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实验1进程的建立
```

```
实验目的: 学会通过基本的 Windows 或者 Linux 进程控制函数,由父进程,创建子进程,并实现父子进程协同工作。
实验软件环境: 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,实现进程协同工作。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 qwq = 0;
    std::string awa = "";
    int main() {
        auto x = vfork();
       if( x == 0 ) {
           std::ifstream in("os1.in");
           in >> awa;
           in.close();
            qwq = 1;
            std::cout << "child ended\n";</pre>
       } else {
           while( !qwq ) ;
            std::cout << "main proecess run\n";</pre>
            std::cout << awa << "\n";
            std::cout << "main proecess ended\n";</pre>
        return EXIT_SUCCESS;
• 实验结果
                                                                           终端
     ſŦ
   ~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ g++ os1.cpp -o os
   ~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System $ ./os
   child ended
```

```
TaT
main proecess ended
*** stack smashing detected ***: terminated
已放弃 (核心已转储)

• 实验心得
使用 vfork 时修改静态区变量是未定义行为,会导致 stack smashing。

实验 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;

while(test <= n) { if(mt.try_lock()) { std::cout << "Three") </pre>

MainThread 13

MainThread 15

sleep(100);

感觉信号处理是一种很古老的异步方式。

• 实验软件环境: Ubuntu22.04 & gnu-c++17

#include<unistd.h>

} else {

return 0;

os4.cpp: In function 'int main()':

• 实验结果

close(_pipe[0]);
char* msg = NULL;
msg = "awawawa";

write(_pipe[1], msg, strlen(msg));

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$ g++ os4.cpp -o os

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$./os

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

• 实验目的: 学习使用匿名管道在两个进程间建立通信。

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。

std::cout << "ch : " << getpid() << "\n";

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$./os

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$ g++ os3.cpp -o os

kill(getppid(), SIGINT);

} else {

• 实验结果

fa: 74662

ch: 74663

get sigint

实验 4 匿名管道通信

• 实验心得

• 代码实现

Thread1 14

void thread1(int n) {

main proecess run

```
std::cout << "Thread1 " << test << "\n";
sleep(0.1); test ++;
mt.unlock();
}
}</pre>
```

```
int main() {
       int n = 20;
       std::thread t1(thread1, n);
       while(test <= n) {</pre>
           if( mt.try_lock() ) {
              std::cout << "MainThread " << test << "\n";</pre>
              test ++;
              mt.unlock();
       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
  Thread1 11
  Thread1 12
```

```
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。
实验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,由子进程发送事件信号,父进程获取事件信号后进行相应的处
    理。
  • 代码实现
      #include<unistd.h>
      #include<stdlib.h>
      #include<signal.h>
      #include<bits/stdc++.h>
      void sig_handle(int sig) {
         std::cout << "get sigint\n";</pre>
          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) {
                std::cout << "qwq\n";
```

```
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();

    if( x == 0 ) {
        close(_pipe[1]);
        char s[100];
        memset(s, '\0', sizeof(s));
        read(_pipe[0], s, sizeof(s));
}</pre>
```

std::cout << "fa : " << getpid() << " read " << s << "\n";

std::cout << "ch : " << getpid() << " write successfully\n";</pre>

os4.cpp:26:15: warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-strings]

• 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

```
ch : 74874 write successfully
    fa : 74875 read awawawa
  • 实验心得
    匿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。
实验5命名匿名管道通信
  • 实验目的: 学习使用命名匿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: 建立父子进程, 由父进程创建一个命名匿名管道, 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 main() {
          auto r = mkfifo( PATH, S_IFIFO | 0666 );
          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;</pre>
             std::cout << "child ends\n";</pre>
         } else {
             std::ifstream in(PATH);
             std::string s;
```

std::cout << "father " << getpid() << " read " << s << "\n";

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$ g++ os5.cpp -o os

~/project/XDU-CS-Experiments/Operating System \$./os

while(getline(in, s) and s != "END") {

std::cout << "father ends\n";</pre>

• 实验结果

child 74929 write 1

father 74928 read 1

child 74929 write 2

father 74928 read 2

child 74929 write 3

father 74928 read 3

child 74929 write 4

father 74928 read 4

child 74929 write 5

father 74928 read 5

/*productor.cpp*/

int shmid;
char *p;

union qwq {

};

sem_t sem;

qwq * sem_input; qwq * sem_output;

void init() {

p += 32;

• 实验结果

ti Licustomer take a 'r' on 0.

customer take a 'd' on 0.

customer take a 'k' on 0.

customer take a 'n' on 0.

customer take a 'k' on 0.

customer take a 's' on 0.

customer take a 'v' on 0.

customer take a 'h' on 0.

customer take a 'a' on 0.

customer take a 'o' on 0.

customer take a 'm' on 0.

customer take a 'n' on 0.

customer take a 'j'on 0.

customer take a 'a' on 0.

customer take a 'h' on 0.

ncustomér take a 'c' on 0.

customer take a 'w' on 0.

customer take a 'r' on 0.

customer take a 'i' on 0.

customer take a 'e' on 0.

customer take a 'l'son 0.0

customer take a 'l' on 0.

customer take a 'f' on 0.

customer take a 'x' on 0.

customer take a 'g' on 0.

customer take a 'e' on 0.

customer take a 't' on 0.

实验心得

long long awa;

 $shmid = shmget((key_t)0x2333, 1024, 0666|IPC_CREAT);$

p = (char *)shmat(shmid, 0, 0);

std::cout << sem_input -> awa << "\n";</pre>

memset(p, 0, 1024);

 $sem_input = new(p) qwq;$

p += sizeof(sem_input);

 $sem_output = new(p) qwq;$

if(shmid == -1) std::cout << "create shared memory failed.\n", exit(-1);</pre>

if(sem_init(&(sem_input -> sem), 1, limit) < 0) std::cout << "create sem_input"</pre>

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

const int limit = 100;

```
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
 • 实验心得
   文件的本质是流,所以也可以用文件系统维护进程间的管道。
实验 6 信号量实现进程同步
 • 实验目的: 进程同步是操作系统多进程/多线程并发执行的关键之一, 进程同步是并发进程为了完成共
   同任务采用某个条件来协调他们的活动,这是进程之间发生的一种直接制约关系。本次试验是利用信
  号量进行进程同步。
 • 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
 • 代码实现
```

```
if( sem_init( &(sem_output -> sem), 1, 0 ) < 0 ) std::cout << "create sem_output f"</pre>
     p += sizeof(sem_output);
     p += 32;
     std::cout << sem_output -> awa << "\n";</pre>
 int main() {
     init();
     srand( time(NULL) );
     while( true ) {
          std::cout << sem_input -> awa << " " << sem_output -> awa << "\n";</pre>
          sem_wait(&(sem_input -> sem));
          for(int i = 0; i < limit; i ++) if( p[i] == 0 )</pre>
          \{ p[i] = rand() \% 26 + 'a'; \}
              std::cout << "productor make a '" << p[i] << "' on " << i << ".\n";
              sem_post(&(sem_output -> sem));
             sleep( log(rand()) / 25.0 );
             break;
/*customer.cpp*/
 #include <sys/ipc.h>
 #include <sys/shm.h>
 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 #include <semaphore.h>
 const int limit = 100;
 int shmid;
 char *p;
 sem_t * sem_input;
 sem_t * 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);</pre>
     p = (char *)shmat( shmid, 0, 0 );
     sem_input = (sem_t *)p;
     p += sizeof(sem_input);
     p += 32;
     sem_output = (sem_t *)p;
     p += sizeof(sem_output);
     p += 32;
 int main() {
     init();
     srand( time(NULL) );
     while( true ) {
          sem_wait(sem_output);
          for(int i = 0; i < limit; i ++) if( p[i] != 0 )</pre>
           { std::cout << "customer take a '" << p[i] << "' on " << i << ".\n";
              p[i] = 0;
             sem_post(sem_input);
             sleep( log(rand()) / 25.0 );
             break;
```

productor make a 'f' on 0. customer take a 'p' on 0.

productor make a 'c' on 0. customer take a 'i' on 0.

productor make a 'z' on 0. customer take a 'n' on 0.

productor make a 'j' on 0. customer take a 'r' on 0.

productor make a 'h' on 0. customer take a 'o' on 0.

productor make a 'c' on 0. customer take a 'f' on 0.

productor make a 'b' on 0. customer take a 'e' on 0.

productor make a 'g' on 0. customer take a 'n' on 0.

productor make a 'a' on 0. customer take a 'x' on 0.

productor make a 't' on 0. customer take a 'v' on 0.

productor make a 'y' on 0. customer take a 'v' on 0.

productor make a 'g' on 0. customer take a 'f' on 0.

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

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

100 8589934592

以表示从 p 位置分配内存给 ObjectType 对象。

100 8589934592

customer take a 'j' on 0.

customer take a 'h' on 0.

customer take a 'q' on 0.

customer take a 'g' on 0.

customer take a 'u' on 0.

customer take a 'x' on 0.

customer take a 'o' on 0.

customer take a 'g' on 0.

customer take a 'j' on 0.

customer take a 's' on 0.

customer take a 'h' on 0.

customer take a 'c' on 0.

customer take a 'l' on 0.

customer take a 'r' on 0.

customer take a 'm' on 0.

customer take a 'd' on 0.

customer take a 'a' on 0.

customer take a 'r' on 0.

customer take a 'z' on 0.

customer take a 'j' on 0.

customer take a 'g' on 0.

customer take a 'u' on 0.

customer take a 'n' on 0.

customer take a 'p' on 0.

customer take a 'f' on 0.

customer take a 'p' on 0.

customer take a 's' on 0.

customer take a 'v' on 0.

customer take a 'e' on 0.

customer take a 'i' on 0.

customer take a 'e' on 0.

customer take a 'y' on 0.

customer take a 'v' on 0.

customer take a 'i' on 0.

customer take a 'y' on 0.

customer take a 'n' on 0.

customer take a 's' on 0.

customer take a 'z' on 0.

customer take a 'b' on 0.

customer take a 'r' on 0.

customer take a 'o' on 0.