

# 操作系统实验报告

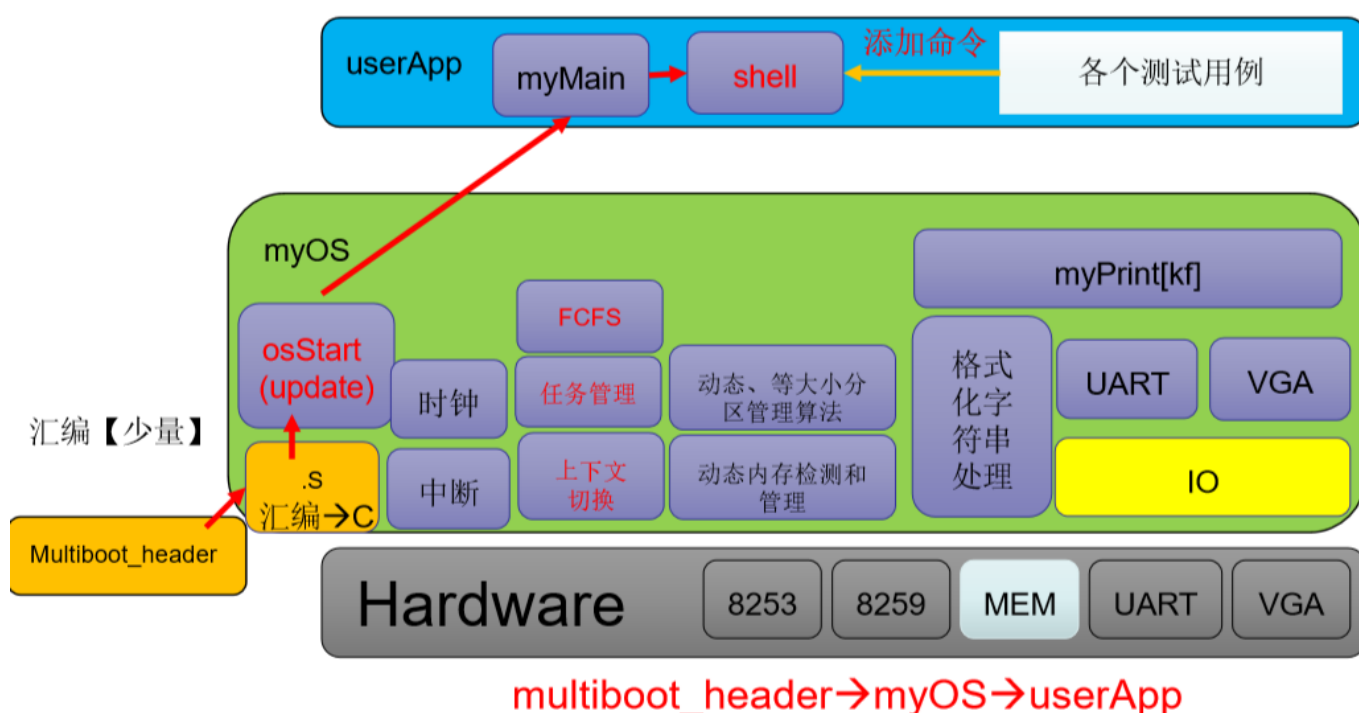
## 实验五 TaskManager & FCFS

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## 一、软件框图



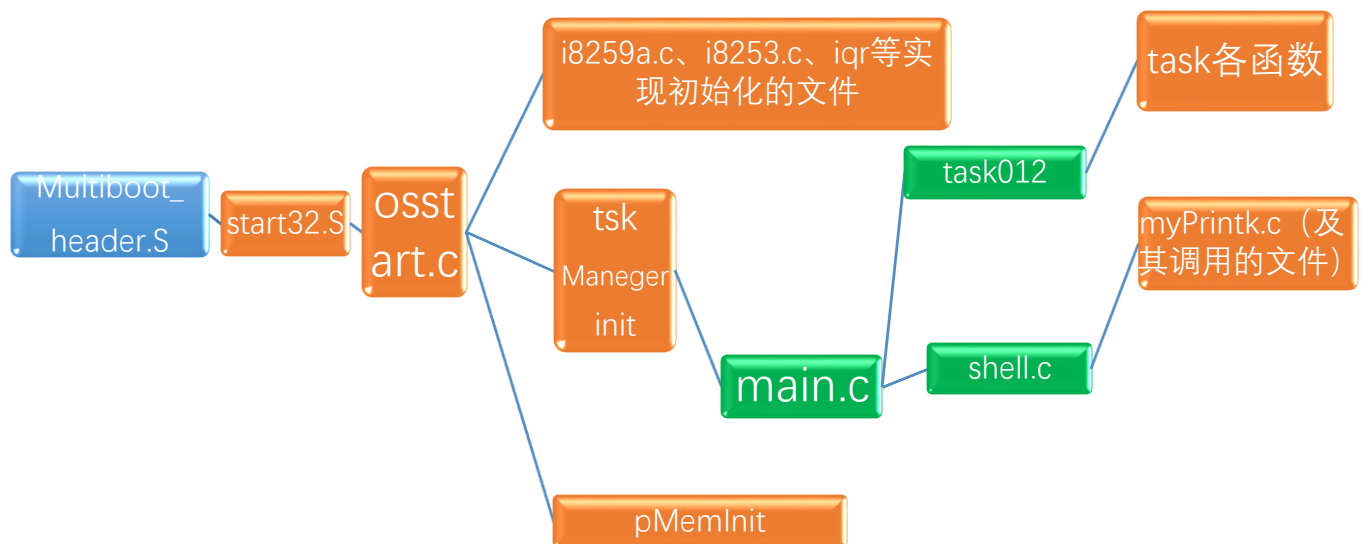
概述：软件大体上可以分为两个层次：用户程序和操作系统，其中操作系统又可以分为与用户程序的接口、I/O设备的驱动程序、中断控制程序、时钟功能程序和内存管理程序等各功能模块，在每块中又可以进一步划分更细的层次（越上方的层次越高），如图所示。

## 二、主流程说明

1. qemu启动header;
2. header通过调用myOS提供的\_start, 跳转到汇编文件start32.S;  
(进入myOS)
3. 从start32调用C语言入口, 进入到c程序osstart.c;
4. osstart.c调用i8259A和i8253函数进行初始化, 调用enable\_interrupt函数启用中断; 调用pMemInit接口进行内存检测; 并调用TaskManagerInit的接口进入任务管理;
5. 任务管理通过inittskbdy与mymain函数对接;
6. mymain通过调用creattsk创建任务(包括shell);

流程图:

(橙色表示myOS内的程序, 绿色表示用户程序)



### 三、 主要功能模块说明&源代码说明

#### 1. 任务管理模块

TCB结构体& rdyFCFS结构体:

```
typedef struct myTCB {
    unsigned long *stkTop;    /* 栈顶指针 */
    unsigned long state;
    int tcbIndex;
    struct myTCB* next;
    unsigned long stack[STACK_SIZE];
} myTCB;

typedef struct rdyQueueFCFS {
    myTCB* head;
    myTCB* tail;
    myTCB* idleTsk;
} rdyQueueFCFS;
```

FCFS队列的初始化、判断是否为空函数、next函数

```
void rqFCFSInit(myTCB* idleTsk) {
    rqFCFS.head = (void*)0;
    rqFCFS.tail = (void*)0;
    rqFCFS.idleTsk = idleTsk;
}

int rqFCFSIsEmpty(void) {
    //if empty return 1
    return (((rqFCFS.head == (void*)0)) && (rqFCFS.tail == (void*)0));
}

myTCB* nextFCFSTsk(void) {
    if (rqFCFSIsEmpty()) return rqFCFS.idleTsk;
    else return rqFCFS.head;
}
```

入队与出队

```

/* tskEnqueueFCFS: insert into the tail node */
void tskEnqueueFCFS(myTCB* tsk) {
    if (rqFCFSIsEmpty()) {
        rqFCFS.head = tsk;
    }
    else rqFCFS.tail->next = tsk;
    rqFCFS.tail = tsk;
}

//*****

/* tskDequeueFCFS: delete the first node */
void tskDequeueFCFS(myTCB* tsk) {
    rqFCFS.head = rqFCFS.head->next;
    if (tsk == rqFCFS.tail) rqFCFS.tail = (void*)0;
}

```

## 初始化栈

```

// 用于初始化新创建的 task 的栈
// 这样切换到该任务时不会 stack underflow
void stack_init(unsigned long** stk, void (*task)(void)) {
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0x08;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)task;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0x0202;

    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0xAAAAAAA;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0xCCCCCCC;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0xDDDDDDD;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0BBBBBBB;

    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0x44444444;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0x55555555;
    (*stk)-- = (unsigned long)0x66666666;
    (*stk) = (unsigned long)0x77777777;
}

```

## 任务开始与中止接口：

```

void tskStart(myTCB* tsk) {
    tsk->state = TSK_RDY;
    tskEnqueueFCFS(tsk);
}

void tskEnd(void) {
    tskDequeueFCFS(currentTsk);
    destroyTsk(currentTsk->tcbIndex);
    schedule();
}

```

## 创建与销毁：

```

int createTsk(void (*tskBody)(void)) {
    myTCB* tsk = firstFreeTsk;
    if (tsk == (void*)0) //没有空闲块
        return -1;
    int i;
    tsk->state = TSK_NEW;
    stack_init(&(tsk->stkTop), *tskBody);

    for (i = 1; i < TASK_NUM; i++) {
        if ((tcbPool[i].state) == TSK_FREE) {
            firstFreeTsk = &tcbPool[i];
            break;
        }
    }
    if (i == TASK_NUM) //没有空闲块
        firstFreeTsk = (void*)0;
    tskStart(tsk);
    return tsk->tcbIndex;
}

void destroyTsk(int takIndex) {
    tcbPool[takIndex].state = TSK_FREE; //释放对应的TCB
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i < TASK_NUM; i++) {
        if (tcbPool[i].state == TSK_FREE) {
            firstFreeTsk = &tcbPool[i];
            return;
        }
    }
}

```

调度:

```

void scheduleFCFS(void) {
    prevTSK_StackPtr = currentTsk->stkTop; //切换到下一个任务
    currentTsk = nextFCFSTsk();
    nextTSK_StackPtr = currentTsk->stkTop;
    CTX_SW(prevTSK_StackPtr, nextTSK_StackPtr);
}

void schedule(void) {
    scheduleFCFS();
}

/**
 * idle 任务
 */
void tskIdleBdy(void) {
    while (1) {
        schedule();
    }
}

```

多任务:

```

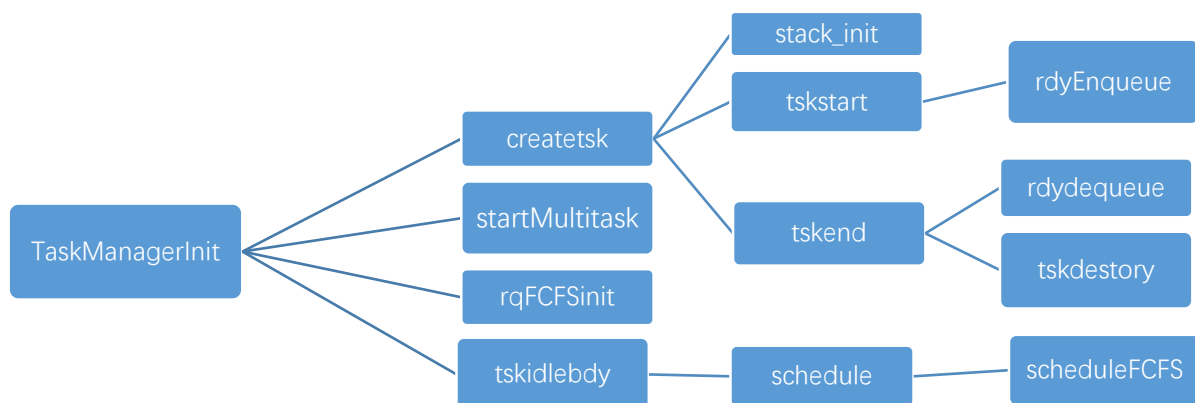
//start multitasking
void startMultitask(void) {
    BspContext = BspContextBase + STACK_SIZE - 1;
    prevTSK_StackPtr = &BspContext;
    currentTsk = nextFCFSTsk();
    nextTSK_StackPtr = currentTsk->stkTop;
    CTX_SW(prevTSK_StackPtr, nextTSK_StackPtr);
}

```

## 任务管理器初始化

```
void TaskManagerInit(void) {  
  
    int i;  
    myTCB* thisTCB;  
  
    for (i = 0; i < TASK_NUM; i++) {  
        thisTCB = &tcBPool[i];  
        thisTCB->tcBIndex = i;  
        thisTCB->state = TSK_FREE;    //任务块都空闲  
        if (i == TASK_NUM - 1) thisTCB->next = (myTCB*)0;  
        else thisTCB->next = &tcBPool[i + 1];  
        thisTCB->stkTop = thisTCB->stack + STACK_SIZE - 1;  
    }  
  
    idleTsk = &tcBPool[0];  
    stack_init(&(idleTsk->stkTop), tskIdleBdy);  
    rqFCFSInit(idleTsk);  
    firstFreeTsk = &tcBPool[1];  
    createTsk(initTskBody);  
    myPrintk(0x2, "start Multitask.....");  
    startMultitask();  
    myPrintk(0x2, "stop Multitask.....");  
}
```

流程图:



## 四、 目录组织

所有文件:



Makefile组织:

见上图中的各Makefile文件

## 五、 代码布局

由myOS.ld的代码可知，myOS.elf文件中有三个 section:

1. 第一个section为.text，位置从1M处开始，在.text内的分布为8字节对齐，前12字节为魔术，从第16字节开始是代码部分；  
代码结束后16位对齐；
2. 第二个section为.data，位置从.text结束并对齐后开始；  
末尾16位对齐；
3. 第三个section为.bss，位置从.data结末尾对齐后开始；  
末尾16位对齐；
4. .bss结束后是\_end，此处是我们可以操作的内存空间的开始，512位对齐；

## 六、 编译过程说明

由makefile可知，编译过程有以下两步:

1. 编译汇编代码（header.S和start32.S）和C代码（osstart.c等）生成.o文件；
2. 根据myOS.ld的部署要求，把上述.o文件链接成myOS.elf文件  
如下图所示：

```
ld -n -T myOS/myOS.ld output/multibootheader/multibootHeader.o output/myOS/start32.o output/myOS/osSta
rt.o output/myOS/dev/uart.o output/myOS/dev/vga.o output/myOS/dev/i8253.o output/myOS/dev/i8259A.o out
put/myOS/i386/io.o output/myOS/i386/irq.o output/myOS/i386/irqs.o output/myOS/i386/CTX_SW.o output/myC
S/printk/myPrintk.o output/myOS/lib/string.o output/myOS/kernel/tick.o output/myOS/kernel/wallClock.o
output/myOS/kernel/task.o output/myOS/kernel/mem/pMemInit.o output/myOS/kernel/mem/dPartition.o output
/myOS/kernel/mem/eFPartition.o output/myOS/kernel/mem/malloc.o output/userApp/main.o output/userApp/sh
ell.o output/userApp/memTestCase.o output/userApp/userTasks.o -o output/myOS.elf
make succeed
```

## 七、运行和运行结果说明

运行指令 `qemu-system-i386 -kernel output/myOS.elf -serial stdio`

运行指令 `sudo screen /dev/pts/0`

运行结果如下如所示：

```

*****
*      Tsk0: HELLO WORLD!      *
*****
*****
*      Tsk1:  LAB5 DONE!      *
*****
*****
*      Tsk2: HELLO WORLD!      *
*****
*****
TongJunxiong->:cmd
list all registered commands:
command name: description
  testeFP: Init a eFPartition. Alloc all and Free all.
  testdP3: Init a dPartition(size=0x100). A:B:C:- ==> A:B:- ==> A:- ==> - .
  testdP2: Init a dPartition(size=0x100). A:B:C:- ==> -:B:C:- ==> -:C:- ==> -
  .
  testdP1: Init a dPartition(size=0x100). [Alloc,Free]* with step = 0x20
maxMallocSizeNow: MAX_MALLOC_SIZE always changes. What's the value Now?
  testMalloc2: Malloc, write and read.
  testMalloc1: Malloc, write and read.
  help: help [cmd]
  cmd: list all registered commands
TongJunxiong->:_
Unknown interrupt1
19:15:31

```

从图中可以看出测试用的任务0、1、2均正常执行，shell作为任务也正常执行，各任务的顺序符合FCFS规则

## 八、遇到的问题 and 解决办法

问题：对myTCB的结构里stack项的处理不太明白；

解决：仔细阅读老师的代码，反复尝试，最终明确其为stack数组的首地址。