

1. 包装系统调用

```
PUBLIC void sys_sleep(int milli_sec,int type)
{
    int ticks = milli_sec / 1000 * HZ * 10; // 乘10是为了修正系统的时钟中断错误
    p_proc_ready->sleeping = ticks;
    p_proc_ready->issleep = type;
    schedule();
}

PUBLIC void sys_write_str(char* buf, int len)
{
    CONSOLE* p_con = console_table;
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++){
        out_char(p_con, buf[i]);
    }
}
```

2. 信号量与PV操作

```
PUBLIC void p_proc(SEMAPHORE* s){
    disable_int();
    s->value--;
    if (s->value < 0){
        p_proc_ready->blocked = 1;
        s->p_list[s->tail] = p_proc_ready;
        s->tail = (s->tail + 1) % NR_PROCS;
        schedule();
    }
    enable_int();
}

PUBLIC void v_proc(SEMAPHORE* s){
    disable_int();
    s->value++;
    if (s->value <= 0){
        s->p_list[s->head]->blocked = 0;
        s->head = (s->head + 1) % NR_PROCS;
    }
    enable_int();
}
```

3. 读者写者问题

3.1 三种策略

分别设计读者优先、写者优先以及读写公平，通过表驱动来实现不同的策略

3.2 具体实现

```
void read_fair(char proc, int slices){
    P(&wait_mutex);
    P(&read_count_mutex);
    P(&read_mutex);
    if (reader_count == 0) {
        P(&read_write_mutex);
    }
    reader_count++;
    V(&read_mutex);
    V(&wait_mutex);
    read_proc(proc, slices);
    P(&read_mutex);
    reader_count--;
    if (reader_count == 0) {
        V(&read_write_mutex);
    }
    V(&read_mutex);
    V(&read_count_mutex);
}

void write_fair(char proc, int slices){
    P(&wait_mutex);
    P(&read_write_mutex);
    writing = 1;
    V(&wait_mutex);
    write_proc(proc, slices);
    writing = 0;
    V(&read_write_mutex);
}

void read_rfirst(char proc, int slices){
    P(&read_count_mutex);
    P(&read_mutex);
    if (reader_count==0) {
        P(&read_write_mutex);
    }
    reader_count++;
    V(&read_mutex);
    read_proc(proc, slices);
    P(&read_mutex);
    reader_count--;
    if (reader_count==0) {
        V(&read_write_mutex);
    }
    V(&read_mutex);
    V(&read_count_mutex);
}

void write_rfirst(char proc, int slices){
    P(&read_write_mutex);
    writing = 1;
    write_proc(proc, slices);
}
```

```

        writing = 0;
        V(&read_write_mutex);
    }

    void read_wfirst(char proc, int slices){
        P(&read_count_mutex);
        P(&wait_mutex);
        P(&read_mutex);
        if (reader_count==0) {
            P(&read_write_mutex);
        }
        reader_count++;
        V(&read_mutex);
        V(&wait_mutex);
        read_proc(proc, slices);
        P(&read_mutex);
        reader_count--;
        if (reader_count==0) {
            V(&read_write_mutex);
        }
        V(&read_mutex);
        V(&read_count_mutex);
    }

    void write_wfirst(char proc, int slices){
        P(&write_mutex);
        if (writers == 0) {
            P(&wait_mutex);
        }
        writers++;
        V(&write_mutex);
        P(&read_write_mutex);
        writing = 1;
        write_proc(proc, slices);
        writing = 0;
        V(&read_write_mutex);
        P(&write_mutex);
        writers--;
        if (writers == 0) {
            V(&wait_mutex);
        }
        V(&write_mutex);
    }
}

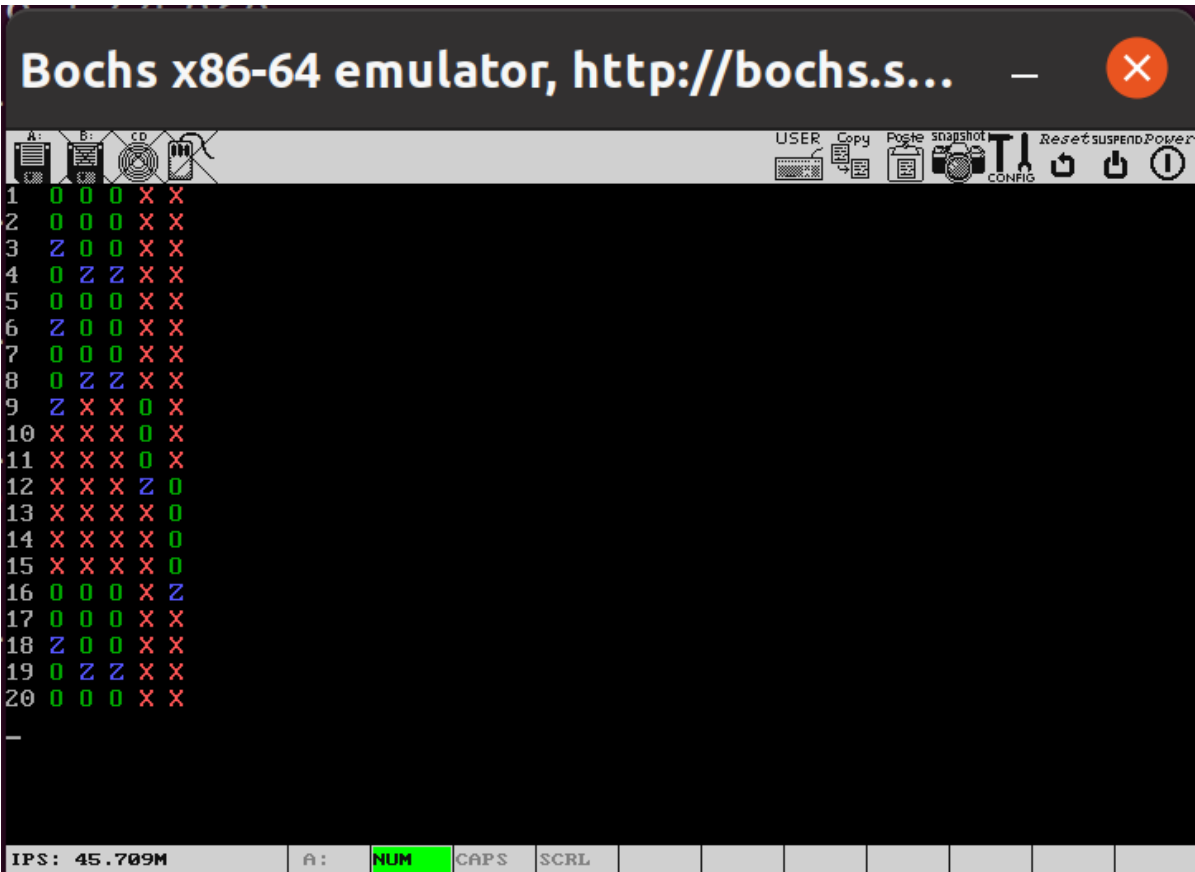
```

3.3 reporter

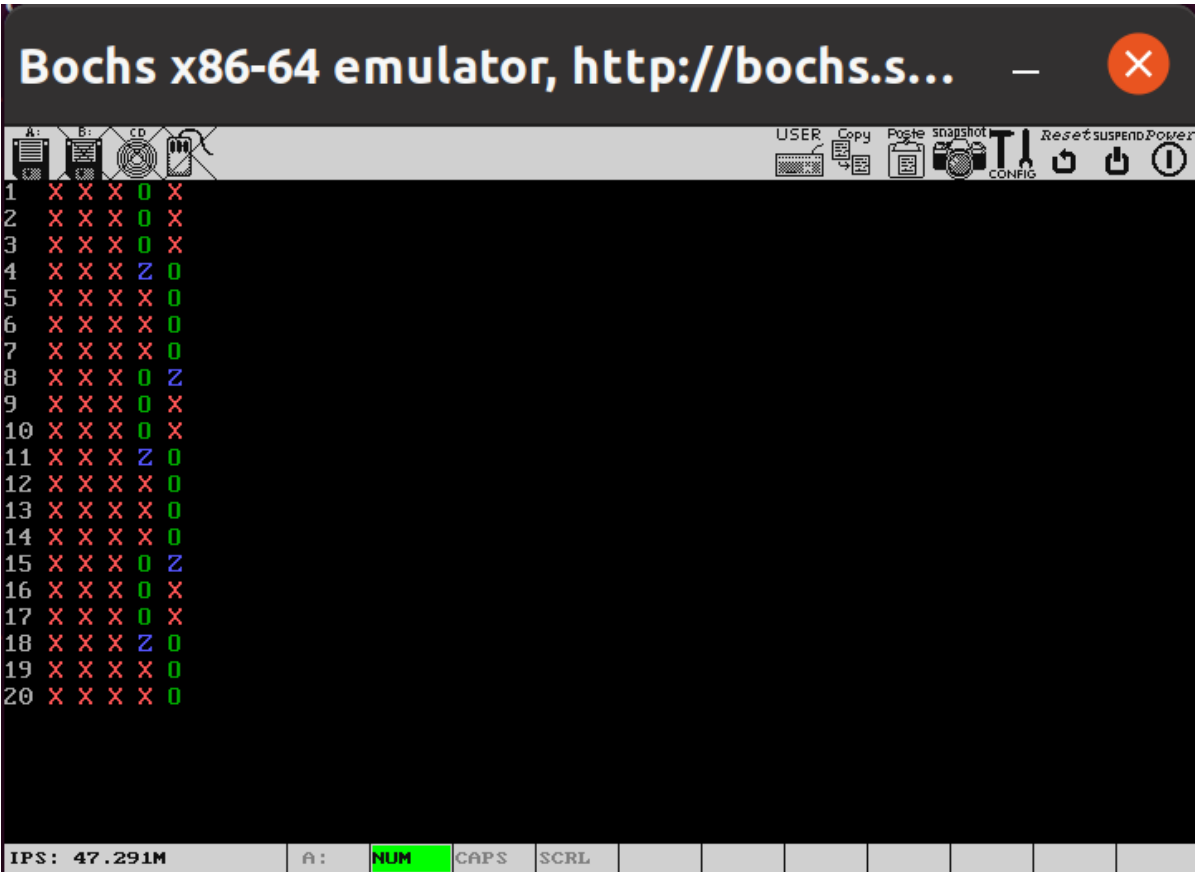
在每个时间片最后，reporter会打印出一行状态。将reporter在最开始时休息一个时间片再打印，每打印一次后休息一个时间片

3.4 运行结果

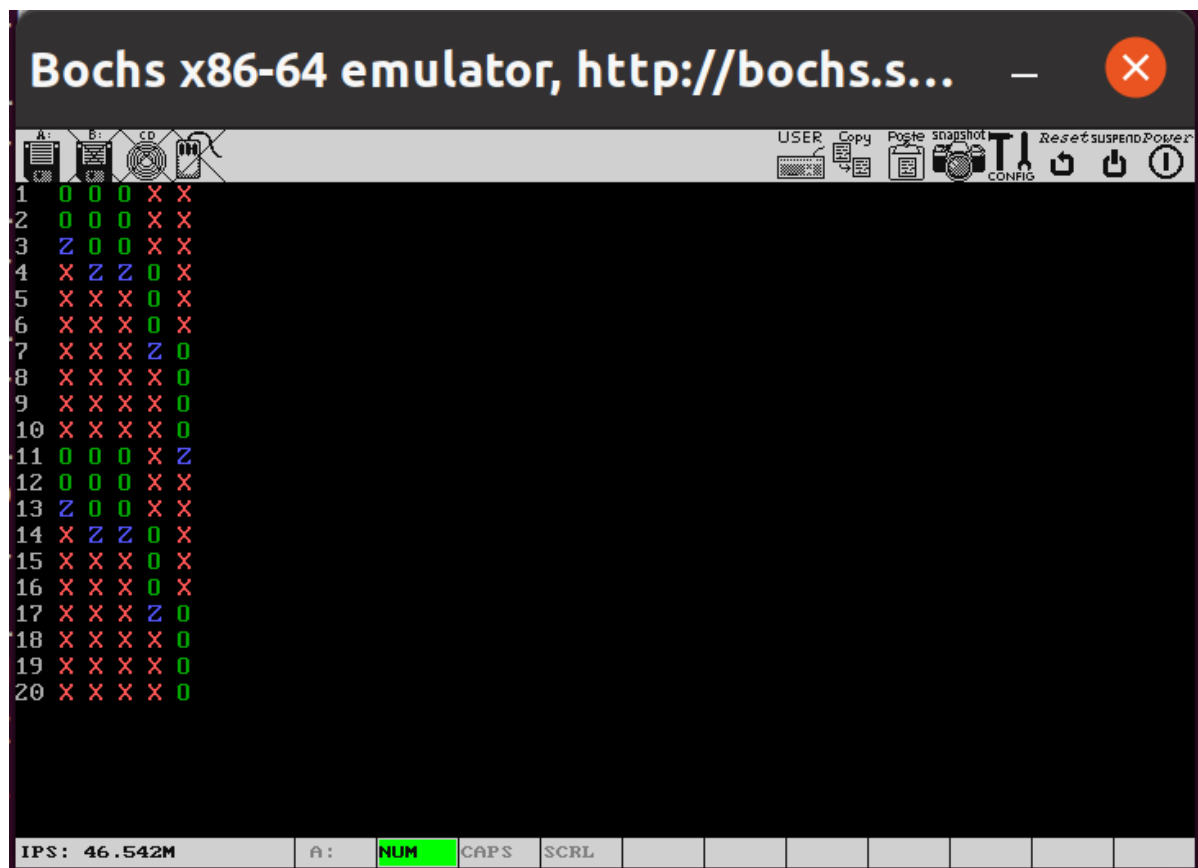
3.4.1 读者优先，最大3读者，休息1个时间片



3.4.2 写者优先，最大3读者，休息1个时间片



3.4.3 读写公平，最大3读者，休息1个时间片



4. 生产者消费者问题

4.1 信号量的设计

分别设计empty、count_A、count_B三个信号量表示空仓库数量、仓库中A产品数量、仓库中B产品数量

4.2 具体实现

```
void WriterE()
{
    while(1){
        P(&empty);
        write_proc();
        V(&count_A);
    }
}

void WriterF()
{
    while(1){
        P(&empty);
        write_proc();
        V(&count_B);
    }
}

void ReaderB()
{
    while(1){
```

```

        P(&count_A);
        read_proc();
        V(&empty);
    }
}

void ReaderC()
{
    while(1){
        P(&count_B);
        read_proc();
        V(&empty);
    }
}

void ReaderD()
{
    while(1){
        P(&count_B);
        read_proc();
        V(&empty);
    }
}

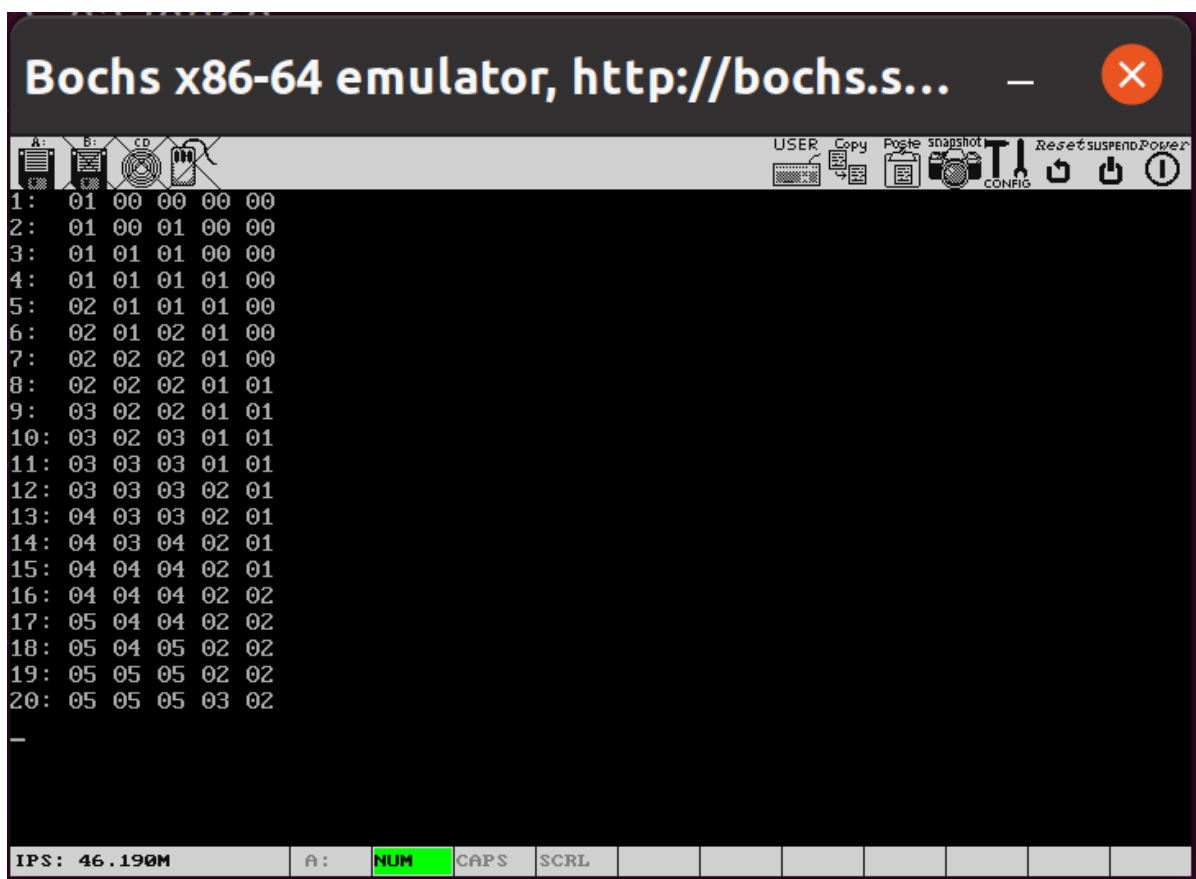
```

4.3 reporter

在每个时间片最后，reporter会打印出一行状态。将reporter在最开始时休息一个时间片再打印，每打印一次后休息一个时间片

4.4 运行结果

4.4.1 仓库为1时



4.4.2 仓库为5时

