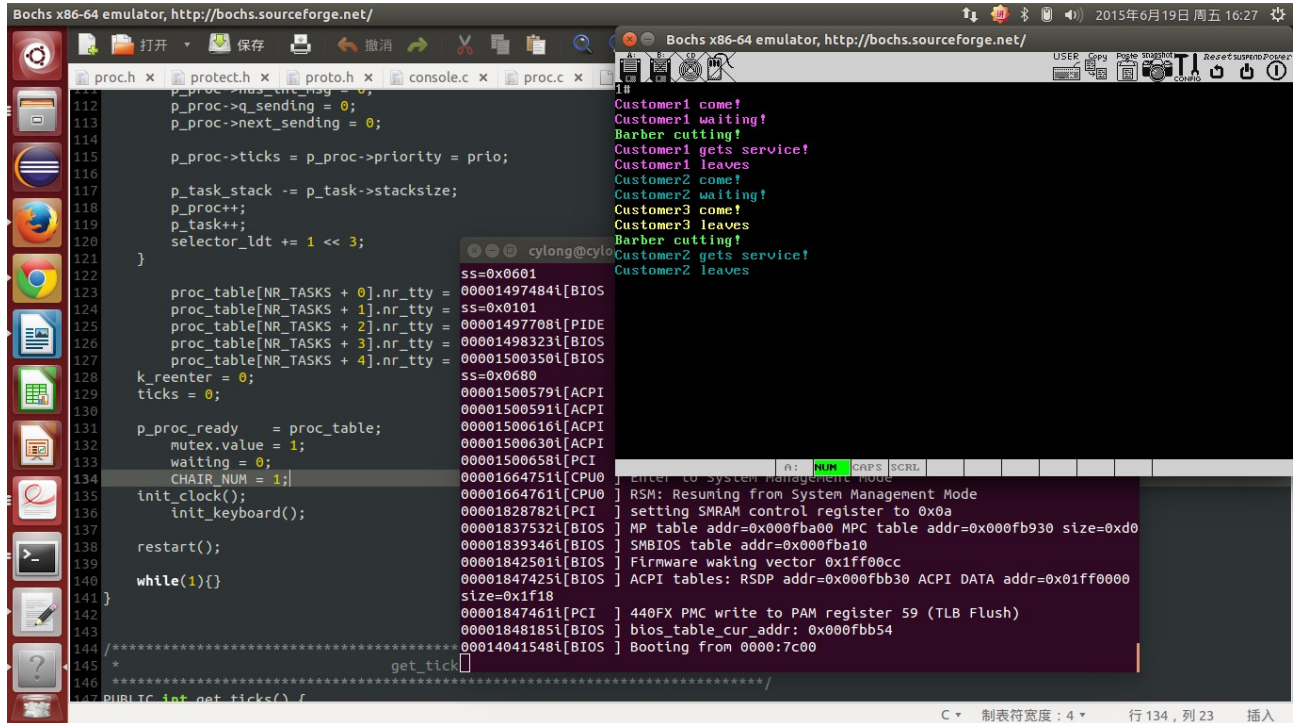


实验四报告

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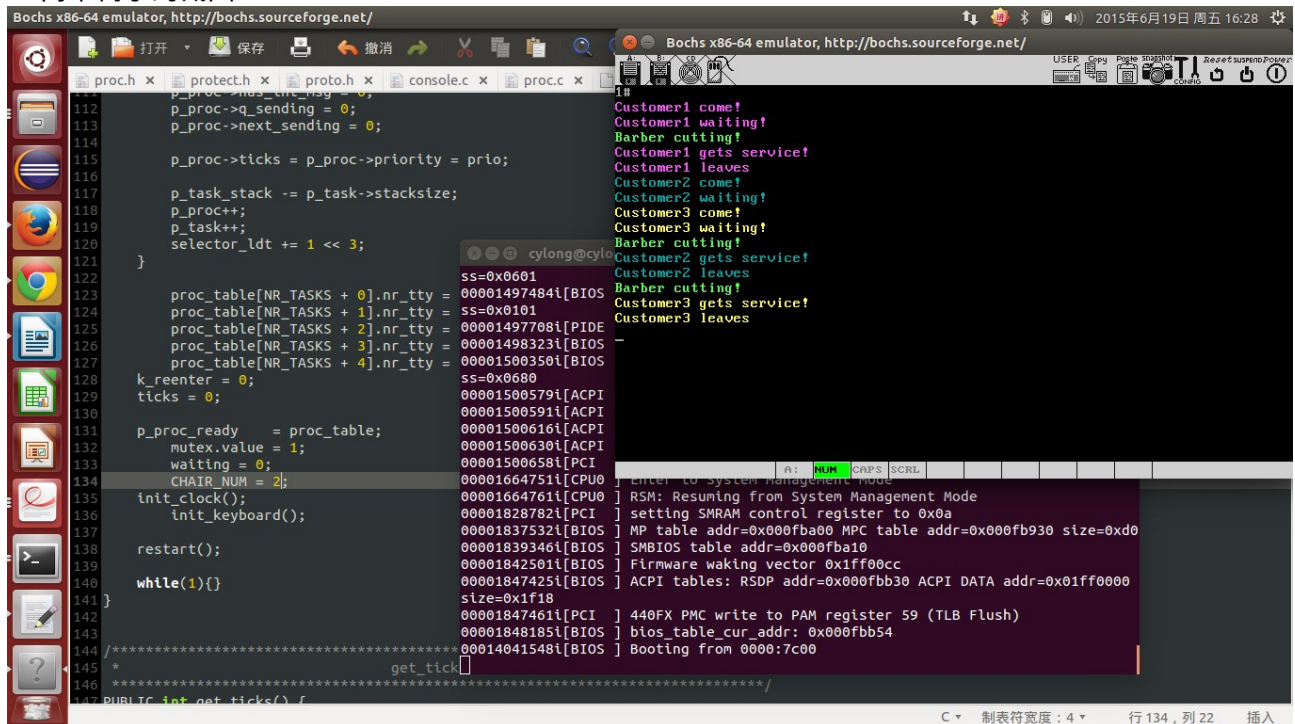
本代码在 orange's 的第八章的代码基础上修改，添加了实验要求的
sys_process_sleep, sys_sem_p, sys_tem_v

1. 一个椅子截图



The screenshot shows the Bochs x86-64 emulator interface. The left pane displays the source code of a process management system. The right pane shows the console output. The code includes a while loop that increments CHAIR_NUM from 1 to 3. The console output shows the execution of the program, including the initialization of the system, the start of the first customer (Customer1), and the barber cutting the hair. The output also shows the system booting from 0000:7c00.

2. 两个椅子的截图



The screenshot shows the Bochs x86-64 emulator interface. The left pane displays the source code of a process management system. The right pane shows the console output. The code includes a while loop that increments CHAIR_NUM from 1 to 2. The console output shows the execution of the program, including the initialization of the system, the start of the first customer (Customer1), and the barber cutting the hair. The output also shows the system booting from 0000:7c00.

3. 三个椅子的截图

The screenshot shows a Bochs x86-64 emulator window. The main window displays a C program with line numbers 112 to 147. The program involves task scheduling with a priority queue and a semaphore. The output window on the right shows the execution of the program, including messages like "Customer1 come!", "Barber cutting!", and "Customer1 gets service!". The bottom status bar indicates the current line is 134, column 22.

4. 新增 sys_process_sleep 所在文件

- 1) kernel/proc.c:PUBLIC void sys_process_sleep(int unused1,int unused2,int milli_sec,struct proc * p)
- 2) kernel/global.c:PUBLIC system_call sys_call_table[NR_SYS_CALL] = {sys_printx, sys_sendrec,sys_process_sleep,sys_sem_p,sys_sem_v};
- 3) include/proto.h:PUBLIC void sys_process_sleep(int milli_sec,struct proc * p);

5. 新增 sys_sem_p;sys_sem_v 所在文件

- 1) kernel/main.c:PUBLIC void sys_sem_p(int unused1,int unused2,struct semaphore * s,struct proc * p)
 - 2) PUBLIC system_call sys_call_table[NR_SYS_CALL] = {sys_printx, sys_sendrec,sys_process_sleep,sys_sem_p,sys_sem_v};
 - 3) include/proto.h:PUBLIC void sys_sem_p(int unused1,int unused2,struct semaphore * s,struct proc * p)
- sys_sem_p 与 sys_sem_v 主要算法和思想参照课本中 3.3 信号量和 PV 操作

6. 在 kernel/main.c 中 CHAIR_NUM 是椅子数量，在 kernel/global.c:PUBLIC int CHAIR_NUM = 3;中定义

7. 在 kernel/main.c 中 TestB 是理发师，TestC、TestD、TestE 是顾客

TestD、TestE 添加顺序：参考 ORANGE'S 第 6 章 6.4.6(207 页)

- a.在 task_table 中增加一项(global.c).
- b.让 NR_TASK 加 1(proc.h).
- c.定义任务堆栈(proc.h)
- d.修改 STACK_SIZE_TOTAL(proc.h).
- e.添加新任务执行体的函数声明(proc.h)

8. 不同进程变色: 在 kernel/console.c 中 out_char 函数

sys_printx 会调用 out_char 输出在 console.c 中添加

```
char ch_color = DEFAULT_CHAR_COLOR;
switch(p_proc_ready->pid) {
    case 3:
        ch_color = 0x0A;
        break;
    case 4:
        ch_color = 0X0D;
        break;
    case 5:
        ch_color = 0X03;
        break;
    case 6:
        ch_color = 0X0E;
        break;
}
```

不同的进程改变其输出颜色

9. 此为 TTY 代码基础上改的,理发师问题的输出在 2 号窗口上,在 kernel/tty.c 设置 select_console(1)默认显示第二个窗口