进程控制实验

班级 122030704 学号 12208990406 姓名 刘宇轩

目标	目标 3 得分	目标 4 得分
自评分	95	95
批改分		

一、实验目的

- 1、掌握 Linux 下的多进程编程技术,并能够按照实验要求进行软硬件的实现及验证。
- 2、能够通过自主学习学习实验相关知识,并解决实验中遇到的具体问题。

二、实验结果及分析

1. 执行 process.c

```
shiyanlou@6757c900680755efb2c5c338:~/oslab$ ./process
Child process 1 is running.
Child process 2 is running.
Child process 3 is running.
This process's pid is 663
Pid of child process 1 is 664
Pid of child process 2 is 665
Pid of child process 3 is 666
Pid of child process 4 is 667
Child process 4 is running.
Child process 2 is end.
Child process 3 is end.
Child process 3 is end.
Child process 1 is end.
Child process 1 is end.
end.
shiyanlou@6757c900680755efb2c5c338:~/oslab$
```

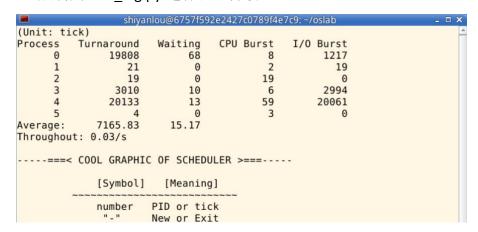
成功运行。

2. 建立日志

```
13
       5398
  Ν
13 J
       5398
14 N
       5399
14 J
       5399
15 N
       5399
15
   J
       5400
16
  N
       5400
16
       5401
   J
   w
12
       5401
  R
16
       5402
16
   J
       5407
   R
       5407
15
15
       5412
   J
14
  R
       5412
14 W
       5412
13
  R
       5412
       5417
13
  J
16 R
       5417
16
       5422
```

成功在相关的进程状态变更点记录日志。

3. 成功用 stat log.py 进行日志分析



成功运行输出。

4. 修改时间片并且运行输出。

```
#define INIT_TASK \
/* state etc */ { 0,15,15, \
/* signals */ 0,{{},},0, \
/* ec,brk... */ 0,0,0,0,0,0, \
/* pid etc */ 0-1 0 0 0 \
```

三、问题及解决方法

1. 出现 make all 编译不通过

```
sched.c: In function `schedule':
sched.c:120: warning: implicit declaration of function `fprintk'
sched.c:146: error: syntax error before ';' token
sched.c: In function `sys_pause':
sched.c:157: error: syntax error before ';' token
sched.c: In function `sleep_on':
sched.c:177: error: request for member `pid' in something not a structur
e or union
make[1]: *** [sched.o] 错误 1
make[1]:正在离开目录 `/home/shiyanlou/oslab/linux-0.11/kernel'
make: *** [kernel/kernel.o] 错误 2
shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab/linux-0.11$ gedit kernel/prin
```

修改 kernel/sched.c 中 sleep_on 函数 fprintk 函数内容

```
current->state = TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE;

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n" current pid, 'W', jiffies);

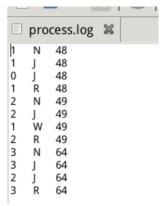
schedule();
if (tmp) {

p修改为current
```

```
if (current->pid != task[next]->pid) {
    if (current->state == TASK_RUNNING) {
        fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, "J", jiffies);
        fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", task[next]->pid, 'R', jiffies);
}

switch_to(next);
}
```

2. process.log 日志有错误,错误输出如下:



并且在运行 stat_log.py 后出现错误如下:

```
(Unit: tick)
                                   CPU Burst
Process
           Turnaround
                         Waiting
                                           8
                               0
                                                        0
                   15
                              0
                                          15
                                                        0
      3
                               0
                                           0
                                                        0
                 6.25
Average:
                            0.00
Throughout: 16.67/s
    --==< COOL GRAPHIC OF SCHEDULER >===----
              [Symbol]
                         [Meaning]
              number
                       PID or tick
                       New or Exit
               "#"
                         Running
                           Ready
```

修改:

之后重新编写内核,尝试每次在关闭 bochs 前,执行 sync,刷新 cache,确保文件确实写入了磁盘,之后运行成功。

	shiyar	nlou@6757f59	2e2427c0789f4e	7c9: ~/oslab	- □ X
(Unit: ti	ck)				A
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
0	19808	68	8	1217	
1	21	0	2	19	
2	19	0	19	0	
3	3010	10	6	2994	
4	20133	13	59	20061	
5	4	0	3	0	
Average:	7165.83	15.17			
Throughou	t: 0.03/s				
	COOL GRAPHIC	OF SCHEDU	JLER >===	-	
	[Symbol]	[Meaning	;]		
02	~~~~~~~	.~~~~~~	~~~~		
		PID or tio			
	"-"	New or Exi	Lt		

四、实验思考

1. 优化进程控制的调度算法

进程调度算法是操作系统中核心的一部分,其优化有助于提高系统的整体效率。在实验中,常见的调度算法如先来先服务(FCFS)、最短作业优先(SJF)和时间片轮转(RR)等都有不同的优缺点。比如,FCFS 算法实现简单,但可能导致"等待时间过长"问题,而 RR 算法则可以较好地解决这个问题,但可能导致进程切换的开销较大。所以优化调度算法的关键在于根据系统需求选择合适的策略。

2. 进程控制的难点

在实际操作系统中,进程控制面临许多复杂的问题,例如死锁、进程同步与 互斥、资源分配与管理等。死锁是一个比较典型且难以避免的问题,需要通过资 源分配图、银行家算法等手段来预防或解决。进程同步与互斥是为了保证多进程 环境下数据的一致性和程序的正确执行,常用的技术包括信号量、互斥锁等。如 何合理设计和实现这些机制,避免系统资源浪费和数据不一致,是进程控制中的 一个关键挑战。

3. 提高进程的执行效

提高进程执行效率可以通过多种手段。1.通过合理的进程调度策略,确保系统资源的最大化利用。2.避免不必要的进程切换,减少上下文切换的开销。3.适当使用缓存技术、减少进程间的阻塞等待,增强进程并发执行的效率。4.可以通过优化系统调用,减少进程在等待资源时的延迟,提高系统响应速度。

五、实验步骤

1. 将 process.c 复制过来

```
e shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de:~$ cd oslab/
shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de:~/oslab$ pwd
/home/shiyanlou/oslab
shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de:~/oslab$ cp /home/teacher/process.c .
/
shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de:~/oslab$ ls
hit-oslab-linux-20110823.tar.gz process.c
```

2. 编写 process.c 文件

```
shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de: ~/oslab
#define LIBRARY
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/times.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#define HZ
void cpuio_bound(int last, int cpu_time, int io_time);
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   pid t pid1, pid2, pid3, pid4;
    /* 第1个子进程 */
    /* 负数 ->fork失败;父进程返回的是子进程的pid(>0) &&子进程返回0->fork
成功*/
    pid1 = fork();
    if (pid1 < 0) /* 负数->错误。 */
    printf("error in fork!, errno=%d\n", pid1);
else if (pid1 == 0) /* 0->子进程。 */
        printf("Child process 1 is running.\n");
        cpuio_bound(10, 1, 0); /* 占用10秒的CPU时间 */printf("Child process 1 is end.\n");
        return 0;
"process.c" 123L, 3279C
                                                          1,1
                                                                        顶端
```

```
shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de: ~/oslab
                                                                        _ 🗆 X
/* 第2个子进程 */
pid2 = fork();
if (pid2 < 0)
   printf("error in fork!, errno=%d\n", pid2);
else if (pid2 == 0)
    printf("Child process 2 is running.\n");
    cpuio_bound(10, 0, 1); /* 以IO为主要任务 */
printf("Child process 2 is end.\n");
}
/* 第3个子进程 */
pid3 = fork();
if (pid3 < 0)</pre>
   printf("error in fork!, errno=%d\n", pid3);
else if (pid3 == 0)
    printf("Child process 3 is running.\n");
    cpuio_bound(10, 1, 1); /* CPU和IO各1秒钟轮回 */
printf("Child process 3 is end.\n");
     return 0;
/* 第4个子进程 */
pid4 = fork();
if (pid4 < 0)
    printf("error in fork!, errno=%d\n", pid4);
                                                                        28%
```

```
## Shiyanlou@6757acd5680755efb2c5b8de: ~/oslab

else if (pid4 == 0)
{
    printf("Child process 4 is running.\n");
    cpuio_bound(10, 1, 9); /* IO时间是CPU的9倍 */
    printf("Child process 4 is end.\n");
    return 0;
}

printf("This process's pid is %d\n", getpid());
printf("Pid of child process 1 is %d\n", pid1);
printf("Pid of child process 2 is %d\n", pid2);
printf("Pid of child process 3 is %d\n", pid3);
printf("Pid of child process 4 is %d\n", pid4);

wait(NULL);
wait(NULL);
wait(NULL);
wait(NULL);
printf("end.\n");
return 0;
}
```

编写并执行 process.c,没用问题

```
shiyanlou@6757c900680755efb2c5c338:~/oslab$ ./process
Child process 1 is running.
Child process 2 is running.
Child process 3 is running.
This process's pid is 663
Pid of child process 1 is 664
Pid of child process 2 is 665
Pid of child process 3 is 666
Pid of child process 4 is 667
Child process 4 is running.
Child process 2 is end.
Child process 4 is end.
Child process 3 is end.
Child process 1 is end.
end.
shiyanlou@6757c900680755efb2c5c338:~/oslab$
```

3. 在 init/main.c 文件中添加代码,

```
move_to_user_mode();

setup((void *) &drive_info);
(void) open("/dev/tty0",O_RDWR,0);
(void) dup(0);
(void) dup(0);
(void) open("/var/process.log",O_CREAT|O_TRUNC|O_WRONLY,0666);

if (!fork()) {    /* we count on this going ok */
```

4. 在 kernel/printk.c 中添加 fprintk 函数代码

```
#include "linux/sched.h"
#include "sys/stat.h"
#include <stdarg.n>
#include <stddef.h>

#include stddef.h>

static char buf[1024];
static char logbuf[1024];
```

```
int fprintk(int fd, const char *fmt, ...)
{
  va_list args;
  int count;
  struct file * file;
  struct m_inode * inode;
  va_start(args, fmt);
  count=vsprintf(logbuf, fmt, args);
  va_end(args);
  if (fd < 3)
  {
     _asm_("push %%fs\n\t"
       "push %%ds\n\t"
       "pop %%fs\n\t"
       "pushl %0\n\t"
       "pushl $logbuf\n\t"
       "pushl %1\n\t"
```

```
"addl $8,%%esp\n\t"
     "popl %0\n\t"
     "pop %%fs
     ::"r" (count),"r" (fd):"ax","cx","dx");
else
{
  if (!(file=task[0]->filp[fd]))
     return 0;
  inode=file->f_inode;
   _asm_("push %%fs\n\t"
     "push %%ds\n\t"
     "pop %%fs\n\t"
     "pushl %0\n\t"
     "pushl $logbuf\n\t"
     "pushl %1\n\t"
     "pushl %2\n\t"
     "call file_write\n\t"
     "addl $12,%%esp\n\t"
     "popl %0\n\t"
     "pop %%fs"
     ::"r" (count),"r" (file),"r" (inode):"ax","cx","dx");
}
return count;
```

5. 编写 kernel/sched.c 文件

Sched.c 函数

```
(*p)->state==TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE) {
    (*p)->state=TASK_RUNNING:
    fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", (*p)->pid, 'J', jiffies);
}
```

```
}
     if (current->pid != task[next]->pid) {
          if (current->state == TASK_RUNNING) (
               fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, "J", jiffies);
          fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", task[next]->pid, 'R', jiffies);
     switch_to(next);
Sleep on 函数
     current->state = TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE;
     fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", p->pid, 'W', jiffies);
     schedule();
     if (tmp) {
          tmp->state=0:
          fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", tmp->pid, 'J', jiffies);
void interruptible sleep on(struct task struct **p)
interruptible_sleep_on 函数
repeat: current->state = TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;
    fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies);
     schedule();
     if (*p && *p != current) {
          (**n).state=0:
         fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", (**p).pid, 'J', jiffies);
     *p=NULL;
     if (tmp) {
         tmp->state=0:
         fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", tmp->pid, "J', jiffies);
sys pause 函数
 int sys_pause(void)
     if (current->state != TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE) (
          fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies);
     current->state = TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;
     schedule();
     return 0;
```

```
wake up 函数
```

```
void wake_up(struct task_struct **p)
{
    if (p && *p) {
        (**p).state=0;

        fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", (*p)->pid, 'J', jiffies);
        *p=NULL;
    }
}
```

6. kernel/exit.c 中 sys_waitpid 函数

```
current->state=TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;

fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", current->pid, "W", jiffies);

schedule();
if (!(current->signal &= ~(1<<(SIGCHLD-1))))
goto repeat;</pre>
```

do_exit 函数

```
fprintk(3, "%Id\t%c\t%Id\n", current->pid, 'E', jiffies);

current->exit_code = code;
tell_father(current->father);
schedule();
```

7. 新建进程,编写 kernel/fork.c 的 copy_process 函数 p->cutime = p->cstime = 0;

```
p->start_time = jiffies;

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", p->pid, 'N', jiffies);

p->tss.back_link = 0;
p->tss.esp0 = PAGE_SIZE + (long) p;
n->tss ss0 = 0x10;
p->state = TASK_RUNNING; /* do this last, just in case */

fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", p->pid, 'J\, jiffies);

return last_pid;
```

8. 编译内核成功

```
Setup is 312 bytes.
System is 123748 bytes.
rm system.tmp
rm tools/kernel -f
sync
shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab/linux-0.11$
```

9. 编译并运行 process.c

```
[/usr/root]# gcc -o process process.c
[/usr/root]# ./process
This process's pid is 12
Pid of child process 1 is 13
Pid of child process 2 is 14
Pid of child process 3 is 15
Pid of child process 4 is 16
Child process 4 is running.
Child process 3 is running.
Child process 2 is running.
Child process 1 is running.
Child process 2 is end.
Child process 2 is end.
Child process 3 is end.
Child process 4 is end.
Child process 1 is end.
```

内核会记录日志到 /var/process.log 文件中

将 stat_log.py 复制到 oslab 目录中,并且增加可执行权限,挂在后分析日志 shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab\$ cp ./linux-0.11/stat_log.py ./ shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab\$ chmod +x stat_log.py shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab\$ sudo ./mount-hdc

shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab\$./stat_log.py hdc/var/proces s.log 0 1 2 3 4 5 -g | less

日志如下:

	•				
	shiyar	llou@6757f59	2e2427c0789f4e	7c9: ~/oslab	- □ X
(Unit: ti	ck)				<u> </u>
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
0	19808	68	8	1217	
1	21	Θ	2	19	
2	19	Θ	19	0	
3	3010	10	6	2994	
4	20133	13	59	20061	
5	4	0	3	0	
Average:	7165.83	15.17			
Throughou	t: 0.03/s				
===<	COOL GRAPHIC	OF SCHEDU	JLER >===		
	[Symbol]	[Meaning]]		
0.5	~~~~~~~		~~~~		
		PID or tic			
	" - "	New or Exi	it		

10. 修改时间片,只要修改进程 **0** 初始化时的时间片(counter)和优先级(priority)即可

执行

shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9:~/oslab\$ gedit linux-0.11/include/linux/sched.h

找到下面内容,其中圈出来的三个数字分别对应 state、counter 和 priority,

我们只需要修改第三个值即可, 就是修改时间片的初始值即可。

```
#define INIT_TASK \
/* state etc */ { 0,15,15, \
/* signals */ 0,{{},},0, \
/* ec,brk... */ 0,0,0,0,0,0, \
/* nid etc */ 0-1 0 0 0 \
```

下面是修改时间片初始值为 5,20,50,100,500 后的结果时间片:5

	shiya	nlou@6757f59	2e2427c0789f4e	27c9: ~/oslab	_ 🗆 X
(Unit: ti	ick)				_
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
6	303	1	14	288	
7	61	1	60	Θ	
8	115	1	114	Θ	
9	35	Θ	34	Θ	
10	81	1	80	Θ	
Average:	119.00	0.80			
Throughou	ut: 1.65/s				

时间片: 20

		IIIUu@0757155	2e2427c0789f4e	705lab	- 0
Unit: ti	.ck)				
rocess	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
6	303	1	11	290	
7	61	1	60	Θ	
8	115	0	115	Θ	
9	35	Θ	34	Θ	
10	81	Θ	81	Θ	
verage:	119.00	0.40			
	t: 1.65/s				

时间片: 50

	shiyanlou@6757f592e2427c0789f4e7c9: ~/oslab				- □ ×
(Unit: ti	ick)				<u>*</u>
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
6	303	Θ	12	290	
7	61	Θ	61	0	
8	115	Θ	115	Θ	
9	34	Θ	33	0	
10	82	Θ	81	Θ	
Average:	119.00	0.00			
Throughou	it: 1.65/s				

时间片: 100

	shiya	×			
(Unit: ti	ick)				2
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
6	303	14	14	275	
7	61	Θ	60	Θ	
8	115	1	114	Θ	
9	35	0	34	Θ	
10	81	1	80	Θ	
Average:	119.00	3.20			
Throughou	ut: 1.65/s				

时间片: 500

(Unit: ti	ck)				A
Process	Turnaround	Waiting	CPU Burst	I/O Burst	
6	303	13	14	275	
7	61	0	60	0	
8	115	0	114	0	
9	34	1	33	0	
10	82	0	81	0	
Average:	119.00	2.80			
Throughou	ıt: 1.65/s				

六、实验收获

- 1. 通过实验,进一步了解了操作系统中进程的创建、调度、终止等过程。 掌握了如何通过系统调用(如 fork()、exec()等)来实现进程管理。
- 2. 通过实现和测试不同的进程调度算法,理解了各类调度算法的原理及优缺点,例如先来先服务(FCFS)、最短作业优先(SJF)、轮转调度(RR)等。
- 3. 在实验过程中,了解了操作系统如何通过进程表、调度队列等数据结构 来管理进程,并学会了如何通过编程模拟这些机制。
- 4. 在实验中,学习了如何实现资源分配策略,以及如何避免资源竞争、死锁等问题。
- 5. 通过实际操作,深入理解了系统调用如何在内核与用户空间之间进行交 互,掌握了进程控制相关的常用系统调用的实现与应用。
- 6. 通过实现和调试进程调度算法,锻炼了自己的 C/C++编程能力,同时提升了问题分析和系统设计能力。

七、请了解熟悉以余祖胜烈士为代表的校友校史校情,结合我们的课程或专业, 谈谈如何在我们目前的学习生活中发扬传承重庆理工大学"抗战文化、红岩精 神、兵工基因"的校本文化?

我们学校有着以余祖胜烈士为代表的光荣校友,他们所展现出的抗战文化、红岩精神和兵工基因,是我们宝贵的精神财富。在计算机操作系统课程和计算机科学与技术专业学习中,我要从多个方面传承发扬校本文化。在理论知识学习上,以坚韧不拔的抗战文化精神面对复杂抽象的知识,像红岩英烈一样坚定信念去攻克难题;在实验实践环节,结合红岩精神勇于创新实践,以兵工基因的责任感确保操作安全规范。在构建知识体系时,用抗战文化的团结协作精神整合不同课程知识,以红岩精神的崇高思想境界追求先进技术。参与科研与竞赛活动时,发扬兵工基因的钻研精神,以红岩精神的不屈意志应对困难。日常学习生活中,我会积极参与校园文化活动和社团组织活动,分享余祖胜烈士事迹和校本文化内涵,营造良好的学习交流氛围,通过编程等方式弘扬校本文化,让校本文化深深影响自己和身边的每一位同学。

八、参考资料

- 1. https://blog.csdn.net/chenjiebin/article/details/144107597
- 2. https://blog.csdn.net/gg 42518941/article/details/119061014
- 3. https://blog.csdn.net/gg 33767966/article/details/143611555
- 4. 赵炯博士的《Linux 内核完全注释》