工具函数, 实现基本的文件系统操作函数;
- 3. 在实际过程中,以上 2 个类的编写是交叉进行的,逐个功能进行测试,容易找出错误所在,不容易积累错误至一个巨大的坑。先建立起基本的框架,如图 45、图 46 所示,再逐个功能地进行添加,使得编码过程比较顺利。可以看到,初版的 Repl 只有少数几个功能。而初版的 Imfs 中 mkdir 并未将创建文件的情况纳入考虑,已致于后来连接口名字都变为了mknode。在一定的框架下,无论如何修改,都不会对整体造成太大的影响。未来有机会的话,可以完全不改动 Repl 的代码与 Imfs 的接口,重写 Imfs 的逻辑,实现更为复杂的文件系统(如加入 Inode、Block、Dirent、OpenFileTab 等复杂管理结构)

```
while (!this.exit) {
    let command = readline.question(`${this.cwd} $ `);

    command = command.split(/\s+/);

    switch (command[0]) {
        case 'cd':
            console.log('cd');
            break;
        case 'ls':
            console.log('ls');
            break;
        case 'mkdir';
            console.log('mkdir');
            break;
        case 'rm':
            console.log('rm');
            break;
        case 'cate':
            console.log('touch');
            break;
        case 'cat':
            console.log('cat');
            break;
        case 'write':
            console.log('write');
            break;
        case 'exit':
            console.log('log out from in-memory file system ...');
            this.cmd_exit();
            console.log('Done.');
            break;
        default:
            console.log('Unkown command');
            break;
}
```

图 45 Repl 基本框架

```
* @method resolvePath
resolvePath(_path) {
   return [];
isExist(_path) {
readdir(_path) {
mkdir(_path) {
```

图 46 Imfs 基本框架

4.2 实验调试及结果

故障 1: cd 功能异常

故障现象: 当进行 cd ../ 想回到根目录时,出现回不去的现象,如图 47 所示。

解决方案:编写 isExist 函数时,当 path 字符串从终端读取下来,利用 nodejs 內建模块处理路径后,如果为"制量,会被处理为空字符串。当未在 isExist 里对返回字符串进行长度判断,直接将其误判为不存在的目录,导致此现象。只要添加一个长度判断即可,当长度为 0时,表示为根目录。后续所有类似函数,都应进行此类判断。解决了此问题,有效地避免了

后续所有功能函数中出现同样的逻辑错误。

```
    sabertazimi@avalon: proj5 03/04/17-17:31:30
    npm start

> imfs@1.0.0 start /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5

> node ./src/main.js

Log in to in-memory file system ...

Done.

/ $ mkdir a/b/c
/ $ cd a/b/c
c $ cd ../
b $ cd ../
a $ cd ../
Error: path not exists.
a $ ■
```

图 47 cd 异常

故障 2: ls 功能异常

故障现象: 当切换路径后,调用 ls 仍然显示/目录下的文件清单,如图 48 所示。

解决方案:为 ls 添加新的功能,即接受多个参数,可以打印多个目录时,忘记对输入参数进行检查。当参数为 0 时,误把 argv[1]传给 ls 处理函数,导致 resolvePath 将其解析为'/'根目录,导致一直输出根目录的清单。当传入参数为 0 时,将传给 ls 处理函数的值改为 imfs.cwd即可解决此问题,如图 49 所示。

```
    sabertazimi@avalon: proj5 03/04/17-19:15:10
    npm start

> imfs@1.0.0 start /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5

> node ./src/main.js

Log in to in-memory file system ...

Done.
Enter 'help' to get more helpful information.

/ $ touch a/a.txt
Success: create file '/a/a.txt'.

/ $ cd a
a $ pwd
/a
a $ ls
a
a $ ls
a
a $ □
```

图 48 ls 异常

```
$\ \text{sabertazimi@avalon: proj5 03/04/17-19:15:54} 
\text{ npm start} 
> imfs@1.0.0 start /home/sabertazimi/Work/Source/hust-os-2017/proj5 
> node ./src/main.js 

Log in to in-memory file system ... 
Done. 
Enter 'help' to get more helpful information. 

/ $ touch a/a.js 
Success: create file '/a/a.js'. 
/ $ cd a 
a $ pwd 
/a 
a $ ls 
a.js 
a.js 
a.$ ■
```

图 49 ls 正常

4.3 实验心得

- 1. 通过此次实验,基本掌握了 JSON 这一数据格式,并利用其特性较为快速地建立了树型数据结构;
- 2. 通过此次实验,再一次在 nodejs 平台上编写代码,利用其内建的 path、readFile、process 等内建模块,较为轻松的完成了一个简易的内存式文件系统(In Memory File System)。

附录 实验代码

```
实验一
1.semaphore
#ifndef SEMAPHORE_H
#define SEMAPHORE_H
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/sem.h>
typedef struct _semaphore_ *semaphore_t;
union semun {
                        val;
                                ///< value for SETVAL
    struct semid ds *buf;
                              ///< buffer for IPC STAT, IPC SET
    unsigned short *array; ///< array for GETALL, SETALL
    struct seminfo * buf; ///< buffer for IPC INFO (Linux-specific)
};
/// \brief an OO struct for encapsulating semget/semop/semctl functions
/// implement semaphore with OO pattern
struct _semaphore_ {
    int semid;
                                        ///< id of semaphore
    union semun semun:
                                         ///< struct for semctl function
    struct sembuf sembuf:
                                       ///< struct from stand sem.h for semop function
    void (*P)(semaphore t self);
                                     ///< function pointer pointing to P function
     void (*V)(semaphore t self);
                                     ///< function pointer pointing to V function
     void (*del)(semaphore_t self); ///< function pointer pointing to destructor</pre>
};
/// \brief constructor for semaphore struct
/// \param semval initial value of semaphore
/// \return pointer pointing to an allocated semaphore
semaphore t semnew(key t key, int semval);
#endif /* !SEMAPHORE H */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "semaphore/semaphore.h"
/// \brief P function
/// \param self semaphore pointer
/// \return void
static void semP(semaphore t self);
/// \brief V function
/// \param self semaphore pointer
/// \return void
static void semV(semaphore_t self);
```

```
/// \brief destructor for semaphore
/// \param self semaphore pointer
/// \return void
static void semdel(semaphore_t self);
semaphore_t semnew(key_t key,int semval) {
    // initialize a new semphore
    semaphore_t sem = (semaphore_t)malloc(sizeof(*sem));
    // create/get a semaphore IPC
    if ((sem->semid = semget(key, 1, IPC\_CREAT | IPC\_EXCL | 0666)) == -1) {
         // get a exist semaphore IPC
         if ((sem->semid = semget(key, 1, 0)) == -1) {
              perror("semget error\n");
              return NULL;
         }
    } else {
         sem->semun.val = semval;
                                                     // initial value of semaphore for semctl
function
         if (semctl(sem->semid, 0, SETVAL, sem->semun) < 0) {
              perror("semctl error\n");
              return NULL;
         }
    }
    sem->sembuf.sem_num = 0;
                                             // set operation index to sem[0](all semaphores
are with single demension)
    sem->sembuf.sem_flg = SEM_UNDO;
                                                 // automatically undone when the process
terminates
    sem->P = semP:
                                              // set up P function pointer
    sem->V = semV;
                                               // set up V function pointer
    sem->del = semdel;
                                             // set up destructor pointer
    return sem;
}
static void semP(semaphore_t self) {
    self->sembuf.sem_op = -1;
    if (semop(self->semid, &(self->sembuf), 1) < 0) {
         perror("P error\n");
    }
}
static void semV(semaphore_t self) {
    self->sembuf.sem_op = +1;
    if (semop(self->semid, \&(self->sembuf), 1) < 0) {
         perror("V error\n");
}
static void semdel(semaphore_t self) {
    // check to prevent multiple-destruction
    if (self->P != NULL || self->V != NULL || self->del != NULL) {
         // delete semaphore IPC
         if (semctl(self->semid, 0, IPC RMID) < 0) {
```

```
perror("semctl error\n");
              return;
          }
         // set all pointer member to NULL
         self->P = NULL:
         self->V = NULL;
         self->del = NULL;
         // free heap
         free(self);
     }
2.writebuf
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include "semaphore/semaphore.h"
#define BUF SIZE 10
                                 ///< size of shared buffer
const key_t buf_key = 233; ///< key of shared memory to buffer
semaphore_t buf_notfull;
                                ///< initial value: 1, key: 1
semaphore t buf notempty;
                                    ///< initial value: 0, key: 2
semaphore_t mutex;
                                ///< mutex for buf_map[2](number of data)
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    FILE *fp;
                                 ///< src file pointer
    int buf_sid;
                              ///< shm id of shared memory as buffer
    char *buf_map;
                                ///< map address of shm to as buffer
    // get semaphores
    buf notfull = semnew(1, 1);
    buf_notempty = semnew(2, 0);
    mutex = semnew(3, 1);
    // get shm
    buf_sid = shmget(buf_key, BUF_SIZE+4, IPC_CREAT | 0666);
    if (buf_sid == -1) {
         perror("shmget error\n");
         return -1;
     }
    // attach shm
    buf_map = (char *)shmat(buf_sid, NULL, 0);
    // open src file
    if (argc <= 1) {
         if ((fp = fopen("./default.src", "a+")) == NULL) {
              perror("fopen error\n");
              return -1;
          }
     } else {
         if ((fp = fopen(argv[1], "a+")) == NULL) {
              perror("fopen error\n");
```

```
return -1;
          }
     }
    // get data from src file to buffer
     while (1) {
          // test whether buf is full or not
          while (buf_map[2] == BUF_SIZE) {
               buf_notfull->P(buf_notfull);
          }
          // get write buf pointer
          int iwrite = buf_map[0];
          // write data to buffer, move write pointer
          char ch;
          if (fread(\&ch, sizeof(char), 1, fp) \le 0) {
               // set end flag
               buf_map[3] = 1;
          buf_map[4+iwrite++] = ch;
          iwrite %= BUF_SIZE;
          buf_map[0] = iwrite;
          // add number of data
          mutex->P(mutex);
          buf_map[2]++;
          mutex->V(mutex);
          fprintf(stdout, "write %c from src file to buffer... \n", ch);
          // break condition: read the end of file
          if (buf_map[3] == 1) {
               buf_notempty->V(buf_notempty);
               break;
          } else {
               buf_notempty->V(buf_notempty);
     }
     // close src file
     if (fp != NULL) {
          fclose(fp);
     }
     usleep(500);
     return 0;
3.readbuf
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include "semaphore/semaphore.h"
```

```
#define BUF_SIZE 10
                                 ///< size of shared buffer
const key_t buf_key = 233; ///< key of shared memory to buffer
semaphore_t buf_notfull;
                                ///< initial value: 1, key: 1
semaphore_t buf_notempty;
                                    ///< initial value: 0, key: 2
semaphore t mutex;
                                ///< mutex for buf map[2](number of data)
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    FILE *fp;
                                 ///< dist file pointer
    int buf_sid;
                               ///< shm id of shared memory as buffer
    char *buf_map;
                                 ///< map address of shm to as buffer
    // get semaphores
    buf_notfull = semnew(1, 1);
    buf_notempty = semnew(2, 0);
    mutex = semnew(3, 1);
    // get shm
    buf_sid = shmget(buf_key, BUF_SIZE+4, IPC_CREAT | 0666);
    if (buf sid == -1) {
         perror("shmget error\n");
         return -1;
    }
    // attach shm
    buf_map = (char *)shmat(buf_sid, NULL, 0);
    // open dist file
    if (argc < 2) {
         if ((fp = fopen("./default.dist", "w+")) == NULL) {
              perror("fopen error\n");
              return -1;
     } else if (argc == 2) {
         if ((fp = fopen(strcat(argv[1], ".dist"), "w+")) == NULL) 
              perror("fopen error\n");
               return -1;
          }
     } else {
         if ((fp = fopen(argv[2], "w+")) == NULL) {
              perror("fopen error\n");
              return -1;
          }
     }
    // put data from buffer to dist file
     while (1) {
         // test whether there is empty or not
         while (buf_map[2] == 0) {
              buf_notempty->P(buf_notempty);
          }
         // get buffer read pointer
         int iread = buf_map[1];
         // write to dist file from buffer, move read pointer
```

```
char ch = buf_map[4+iread++];
         iread %= BUF_SIZE;
         buf_map[1] = iread;
         // sub number of data
         mutex->P(mutex);
         buf_map[2]--;
         mutex->V(mutex);
         // break condition: buffer empty && writebuf finish
         if (buf_map[2] \le 0 \&\& buf_map[3] == 1) {
              buf_notfull->V(buf_notfull);
              break;
          } else {
                                             // write character into dist file
               fputc(ch, fp);
               fprintf(stdout, "read %c from buffer to dist file... \n", ch);
              buf_notfull->V(buf_notfull);
          }
     }
    // close dist file
    if (fp != NULL) {
         fclose(fp);
     }
    // detach shm
    shmdt(buf_map);
    usleep(500);
    return 0;
4.proj1_1 main
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include "semaphore/semaphore.h"
#define BUF_SIZE 10
                                 ///< size of shared buffer
const key t buf key = 233; ///< key of shared memory to buffer
semaphore t buf notfull;
                                ///< initial value: 1, key: 1
semaphore_t buf_notempty;
                                    ///< initial value: 0, key: 2
                                ///< mutex for buf_map[2](number of data)
semaphore_t mutex;
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int status;
                              ///< wait status
    pid_t writebuf_pid;
                              ///< return pid of fork function
    pid_t readbuf_pid;
                              ///< return pid of fork function
    int buf sid;
                               ///< shm id of shared memory as buffer
                                ///< map address of shm to as buffer
    char *buf_map;
```

```
buf notfull = semnew(1, 1);
    buf_notempty = semnew(2, 0);
    mutex = semnew(3, 1);
    // create shm
    // buf[0] stores write pointer, buf[1] stores read pointer, buf[2] stores number of data, buf[3]
stores end flag, buf[3:BUF_SIZE+2] stores truly data
    buf_sid = shmget(buf_key, BUF_SIZE+4, IPC_CREAT | 0666);
    // get shm failed
    if (buf_sid == -1) {
         perror("shmget error\n");
         return -1;
     }
    // attach shm
    buf_map = (char *)shmat(buf_sid, NULL, 0);
    // wrie empty characters into buf_shm
    memset(buf_map, '\0', BUF_SIZE+4);
    // detach shm
    shmdt(buf_map);
    fprintf(stdout, "start copy data... \n");
     while ((writebuf_pid = fork()) == -1);
    if (writebuf_pid == 0) {
         execlp("./writebuf", "writebuf", argv[1], argv[2], argv[argc], NULL);
                                              // main
         while ((readbuf_pid = fork()) == -1);
         if (readbuf_pid == 0) {
                                          // sub
              execlp("./readbuf", "readbuf", argv[1], argv[2], argv[argc], NULL);
                                              // main
          } else {
              // wait for finish of children process
              for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
                   waitpid(-1, &status, 0);
              fprintf(stdout, "done.\n");
              // remove shm
              shmctl(buf_sid, IPC_RMID, 0);
              // remove semaphore
              buf_notfull->del(buf_notfull);
              buf notempty->del(buf notempty);
              mutex->del(mutex);
              return 0;
          }
     }
5.TimeWindow
#ifndef TIMEWINDOW_H
#define TIMEWINDOW H
```

// create semaphore

```
#include <QMainWindow>
#include <QLabel>
class TimeWindow: public QMainWindow
    Q_OBJECT
public:
    explicit TimeWindow(QWidget *parent = 0);
    ~TimeWindow(void);
private:
    QLabel *label;
    QMainWindow &setText(const char *txt);
    const char* getTime(void);
private slots:
    void updateTime(void);
#endif // TIMEWINDOW_H
#include < QString>
#include <OTimer>
#include <ctime>
#include "timewindow.h"
using namespace std;
TimeWindow::TimeWindow(QWidget *parent) : QMainWindow(parent)
    move(QPoint(400, 300));
    label = new QLabel(this);
    label->setFixedSize(220,50);
    label->setText("Time = now");
    // using slots to implement update
    QTimer *timer = new QTimer(this);
    connect(timer, SIGNAL(timeout()), this, SLOT(updateTime()));
    timer->start(1000);
}
TimeWindow::~TimeWindow(void)
    delete label;
const char* TimeWindow::getTime(void) {
    time_t ct;
    ct = time(NULL);
    return ctime(&ct);
}
void TimeWindow::updateTime(void) {
    label->setText(QString(getTime()));
}
```

```
6.SumWindow
#ifndef SUMWINDOW H
#define SUMWINDOW_H
#include < QMainWindow>
#include <QLabel>
class SumWindow: public QMainWindow
    Q_OBJECT
public:
    explicit SumWindow(QWidget *parent = 0);
    ~SumWindow(void);
private:
    QLabel *label;
    int sum;
    int cnt;
    char *sumTxt;
    QMainWindow &setText(const char *txt);
    const char *getSum(void);
private slots:
    void updateSum(void);
#endif // SUMWINDOW_H
#include < QString>
#include <QTimer>
#include <cstdio>
#include "sumwindow.h"
using namespace std;
SumWindow::SumWindow(QWidget *parent) : QMainWindow(parent)
    move(QPoint(800, 300));
    label = new QLabel(this);
    label->setText("Sum = 0");
    label->setFixedSize(220,50);
    sum = 0;
    cnt = 0;
    sumTxt = new char[10];
    // using slots to implement update
    OTimer *timer = new OTimer(this);
    connect(timer, SIGNAL(timeout()), this, SLOT(updateSum()));
    timer->start(3000);
}
SumWindow::~SumWindow(void)
    delete label;
```

delete sumTxt;

}

```
const char *SumWindow::getSum(void) {
    if (cnt <= 1000) {
         sum += (++cnt);
         sprintf(sumTxt,"%d", sum);
    }
    return sumTxt;
}
void SumWindow::updateSum(void) {
    label->setText(QString(getSum()));
7.CPUWindow
#ifndef CPUWINDOW H
#define CPUWINDOW_H
#include < OMainWindow>
#include <QLabel>
class CPUWindow: public QMainWindow
    Q_OBJECT
public:
    explicit CPUWindow(QWidget *parent = 0);
    ~CPUWindow(void);
private:
    QLabel *label;
    char *cpuTxt;
    QMainWindow &setText(const char *txt);
    const char* getCPU(void);
private slots:
    void updateCPU(void);
#endif // CPUWINDOW_H
#include < QString>
#include <QTimer>
#include <cstdio>
#include <unistd.h>
#include "cpuwindow.h"
using namespace std;
CPUWindow::CPUWindow(QWidget *parent) : QMainWindow(parent)
    move(QPoint(600, 300));
    label = new QLabel(this);
    label->setText("CPU Usage = 0%");
    label->setFixedSize(220,50);
    cpuTxt = new char[10];
    // using slots to implement update
```

```
QTimer *timer = new QTimer(this);
     connect(timer, SIGNAL(timeout()), this, SLOT(updateCPU()));
     timer->start(2000);
}
CPUWindow::~CPUWindow(void)
     delete label;
     delete cpuTxt;
}
const char* CPUWindow::getCPU(void) {
     FILE *proc_stat = NULL;
     char buf[50];
     int total = 0, idle = 0;
     // open /proc/stat
     proc_stat = fopen("/proc/stat", "r");
     if (proc_stat == NULL) {
          exit(0);
     }
     fscanf(proc_stat, "%s", buf);
     for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
          fscanf(proc_stat, "%s", buf);
          total += atoi(buf);
          // column 4: idle spare time
          if (i == 3) {
               idle = atoi(buf);
          }
     }
     fseek(proc_stat, 0, SEEK_SET); // reset seek pointer to 0 (read file again)
     sleep(1);
                // update cpu stat
     fscanf(proc_stat, "%s", buf);
     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
          fscanf(proc_stat, "%s", buf);
          total -= atoi(buf);
          // column 4: idle spare time
          if (i == 3) {
               idle-=atoi(buf);
     }
     fclose(proc_stat);
     sprintf(cpuTxt, "CPU Usage = %.2f%%\n", 100.0*((float)(idle-total)) / ((float)(-total)));
     return cpuTxt;
}
void CPUWindow::updateCPU(void) {
     label->setText(QString(getCPU()));
```

```
8.Qt main
#include <QApplication>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include "timewindow.h"
#include "cpuwindow.h"
#include "sumwindow.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     pid_t tw_t, cw_t, sw_t;
     while ((tw_t = fork()) == -1);
     if (tw_t == 0) {
          QApplication ta(argc, argv);
          TimeWindow tw;
          tw.show();
          ta.exec();
     } else {
          while ((cw_t = fork()) == -1);
          if (cw_t == 0) {
               QApplication tc(argc, argv);
               CPUWindow cw;
               cw.show();
               tc.exec();
          } else {
               while ((sw_t = fork()) == -1);
               if (sw_t == 0) {
                    QApplication ts(argc, argv);
                    SumWindow sw;
                    sw.show();
                    ts.exec();
               } else {
                    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
                         waitpid(-1, NULL, 0);
               }
          }
     }
实验二
1.kernel.sh
# exec under /usr/src
# cd /usr/src
# su root
# wget https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v4.x/linux-4.4.31.tar.gz
# tar -zxvf linux-4.4.31.tar.gz
# cd linux-4.4.31/
apt-get install libncurses5-dev libssl-dev
```

```
make mrproper
make clean
                          # 编译新内核的配置文件
make menuconfig
make bzImage -j 4 && make modules -j 4 && make modules_install -j 4 && make install -j 4
# comments GRUB_HIDDEN_OUT = 0 out in /etc/default/grub
# update-grub
                           # 更新引导文件
# reboot
                           # 重新启动
2.dragoncopy.c 系统调用实现
#include linux/kernel.h>
#include linux/syscalls.h>
#include linux/fs.h>
#include <asm/segment.h>
#include <asm/uaccess.h>
asmlinkage long sys_dragoncopy (const char *src, const char *dst) {
    struct file *srcp;
    struct file *dstp;
    loff t read pos = 0, write pos = 0;
    int num = 0:
    char buf[50];
    mm_segment_t old_fs = get_fs();
    set_fs(KERNEL_DS);
    srcp = filp_open(src, O_CREAT | O_RDWR, S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG | S_IRWXO);
    if (IS ERR(srcp)) {
         printk("Dragon copy open file failed.\n");
         return -1;
    }
    dstp = filp_open(dst, O_CREAT | O_RDWR, S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG | S_IRWXO);
    num = vfs_read(srcp, buf, 40, &read_pos);
    while (num != 0) {
         vfs write(dstp, buf, num, &write pos);
         num = vfs read(srcp, buf, 40, &read pos);
    }
    filp close(srcp, 0);
    filp_close(dstp, 0);
    set_fs(old_fs);
    return 0;
3.dragoncopy_test.c 系统调用测试
#define GNU SOURCE
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
int main(void) {
    syscall(548, "dragoncopy.c", "dragoncopy.copy");
    return 0;
4.测试用 Makefile
```

```
test:
    rm -fr dragoncopy.copy
    rm -fr a.out
    gcc dragoncopy_test.c
    ./a.out
    cat dragoncopy.copy
clean:
    rm -fr dragoncopy.copy
    rm -fr a.out
实验三
1.dragondev.c 驱动程序
#include linux/fs.h>
#include linux/kernel.h>
#include linux/module.h>
#include <asm/uaccess.h>
// 处理版本问题 CONFIG_MODVERSIONS
#if CONFIG MODVERSIONS == 1
#define MODVERSIONS
#include "linux/version.h"
#endif
#define BUF_SIZE 1000
                           ///< buffer size
char buf[BUF_SIZE];
                           ///< device charaters buffer
int dev num = 0;
                          ///< device number
int buf_size = 0;
                        ///< buffer current size containing characters
int seek_{pos} = 0;
                        ///< current
static int dragondev open(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp) {
    seek pos = 0;
    printk("Dragon device open success.\n");
    return 0;
}
static int dragondev_release (struct inode *inode, struct file *filp) {
    seek_pos = 0;
    printk("Dragon device release success.\n");
    return 0;
}
static ssize_t dragondev_read (struct file *filp, char __user *target , size_t tsize, loff_t *offset) {
    size_t read_size = buf_size - seek_pos;
    read_size = read_size < tsize ? read_size : tsize;</pre>
    if (!copy_to_user((char *)target, buf+seek_pos, read_size)) {
         seek_pos += read_size;
         printk("Dragon device read success.\n");
         return read size;
     } else {
         printk("Dragon device read failed.\n");
         return -1;
    }
}
static ssize_t dragondev_write (struct file *filp,const char __user *target , size_t tsize, loff_t
*offset) {
```

```
size_t write_size = BUF_SIZE - seek_pos;
    write_size = write_size < tsize ? write_size : tsize;</pre>
    if(!copy_from_user((char *)buf+seek_pos, target, write_size)) {
         seek pos += write size;
         buf_size += write_size;
         printk("Dragon device write success.\n");
         return write size;
         printk("Dragon device write failed.\n");
         return -1;
    }
}
static const struct file operations dragondev fops = {
    .owner = THIS MODULE,
    .open = dragondev_open,
    .read = dragondev read,
    .write = dragondev_write,
    .release = dragondev_release
};
int init_module(void) {
    if ((dev num = register chrdev(0, "dragondev", &dragondev fops)) < 0) {
         printk("Dragon device register failed.\n");
    } else {
         printk("Dragon device register success.\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
void cleanup module(void) {
    unregister chrdev(dev num, "dragondev");
    printk("Dragon device unregister success.\n");
}
MODULE_AUTHOR("sabertazimi");
MODULE_DESCRIPTION("dragon device");
MODULE_LICENSE("MIT");
MODULE_VERSION("V1.0");
2.dragondev test.c 驱动测试程序
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
int main(void) {
    int dragondev;
    char buf[11];
    dragondev = open("/dev/dragondev", O_RDWR);
    if (dragondev == -1) {
         perror("Test failed.\n");
```

```
exit(0);
    }
    for (int i = 1; i \le 127; i++) {
         buf[0] = i;
         printf("write_size = %d\t", (int)write(dragondev, buf, 1));
    close(dragondev);
    printf("\n^n);
    dragondev = open("/dev/dragondev", O_RDWR);
    if (dragondev == -1) {
         perror("Test failed.\n");
         exit(0);
    }
    for (int i = 1; i \le 12; i++) {
         printf("read_size = %d, ", (int)read(dragondev, buf, 10));
         printf("%s\n", buf);
    }
    close(dragondev);
    return 0;
3.Makefile
DEVICE_NAME=dragondev
ifneq ($(KERNELRELEASE),)
    obj-m := (DEVICE\_NAME).o
else
    KERNELDIR ?= /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/build
    PWD := $(shell pwd)
default:
    sudo rm -fr /usr/src/linux-4.10/drivers/misc/$(DEVICE_NAME).c
    sudo cp -fr $(DEVICE_NAME).c /usr/src/linux-4.10/drivers/misc
    $(MAKE) -C $(KERNELDIR) M=$(PWD) modules
endif
obj-m += (DEVICE\_NAME).o
install:
    sudo insmod $(DEVICE_NAME).ko
    cat /proc/devices | grep $(DEVICE_NAME)
    ls -alh /dev/$(DEVICE NAME)
showmsg:
    dmesg -c | grep Dragon
# mknod:
# mknod /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME) c $(DEVICE_NUM) 0
uninstall:
    sudo rm -fr /dev/$(DEVICE NAME)
```

```
sudo rmmod $(DEVICE_NAME)
clean:
    sudo rm -fr /dev/$(DEVICE_NAME)
    rm -fr *.o *.ko .*.cmd *.mod.c .tmp_versions modules.order Module.symvers
test:
    gcc -Wall -Wextra -o $(DEVICE_NAME)_test $(DEVICE_NAME)_test.c
    sudo ./$(DEVICE_NAME)_test
实验四
1.package.json 依赖管理文件
  "name": "electron-taskmanager",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "A task manager based on Electron",
  "main": "./js/main.js",
  "scripts": {
    "start": "./node_modules/.bin/electron ."
  "repository": "https://github.com/sabertazimi/hust-os-2017",
  "keywords": [
    "Electron",
    "Task Manager"
  ],
  "author": "sabertazimi",
  "license": "MIT",
  "devDependencies": {
    "electron": "^1.6.1"
  "dependencies": {}
2.index.html 基本页面结构
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <title>Task Manager</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./css/Tab.css">
        k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./css/Flex.css">
        link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./css/Process.css">
    </head>
    <body>
        <a
                               href="javascript:void(0)"
                                                                  onclick="openTab(event,
'About')">About</a>
                               href="javascript:void(0)"
             <a
                                                                  onclick="openTab(event,
'Process')">Process</a>
                               href="javascript:void(0)"
                                                                  onclick="openTab(event,
             <a
'System')">System</a>
        <div id="About" class="tabcontent active">
             <section class="flex-container">
                  <h3>About</h3>
                 author: sabertazimi
```

```
email: sabertazimi@gmail.com
            </section>
        </div>
        <div id="Process" class="tabcontent">
            <section>
                         type="text"
                <input
                                      name="pid"
                                                    class="kill-pid"
                                                                     id="kill-pid"
placehold="input pid to kill">
                <input
                        type="button"
                                      name="kill"
                                                   class="kill-button"
                                                                     value="kill"
onclick="killProcess()">
            </section>
            <div class="process-table">
                </div>
        </div>
        <div id="System" class="tabcontent">
            <section class="flex-container">
                <h3>System</h3>
                CPU Usage
                Memory Usage
                Model Name
                CPU MHz
                Cache Size
                Addr Size
            </section>
        </div>
        <script src="./js/view.js"></script>
    </body>
</html>
3.Flex.css FlexBox 布局格式
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center;
    text-align: left;
}
.flex-container h3 {
    padding-top: 5vh;
    flex: 0 0 20vh;
}
.flex-container p {
    flex: 10 auto;
4.Tab.CSS 标签页样式
* {
     box-sizing: border-box;
     margin: 0;
     padding: 0;
}
ul.tab {
    list-style-type: none;
```

```
background-color: #1b6ec2;
     display: flex;
    justify-content: space-around;
}
ul.tab li {
     display: flex;
     flex-direction: column;
     justify-content: center;
     align-items: center;
     min-height: 8vh;
     min-width: 8vw;
     border-bottom: 2px solid transparent;
     transition: border-bottom 0.3s linear;
}
ul.tab li a {
     color: white;
     font-family: sans-serif;
     text-decoration: none;
     transition: color 0.3s linear;
}
ul.tab li:hover {
    border-bottom: 2px solid #fa5252;
}
ul.tab a:hover {
     color: #fa5252;
}
ul.tab a:focus {
     color: #fa5252;
}
.tabcontent {
     display:none;
     padding: 6px 12px;
}
.active {
    display: block;
5.Process.css 进程信息表格样式表
div.process-table {
     display: flex;
     flex-direction: column;
}
ul.process-list {
     list-style-type: none;
     display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
}
```

```
ul.process-list li {
     min-height: 5vh;
     /*min-width: 30%;*/
     /*max-width: 35%;*/
     flex: 1;
}
ul.process-list li:last-child {
     text-align: right;
}
ul.process-list:nth-child(2n) {
     background-color: #f2f2f2;
.kill-pid {
     position: fixed;
     bottom: 2vh;
     right: 10vw;
     height: 25px;
}
.kill-button {
     position: fixed;
     bottom: 2vh;
     right: 10vw;
     backgroud-color: inherit;
     border: 1px solid #f44336;
     color: #f44336;
     padding: 5px 12px;
     text-align: center;
     display: inline-block;
     cursor: pointer;
6.CPU.js CPU 信息获取
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const readCPUUsage = (coreNumber, sleepTime = 100) => {
     let total = 0;
     let idle = 0;
     let usage = 0.0;
     let data = ";
     let stat = ";
     let cpustat = ";
     data = fs.readFileSync('/proc/stat', 'utf8');
     stat = String.prototype.split.call(data, '\n');
     cpustat = String.prototype.split.call(stat[coreNumber], \land s+/);
     for (let i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
          total += parseInt(cpustat[i], 10);
          // column 4: idle spare time
          if (i == 4) {
               idle = parseInt(cpustat[i], 10);
```

```
}
    // sleep
    const date = new Date();
    let curDate = null:
    do {
         curDate = new Date();
     } while (curDate - date < sleepTime);
    data = fs.readFileSync('/proc/stat', 'utf8');
    stat = String.prototype.split.call(data, '\n');
    cpustat = String.prototype.split.call(stat[coreNumber], \land s+/);
    for (let i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
         total -= parseInt(cpustat[i], 10);
         // column 4: idle spare time
         if (i == 4) {
              idle -= parseInt(cpustat[i], 10);
    }
    usage = 100.0 * (idle*1.0 - total*1.0) / (-total*1.0);
    // console.log(`${coreNumber} usage ${usage}`);
    return usage;
};
module.exports = readCPUUsage;
7.Memory.js 内存信息获取
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const readMemoryUsage = (memKind, memUnit) => {
    const data = fs.readFileSync('/proc/meminfo', 'utf8');
    const stat = String.prototype.split.call(data, '\n');
    const memstat = String.prototype.split.call(stat[memKind], \lands+/);
    let memData = memstat[1];
    if (memUnit == memMB || memUnit == memGB) {
         memData /= 1024;
    }
    if (memUnit == memGB) {
         memData /= 1024;
     }
    return memData;
};
module.exports = readMemoryUsage;
8.System.js 系统信息获取
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const getSystemInfo = () => {
```

```
const data = fs.readFileSync('/proc/cpuinfo', 'utf8');
     const stat = String.prototype.split.call(data, '\n');
     const modelName = String.prototype.split.call(stat[4], \slashs+:\slashs+/)[1];
     const cpuMHz = String.prototype.split.call(stat[7], \slashs+:\slashs+/)[1] + " MHz";
     const cacheSize = String.prototype.split.call(stat[8], \slashs+:\slashs+/)[1];
     const addrSize = String.prototype.split.call(stat[24], \slashs+:\s+/)[1];
     return [modelName, cpuMHz, cacheSize, addrSize];
};
module.exports = getSystemInfo;
9.Process.js 进程信息获取
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const readProcessDir = (dir) => {
     let results = [];
     let list = ";
     let len;
     list = fs.readdirSync(dir, 'utf8');
     if (list.length === 0) {
          return null:
     list.forEach((file) => {
          let stat;
          file = path.resolve(dir, file);
          stat = fs.statSync(file);
          // find a process info directory, push it into results
          if (stat && stat.isDirectory && /^[0-9]*$/.test(file.split('/')[2])) {
                results = results.concat(file);
     });
     return results;
};
const getTotalCPU = () => {
     let cpuData = fs.readFileSync('/proc/stat', 'utf8');
     let cpuStat = String.prototype.split.call(cpuData, \n');
     let cpuUsage = String.prototype.split.call(cpuStat[0], \lands+/);
     let total = 0;
     for (let i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
          total += parseInt(cpuUsage[i], 10);
     return total:
};
const readProcessRawData = () => {
     let processRawData = new Map();
```

```
const processDirs = readProcessDir('/proc');
     processDirs.forEach((dir) => {
          // important file: /proc/*/stat => status info of process
          const file = path.resolve(dir, 'stat');
          const data = fs.readFileSync(file, 'utf8');
          const stat = String.prototype.split.call(data, \lands+/);
          // important file: /proc/*/status => memory info of process
          const files = path.resolve(dir, 'status');
          const datas = fs.readFileSync(files, 'utf8');
          const status = String.prototype.split.call(datas, '\n');
          const rawData = [stat, status];
          processRawData.set(stat[pid], rawData);
     });
     return processRawData;
};
// enum for stat[XXX]
const pid = 0;
const comm = 1;
const tty = 6;
const utime = 13:
const stime = 14;
const priority = 18;
const vsize = 22;
const rss = 23;
const sleepTime = 10;
// enum for status
const VmRSS = 21;
const state = 2;
const stat = 0;
const status = 1;
const P_TOTAL = 0;
const P_CPU = 1;
const getProcessData = (key, rawData) => {
     const totalCPU = getTotalCPU();
     const processCPU = parseInt(rawData[stat][utime]) + parseInt(rawData[stat][stime]);
     const processName = rawData[stat][comm].replace('(', ").replace(')', ");
     const processState = String.prototype.split.call(rawData[status][state], \s+/)[2];//.replace('(',
").replace(')', ");
     let processMem = String.prototype.split.call(rawData[status][VmRSS], \lands+/);
     if (processMem[0] === 'VmRSS:') {
          processMem = parseInt(processMem[1]);
          processMem /= 1024;
     } else {
          processMem = 0;
     }
     const processData = [totalCPU, processCPU, 0, key, processName, processMem,
processState];
```

```
return processData;
}
const getProcessItems = () => {
    let processItems = new Map();
    let processRawData = readProcessRawData();
    for (let key of processRawData.keys()) {
         const rawData = processRawData.get(key);
         const [totalCPU, processCPU, cpuUsage, processID, processName, processMem,
processState] = getProcessData(key, rawData);
         const processItem = [totalCPU, processCPU, cpuUsage, processName, processName,
processMem, processState];
         processItems.set(key, processItem);
    const date = new Date();
    let curDate = null;
    do {
         curDate = new Date();
    } while (curDate - date < sleepTime);
    processRawData = readProcessRawData();
    for (let key of processRawData.keys()) {
         if (processItems.has(key)) {
              // update information
              const rawData = processRawData.get(key);
              let [totalCPU2, processCPU2, cpuUsage, processID, processName, processMem,
processState] = getProcessData(key, rawData);
              // calculate cpu usage
              // update cpu usage
              const processItem = processItems.get(key);
              const totalCPU1 = processItem[P_TOTAL];
              const processCPU1 = processItem[P_CPU];
              cpuUsage = 100 * (processCPU2 * 1.0 - processCPU1 * 1.0) / (totalCPU2 * 1.0 -
totalCPU1 * 1.0);
              const newProcessItem = [totalCPU2, processCPU2, cpuUsage, processID,
processName, processMem, processState];
              processItems.set(key, newProcessItem);
         } else {
              // add new process
              const rawData = processRawData.get(key);
              const [totalCPU, processCPU, cpuUsage, processID, processName, processMem,
processState] = getProcessData(key, rawData);
              const processItem = [totalCPU, processCPU, cpuUsage, processID, processName,
processMem, processState];
              processItems.set(key, processItem);
    }
    // remove missing process
    for (let key of processItems.keys()) {
         if (!processRawData.has(key)) {
```

```
processItems.delete(key);
         }
    }
    return processItems;
};
module.exports = getProcessItems;
10.view.js DOM 操作(UI 绘制)
const execSync = require('child process').execSync;
const readCPUUsage = require('./js/CPU.js');
const readMemUsage = require('./js/Memory.js');
const getProcessItems = require('./js/Process.js');
const getSystemInfo = require('./js/System.js');
const coreTotal = 0;
const core0 = 1;
const core 1 = 2;
const core2 = 3;
const core3 = 4;
const memTotal = 0;
// const memFree = 1;
const memAvail = 2:
const memCached = 4;
const memKB = 0;
const memMB = 1;
const memGB = 2;
const S modelName = 0;
const S_cpuMHz = 1;
const S_cacheSize = 2;
const S addrSize = 3;
const P_TOTAL = 0;
const P CPU = 1;
const P_CPUUsage = 2;
const P_PID = 3;
const P_NAME = 4;
const P_MemUsage = 5;
const P_State = 6;
const systemUpdateInterval = 2000;
const processUpdateInterval = 3000;
const updateSystemInfo = () => {
    const SystemDiv = document.querySelector('div#System');
    if (SystemDiv.className === 'tabcontent') {
         // non-active
         return;
    }
    const CPUUsagePara = document.querySelector('div#System p#cpu-usage');
    const MemUsagePara = document.querySelector('div#System p#mem-usage');
    const modelNamePara = document.guerySelector('div#System p#model-name');
    const CPUMHzPara = document.querySelector('div#System p#cpu-mhz');
```

```
const cacheSizePara = document.querySelector('div#System p#cache-size');
    const addrSizePara = document.querySelector('div#System p#addr-size');
    const [modelName, CPUMHz, cacheSize, addrSize] = getSystemInfo();
    CPUUsagePara.innerHTML = `CPU Usage: ${readCPUUsage(coreTotal).toFixed(2)} %`;
    MemUsagePara.innerHTML
                                                          ${readMemUsage(memAvail,
                                      `Memory
                                                 Free:
memGB).toFixed(2)} GB`;
    modelNamePara.innerHTML = `Model Name: ${modelName}`;
    CPUMHzPara.innerHTML = `CPU MHz: ${CPUMHz}`;
    cacheSizePara.innerHTML = `Cache Size: ${cacheSize}`;
    addrSizePara.innerHTML = `Address Size: ${addrSize}`;
    // console.log(CPUUsagePara);
    // console.log(MemUsagePara);
};
const updateProcessInfo = () => {
    const ProcessDiv = document.querySelector('div#Process');
    if (ProcessDiv.className === 'tabcontent') {
        // non-active
        return:
    }
    const processTable = document.querySelector('div#Process div.process-table');
    const processTableHeader = '
    Name
    PID
    State
    CPU
    Memory
    ';
    // Disk
    // Network
    const processItems = getProcessItems();
    processTable.innerHTML = processTableHeader;
    for (let key of processItems.keys()) {
        const processData = processItems.get(key);
        // console.log(processData);
        processTable.innerHTML += `
                                                                         \
        ${processData[P_NAME]}
        $\processData[P PID]}
        $\processData[P State]\}
        ${processData[P_CPUUsage].toFixed(2)}
        ${processData[P_MemUsage].toFixed(2)} MB
        `:
};
const openTab = (evt, id) => {
    const tabcontent = document.getElementsByClassName('tabcontent');
    for (let i = 0; i < tabcontent.length; i++) {
        tabcontent[i].style.display = 'none';
        tabcontent.className = 'tabcontent';
```

```
}
    document.getElementById(id).style.display = 'block';
    document.getElementById(id).className += 'active';
};
const killProcess = () => {
    const pidText = document.getElementById('kill-pid');
    if (pidText.value && /^[0-9]*$/.test(pidText.value)) {
         execSync(`kill ${pidText.value}`);
};
const updateUI = () => {
    setInterval(updateSystemInfo, systemUpdateInterval);
    setInterval(updateProcessInfo, processUpdateInterval);
};
updateUI();
11.main.js Electron 应用入口
const electron = require('electron');
const app = electron.app;
const BrowserWindow = electron.BrowserWindow;
const path = require('path');
const url = require('url');
let mainWindow;
const createWindow = () => {
  mainWindow = new BrowserWindow({
     width: 800,
    height: 600
  });
  // mainWindow.webContents.openDevTools();
  mainWindow.loadURL(url.format({
    pathname: path.join(__dirname, '../index.html'),
    protocol: 'file:',
    slashes: true
  }));
  mainWindow.on('closed', () => {
    mainWindow = null
  });
}
app.on('ready', createWindow);
app.on('window-all-closed', () => {
  if (process.platform !== 'darwin') {
    app.quit()
});
```

```
app.on('activate', function () {
  if (mainWindow === null) {
     createWindow()
  }
});
app.on('browser-window-created', (e, window) => {
  window.setMenu(null);
实验五
1.Repl.js 交互界面
'use strict';
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const process = require('process');
const readline = require('readline-sync');
class Repl {
     constructor(imfs) {
          this.imfs = imfs;
          this.exit = false;
     }
     start() {
          console.log('Log in to in-memory file system ...');
          console.log('Done.');
          console.log('Restore config file ...');
          const jsonFile = fs.openSync('imfs.json', 'a+');
          const jsonData = fs.readFileSync(jsonFile, 'utf8');
          if (jsonData) {
               this.imfs.data = JSON.parse(jsonData);
          fs.closeSync(jsonFile);
          console.log('Done.');
          console.log(`Enter 'help' to get more helpful information.`);
          console.log(");
          this.repl();
     }
     repl() {
          while (!this.exit) {
               const prompt = ((this.imfs.cwd === '/') ? '/' : path.basename(this.imfs.cwd));
               const command = readline.question(\$\{prompt\} \$`).split(\land s+/);
               const cmd = command[0];
               const pathstr = command[1];
               const paths = command.slice(1);
               const content = command.slice(2).join(' ');
               switch (cmd) {
                    case 'cd':
                         this.cmd_cd(pathstr);
```

```
break;
               case 'ls':
                    if (paths.length === 0) {
                         this.cmd_ls(this.imfs.cwd);
                         paths.forEach((pathstr) => {
                              this.cmd_ls(pathstr);
                         });
                    }
                    break;
               case 'pwd':
                    this.cmd_pwd();
                    break;
               case 'mkdir':
                    paths.forEach((pathstr) => {
                         this.cmd_mkdir(pathstr);
                    });
                    break;
               case 'rm':
                    paths.forEach((pathstr) => {
                         this.cmd_rm(pathstr);
                    });
                    break;
               case 'touch':
                    paths.forEach((pathstr) => {
                         this.cmd_touch(pathstr);
                    break;
               case 'cat':
                    paths.forEach((pathstr) => {
                         this.cmd_cat(pathstr);
                    });
                    break;
               case 'write':
                    this.cmd_write(pathstr, content);
                    break;
               case 'clear':
                    this.cmd_clear();
                    break;
               case 'exit':
                    this.cmd_exit();
                    break;
               case 'help':
                    this.cmd_help();
                    break;
               default:
                    console.log(`Error: unkown command '${cmd}'.`);
                    break;
          }
     }
}
cmd_cd(_path) {
     try {
          this.imfs.chdir(_path);
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
```

```
}
cmd_ls(_path) {
     try {
          _path = _path || '/';
          const nodes = this.imfs.readdir(_path);
          nodes.forEach((node) => {
               process.stdout.write(`${node}\t`);
          });
          console.log(");
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
}
cmd_pwd() {
     console.log(this.imfs.cwd);
}
cmd_mkdir(_path) {
     try {
          this.imfs.mkNode(_path, 0);
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
}
cmd_rm(_path) {
     try {
          this.imfs.rmNode(_path);
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
}
cmd_touch(_path) {
     try {
          this.imfs.mkNode(_path, 1);
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
}
cmd_cat(_path) {
          console.log(this.imfs.readFile(_path));
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
}
cmd_write(_path, content) {
     try {
          this.imfs.writeFile(_path, content);
     } catch (err) {
          console.log(err.message);
```

```
}
     }
     cmd_clear() {
          console.log('\x1Bc'); // \033c
     }
     cmd_exit() {
          console.log(");
          console.log('Store config file ...');
          const data = JSON.stringify(this.imfs.data);
          if (data) {
               fs.writeFileSync('imfs.json', data, 'utf8');
          this.exit = true;
          console.log('Done.');
          console.log('Log out from in-memory file system ...');
          console.log('Done.');
     }
     cmd_help() {
          console.log('Welcome to in-memory file system');
          console.log('\tcd
                                                      : change current working directory.');
                                 <path>
          console.log('\tls
                                <directory ...> : list content of directory.');
          console.log('\tpwd
                                                       : print current working directory.');
          console.log('\tmkdir < directory ...> : create new directory.');
          console.log('\trm
                                                 : remove file or directory.');
                                 <target ...>
          console.log('\ttouch <file ...>
                                                 : create new file.');
          console.log('\tcat
                               <file ...>
                                                : print content of file.');
          console.log(\twrite <file> <content> : write content to file.');
          console.log('\tclear
                                                     : clear screen.');
          console.log('\texit
                                                     : log out from in-memory file system.');
     }
}
module.exports = Repl;
2.Imfs.js 文件系统实现
'use strict';
const path = require('path');
                                // utils for resolve path
class Imfs {
     constructor(data) {
          this.data = data \| \{ \} ;
          this.cwd = \frac{1}{2};
     }
     * judge whether current node is directory or not
     * @method isDir
     * @param {object} node current node
```

```
* @return {Boolean}
                            true stand for is directory
isDir(node) {
     if (typeof node !== 'object') {
          return false;
     } else {
          return node["] === true;
}
* judge whether current node is file or not
* @method isFile
* @param {object} node current node
* @return {Boolean}
                            true stand for is file
isFile(node) {
     if (typeof node !== 'object') {
          return false;
     } else {
          return node["] === false;
}
/**
* change path string to path array
* @method resolvePath
* @param {string} _path path string for target
* @return {string}
                           normalized absolute path
resolvePath(_path) {
     let formatPath = path;
     // combine path to absolute path
     if (!path.isAbsolute(formatPath)) {
          formatPath = path.join(this.cwd, formatPath);
     }
     formatPath = path.normalize(formatPath);
     return formatPath;
}
/**
* change normalized absolute path to array
* @param {string} formatPath normalized absolute path
* @return {array}
                                 path array
path2arr(formatPath) {
     let patharr = formatPath.substr(1).split('/');
     // remove tail '/' when from relative path
     if (!patharr[patharr.length - 1]) {
          patharr.pop();
```

```
}
     return patharr;
}
/**
* change current working directory
* @method chdir
* @param {string}
                       _path path string for target
* @return {object}
                           reference to imfs (this)
chdir(_path) {
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     if (this.isExist(formatPath)) {
          this.cwd = formatPath;
          throw new Error(`Error: directory '${formatPath}' not exists.`);
}
* judge a dir/file whether exists or not
* @method isExist
                      _path path string for target
* @param {string}
* @return {Boolean}
                              true stand for existance
isExist(_path) {
    const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     // root directory
     if (patharr.length === 0) {
          return true;
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0;
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               return false;
          }
          cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     return !!cache[patharr[i]];
}
* read content of directory
* @method readdir
* @param {string} _path path string for target
```

```
* @return {array}
                           string array of file/subdir name
readdir(_path) {
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     // root directory
     if (patharr.length ===0) {
          return Object.keys(this.data).filter(Boolean);
     }
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0;
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               throw new Error(`Error: directory '${formatPath}' not exists.`);
          cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     }
     if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
          throw new Error(`Error: directory '${formatPath}' not exists.`);
     }
     return Object.keys(cache[patharr[i]]).filter(Boolean);
}
* make new directory/file
* @method mkNode
* @param {string} _path path string for target
* @param {Boolean} type 0 for directory, 1 for file
                           reference to imfs (this)
* @return {object}
mkNode(_path, type) {
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     // root directory
     if (patharr.length === 0) {
          return this;
     }
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0;
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (this.isFile(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               throw new Error(`Error: homonymous file '${patharr[i]}' exists.`);
          } else if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               // create new directory when non-exist
               cache[patharr[i]] = {": true};
          }
```

```
cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     }
     if (this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
          throw new Error(`Error: directory '${patharr[i]}' exists.`);
     if (type) {
          cache[patharr[i]] = {": false, 'content': "};
          console.log(`Success: create file '${formatPath}'.`);
     } else {
          cache[patharr[i]] = {": true};
          console.log(`Success: create directory '${formatPath}'.`);
     return this;
}
/**
* delete directory/file
* @method rmNode
* @param {string} _path path string for target
                           reference to imfs (this)
* @return {object}
rmNode(_path) {
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     if (patharr.length ===0) {
          throw new Error(`Error: can't remove '/' directory`);
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0;
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               throw new Error(`Error: directory '${patharr[i]}' not exists.`);
          }
          cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     }
     delete cache[patharr[i]];
     return this;
}
/**
* read content of file
* @method readFile
* @param {string} _path path string for target
* @return {string}
                            content of file
readFile(_path) {
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath( path);
```

```
const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               throw new Error('Error: directory '${patharr[i]}' not exists.');
          }
          cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     }
     if (!this.isFile(cache[patharr[i]])) {
          throw new Error(`Error: file '${patharr[i]}' not exists.`);
     }
     return cache[patharr[i]]['content'].toString();
}
/**
* write content to file
* @method writeFile
* @param {string} _path path string for target
* @param {string} content content to write
* @return {object}
                           reference to imfs (this)
writeFile(_path, content) {
     if (!content) {
          throw new Error(`Error: no content.`);
     const formatPath = this.resolvePath(_path);
     const patharr = this.path2arr(formatPath);
     if (patharr.length === 0) {
          throw new Error(`Error: file '${formatPath}' not exists.`);
     let cache = this.data;
     let i = 0
     for (; i < patharr.length - 1; i++) {
          if (!this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
               throw new Error(`Error: directory '${patharr[i]}' not exists.`);
          cache = cache[patharr[i]];
     }
     if (this.isDir(cache[patharr[i]])) {
          throw new Error(`Error: file '${formatPath}' not exists.`);
     cache[patharr[i]]['content'] = content;
```

```
return this;
}

module.exports = Imfs;

3.main.js Nodejs 应用入口
'use strict';

const Imfs = require('./Imfs.js');

const Repl = require('./Repl.js');

const imfs = new Imfs();

const repl = new Repl(imfs);

repl.start();
```