Project 3 Interactive OS and Process Management 设计文档

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1. Shell 设计

设置 in buf 存放已经输入的字符,设置 in id 指示当前字符在 in buf 中的下标。

```
char in_buf[IN_LEN_MAX] = {0};
int in_id = 0;
```

读取输入时使用 sys_read_keyboard()函数,该函数封装了 read_keyboard()函数,作用是根据串口状态寄存器读取串口数据寄存器并返回。

在读取输入的 while(1)循环中,以是否输入\r 字符作为"继续接收输入"和"解析输入"的分界点。

解析输入时,优化了框架内的 memcmp()函数(string.c),增加代码可读性。 若解析后发现输入合法,则直接执行有关操作;若输入无效,则打印 error 提示。

2. kill 和 wait 内核实现的设计

2.1.1. kill 处理过程

```
int do_kill(pid_t pid){
   int i, flag = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < NUM_MAX_TASK; i++) { // 寻找需要被杀死的进程
       if (pcb[i].pid == pid && pcb[i].status != TASK EXITED) {
           flag = 1; break;
       }
   if (flag == 0) return -1; // 如果符合要求的进程不存在,退出并返回-1
   pcb_t *to_kill;
   to_kill = &pcb[i];
   // 如果需要被杀死的进程(下称 to_kill)正被阻塞,则将其从阻塞队列中释放
   if (to_kill->status == TASK_BLOCKED)
       queue_remove((queue_t *)(to_kill->block_me), to_kill);
   else
       queue_remove(&ready_queue, current_running);
   // 释放所有被 to_kill 持有的锁,同时释放因为得不到这些锁被阻塞的进程
   while (!queue_is_empty(δ(to_kill->lock_queue))) {
       mutex_lock_t *t;
       t = to_kill->lock_queue.head;
       do_unblock_all(&(t->blocked));
```

```
queue_dequeue(&(to_kill->lock_queue));
    t->status = UNLOCKED;
}
// 将 to_kill 的等待队列也清空
do_unblock_all(&(to_kill->wait_queue));
// to_kill 的状态清为 EXITED
to_kill->status = TASK_EXITED;
to_kill->block_me = NULL;
// 完成 kill 操作, 返回 0
return 0;
}
```

2.1.2. kill 中如何处理锁

如上一节所示,释放这些锁,同时对每一把锁,释放被阻塞的进程。

2.1.3. kill 是否有处理同步原语

无。

2.1.4. wait 处理过程

```
int do_waitpid(pid_t pid){
    int i, find = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_MAX_TASK; i++) // 寻找需要 wait 的进程
        if (pcb[i].pid == pid) {
            find = 1; break;
        }
    // 如果找不到需要 wait 的进程(to_wait), 退出并返回-1
    if (find == 0 && i == NUM_MAX_TASK - 1) return -1;
    // 如果 to_wait 未退出,则将当前进程加入 to_wait 的阻塞队列 wait_queue
    if (pcb[i].status != TASK_EXITED) do_block(&(pcb[i].wait_queue));
}</pre>
```

2.1.5. wait 实现时,等待的进程的 PCB 用什么结构保存?

如上一节所示,将该 pcb 加入 to wait 的 wait queue 即可。

3. 关键函数功能

3.1. 用户态函数

3.1.1. do spawn: 装载 pcb

```
int do_spawn(task_info_t *task){
   int i;
   i = alloc_pcb();
   if (i == -1) return -1;
```

```
set_pcb(++process_id, &pcb[i], task);
queue_push(&ready_queue, &pcb[i]);
pcb[i].status = TASK_READY;
return 0;
}
```

3.1.2. do_exit: 进程让自身退出

```
void do_exit(void)
{
   pcb_t *to_exit;
   to_exit = current_running;
    queue_remove(&ready_queue, current_running);
   // lock blocked
    while (!queue_is_empty(δ(to_exit->lock_queue))) {
        mutex_lock_t *t;
        t = to_exit->lock_queue.head;
        do_unblock_all(&(t->blocked));
        queue_dequeue(δ(to_exit->lock_queue));
        t->status = UNLOCKED;
    }
    //wait
    do_unblock_all(&(to_exit->wait_queue));
    to_exit->status = TASK_EXITED;
   do_scheduler();
```

3.1.3. do_kill: 杀死一个指定进程

```
int do_kill(pid_t pid){
    int i, flag = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_MAX_TASK; i++) {
        if (pcb[i].pid == pid && pcb[i].status != TASK_EXITED) {
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (flag == 0) // not existed
        return -1;
    pcb_t *to_kill;
    to_kill = &pcb[i];</pre>
```

```
if (to_kill->status == TASK_BLOCKED)
    queue_remove((queue_t *)(to_kill->block_me), to_kill);
else
    queue_remove(&ready_queue, current_running);
// lock blocked
while (!queue_is_empty(δ(to_kill->lock_queue))) {
    mutex_lock_t *t;
    t = to_kill->lock_queue.head;
    do_unblock_all(&(t->blocked));
    queue_dequeue(&(to_kill->lock_queue));
    t->status = UNLOCKED;
}
//wait
do_unblock_all(&(to_kill->wait_queue));
to_kill->status = TASK_EXITED;
to_kill->block_me = NULL;
return 0;
```

3.1.4. do_waitpid: 等待一个进程退出

```
int do_waitpid(pid_t pid) {
    int i, find;
    find = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_MAX_TASK; i++)
        if (pcb[i].pid == pid) {
            find = 1;
                break;
        }

if (find == 0 && i == NUM_MAX_TASK - 1) return -1;

if (pcb[i].status != TASK_EXITED) do_block(&(pcb[i].wait_queue));
}</pre>
```

3.1.5. do_process_show: 打印进程表

```
void do_process_show()
{
    vt100_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
    printk("[PROC TABLE]");
    int i, num_ps = 0;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < NUM_MAX_TASK; i++) // show running</pre>
    {
        task_status_t status = pcb[i].status;
        switch (status) {
        case TASK_RUNNING:
            vt100_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
            printk("[%d] PID = %d STATUS = RUNNING", num_ps++,
                   pcb[i].pid);
            break:
        case TASK_READY:
            vt100_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
            printk("[%d] PID = %d STATUS = READY", num_ps++,
                   pcb[i].pid);
            break;
        case TASK_BLOCKED:
            vt100_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
            printk("[%d] PID = %d STATUS = BLOCKED", num_ps++,
                   pcb[i].pid);
            break;
        default:
            break;
        }
    }
    screen_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, pcb[0].cursor_y);
}
```

3.1.6. do_getpid: 得到当前进程的 pid

```
pid_t do_getpid() {
    return current_running->pid;
}
```

3.1.7. read_keyboard: 读取键盘输入

```
char read_keyboard(void){
   while (*((char *)STAT_REG) & 0x01)
       return *((char *)DATA_REG);
   return 0;
}
```

3.1.8. (string.c)优化后的 memcmp 函数: 支持指定比较字符串的前缀长度:

```
int memcmp(char *str1, char *str2, uint32_t size){
```

```
int i;
for (i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    if (str1[i] > str2[i])
        return 1;
    else if (str1[i] < str2[i])
        return -1;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

3.2. test_shell 函数:

```
void test_shell() {
    sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, pcb[0].cursor_y);
    printf("%s", command_boundary); // show boundary
    pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
    sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
    printf("%s", user_name); // show username
    char in_buf[IN_LEN_MAX] = { 0 };
    int in_id = 0;
    while (1) {
        char in = sys_read_keyboard();
        if (in == 0) continue;
        else if (in != '\r') {
            if (in == 8) { // backspace
                if (in_id > 0) {
                    printf("%c", in); in_buf[in_id--] = '\0';
            } else if (in_id < IN_LEN_MAX) { // not backspace</pre>
                printf("%c", in);
                in_buf[in_id++] = in;
        } else { // parsing buffer when '\r'
            printf("%c", in);
            in\_buf[in\_id] = '\0';
            if (memcmp(in_buf, "ps", 2) == 0 && in_buf[2] == '\0'){ // ps
                pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
                sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
                sys_process_show();
            } else if (memcmp(in_buf, "clear", 5) == 0
                       && in_buf[5] == '\0') { // clear
                sys_screen_clear(SHELL_BOUNDARY + 1, SCREEN_HEIGHT);
```

```
pcb[0].cursor_y = SHELL_BOUNDARY + 1;
} else if (memcmp(in_buf, "kill", 4) == 0) { //kill
    int be_kill = get_num(in_buf);
    int has_killed = (be_kill > 0) ?
                      sys_kill((pid_t)be_kill) : (-1);
    pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
    sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
   if (has_killed == 0)
        printf("PROCESS (pid=%d) has been KILLED.", be_kill);
    else if (has_killed == -1)
        printf("PROCESS NOT EXISTED.");
    pcb[0].cursor_y++;
} else if (memcmp(in_buf, "wait", 4) == 0) { //wait
    int wait_who = get_num(in_buf);
    int has_waited = (wait_who > 0) ?
            sys_waitpid((pid_t)wait_who) : (-1);
    pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
    if (has_waited == -1) {
        sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, ++pcb[0].cursor_y);
        printf("PROCESS %d NOT EXISTED.", wait_who);
    }
    pcb[0].cursor_y++;
} else if (memcmp(in_buf, "exec", 4) == 0) { //exec
    int be_exec = get_num(in_buf);
    int has_exec;
    if (be_exec > 0 && be_exec < 16)</pre>
        has_exec = sys_spawn(test_tasks[be_exec]);
    else
        has_exec = -1; // invalid task
    pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
    sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, pcb[0].cursor_y);
    if (has\_exec == -1) {
        printf("Task %d EXEC FAILED/NOT EXISTED.", be_exec);
    } else
        printf("Task %d EXEC SUCCESS.", be_exec);
    pcb[0].cursor_y++;
} else { // error
    printf("%c", in);
    pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
    hint_print();
}
pcb[0].cursor_x = SHELL_LEFT_LOC;
```

```
sys_move_cursor(pcb[0].cursor_x, pcb[0].cursor_y);
in_id = 0;
memset(in_buf, 0, IN_LEN_MAX * (sizeof(char)));
printf("%s", user_name); // show username
}
}
}
```