OS lab4实验报告

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OS lab4实验报告

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一、实验目的

- 实现格式化输入函数
- 完成4个子例程: syscallSemInit 、syscallSemWait 、syscallSemPost 和 syscallSemDestroy
- 解决进程同步问题

二、实验预备知识

2.1信号量

- P() (Prolaag, 荷兰语尝试减少)
 - sem減1
 - 如sem<0, 进入等待, 否则继续
- v() (Verhoog, 荷兰语增加)
 - sem加1
 - 如sem<=0,唤醒一个等待进程

信号量的实现(伪代码):

```
class Semaphore {
 1
 2
      int sem;
 3
      WaitQueue q;
 4
    }
 5
 6
    Semaphore::P(){
 7
      sem--;
 8
      if(sem < 0){
 9
        Add this thread t to q;
        block(t)
10
11
      }
12
    }
13
14
    Semaphore::V(){
15
      sem++;
16
      if(sem \le 0){
17
        Remove a thread t from q;
18
        wakeup(t);
19
      }
20
    }
```

2.2进程的阻塞和取出阻塞

这样将current线程加到信号量i的阻塞列表可以通过以下代码实现

```
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);
```

以下代码可以从信号量i上阳塞的进程列表取出一个进程:

三、实验结果

输入 Test a Test oslab 2021 0xadc, 结果如下图所示:

完成四个信号量函数后, 结果如下:

```
Input:" Test %c Test %6s %d %x"
Ret: 4; a, oslab, 2021, 12.
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.
```

可见,同时只允许两个"进程"进入缓冲区

哲学家思考问题:

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

生产者消费者问题如下:

```
Producer 0: produce
Producer 1: produce
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 1: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
```

读者写者问题

```
eader_writer
      \Theta:
          read, total 1 reader
          read, total 2 reader
                total 3 reader
          read,
          write
          write
      \Theta:
          read, total 1 reader
      \mathbf{o}:
                       2 reader
      1: read, total
          read,
                          reader
      0: read,
                total 2 reader
                       2 reader
                 total
          read,
                 total
      2: read,
      1:
          write
      2: write
      0:
          write
          read, total 1 reader
      \mathbf{o}:
      1: read, total 2 reader
      2: read, total 3 reader
```

四、实验过程

4.1 实现 syscallReadStdIn 和 keyboardHandle

keyboardHandle 要做的事情就两件:

- 1、将读取到的 keyCode 放入到 keyBuffer 中
- 2、唤醒阻塞在 dev[STD IN] 上的一个进程

代码如下:

```
void keyboardHandle(struct StackFrame *sf) {
 2
      ProcessTable *pt = NULL;
 3
      uint32 t keyCode = getKeyCode();
      if (keyCode == 0) // illegal keyCode
 4
 5
       return;
 6
      //putChar(getChar(keyCode));
 7
      keyBuffer[bufferTail] = keyCode;
      bufferTail=(bufferTail+1)%MAX KEYBUFFER SIZE;
 8
 9
      if (dev[STD_IN].value < 0) { // with process blocked</pre>
10
          唤醒阻塞在dev[STD IN]上的一个进程
11
12
      }
13
```

```
14 return;
15 }
```

syscallReadStdIn 要做的事情也就两件:

- 1、如果 dev[STD_IN].value == 0,将当前进程阻塞在 dev[STD_IN]上
- 2、进程被唤醒,读 keyBuffer 中的所有数据

值得注意的就是最多只能有一个进程被阻塞在 dev[STD_IN]上,多个进程想读,那么后来的进程会返回 -1,其他情况 scanf 的返回值应该是实际读取的字节数

代码如下:

```
void syscallReadStdIn(struct StackFrame *sf) {
 2
      if(dev[STD IN].value<0){</pre>
 3
        pcb[current].regs.eax=-1;
 4
        return;
 5
      else if(dev[STD_IN].value==0){
 6
 7
        dev[STD_IN].value--;
        阻塞当前进程
 8
        asm volatile("int $0x20");
9
        读keyBuffer中的所有数据
10
        pcb[current].regs.eax=keybuffer中读取的字节数;
11
12
        return;
13
      }
14
    }
15
```

4.2 实现信号量

4.2.1 实现 sem_init

sem_init系统调用用于初始化信号量,其中参数 value 用于指定信号量的初始值,初始化成功则返回 0 ,指针 sem 指向初始化成功的信号量,否则返回-1

伪代码逻辑如下:

```
for(遍历sem数组):
1
      如果找到未使用的信号量:
2
3
       修改信号量为使用状态
       修改信号量的value为传入的参数 (edx)
4
       初始化next和prev
5
       return 未使用的信号量的下标;
6
      else :
7
8
       return -1;
```

4.2.2 实现 sem_post

sem_post系统调用对应信号量的 v 操作,其使得 sem 指向的信号量的 value 增一,若 value 取值不大于 0 ,则释放一个阻塞在该信号量上进程(即将该进程设置为就绪态),若操作成功则返回 0 ,否则返回 -1

伪代码如下:

```
void syscallSemPost(struct StackFrame *sf) {
 2
      int i = (int)sf->edx;
 3
      if (i < 0 || i >= MAX_SEM_NUM) {//下标超限
        pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
 4
 5
        return;
 6
 7
      if(sem[i].state==1){
 8
        sem[i].value++;
9
        if(sem[i].value<=0){</pre>
10
          释放一个阻塞的进程
          更改阻塞进程的状态为STATE_RUNNABLE
11
12
        pcb[current].regs.eax=0;//成功
13
14
        return;
15
      }
16
      else{
17
        pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
18
        return;
19
      }
20
    }
```

4.2.3 实现 sem_wait

sem_wait系统调用对应信号量的 P 操作,其使得 sem 指向的信号量的 value 减一,若 value 取值小于 0 ,则阻塞自身,否则进程继续执行,若操作成功则返回 0 ,否则返回 -1

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

```
6
 7
      if(sem[i].state==1){
 8
        sem[i].value--;
        if(sem[i].value<0){</pre>
9
          将自身阻塞;
10
          pcb[current].state=STATE_BLOCKED;
11
12
          pcb[current].sleepTime=-1;
          asm volatile("int $0x20");//陷入时钟中断
13
14
        pcb[current].regs.eax=0;
15
16
        return;
17
18
      else{
19
        pcb[current].regs.eax=-1;
20
      }
21
      return;
22
    }
```

4.2.4 实现 sem_destroy

sem_destroy 系统调用用于销毁 sem 指向的信号量,销毁成功则返回 0 ,否则返回 -1 ,若尚有进程阻塞在该信号量上,可带来未知错误,若有进程堵塞也返回-1。

```
void syscallSemDestroy(struct StackFrame *sf) {
 2
      int i = (int)sf->edx;
      if (i < 0 \mid | i >= MAX SEM NUM) {
 3
        pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
 4
 5
        return;
 6
 7
      if(sem[i].state==1){
 8
        if(sem[i].value>=0){
 9
          sem[i].state=0;
          pcb[current].regs.eax=0;
10
11
          return;
12
        }
        else{//有进程堵塞
13
14
          pcb[current].regs.eax=-1;
15
          return;
16
        }
17
      }
18
      else{
19
        pcb[current].regs.eax=-1;
20
        return;
21
22
    }
```

4.3 解决进程同步问题

4.3.1 哲学家用餐问题

思路如下:

```
#define N 5
                            // 哲学家个数
   semaphore fork[5];
                           // 信号量初值为1
3
   void philosopher(int i){ // 哲学家编号: 0-4
     while(TRUE){
4
5
       think(); // 哲学家在思考
 6
       sleep(128);
7
       if(i%2==0){
         P(fork[i]);
8
9
         sleep(128);// 去拿左边的叉子
         P(fork[(i+1)%N]);
10
         sleep(128);// 去拿右边的叉子
11
12
       } else {
        P(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
13
14
         sleep(128);
                           // 去拿左边的叉子
15
         P(fork[i]);
16
         sleep(128);
17
       }
18
       eat();
19
       sleep(128);// 吃面条
20
       V(fork[i]);
21
       sleep(128);// 放下左边的叉子
22
       V(fork[(i+1)%N]);
23
       sleep(128);// 放下右边的叉子
24
     }
25
   }
```

没有死锁,可以实现多人同时就餐,任意P、V及思考、就餐动作之间添加sleep(128)。

循环创建五个子进程,子进程陷入while (1)循环里,不会创建多余的进程。

代码如下:

```
1
    int uEntry(void) {
 2
 3
      for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
 4
        sem_init(&forks[i],1);
 5
 6
7
      for(int i=0;i<N;i++){</pre>
        int ret=fork();
8
        if(ret==0){
9
10
          while(1){
11
             philosopher(i);
```

```
12
13
          break;
14
        }
15
16
      }
17
      while(1);
18
      for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
19
        sem_destroy(&forks[i]);
20
      return 0;
21
```

4.3.2 生产者与消费者问题

假设缓冲区大小为3,代码参考实验教程,创建4个子进程运行producer,父进程运行consumer

```
1  for(int i=0;i<4;i++){
2    if(fork()==0){
3       producer(i);
4    }
5  }
6  consumer();</pre>
```

4.3.3 读者写者问题

大致过程如伪代码,创建三个读进程,三个子进程,为了实现进程间通信(针对 Rcount 变量),还使用了系统调用 write() 和 read()。

五、感想与心得

本次实验难度适中,实验介绍里给了很多本实验会涉及的代码,完成下来觉得对于信号量的理解更深了,本次实验也用到了双向链表,之前有点没看懂,(有点蠢了)但问了同学之后,也搞明白了进程的阻塞和取出阻塞,关于信号量这方面已经大概懂了,只剩最后一个文件实验了,冲冲冲!