lab8

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一.实验准备

因为紧急原因,操作系统H课产生了lab3 https://osh-2024.github.io/lab3/.是关于网络服务器的编程。因为改课文档过于简略,我决定先行完成lab8 proxylab作为前置,祝我好运!

在充分阅读csapp教材第11、12章后,我对socket编程、服务器模式、并发设计有了一定的了解,并手动尝试了一下作者提供的tinyweb-server,在准备充分的前提下,开始本次实验。

二.实验过程

1.Partl: Implementing a sequential web proxy

Proxy是client端和webserver端的中间部件,负责转发功能,在这一节,我需要

listen for incoming connections on a port whose number will be specified on the command line.

read the entirety of the request from the client and parse the request. It should determine whether the client has sent a valid HTTP request;

establish its own connection to the appropriate web server then request the object the client specified.

read the server's response and forward it to the client

我需要完成解析字符串部分,包括替换HTTP/1.1->HTTP/1.0。获得主机名,网页地址等

main函数部分与tiny相同,todo部分与server不同,这里不需要进行信息处理,而是信息转发。Parse_uri的处理方式和tiny类似,我们需要将一串请求切割为主机名、端口号、路径即可。头部处理用来生成报文头部,指示连接状态。

```
问题 輸出
         终端
              调试控制台 端口 1
    Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.proxy using the proxy
    Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
    Comparing the two files
    Success: Files are identical.
 2: csapp.c
    Fetching ./tiny/csapp.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
    Fetching ./tiny/csapp.c into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
    Comparing the two files
    Success: Files are identical.
 3: tiny.c
    Fetching ./tiny/tiny.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
    Fetching ./tiny/tiny.c into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
    Comparing the two files
    Success: Files are identical.
 4: godzilla.jpg
    Fetching ./tiny/godzilla.jpg into ./.proxy using the proxy
    Fetching ./tiny/godzilla.jpg into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
    Comparing the two files
    Success: Files are identical.
 5: tiny
    Fetching ./tiny/tiny into ./.proxy using the proxy
    Fetching ./tiny/tiny into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
    Comparing the two files
    Success: Files are identical.
 Killing tiny and proxy
 basicScore: 40/40
 *** Concurrency ***
 Starting tiny on port 26880
 Starting proxy on port 4421
 Starting the blocking NOP server on port 6267
 Timeout waiting for the server to grab the port reserved for it
 已终止
%ubuntu@VM8378-fengli-ics:~/csapp/lab8/proxylab-handout$ ^C
```

如图,转接正常。

2.PartII: Dealing with multiple concurrent requests

即考虑12章的部分,用三种并发处理的一种来解决多个用户端请求的问题。上面的程序被叫做顺序执行,在面对多个用户时很慢且所有人都需要按顺序等待,而并发处理可以解决这个问题。

考虑多线程编程技术,考虑生产者消费者模型,这个模型可以构建一个队列,将多个用户看作生产者,webserver响应看作消费者,互斥的访问浏览器资源,达到并发访问web的目的。同时采取预线程化方式,即书P708页内容。

借助csapp书P705页的内容,引进SBUF包来解决问题。我新建一个SBUF.c文件,在handout包中可见,同时修改makefile

预线程是在开始监听之前,先进产生一些子线程,这些子线程数量是一定的,这相当于在开机时进行,而不是在机器运行时,来一个客户就开一个线程,这可以减少时间开销。而由于线程个数是有限的,有限的资源就产生了资源共享问题,队列长度是一定的,符合生产者消费者模型,该模型用来解决资源互斥使用的问题,避免过多生产者(client)同时访问造成竞争。

需要特别注意的是下图,不能随手将main函数中的connfd关闭,否则相当于在线程里关闭一次,然后main中对已经关闭的线程又关闭了一次。尤其是多个线程在一个进程里,他们是共享数据的,共享这个文件描述符,关闭两次肯定是错误的。

```
Getnameinfo((SA *)&clientaddr, clientlen, hostname, MAX printf("Accepted connection from (%s %s).\n", hostname, 52 //关闭客户端的连接描述符 //Close(connfd); } return 0; }
```

如图,第二部分完成。

```
*** Concurrency ***
 Starting tiny on port 18041
 Starting proxy on port 11017
Starting the blocking NOP server on port 27509
Trying to fetch a file from the blocking nop-server
 Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
 Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.proxy using the proxy
Checking whether the proxy fetch succeeded
Success: Was able to fetch tiny/home.html from the proxy.
Killing tiny, proxy, and nop-server
 concurrencyScore: 15/15
 *** Cache ***
Starting tiny on port 9909
 Starting proxy on port 5881
Fetching ./tiny/tiny.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
 Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.proxy using the proxy
 Fetching ./tiny/csapp.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
Killing tiny
Fetching a cached copy of ./tiny/home.html into ./.noproxy
 Failure: Was not able to fetch tiny/home.html from the proxy cache.
Killing proxy
cacheScore: 0/15
totalScore: 55/70
oubuntu@VM8378-fengli-ics:~/csapp/lab8/proxylab-handout$ 📗
```

3.PartIII: Caching web objects

将cache加入到proxy上,是一个很有意思的想法。根据组成原理的知识,cache要解决两个问题:匹配和替换。 这里的替换我采用LRU算法进行替换。LRU即最近最少使用策略,替换最后一次访问时间最久远的一行。、

同时,cache在proxy的内部,作用是当两个client访问时,如果先后访问同一个站点,则第二个访问用户会得到cache中记录的结果,而不是再占用一个线程获取一遍。但这就又有了竞争问题,所以引入读者写者模型,即proxy写,用户读,读优先(为了快),读的时候锁死写。

值得注意的是:buf 可能不是以 null 结尾的:Rio_readlineb 函数读取一行数据到 buf,但是它不会在数据的末尾添加 null 字符,这可能导致程序卡停。如下图。

```
printf("proxy received %ld bytes, then send
162
              size_buf+=n;
163
              if(size_buf<MAX_OBJECT_SIZE){</pre>
164
                  buf[n] = '\0';
165
                  strcat(cache_buf,buf);
166
167
              Rio_writen(fd, buf, n);
168
169
          Close(serverfd);
170
171
          if(size_buf<MAX_OBJECT_SIZE){</pre>
172
              writer(cache_tag, cache_buf);
173
```

另外, cache需要初始化, 否则程序会卡死。

这是最终结果

```
问题 輸出 终端 调试控制台 端口 1
   Success: Files are identical.
Killing tiny and proxy
basicScore: 40/40
*** Concurrency ***
Starting tiny on port 4807
Starting proxy on port 21128
Starting the blocking NOP server on port 27766
Trying to fetch a file from the blocking nop-server
Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.noproxy directly from Tiny
Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.proxy using the proxy
Checking whether the proxy fetch succeeded
Success: Was able to fetch tiny/home.html from the proxy.
Killing tiny, proxy, and nop-server
concurrencyScore: 15/15
*** Cache ***
Starting tiny on port 28568
Starting proxy on port 19304
Fetching ./tiny/tiny.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
Fetching ./tiny/home.html into ./.proxy using the proxy
Fetching ./tiny/csapp.c into ./.proxy using the proxy
Killing tiny
Fetching a cached copy of ./tiny/home.html into ./.noproxy
Success: Was able to fetch tiny/home.html from the cache.
Killing proxy
cacheScore: 15/15
totalScore: 70/70
ubuntu@VM8378-fengli-ics:~/csapp/lab8/proxylab-handout$
```

三.总结

完成了web+并发实验,体验了两种并发模型,这将会对我接下来的web-server编写提供充足的理论指导。一些函数的运用的确让人眼前一亮。