

操作系统Lab4说明文档

个人信息

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实验说明

1 添加系统调用

1.1 my_sleep

以系统调用my_sleep为例，添加一个系统调用需要以下几个步骤：

1、在proto.h中声明两个函数

```
1 | PUBLIC void my_sleep(int time);
```

```
1 | PUBLIC void sys_my_sleep(int milli_seconds);
```

2、在syscall.asm中实现汇编部分代码

```
1 | _NR_my_sleep      equ 1;
```

```
1 | my_sleep:
2 |     mov eax, _NR_my_sleep
3 |     mov ecx, [esp+4]
4 |     int INT_VECTOR_SYS_CALL
5 |     ret
```

3、在kernel.asm中更改系统调用，进行参数的压栈和出栈

```
1 | sys_call:
2 |     call    save
3 |
4 |     sti
5 |
6 |     push    ecx ; 压栈
7 |     call    [sys_call_table + eax * 4]
8 |     add     esp, 4
9 |     mov     [esi + EAXREG - P_STACKBASE], eax
10 |    cli
11 |
12 |    ret
```

4、在proc.c中实现c部分代码

```

1 PUBLIC void sys_my_sleep(int milli_seconds){
2     int sleep_ticks = milli_seconds/1000*HZ;
3     p_proc_ready->wakeup_tick = get_ticks()+sleep_ticks;
4     schedule();
5 }

```

5、在global.c的sys_call_tabal中添加函数指针

```

1 PUBLIC system_call sys_call_table[NR_SYS_CALL] = {sys_get_ticks,
    sys_my_sleep, sys_my_sprint, sys_P, sys_V};

```

汇编部分的代码实际上是通过函数列表，来调用c语言的具体函数实现。_NR_my_sleep指向global.c的sys_call_tabal中的第二个元素。system_call实际上是void*类型，而第二个元素是自己添加的sys_my_sleep函数指针，指向proc.c的具体函数实现。

sys_my_sleep实现的功能是让当前进程在接下来的milli_seconds毫秒内不参与进程调度，或者说不会被调度。将毫秒转换成tick，计算出醒来的时刻，调度算法通过判断当前ticks是否小于进程的wakeup_tick，来决定是否将其纳入调度的范围。具体的调度算法实现在后面再详细描述。

1.2 my_print

将打印字符串封装成了系统调用

```

1 PUBLIC void sys_my_sprint(void *str){
2     disp_str(str);
3 }

```

1.3 信号量PV操作

信号量的数据结构：

```

1 typedef struct semaphore{
2     int sem_count;
3     PROCESS* waiting_proc[6];
4     int wait_count;
5     char name[32];
6 }SEM;

```

P操作：

```

1 PUBLIC void sys_P(void* mutex){
2     disable_irq(CLOCK_IRQ); //
3     SEM* sem = mutex;
4     if (sem->sem_count==0){
5         p_proc_ready->iswait = 1;
6         sem->waiting_proc[sem->wait_count]=p_proc_ready;
7         sem->wait_count++;
8         schedule();
9         enable_irq(CLOCK_IRQ);
10        return;
11    }
12    sem->sem_count--;
13    enable_irq(CLOCK_IRQ);
14 }

```

信号量结构体维护了一个等待进程的指针数组waiting_proc和等待进程数wait_count，数组一开始为空，wait_count初始为0，当有进程P操作这个信号量时，检查信号量的值，如果大于0则分配信号量给进程，然后自减；如果等于0，则将进程加入这个信号量的等待队列，将进程状态改为等待，调用调度算法切换进程。

V操作：

```
1  PUBLIC void sys_V(void* mutex){
2      disable_irq(CLOCK_IRQ);
3      SEM* sem = mutex;
4      sem->sem_count++;
5      if(sem->wait_count>0){
6          // 出队
7          p_proc_ready = sem->waiting_proc[0];
8          p_proc_ready->isWait = 0;
9          sem->sem_count--;
10         for (int i = 0; i < sem->wait_count-1; i++){
11             sem->waiting_proc[i] = sem->waiting_proc[i+1];
12         }
13         sem->wait_count--;
14     }
15     enable_irq(CLOCK_IRQ);
16 }
```

当一个进程释放一个信号量时，信号量的值加一，然后检查做这个信号量的等待队列中是否有进程在等待，如果有，则将信号量分配给等待队列的第一个进程，将其唤醒。

2 读写者问题

2.1 添加新的task

这里的task和进程是同一个概念

进程包括：进程表、进程体、GDT、TSS

添加进程包括：

1. task_table中增加一项task（global.c）
2. 让NR_TASKS加一(proc.h）
3. 定义任务堆栈（proc.h）
4. 修改STAVK_SIZE_TOTAL（proc.h）
5. 添加新任务执行体的函数声明（proto.h）
6. 添加新任务执行体的函数定义（这里我都写在了main.c中）

2.2 读者进程

```
1  void reader(int time)
2  {
3      int sleep_time = time;
4      while (1) {
5          /* disp_str("A."); */
6          switch (MODE) {
7              case READER_FIRST:
8                  my_p(change_read);
9                  if (read_count == 0 && wait_read_count == 0) { // 说明当前并不
                        在读，所以要等写进程释放信号量
10                     my_p(write_sem);
```

```

11         }
12         wait_read_count++;
13         my_v(change_read);
14
15         my_p(read_sem); //开始读
16
17         my_p(change_read);
18         wait_read_count--;
19         read_count++;
20         my_v(change_read);
21         //读
22         read(time);
23
24         my_p(change_read);
25         read_count--;
26         if (read_count == 0 && wait_read_count == 0) { // 没有读进程
18         了，包括等待中和进行中的。这才释放信号量给写进程
27             my_v(write_sem);
28         }
29         p_proc_ready->isFinish = 1;
30         my_v(change_read);
31
32         my_v(read_sem); //读完成
33         break;
34     case WRITER_FIRST:
35         my_p(read_sem); //开始读
36
37         my_p(change_read);
38         read_count++;
39         my_v(change_read);
40         //读
41         read(time);
42
43         my_p(change_read);
44         read_count--;
45         p_proc_ready->isFinish = 1;
46         my_v(change_read);
47
48         my_v(read_sem); //读完成
49
50         break;
51     default:
52         break;
53 }
54 milli_delay(10);
55 switch (H_MODE) {
56     case ACCEPT:
57         my_sleep(1);
58         break;
59     case AVOID:
60         my_sleep(sleep_time);
61         break;
62     default: ;
63 }
64
65 }
66 }

```

2.3 写者进程

```
1 void writer(int time){
2     int i = 0x3000;
3     int sleep_time = time;
4     while (1){
5         switch (MODE) {
6             case READER_FIRST:
7                 my_p(write_sem);
8                 my_p(change_write);
9                 write_count++;
10                // 写
11                write(time);
12                write_count--;
13                p_proc_ready->isFinish = 1;
14                my_v(change_write);
15                my_v(write_sem);
16                break;
17            case WRITER_FIRST:
18                my_p(change_write);
19                if (write_count == 0 && wait_write_count == 0) { // 说明当前并不在写，所以要等读进程释放信号量
20                    for (int j = 0; j < MAX_READERS; ++j) {
21                        my_p(read_sem);
22                    }
23                }
24                wait_write_count++;
25                my_v(change_write);
26
27                my_p(write_sem); // 开始写
28
29                my_p(change_write);
30                wait_write_count--;
31                write_count++;
32                my_v(change_write);
33                // 写
34                write(time);
35
36                my_p(change_write);
37                write_count--;
38                if (write_count == 0 && wait_write_count == 0) { // 没有写进程了，包括等待中和进行中的。这才释放信号量给读进程
39                    for (int j = 0; j < MAX_READERS; ++j) {
40                        my_v(read_sem);
41                    }
42                }
43                p_proc_ready->isFinish = 1;
44                my_v(change_write);
45                my_v(write_sem); // 写完成
46                break;
47            default:
48                break;
49        }
50        milli_delay(10);
51        switch (H_MODE) {
52            case ACCEPT:
```

```

54         my_sleep(1);
55         break;
56     case AVOID:
57         my_sleep(sleep_time);
58         break;
59     default: ;
60 }
61 }
62
63 }

```

2.4 说明

读写者进程涉及四个信号量的操作

```

1  SEM sem_table[] = {
2      {MAX_READERS, {}, 0, "read_sem"},
3      {1, {}, 0, "write_sem"},
4      {1, {}, 0, "write_block"},
5      {1, {}, 0, "change_read"},
6      {1, {}, 0, "read_block"},
7      {1, {}, 0, "change_write"}
8
9  };
10 SEM *read_sem = &sem_table[0];
11 SEM *write_sem = &sem_table[1];
12 SEM *change_read = &sem_table[3];
13 SEM *change_write = &sem_table[5];

```

MAX_READERS表示允许同时读的人数。MODE表示是读者优先还是写者优先，H_MODE表示是否要解决饿死。read_sem控制读操作，write_sem控制写操作，change类信号量控制对对应count计数器的修改。

读者优先：

读者进程有三种状态，一种是正在读的状态，这个状态下的读者已经拿到了read_sem这个信号量；一种是等待读的状态，还没有去拿或者没有拿到read_sem，但是有读的意愿；最后一种是既不在读，也不在等待读。写者也有类似的三种状态。

读进程在读前，还需要保证有一个读进程拿到了write_sem，这样在读时不会有写操作。

在读者优先的模式中，只要有进程在读，或者在等待读，那么就不会释放写信号量，这样写进程就不会执行。只有当这两种状态的读者数量为0时，才会释放写信号量。

写者优先：

与读者优先类似，写者在执行前需要去抢占读信号量，当有写者在写或在等待写时，不释放读信号量。不同的是，写信号量只有一个，而读信号可能有多个，所以写者在抢占和释放读信号量时需要循环操作。

解决饿死：

无论是读者优先还是写者优先，都会出现饿死的情况。这是因为无论是读进程还是写进程，在完成相应的读写操作后，又立马回到等待队列当中，这样就导致了读信号或写信号总是不能释放。

解决的办法是让读过或写过的进程暂时休息一段时间，不参与接下来的进程调度，即不去等待，这样就使得信号量得以释放。

```

1         case AVOID:
2             my_sleep(sleep_time);
3             break;

```

2.5 进程调度算法

```

1  PUBLIC void schedule()
2  {
3      PROCESS* p;
4      int     greatest_ticks = 0;
5
6      while (!greatest_ticks) {
7          for (p = proc_table; p < proc_table+NR_TASKS; p++) {
8              if (p->iswait == 0 && p->wakeup_tick<=ticks && p->ticks >
greatest_ticks){
9                  greatest_ticks = p->ticks;
10                 p_proc_ready = p;
11             }
12             // 选择进程的条件 : 没有被阻塞（即没有因为拿不到信号量被挂起），进程仍需要的
时间片， 进程没有睡眠
13         }
14
15         if (!greatest_ticks) {
16             for (p = proc_table; p < proc_table+NR_TASKS; p++) {
17                 p->ticks = p->priority;
18             }
19         }
20     }
21 }
22 }

```

一个tick其实是非常短的时间，如果将一个tick当做一个时间片，并且依据p->ticks判断进程是否执行结束，得到的结果会比较奇怪。期望的结果是各个进程所占用时间比例是明确的，如果读写进程执行milli_delay时间较短（几个ticks），因为进程的其他语句也会占用tick，最后每个进程占用的时间比例就不一定是期望的比例。只有当milli_delay的时间远大于其他语句执行的时间，进程的时间比例才符合预期。因此，进程调度中的p->ticks的作用其实就十分有限了。

初始化时将各个进程的p->ticks和p->priority设为相同的值，按照ABCDEF的顺序（FIFO）调度。

2.6 F进程

```

1  void TestF(){
2      int i = 0x5000;
3      int time = 10000;
4      // my_sprint("start_F");
5      while (1){
6          if(read_count!=0){
7              my_sprint("reading:");
8              disp_int(read_count);
9              my_sprint(" ");
10         } else{
11             my_sprint("writing:");
12             disp_int(write_count);
13             my_sprint(" ");
14         }
15         my_sleep(time);

```

```

16     }
17     my_sleep(1);
18 }

```

F进程每隔一个“时间片”打印一次，因此通过F进程可以知道过了多久的时间，值得注意的是F进程用的是my_sleep而不是milli_delay，不占用“时间片”。

实验截图

最终结果实现的是“并发”的执行。以同时允许两个读者读为例

读者优先、允许饿死：



读者优先、解决饿死：


```
Bochs x86 emulator, http://bochs.sourceforge.net/

TestA:readstart TestA:reading TestB:readstart TestB:reading reading:0x2 reading:
0x2 TestA:readfinish TestC:readstart TestC:reading reading:0x2 TestB:readfinish
reading:0x1 TestA:readstart TestA:reading reading:0x2 TestC:readfinish reading:0
x1 TestA:readfinish TestD:writestart TestD:writing writing:0x1 writing:0x1 writi
ng:0x1 TestD:writefinish TestE:writestart TestE:writing writing:0x1 writing:0x1 wr
iting:0x1 writing:0x1 TestE:writefinish TestC:readstart TestC:reading TestA:re
adstart TestA:reading reading:0x2 reading:0x2 TestA:readfinish TestB:readstart T
estB:reading reading:0x2 TestC:readfinish reading:0x1 TestA:readstart TestA:re
ading reading:0x2 TestB:readfinish reading:0x1 TestC:readstart TestC:reading TestA
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inish TestB:readfinish TestD:writestart TestD:writing writing:0x1 writing:0x1 wr
iting:0x1 TestD:writefinish TestE:writestart TestE:writing writing:0x1 writing:0
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ng:0x1 writing:0x1 writing:0x1 TestE:writefinish TestB:readstart TestB:reading T

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```

写者优先、允许饿死:

```
Bochs x86 emulator, http://bochs.sourceforge.net/

TestA:readstart TestA:reading TestB:readstart TestB:reading reading:0x2 reading:
0x2 TestA:readfinish TestC:readstart TestC:reading reading:0x2 TestB:readfinish
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写者优先、解决饿死:

