

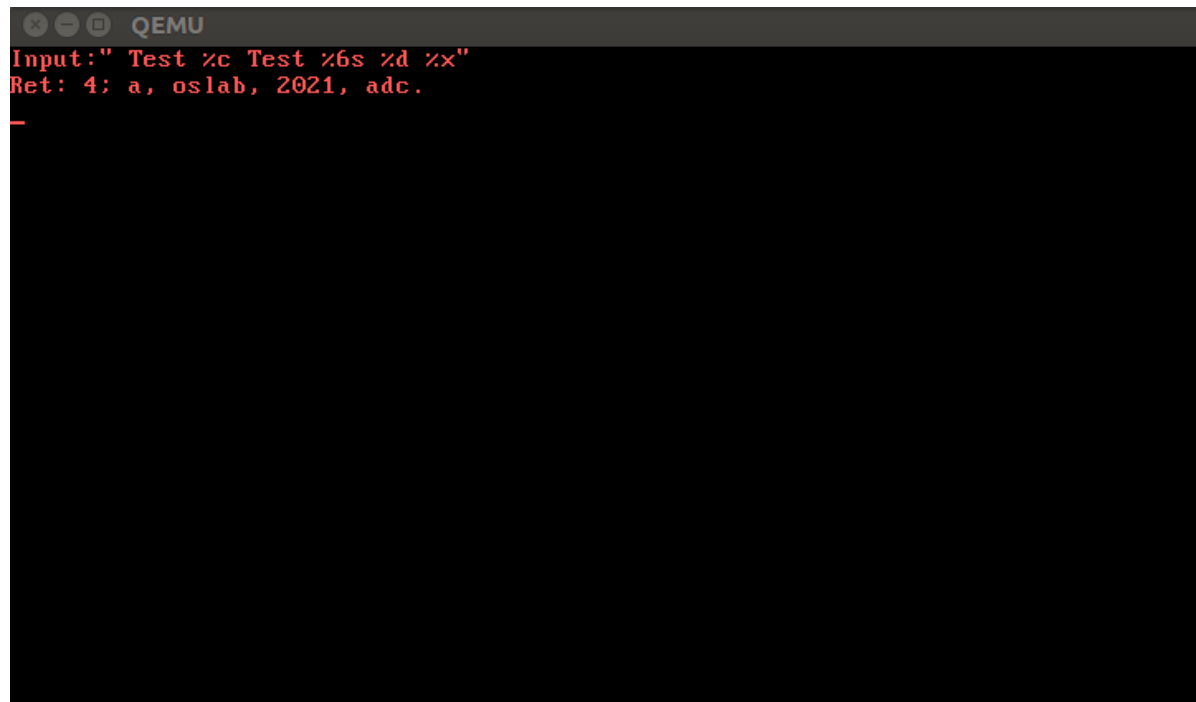
lab4 实验报告

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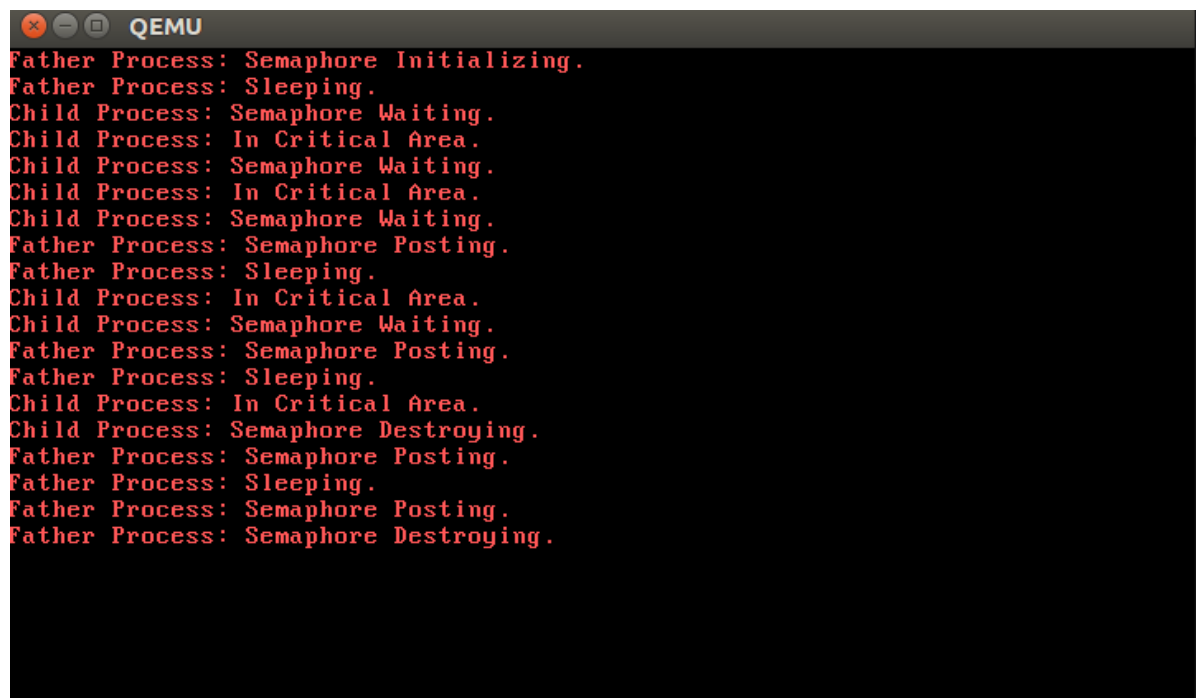
1.实验进度

完成了所有任务。

2.实验结果



```
QEMU
Input: " Test %c Test %6s %d %x"
Ret: 4: a, oslab, 2021, adc.
```



```
QEMU
Father Process: Semaphore Initializing.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
```

```
output
1  qemu-system-i386 -serial stdio os.i
2  Philosopher 1: think
3  Philosopher 2: think
4  Philosopher 3: think
5  Philosopher 4: think
6  Philosopher 5: think
7  Philosopher 1: eat
8  Philosopher 4: eat
9  Philosopher 1: think
10 Philosopher 2: eat
11 Philosopher 4: think
12 Philosopher 5: eat
13 Philosopher 2: think
14 Philosopher 3: eat
15 Philosopher 5: think
16 Philosopher 1: eat
17 Philosopher 3: think
18 Philosopher 4: eat
19 Philosopher 1: think
20 Philosopher 2: eat
21 Philosopher 4: think
22 Philosopher 5: eat
23 Philosopher 2: think
24 Philosopher 3: eat
25 Philosopher 5: think
26 Philosopher 1: eat
27 Philosopher 3: think
28 Philosopher 4: eat
29 Philosopher 1: think
30 Philosopher 2: eat
```

lab 4.2 结果描述

从 `app/mian.c` 的源码来看，首先为父进程初始化信号量，`value` 设置为2，随后创建子进程。

此时继续执行父进程

```
while( i != 0) {
    i--;
    printf("Father Process: Sleeping.\n");
    sleep(128);
    printf("Father Process: Semaphore Posting.\n");
    sem_post(&sem);
}
```

打印 `Father Process: Sleeping.`，父进程休眠，进入子进程

```
while( i != 0) {
    i --;
    printf("Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.\n");
    sem_wait(&sem);
    printf("Child Process: In Critical Area.\n");
}
printf("Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.\n");
sem_destroy(&sem);
exit();
```

由于信号量的值为 2,子进程可以进入两次关键区，即 `Critical Area`，在第三次时被阻塞，父进程苏醒，释放信号量，又去睡眠，接着执行子进程，进入一次 `Critical Area`，然后被阻塞，等待父进程苏醒，释放信号量，再进入 `Critical Area`，此时 `i` 被减为 0，故子进程的信号量被销毁，等待父进程的 `i` 也减为 0，父进程销毁信号量。

3.修改的代码位置

3.1 格式化输入函数

`scanf` 已经给出，需要实现的是 `syscallReadStdIn` 和 `keyboardHandle` 的同步

需要考虑进程同步的地方在于 `dev[STD_IN]`，框架代码中将 `STD_IN` 抽象成了 `Device`，也是一个信号量，在执行到 `syscallReadStdIn` 后，我们要对 `dev[STD_IN]` 进行一个 `P` 操作，即为了确保键盘不会被别的进程使用，如果 `dev[STD_IN]` 已经被占用，则阻塞当前进程，即将当前进程放在 `dev[STD_IN]` 的阻塞队列上。具体代码如下：

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

pcb[current].blocked.next = dev[STD_IN].pcb.next;
pcb[current].blocked.prev = &(dev[STD_IN].pcb);
dev[STD_IN].pcb.next = &(pcb[current].blocked);
(pcb[current].blocked.next)->prev = &(pcb[current].blocked);

pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
asm volatile("int $0x20");
```

进入 `keyboardHandle` 后，执行一个 `V` 操作，释放 `dev[STD_IN]` 上被阻塞的进程，即 `syscallReadStdIn` 中被阻塞的进程

```
dev[STD_IN].value++;

ProcessTable *pt = (ProcessTable *)((uint32_t)(dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev) -
(uint32_t)&(((ProcessTable *)0)->blocked));
dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev = (dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev)->prev;
(dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev)->next = &(dev[STD_IN].pcb);

pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
pt->sleepTime = 0;
```

3.2 信号量

3.2.1 syscallSemInit

参数为 `value`，即希望初始化时赋予 `Semaphore` 成员 `value` 的值，此函数比较简单，首先在 `sem` 中找到一块 `state` 为 0 的信号量，即未被使用过的，并将其 `state` 设置为 1 并将 `value` 设置为传入的参数 `value`，最后初始化 `sem` 中的双向链表。

3.2.2 syscallSemWait

相当于 P 操作，将 `value` 自减，如果 `value` 小于 0，则阻塞当前进程，方法与 3.1 中相同，不过 `dev` 变成了 `sem`。

```
pcb[current].blocked.next = sem[i].pcb.next;
pcb[current].blocked.prev = &(sem[i].pcb);
sem[i].pcb.next = &(pcb[current].blocked);
(pcb[current].blocked.next)->prev = &(pcb[current].blocked);

pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
asm volatile("int $0x20");
```

3.2.3 syscallSemPost

相当于 V 操作，将 `value` 自增，如果 `value` 小于等于 0，则释放一个进程。

```
ProcessTable *pt = (ProcessTable *)((uint32_t)(sem[i].pcb.prev) - (uint32_t)&
(((ProcessTable *)0)->blocked));
sem[i].pcb.prev = (sem[i].pcb.prev)->prev;
(sem[i].pcb.prev)->next = &(sem[i].pcb);

pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
pt->sleepTime = 0;
```

3.2.4 syscallSemDestroy

销毁信号量

```
sem[i].state = 0;
asm volatile("int $0x20");
```

3.3 哲学家就餐问题

在 `app/main.c` 中定义 `sem_t forks[5]` 用来表示 5 个叉子

并定义两个函数

```
void getforks(int i);
void putdownforks(int i);
```

其中的参数 `i` 用于表示第几个哲学家 (0-4)

```
void getforks(int i) {
    if (i % 2 == 0) {
        sem_wait(forks + i);
```

```

        sem_wait(forks + ((i + 1) % 5));
    }
    else {
        sem_wait(forks + ((i + 1) % 5));
        sem_wait(forks + i);
    }
}

void putdownforks(int i) {
    sem_post(forks + i);
    sem_post(forks + ((i + 1) % 5));
}

```

拿起叉子前，需要先对左手（右手）和右手（左手）边的叉子进行查询（分为奇数和偶数），即 P 操作，拿到两个叉子后，便可以 eat，之后放下叉子，即 V 操作。

在 main 函数中，首先创建 5 个子进程，pid 为 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

```

int start = getpid() - 2;
if (start >= 0) {
    while (1) {
        printf("Philosopher %d: think\n", start + 1);
        sleep(128);
        getforks(start);
        printf("Philosopher %d: eat\n", start + 1);
        sleep(128);
        putdownforks(start);
    }
}

```

start 用于表示哲学家编号，由于之前存在内核进程和父进程，故需要 getpid()-2

注意：由于需要创建 5 个子进程，需要修改 memory.h 中定义的 NR_SEGMENTS 以及 MAX_SEM_NUM

在 irqhandle.c 中的 syscallWriteStdOut 中加入 putchar()，并将终端打印结果重定向到 output，实验结果如图所示。

以上是本次实验报告的全部内容，感谢阅读！