

操作系统实验报告

实验 1 进程的建立

- 实验环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17
 - 实验内容: 创建两个进程，让子进程读取一个文件，父进程等待子进程读取、完文件后继续执行，实现进程间的工作。进程协同工作就是协调好两个进程，使之安排好先后次序并以此执行，可以用等待函数来实现这一点。当需要等待子进程运行结束时，可在父进程中调用等待函数。
- 代码实现
- ```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
```

```
int main() {
 auto x = vfork();
 if (x == 0) {
 ifstream in("os1.in");
 in >> awa;
 in.close();
 qwq = 1;
 std::cout << "Child ended\n";
 } else {
 while (qwq) ;
 std::cout << "main process run\n";
 std::cout << awa << "\n";
 std::cout << "main process ended\n";
 }
 return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

实验结果

⌵
终端

```
~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ g++ os1.cpp -o os
~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $./os
child ended
main process run
ToT
main process ended
*** stack smashing detected ***: terminated
已放弃 (核心已转储)
```

• 实验心得

使用 vfork 时修改静态态变量是未定义行为，会导致 stack smashing。

## 2 线程共享进程数据

实验目的：了解线程与进程之间的数据共享关系。创建一个线程，在线程中更改进程中的数据。

实验软件环境：Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17

实验内容：在进程中定义全局共享数据，在线程中直接引用该数据进行更改并输出该数据。

代码实现

```
#include<thread>
#include<mutex>
#include<bits/stdc++.h>

static int test = 1;
std::mutex mt;

void thread1(int n) {
 while(test <= n) {
```

- ```
if( mt.try_lock() ) {
    std::cout << "Thread1 " << test << "\n";
```

- ```
int main() {
 int n = 20;
 std::thread t1(thread1, n);
 while(test <= n) {
 if(mt_try_lock()) {
 std::cout << "MainThread " << test << "\n";
 }
 }
}
```

```

 }
 return 0;
}

```

实验结果

```

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ g++ os2.cpp -o os
~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $./os
MainThread 1
MainThread 2
MainThread 3
Thread1 4
MainThread 5
Thread1 6
MainThread 7
Thread1 8
Thread1 9
MainThread 10

```

## Thread

```
MainThread 13
Thread1 14
MainThread 15
Thread1 16
MainThread 17
Thread1 18
MainThread 19
Thread1 20
```

实验心得

建议使用 `std::mutex` 而不是自己重复发明互斥量。

### 3 信号通信

实验目的: 利用信号通信机制在父子进程及兄弟进程间进行通信。

实验软件环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17

实验内容: 父进程创建一个有名事件, 由于进程发生事件信号, 父进程获取事件信号后进行相应的处

- 代码实现

```
#include<
```

- ```
void sig_handle(int sig) {
    std::cout << "get sig!\n";
    signal(SIGINT, SIG_DFL);
}

int main() {
    auto fa = getpid();
    auto x = fork();
    if (getpid() == fa) {
        std::cout << "fa : " << getpid() << "\n";
        if (signal(SIGINT, sig_handle) == SIG_ERR) {

```

```

    } sleep(100);
    else {
        std::cout << "ch : " << getpid() << "\n";
        kill( getpid(), SIGINT );
    }
}

```

实验结果

```

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ g++ os3.cpp -o os
~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ ./os
fa : 74662
ch : 74663
get sigint

```

实验心得

感觉信号处理是一种很古老的异步方式。

4 匿名管道通信

实验目的: 学习使用匿名管道在两个进程间建立通信。

实验软件环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17

实验内容: 分别建立名为 Parent 的单文档应用程序和 Child 的单文档应用程序作为父子进程, 由父进程创建一个匿名管道, 实现父子进程向匿名管道写入和读取数据。

代码实现

```
#incl
#include
```

```
int main() {
    auto fa = getpid();

    int _pipe[2];
    int ret = pipe(_pipe);
    if(ret < 0) {
        std::cout << "pipe error\n";
        return 0;
    }
}
```

- ```
auto x = fork();
```

close

- ```
std::cout << "fa : " << getpid() << " read " << s << "\n";
    } else {
        close(_pipe[0]);
        char* msg = NULL;
        msg = "awawaw";
        write(_pipe[1], msg, strlen(msg));
        std::cout << "ch : " << getpid() << " write successfully\n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
~/projects/XMU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ g++ ostd.cpp -o ostd
ostd.cpp: In function 'int main()':
ostd.cpp:155: warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-strings]
    26 |         msg = "Welcome";
        |         ~~~~~
        |         |
        |         |
~/projects/XMU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ ./os
sh: /tmp/os: write successfully
fg: 76875 read message
^C
```

实验心得

实验名管道必须早于子进程建立，且只能用于有亲缘关系的进程间通信。

5 命名管道通信

实验目的: 学习使用命名管道在多进程间建立通信。

实验软件环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17

实验内容: 建立管道子进程，由父进程创建一个命名管道名管道，由子进程向命名管道写入数据，由父进程从命名管道读取数据。

代码实现

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<sys/stat.h>
#include<cstring>
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>

#define PATH "/tmp/tmp_fifo.tmp"
```

```
int m
```

```
auto x = fork();
if (x == 0) {
    std::ofstream out(PATH);
    for (int i = 1; i = 10; i++) {
        out << i << "\n" << std::flush;
        std::cout << "child " << getpid() << " write " << i << "\n";
        sleep(1);
    }
    out << "END\n" << std::flush;
    std::cout << "child ends\n";
} else {
    std::ifstream in(PATH);
    std::string s;
    while (getline(in, s) & s != "END") {
        std::cout << "father " << getpid() << " read " << s << "\n";
        std::cout << "father ends\n";
    }
}
```

实验结果

```
-/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/operating System $ g++ os5.cpp -o os
-/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/operating System $ ./os
child 74929 write 1
father 74928 read 1
child 74929 write 2
```

father

```
child 74929 write 5 /test/rlang
father 74928 read 3 /test/rlang
child 74929 write 4 /test/rlang
father 74928 read 4 /test/rlang
child 74929 write 5
father 74928 read 5
child 74929 write 6
father 74928 read 6
child 74929 write 7
father 74928 read 7
child 74929 write 8
father 74928 read 8
child 74929 write 9
father 74928 read 9
child 74929 write 10
father 74928 read 10
child ends
father ends
```

- ### 实验6 信号量实现进程同步

同任务采用某个条件来

- 实验软件环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17
- 实验内容:
 - 生产者进程生产产品，消费者进程消费产品。
 - 当生产者进程生产产品时，如果没有空缓冲区可用，那么生产者进程必须等待消费者进程释放出一个缓冲区。
 - 当消费者进程消费产品时，如果缓冲区中没有产品，那么消费者进程将被阻塞，直到新的产品被生产出来。

```
#productor.cpps/
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <semaphore.h>

const int limit = 100;

int shmid;
char *p;

union qmq {
    sem_t sem;
    long long awa;
};

qmq * sem_input;
qmq * sem_output;

void init() {
    shmid = shmget((key_t)0x2333, 1024, 0666|IPC_CREAT);
    if (shmid == -1) std::cout << "create shared memory failed.\n", exit(-1);
    p = (char *)shmat(shmid, 0, 0);
    memset(p, 0, 1024);

    sem_input = new(p) qmq;
    if (sem_init(&sem_input, 0, 1, limit) < 0) std::cout << "create sem_input  

    p == sizeof(sem_input);
```

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```
sem_output = new(p) wq;
if (sem_init(&sem_output > sem, 1, 0) < 0) std::cout << "create sem_output
p = sizeof(sem_output);
p = 32;
std::cout << sem_output > awa << "\n";
)

int main() {
init();
rand( time(NULL) );
while( true ) {
std::cout << sem_input > awa << " " << sem_output > awa << "\n";
sem_wait(&sem_input > sem);
for(int i = 0; i < limit; i++) if( p[i] == 0 )
```

```
sem_post(&sem_output"> sem));
sleep( log(rand()) / 25.0 );
break;
    }
}
)
```

```
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
const int limit = 100;

int shmId;
char *p;

sem_t * sem_output;

void init() {
    shmId = shmget((key_t)0x2333, 1024, 0666|IPC_CREAT);
    if( shmId == -1 ) perror("create shared memory failed\n"); exit(-1);
}
```

```

    sen_input = (sen_t * p);
    p += sizeof(sen_input);
    p += 32;

    sen_output = (sen_t * p);
    p += sizeof(sen_output);
    p += 32;
}

int main() {

```

```
while( true ) {
    sem_wait(&sem_output);
    for(int i = 0; i < limit; i++) if( p[i] != 0 )
        ( std::cout << "customer take a " << p[i] << " on " << i << ",\n";
        p[i] = 0;
        sem_post(&sem_input);
        sleep( log(rand()) / 25.0 );
        break;
    }
}
```

[illegible][illegible]

实验心得

`sizeof()` 不能准确的计算 `sem_t *` 的大小，所以需要预留足够多的空间。`new(p) ObjectType` 可以表示以 `p` 位置分配内存给 `ObjectType` 对象。