

# 实验报告：修改 alarm-priority

课程名称：操作系统实 年级：大二  
践

上机实践成绩：

指导教师：张民

姓名：邱吉尔

学号：10235101533

上机实践日期：

2024/11/18

## 一、目的

实现 thread 的 sleep 功能，使得 thread 在规定时间内唤醒，不是忙等

## 二、内容与设计思想

不再使用 thread\_yield 函数，而是使用 thread\_sleep(), 将当前线程设置为 sleep 状态，并设置好线程应该醒来的时间，让当前线程放弃 cpu

## 三、使用环境

Docker , VScode

## 四、实验过程

### 1. 展示忙等

在 thread\_yield()中增加 print 语句，编译后运行，查看输出结果

```
void
thread_yield (void)
{
    int64_t cur_ticks=timer_ticks();
    struct thread *cur = thread_current ();
    enum intr_level old_level;

    ASSERT (!intr_context ());

    old_level = intr_disable ();
    if (cur != idle_thread)
        list_insert_ordered (&ready_list, &cur->elem, prio_cmp_fun, 0);
    printf("Yield: threads %s at tick %lld.\n", cur->name, cur_ticks);
    cur->status = THREAD_READY;
    schedule ();
    intr_set_level (old_level);
}
```

输出结果：

```
Pintos booting with 3,968 kB RAM...
367 pages available in kernel pool.
367 pages available in user pool.
Calibrating timer... Yield: threads main at tick 4.
Yield: threads main at tick 8.
Yield: threads main at tick 12.
Yield: threads main at tick 16.
Yield: threads main at tick 20.
78,540,800 loops/s.
Boot complete.
Executing 'alarm-multiple':
(alarm-multiple) begin
(alarm-multiple) Creating 5 threads to sleep 7 times each.
(alarm-multiple) Thread 0 sleeps 10 ticks each time,
(alarm-multiple) thread 1 sleeps 20 ticks each time, and so on.
(alarm-multiple) If successful, product of iteration count and
(alarm-multiple) sleep duration will appear in nondescending order.
Yield: threads main at tick 22.
Yield: threads thread 0 at tick 22.
Yield: threads thread 1 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 2 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 3 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 4 at tick 23.
Yield: threads main at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 0 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 1 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 2 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 3 at tick 23.
Yield: threads thread 4 at tick 24.
Yield: threads main at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 0 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 1 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 2 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 3 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 4 at tick 24.
Yield: threads main at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 0 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 1 at tick 24.
Yield: threads thread 2 at tick 25.
Yield: threads thread 3 at tick 25.
Yield: threads thread 4 at tick 25.
Yield: threads main at tick 25.
Yield: threads thread 0 at tick 25.
```

## 2. yield 和 sleep 的比较

①sleep 是线程主动放弃 CPU，将自己从 running 态变成非 ready 态，并设定一个倒计时时间，倒计时时间到了，就重新唤醒等待执行

②yield 是线程主动放弃 CPU，将自己从 running 态变成 ready 态，重新加入到 ready 队列中，让其他线程去执行（在优先级调度机制中，只是让优先级比自己高的线程去执行），主要是为了防止饥饿

3. 不再使用 thread\_yield 函数，而改用 thread\_sleep，当前线程设置为 sleep 状态，并设置好线程应该醒来的时间，让当前线程主动放弃 cpu

```
void
timer_sleep (int64_t ticks)
{
    // int64_t start = timer_ticks ();

    // ASSERT (intr_get_level () == INTR_ON);
    // while (timer_elapsed (start) < ticks)
    //     thread_yield (); //主动放弃CPU，将自己从running态变成ready态，

    thread_sleep(ticks);
}
```

thread\_sleep 具体实现：

```
void thread_sleep (int64_t ticks){
    if(ticks<=0) return;
    struct thread *cur=thread_current();

    enum intr_level old_level=intr_disable();
    if(cur!=idle_thread){
        cur->status=THREAD_SLEEP;
        cur->wake_time=timer_ticks()+ticks;
        schedule();
    }
    intr_set_level(old_level);
}
```

4.在 timer\_interrupt 中设置函数 check\_and\_wakeup\_sleep\_thread()以唤醒线程

```
static void
timer_interrupt (struct intr_frame *args UNUSED)
{
    ticks++;
    thread_tick ();
    check_and_wakeup_sleep_thread();
}
```

check\_and\_wakeup\_sleep\_thread()具体实现:

```
void check_and_wakeup_sleep_thread(void){
    struct list_elem *e=list_begin(&all_list);
    int64_t cur_ticks = timer_ticks();

    while(e!=list_end(&all_list)){
        struct thread *t = list_entry(e,struct thread,allelem);
        enum intr_level old_level=intr_disable();
        if(t->status==THREAD_SLEEP && cur_ticks >= t->wake_time){
            t->status=THREAD_READY;
            list_insert_ordered(&ready_list,&t->elem,prio_cmp_fun,NULL);
            msg("Wake up thread %s at tick %lld.\n",t->name,cur_ticks);
        }
        e=list_next(e);
        intr_set_level(old_level);
    }
}
```

5.实现休眠, 运行指令运行指令 pintos -v -- -q run alarm-multiple, 发现线程在规定时间内唤醒, 不是忙等:

```
Kernel command line: -q run alarm-multiple
Pintos booting with 3,968 kB RAM...
367 pages available in kernel pool.
367 pages available in user pool.
Calibrating timer... Yield: threads main at tick 4.
Yield: threads main at tick 8.
Yield: threads main at tick 12.
Yield: threads main at tick 16.
Yield: threads main at tick 20.
78,540,800 loops/s.
Boot complete.
Executing 'alarm-multiple':
(alarm-multiple) begin
(alarm-multiple) Creating 5 threads to sleep 7 times each.
(alarm-multiple) Thread 0 sleeps 10 ticks each time,
(alarm-multiple) thread 1 sleeps 20 ticks each time, and so on.
(alarm-multiple) If successful, product of iteration count and
(alarm-multiple) sleep duration will appear in nondescending order.
(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 132.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 142.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 1 at tick 142.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 152.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 2 at tick 152.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 162.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 1 at tick 162.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 3 at tick 162.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 172.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 4 at tick 172.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 0 at tick 182.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 1 at tick 182.

(alarm-multiple) Wake up thread thread 2 at tick 182.
```

6. 实现苏醒后抢占：sleep 的进程醒来时，如果当前 running 的进程优先级比它低，醒来的进程抢占执行

① 首先由 priority 实验可知，要就将就绪队列插入方式改为 list\_insert\_ordered,如下：

```
void
list_insert_ordered (struct list *list, struct list_elem *elem,
                    list_less_func *less, void *aux)
{
    struct list_elem *e;

    ASSERT (list != NULL);
    ASSERT (elem != NULL);
    ASSERT (less != NULL);

    for (e = list_begin (list); e != list_end (list); e = list_next (e))
        if (less (elem, e, aux))
            break;
    return list_insert (e, elem);
}
```

② 其次，为了更好的管理休眠线程，可以添加一个全局的睡眠线程队列，辅助在定时器中处理线程睡眠，代码如下：

```
// 声明一个全局的睡眠线程队列
static struct list sleeping_threads;

// 初始化睡眠线程队列
void sleeping_threads_init(void) {
    list_init(&sleeping_threads);
}
```

③ 由此，准备工作已完成，接下来是 test\_alarm\_multiple 函数，相较于原来进行了大改：

```

25 void
26 test_alarm_multiple (void)
27 {
28     int i;
29
30     /* This test does not work with the MLFQS. */
31     ASSERT (!thread_mlfqs); //这个测试不能在MLFQS中
32
33     wake_time = timer_ticks () + 5 * TIMER_FREQ;
34     sema_init (&wait_sema, 0);
35
36     for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) //编写10个线程
37     {
38         int priority = PRI_DEFAULT - (i + 5) % 10 - 1; //优先级是25~21, 30, 29~26
39         char name[16]; //线程名字是:priority 30
40         snprintf (name, sizeof name, "priority %d", priority); //赋值线程名字
41         int64_t sleep_time = (i + 1) * 10;
42         thread_create (name, priority, alarm_multiple_thread, (void *) sleep_time); //创建线程
43     }
44
45     thread_set_priority (1); //设置当前线程优先级1, 那么优先级是所有线程中最高的, 将会被抢占
46
47     //主要是为了防止主线程在其他线程未执行完时, 就退出
48     for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
49     {
50         sema_down (&wait_sema); //主线程会出现被调度, 后执行此步, 又被阻塞
51         // test_sleep (5, 7);
52     }

```

首先创建线程的方法不再是原先的利用 test\_sleep 方法, 而是利用了上一次实验中  
所用到的 priority 线程的创建方法, 将 alarm\_priority\_thread 改为

alarm\_multiple\_thread, 添加了抢占式调度, 如④所示, 并且在线程创建之初不

仅设置了 priority, 也设置了其休眠时间, 并将当前线程的优先级设置为最高, 这样  
在后期调度时便会被抢占

④ alarm-multiple 的相关代码如下:

```

57 static void
58 alarm_multiple_thread (void *aux)
59 {
60     int64_t sleep_time=(int64_t) aux; //获取传入的休眠时间
61     int64_t start_time = timer_ticks (); //记录当前时间
62
63     msg("Thread %s is going to sleep for %lld ticks.", thread_name(), sleep_time);
64     timer_sleep (sleep_time); //每线程休眠
65     //休眠结束后唤醒
66     msg ("Thread %s woke up.", thread_name ()); //唤醒了
67     // 获取当前正在执行的线程
68     struct thread *current_thread = thread_current();
69
70     // 如果当前线程的优先级比正在执行的线程低, 进行抢占
71     if (thread_get_priority() > current_thread->priority) {
72         msg("Thread %s has higher priority than %s and is preempting.",
73            thread_name(), current_thread->name);
74         thread_sleep(timer_ticks()); // 使用 thread_sleep 让当前线程让出 CPU, 抢占式调度
75     } else {
76         msg("Thread %s does not preempt %s (priority comparison).",
77            thread_name(), current_thread->name);
78     }
79     sema_up (&wait_sema);
80 }
81

```

用现在的时间和已经休眠时间两个参数用于判断线程是否休眠完成, 并添加了优  
先级参数, 用于判断是否需要抢占

⑤ timer\_sleep 在上次实验改动后就是直接调用了 thread\_sleep 函数, 因此我们直

接来看 thread\_sleep 函数的改动：

```
610 void thread_sleep(int64_t ticks) {
611     if (ticks <= 0) return;
612
613     struct thread *cur = thread_current();
614
615     enum intr_level old_level = intr_disable();
616     if (cur != idle_thread) {
617         cur->status = THREAD_SLEEP;
618         cur->wake_time = timer_ticks() + ticks;
619
620         // 根据唤醒时间来排序线程，如果唤醒时间相同，按优先级排序
621         list_insert_ordered(&sleeping_threads, &cur->elem, thread_wake_time_less_priority, NULL);
622
623         schedule(); // 调度其他线程
624     }
625     intr_set_level(old_level);
626 }
627
```

主要是 list\_insert\_ordered 函数中传入的参数的改动，将当前线程插入 sleeping\_threads 队列中。该队列是一个按照线程唤醒时间排序的链表。

- &sleeping\_threads: 这是全局的睡眠队列，存储所有正在休眠的线程。
- &cur->elem: 当前线程的队列元素。
- thread\_wake\_time\_less\_priority: 是一个比较函数，用于根据线程的 wake\_time 对睡眠队列进行排序。这样队列中的线程按照唤醒时间升序排列。而若是线程醒来后优先级比正在运行的线程优先级更高而未被调度，则会进入 ready 态，并且根据优先级进行排序，优先级低的在前

⑥ 最后一步就是完成 thread\_wake\_time\_less\_priority 比较函数的编写：

```
481 bool thread_wake_time_less_priority(const struct list_elem *a, const struct list_elem *b, void *aux) {
482     struct thread *t_a = list_entry(a, struct thread, elem);
483     struct thread *t_b = list_entry(b, struct thread, elem);
484
485     // 首先比较唤醒时间
486     if (t_a->wake_time < t_b->wake_time) {
487         return true;
488     } else if (t_a->wake_time > t_b->wake_time) {
489         return false;
490     }
491
492     // 如果唤醒时间相同，比较优先级
493     return t_a->priority > t_b->priority; // 优先级低的排在前面，降序排序
494 }
495
```

先判断唤醒时间，唤醒早的先调度，否则比较优先级，优先级低的先调度

## 五、总结

1. 发现问题：在 thread\_yield 调度下该休眠的线程因优先级最高而一直占着 cpu，即忙等待，此次实验目标为在规定时间内唤醒线程而不让其忙等
2. 不再使用 thread\_yield，而是 thread\_sleep，并在线程状态结构体中新增 sleep 状态，使之在后面调度中可告诉 cpu 处于休眠状态
3. 在 thread\_sleep 中设置好休眠时间后，设置函数 check\_and\_wakeup\_sleep\_thread() 以唤醒线程
4. 由此可以避免忙等待问题
5. 实现苏醒后抢占，虽然后期有一部分代码借助了 ai 才得以完成，但在编写过程中对于线程的调度有了更深入的理解，同时也对一个相对较大的项目的整体结构有了个大概的认识