

课程实验报告

实验名称 ____进程同步与通信____

课程名称		操作系统									
院	系	计算机科学与技术系									
学	号	191220129									
姓	名	邢尚禹									
邮	箱	191220129@smail.nju.edu.cn									
实验日期		2021 年 5 月									

目录

1	实验进度和批改注意事项													2									
2	实验	实验思路和过程																3					
	2.1	scanf.																					3
	2.2	信号量																					5
	2.3	进程同	步与通	盾.																			6
		2.3.1	哲学家	家问是	页 .																		7
		2.3.2	生产者	皆消费	書	问	题																9
		2.3.3	读写着	皆问是	页 .								•					•	•				10
3	实验	结果																					13
	3.1	scanf ₹	和信号	量 .																			13
	3.2	哲学家	问题																				14
	3.3	生产消	费问题	互																			15
	3.4	读写者	问题															•					15
4	问题	与思考																					15
5	建议																						16

1 实验进度和批改注意事项

已完成所有内容,包括选做。

批改时希望能关注这一点:框架代码的 bootloader **无法在我的环境中 正确运行** (ubuntu20.04 + gcc 9.3), 必须注释 bootMain 函数的以下两行 (第 16, 17 行):

```
void bootMain(void)
2 {
3
          int i = 0;
          // int phoff = 0x34;
          int offset = 0x1000;
           unsigned int elf = 0x100000;
           void (*kMainEntry)(void);
          kMainEntry = (void (*)(void))0x100000;
9
10
          for (i = 0; i < 200; i++)</pre>
11
                   readSect((void *)(elf + i * 512), 1 + i);
12
13
           }
14
15
           kMainEntry = (void (*)(void))((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->
              entry;
16
           // phoff = ((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->phoff;
           // offset = ((struct ProgramHeader *)(elf + phoff))->off
17
18
19
          for (i = 0; i < 200 * 512; i++)
20
                   *(unsigned char *)(elf + i) = *(unsigned char *)
21
                       (elf + i + offset);
22
           }
23
          kMainEntry();
25 }
```

我猜想可能是由于 gcc 版本的问题,如果批改时不能正确运行,请将上述两行取消注释再尝试编译。

另外,我在 app/main.c 中封装了几个测试函数,可以通过注释和取消注释实现对不同内容的测试(包括选做的内容)。

```
1 int uEntry(void)
2 {
           // For lab4.1
          test_scanf();
           // For lab4.2
           test_sem();
           // For lab4.3
9
10
           //! note that this function is non-stopping
          test_philosopher();
11
12
13
           // Optional
14
           //! note that these functions are non-stopping
           test_producer_consumer();
15
16
           test_reader_writer();
17
18
           return 0;
19 }
```

注意, lab4.3 节和选做实现的函数是不会主动退出的, 要先注释再重新编译运行才能测试之后的函数。

2 实验思路和过程

2.1 scanf

在 keyboardHandle 中,如果有进程因为 dev[std_in] 阻塞,要释放该进程。

```
void keyboardHandle(struct StackFrame *sf)

{
    uint32_t keyCode = getKeyCode();

    if (keyCode == 0) // illegal keyCode
    return;
```

```
7
           keyBuffer[bufferTail] = keyCode;
           bufferTail = (bufferTail + 1) % MAX_KEYBUFFER_SIZE;
9
10
           assert(dev[STD_IN].value == -1 || dev[STD_IN].value ==
              0);
           if (dev[STD_IN].value < 0)</pre>
11
           { // with process blocked
12
                   // TODO: deal with blocked situation
13
14
                   ProcessTable *pt = pop_dev(STD_IN);
15
                   ++dev[STD_IN].value;
16
                   pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
           }
17
18
19
           return;
20 }
```

此处,我将框架代码给出的阻塞和释放进程的实现封装成了函数 push_sem 和 pop_sem 方便后续使用,并类似实现了函数 push_dev 和 pop_dev。

在 syscallReadStdIn 中,要完成以下的处理:

- 1. 如果已经有进程在读,直接返回-1;
- 2. 将进程阻塞在 stdin 上;
- 3. 被唤醒后,将输入缓冲区拷贝到传入的 buffer。

由于这里是内核代码,用中断嵌套来实现阻塞非常复杂。可以直接强制切换进程,即模拟一个时钟中断信号,转到 timerHandle 中处理。被唤醒后,将自动接着运行。

```
void syscallReadStdIn(struct StackFrame *sf)

{
    if (dev[STD_IN].value < 0)

4    {
        sf->eax = -1;
        return;

7    }

8    --dev[STD_IN].value;
```

```
9
           push_dev(current, STD_IN);
10
           pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
           asm volatile("int $0x20");
12
           int sel = sf->ds;
13
           char *str = (char *)sf->edx;
           int size = sf->ebx;
14
           int i = 0;
15
           char character;
16
           asm volatile("movw %0, %%es" ::"m"(sel));
17
18
           while (i < size - 1 && bufferHead != bufferTail)</pre>
19
20
                    character = getChar(keyBuffer[bufferHead]);
                    bufferHead = (bufferHead + 1) %
21
                       MAX_KEYBUFFER_SIZE;
22
                    if (character != 0)
24
                            stdout_char(character);
25
                            asm volatile("movb %0, %%es:(%1)" ::"r"(
                                character), "r"(str + i));
                            ++i;
26
                    }
27
28
           }
29
           asm volatile("movb $0, %%es:(%0)" ::"r"(str + i));
           sf \rightarrow eax = i;
30
31 }
```

2.2 信号量

init 和 destroy 非常简单,此处不再赘述。对 wait 函数,要先将信号量-1,如果 <0 则将当前进程阻塞在 sem 上,然后模拟时钟中断切换进程。

```
void syscallSemWait(struct StackFrame *sf)

{
    int i = (int)sf->edx;
    if (i < 0 || i >= MAX_SEM_NUM)
    {
        pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
        return;
}
```

```
9
            if (--sem[i].value < 0)</pre>
10
11
                     push_sem(current, i);
12
                     // ++pcb[current].blocked_sems;
13
                     pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
14
                     asm volatile("int $0x20");
            }
15
16
            sf \rightarrow eax = 0;
17 }
```

对 post 函数,先将信号量 +1,如果 <=0 则从该信号阻塞的表中取出 -项,设置为 RUNNABLE。

```
void syscallSemPost(struct StackFrame *sf)
2 {
       int i = (int)sf->edx;
       if (i < 0 || i >= MAX_SEM_NUM)
           pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
           return;
8
       }
       if (++sem[i].value <= 0)</pre>
9
10
11
           ProcessTable *pt = pop_sem(i);
12
           // if (!--pt->blocked_sems)
13
           pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
14
       sf \rightarrow eax = 0;
15
16 }
```

2.3 进程同步与通信

这一节的主要目的是测试信号量是否实现正确。为了更好地完成测试,我认为每次 sleep(128) 并不好,因为每次固定间隔可能导致有些内容测试不到。因此我自己写了 rand 函数,每次 sleep(rand() % 128),这样测试更加全面。固定 seed 可以使结果可复现,不会对 debug 造成影响。

```
1 uint32_t next = 0;
2 uint32_t rand()
3 {
4         return next = next * 1103515245 + 12345;
5 }
```

这里实现的 rand 和 C 标准库的不一样,主要区别是没有加锁,多个进程同时调用可能多次返回一个未更新的结果。这样可能导致如果调用次数较少,rand返回值不再是随机均匀采样。但这个问题在本次实验中不重要,因为我们没有随机均匀采样的要求。

为了完成测试,还需要实现 get_pid 系统调用。实现非常简单,补全系统调用,在中断处理程序中直接返回 current 即可。代码此处省略。

另外,这里的进程数会 >4,因此要修改 memery.h 中的 NR_SEGMENT 值,这里将其设置为 20,即允许 9 个进程。

2.3.1 哲学家问题

通过 fork 函数产生子进程,一共 5 个进程分别调用 philosopher 过程即可。

```
1 #define N 5 // number of philosopher
2 void philosopher(int i, sem_t *forks)
3 {
4
           --i; // pid start at 1
           while (1)
           {
                   if (i % 2 == 0)
                    {
9
                            sem_wait(&forks[i]);
10
                            sleep(rand() % 128);
                            sem_wait(&forks[(i + 1) % N]);
11
                   }
12
13
                    else
14
                   {
15
                            sem_wait(&forks[(i + 1) % N]);
16
                            sleep(rand() % 128);
17
                            sem wait(&forks[i]);
```

```
18
19
                    printf("Philosopher %d: eat\n", i);
20
                    sleep(rand() % 128 + 64); // eat
21
                    printf("Philosopher %d: think\n", i);
22
                    sem_post(&forks[i]);
23
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
24
                    sem_post(&forks[(i + 1) % N]);
                    sleep(rand() % 128 + 64); // think
25
26
           }
27 }
28
29 void test_philosopher()
30 {
           sem_t forks[N];
31
32
           int id;
           for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)</pre>
34
                    sem_init(&forks[i], 1);
35
           for (int i = 0; i < N - 1; ++i)</pre>
36
           {
37
                    int ret = fork();
                    if (ret == -1)
38
39
                    {
40
                             printf("fork error: %d\n", i);
41
                             exit();
42
                    }
                    if (ret == 0) // child
43
                    {
44
45
                             id = get_pid();
                             philosopher(id, forks);
46
                    }
47
48
           }
49
           id = get_pid();
           philosopher(id, forks);
50
51 }
```

2.3.2 生产者消费者问题

通过 fork 函数产生 4 个子进程,让所有的子进程调用 producer 过程, 父进程调用 consumer 过程。

```
1 void producer(int id, sem_t *mutex, sem_t *full, sem_t *empty)
2 {
3
           --id; // pid start at 1
           while (1)
4
           {
                    sem_wait(empty);
6
                   sleep(rand() % 128);
                    sem_wait(mutex);
9
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
                    printf("Producer %d: produce\n", id);
10
11
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
12
                   sem_post(mutex);
                   sleep(rand() % 128);
13
14
                   sem_post(full);
15
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
           }
16
17 }
18
19 void consumer(sem_t *mutex, sem_t *full, sem_t *empty)
20 {
21
           while (1)
22
23
                    sem_wait(full);
24
                   sleep(rand() % 128);
25
                    sem_wait(mutex);
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
26
                   printf("Consumer: consume\n");
27
28
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
                   sem_post(mutex);
29
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
30
31
                    sem_post(empty);
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
32
33
           }
34 }
```

```
36 void test_producer_consumer()
38
           sem_t mutex, full, empty;
39
           sem_init(&mutex, 1);
           sem_init(&full, 0);
40
41
           sem_init(&empty, N);
42
           int id;
           for (int i = 0; i < N - 1; ++i)</pre>
43
44
           {
                    int ret = fork();
45
46
                    if (ret == -1)
                    {
47
48
                             printf("fork error: %d\n", i);
49
                             exit();
                    if (ret == 0) // child
51
52
                    {
53
                             id = get_pid();
54
                             producer(id, &mutex, &full, &empty);
                    }
55
56
           }
57
           id = get_pid();
           consumer(&mutex, &full, &empty);
58
59 }
```

2.3.3 读写者问题

这个问题和前面两个问题不一样,它需要有一个 reader_count 的整数变量,并且需要在进程间共享。这是一个与信号量完全不同的要求,必须添加一个全新的系统调用来实现。其实这在 os 中应该是进程间共享内存通信,这里做一个简化的实现——在内核中开辟一块内存,通过系统调用对这块内存进行读写。将系统调用命名为 SYS_SHM(shared memory),提供read 和 write 接口。

```
1 // in kernel
2 void syscallShm(struct StackFrame *sf)
```

```
3 {
4
           switch (sf->ecx)
           case SHM_WRITE:
6
7
                    shm = sf -> edx;
                    break;
           case SHM_READ:
9
                    sf \rightarrow eax = shm;
10
11
                    break;
12
           default:
13
                    break;
14
           }
15 }
16 // in user lib
17 uint32_t shm_read()
19
          return syscall(SYS_SHM, SHM_READ, 0, 0, 0, 0);
21 int shm_write(uint32_t value)
22 {
           return syscall(SYS_SHM, SHM_WRITE, value, 0, 0, 0);
23
24 }
```

通过 fork 函数产生 5 个子进程,前 2 个子进程和父进程调用 reader 过程,后 3 个子进程调用 writer 过程。

```
1 void writer(sem_t *writemutex)
2 {
           int id = get_pid() - 4;
           while (1)
           {
5
                   sem_wait(writemutex);
6
                   printf("Writer %d: write\n", id);
                   sleep(rand() % 128);
8
                   sem_post(writemutex);
9
10
                   sleep(rand() % 128);
           }
11
12 }
13 void reader(sem_t *writemutex, sem_t *countmutex)
```

```
14 {
15
           int id = get_pid() - 1;
16
           int rcount;
17
           while (1)
18
           {
19
                    sem_wait(countmutex);
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
20
                    rcount = shm_read();
21
22
                    if (rcount == 0)
23
                            sem_wait(writemutex);
24
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
                    rcount = shm_read();
25
26
                    ++rcount;
                    shm_write(rcount);
27
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
28
29
                    sem_post(countmutex);
                    printf("Reader %d: read, total %d reader\n", id,
30
                        rcount);
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
31
                    sem_wait(countmutex);
32
                    rcount = shm_read();
33
34
                    --rcount;
35
                    shm_write(rcount);
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
36
37
                    rcount = shm_read();
                    if (rcount == 0)
38
                            sem_post(writemutex);
39
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
40
41
                    sem_post(countmutex);
42
                    sleep(rand() % 128);
43
           }
44 }
45
46 void test_reader_writer()
47 {
48
           sem_t writemutex, countmutex;
49
           sem_init(&writemutex, 1);
           sem_init(&countmutex, 1);
```

```
51
           shm_write(0);
52
           int ret = 1;
           for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)</pre>
54
                    if (ret > 0)
55
                            ret = fork();
56
           int id = get_pid();
           if (id < 4)
57
                    reader(&writemutex, &countmutex);
59
           else if (id < 7)
60
                    writer(&writemutex);
61 }
```

3 实验结果

3.1 scanf 和信号量

scanf 可以正确接受输入,信号量调用正常。

```
Input:" Test xc Test x6s xd xx"

Test c Test 123 12 0x1

Ret: 4: c, 123, 12, 1.

Father Process: Semaphore Initializing.
Father Process: Sleeping.

Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.

Child Process: In Critical Area.

Child Process: In Critical Area.

Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.

Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.

Child Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Sleeping.

Child Process: In Critical Area.

Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Sleeping.

Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Semaphore Posting.

Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.

Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
```

图 1: scanf 和信号量运行结果

3.2 哲学家问题

```
Machine View

Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 5: think
Philosopher 6: eat
Philosopher 6: eat
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 7: think
Philosopher 8: eat
Philosopher 9: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 0: eat
```

图 2: 哲学家问题结果

3.3 生产消费问题

```
Machine View

Producer 1: produce
Producer 2: produce
Producer 3: produce
Producer 4: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 1: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 4: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 4: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 1: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer: consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer: consume
Consumer: consume
Consumer: consume
Consumer: consume
Consumer: consume
Consumer: consume
Producer 4: produce
Consumer: consume
```

图 3: 生产消费问题运行结果

3.4 读写者问题

```
Machine View

Writer 0: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 2: write

Reader 1: read, total 1 reader

Reader 0: read, total 3 reader

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 2: write

Writer 0: write

Writer 0: write

Writer 0: write

Writer 0: read, total 1 reader

Reader 1: read, total 2 reader

Reader 1: read, total 3 reader

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 0: write

Writer 1: read, total 1 reader

Reader 1: read, total 2 reader

Reader 0: read, total 3 reader

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Writer 1: write

Reader 0: read, total 1 reader

Reader 0: read, total 3 reader

Writer 2: write

Writer 1: write

Reader 1: read, total 1 reader
```

图 4: 读写者问题运行结果

4 问题与思考

- 1. 在命令行中运行 qemu-system-i386 os.img, 窗口显示"no bootable device"。原因可能是 gcc 版本问题。安装 gcc6 并编译可成功运行。另外,还有一个解决方案是加一个编译参数-fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables,经过尝试也可以成功。查询相关资料知,"This option determines whether unwind information is precise at an instruction boundary or at a call boundary. If -fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables is specified, the unwind table is precise at call boundaries only." 新版本的 gcc 默认行为是"-fasynchronous-unwind-tables",而旧版的 gcc 默认"-fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables"。猜想 unwind information 的位置不同将影响加载过程,而 qemu 模拟的是老式的硬件,可能会产生不匹配。
- 2. 一开始写哲学家问题时总是出现 fork 返回-1 的情况, 经过很长时间的

检查才发现框架代码默认只支持 4 个用户进程。修改 NR_SEGMENT 可以改变最大进程数,才能正确运行。

5 建议

- 1. 建议将官方的实验环境升级到 20.04LTS 版本,这样不容易产生 gcc 版本问题,可以节省很多时间;
- 2. 建议将 memery.h 中的 NR_SEGMENT 直接修改为 20。