清华大学本科生考试试题专用纸

考试课程:操作系统(A卷) 时间: 2015年05月27日下午1:00~3:00

| 系别: | 班级: | 学号: | 姓名: |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | |

答卷注意事项: 1. 答题前,请先在试题纸和答卷本上写明 A 卷或 B 卷、系别、班级、学号和姓名。

- 2. 在答卷本上答题时, 要写明题号, 不必抄题。
- 3. 答题时, 要书写清楚和整洁, 并优先回答你会和用时较少的题目。
- 4. 请注意回答所有试题。本试卷有7个题目,共18页。
- 5. 考试完毕, 必须将试题纸和答卷本一起交回。

一、(10分)在用do_execve启动一个用户态进程时,ucore需要完成很多准备工作,这些工作有的在内核态完成,有的在用户态完成。请判断下列事项是否是ucore在正常完成do_execve中所需要的,如果是,指出它完成于内核态还是用户态(通过修改trapframe,在iret时改变寄存器的过程被认为是在内核态完成)。

- a. 初始化进程所使用的栈;
- b. 在栈上准备argc和argv的内容;
- c. 将argc和argv作为用户main函数的参数放到栈上;
- d. 设置EIP为用户main函数的地址:
- e. 设置系统调用的返回值。
- 二、(18分) ucore lite建立了一个文件系统very simple file system, 简称vsfs。

vsfs的用户操作包括

mkdir() - 创建一个新目录

creat() - 创建一个空文件

open(), write(), close() - 对文件写一个数据buffer,注意常规文件的最大size是一个data block,所以第二次写(写文件的语义是在上次写的位置后再写一个data block)会报错(文件大小满了)。或者如果data block也满了,也会报错。

link() - 对文件创建一个硬链接(hard link)

unlink() - 对文件取消一个硬链接(如果文件的链接数为0,则删除文件

vsfs的硬盘组织:

superblock: 可用inode数量,可用data block数量

inode bitmap: inode的分配图(基于bitmap)

inodes: inode的存储区域

data bitmap: data block的分配图(基于bitmap)

data: data block的存储区域

vsfs的关键数据结构:

inode数据结构:

inode: 包含3个fields, 用 list 表示

file type: f -> 常规文件: regular file, d -> 目录文件: directory

data block addr of file content: −1 -> file is empty

reference count: file/directory的引用计数,注意directory的引用计数是指在此目录中的inode的个数

, ...

注意: 比如,刚创建的一个空文件inode: [fa:-1 r:1], 一个有1个硬链接的文件inode[fa:10 r:2]

数据块内容结构:

一般文件的内容的表示: 只是包含单个字符的list,即占一个data block,比如['a'], ['b']

目录内容的表示: 多个两元组 (name, inode_number) 形成的list, 比如, 根目录 [(.,0) (..,0)], 或者包含了一个'f'文件的根目录 [(.,0) (..,0) (f,1)]。

注意: 一个目录的目录项的个数是有限的。 block maxUsed = 32

注意: data block的个数是有限的,为 fs.numData

注意: inode的个数是有限的,为 fs.numInodes

完整文件系统的例子:

fs.ibitmap: inode bitmap 11110000

fs.inodes: [d a:0 r:5] [f a:1 r:1] [f a:-1 r:1] [d a:2 r:2] [] ...

fs.dbitmap: data bitmap 11100000

fs.data: [(.,0) (..,0) (y,1) (z,2) (x,3)] [u] [(.,3) (..,0)] [] ...

表明: 此文件系统有8个inode空间,8个data blocks.其中,根目录包含5个目录项,"","","y","z","x"。 而"y"是常规文件,并有文件内容,包含一个data block,文件内容为"u"。"z"是一个空的常规文件。"x"是一个目录文件,是空目录。

如果vsfs初始状态为:

inode bitmap 10000000

inodes [d a:0 r:2] [] [] [] [] []

data bitmap 10000000

data [(.,0) (..,0)] [] [] [] [] []

请问接下来的连续6个状态变化的对应用户操作是啥?

1) inode bitmap 11000000

inodes [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:2] [] [] [] []

data bitmap 11000000

data [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0)] [] [] [] []

2) inode bitmap 11100000

inodes [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:3] [f a:-1 r:1] [] [] []

data bitmap 11000000 data [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0) (h,2)] [] [] [] [] []3) inode bitmap 11100000 inodes [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:4] [f a:-1 r:2] [] [] [] data bitmap 11000000 [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0) (h,2) (p,2)] [] [] [] [] data 4) inode bitmap 11100000 [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:3] [f a:-1 r:1] [] [] [] [] data bitmap 11000000 [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0) (p,2)] [] [] [] []5) inode bitmap 11000000 [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:2] [] [] [] [] inodes data bitmap 11000000 data [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0)] [] [] [] [] []6) inode bitmap 11100000 [d a:0 r:3] [d a:1 r:3] [f a:-1 r:1] [] [] [] [] inodes data bitmap 11000000 [(.,0) (..,0) (c,1)] [(.,1) (..,0) (f,2)] [] [] [] []data

三、(16分)在 ucore 中 enum proc_state 定义包含以下四个值: PROC_UNINIT, PROC_SLEEPING, PROC_RUNNABLE, PROC_ZOMBIE.请解释每一种状态的含义,以及各状态之间可能的迁移.

四、(15分)假设在lab6测试stride scheduling的过程中,采用如下默认配置: BigStride 为0x7FFFFFF,CPU时间片为50ms,测试过程包含五个进程,其初始stride均为1,优先级分别为1、2、3、4、5,测试时间为10s。下面给出了五种修改上述配置的方式,试讨论: 对于每一种改动,测试结果相比改动之前是否会发生明显的变化?如果是,结果会变得更接近于理想情况,还是远离理想情况?

- a. BigStride改为120;
- b. CPU时间片改为5ms;
- c. 五个进程的初始stride改为100;
- d. 五个进程的优先级设为2、4、6、8、10;
- e. 测试时间延长到20s。

五、(10分)生产者-消费者问题是指,一组生产者进程和一组消费者进程共享一个初始为空、大小为2的缓冲区,只有缓冲区没满时,生产者才能把消息放入到缓冲区,否则必须等待;只有缓冲区不空时,消费者才能从中取出消息,否则必须等待。由于缓冲区是临界资源,它只允许一个生产者放入消息,或者一个消费者从中取出消息。

下面是生产者-消费者问题的一个实现和测试结果。请回答下面问题:

1)请用伪码给出信号量的 PV 操作实现。

| 2) <mark>这个实现</mark>正确吗?如果不正确,给出<mark>你的</mark>正确实现。

```
3)这两个测试用例能发现该实现中的可能错误吗?如果不能,请给出你的尽可能完整的测试用例。
==== producer-consumer.cpp =====
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
#include <cstring>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <new>
                 // ::operator new[]
using namespace std;
#define BUFFER_SIZE 3
#define SLEEP_SPAN 5
#define WORK SPAN 4
#define PRODUCER 0
#define CONSUMER 1
int iflag = 0;
int oflag = 0;
sem_t empty, full, mutex;
int empty_count, full_count;
int data_num = 0;
int num = 0;
int buffer[BUFFER_SIZE] = {};
int p_{task_done} = -1;
int c_{task\_done} = -1;
struct arg_struct{
   arg_struct(int _id, int _start, int _work, string _indent): id(_id), start(_start), work(_work),
indent(_indent){}
   arg_struct(int _id): id(_id), start(0), work(0), indent(string("")){}
   int id;
   int start;
   int work;
   string indent;
};
void* producer(void* argv){
   arg_struct arg = *(arg_struct*)argv;
   int id = arg.id;
```

```
const char* indent = arg.indent.c_str();
   sleep(arg.start);
   printf("%sSTART\n", indent);
   sem_wait(&mutex);
   printf("%saMUTEX\n", indent);
   sem_wait(&empty);
   printf("%saEMPTY\n", indent);
   printf("%sENTER\n", indent);
   int time = rand()%SLEEP_SPAN;
   sleep(arg.work);
   p_task_done++;
   printf("%sProd %d\n", indent, p_task_done);
   buffer[iflag] = p_task_done;
   if (empty_count == 0) printf("Error: Produce while no empty\n");
   iflag = (iflag + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
   empty_count--;
   full_count++;
   printf("%sEXIT\n", indent);
   sem_post(&mutex);
   printf("%srMUTEX\n", indent);
   sem_post(&full);
   printf("%srFULL\n", indent);
   return NULL;
}
void* consumer(void* argv){
   arg_struct arg = *(arg_struct*)argv;
   int id = arg.id;
   const char* indent = arg.indent.c_str();
   sleep(arg.start);
   printf("%sSTART\n", indent);
```

```
sem_wait(&full);
   printf("%saFULL\n", indent);
   sem_wait(&mutex);
   printf("%saMUTEX\n", indent);
   printf("%sENTER\n", indent);
   sleep(arg.work);
   ++c task done;
   if (full_count == 0) printf("Error: Consume while no full\n");
   int tmp = buffer[oflag];
   printf("%sCons %d\n", indent, tmp);
   oflag = (oflag + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
   if (c_task_done != tmp) printf("Error: Consume data wrong\n");
   if (c_task_done > p_task_done) printf("Error: Over-consume!\n");
   full_count--;
   empty_count++;
   printf("%sEXIT\n", indent);
   sem_post(&mutex);
   printf("%srMUTEX\n", indent);
   sem_post(&empty);
   printf("%srEMPTY\n", indent);
   return NULL;
}
#define N 3
void testcase_producer_consumer(int ThreadNumber, int inst[2 * N][3]){
   pthread_t * p_consumer = new pthread_t[ThreadNumber];
   pthread_t * p_producer = new pthread_t[ThreadNumber];
   int c_count = 0, p_count = 0;
   printf("testcase_producer_consumer:\n");
   /* For managed creation of 'ThreadNumber' threads */
   int st_time = 0;
```

```
/* Print the first line */
   int tmp_c = 0, tmp_p = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < ThreadNumber; i++){
      if (inst[i][0] == PRODUCER){
          printf("P%d\t", tmp_p++);
      } else if (inst[i][0] == CONSUMER){
          printf("C%d\t", tmp_c++);
   }
   printf("\n");
   /* Create Producers and Consumers according to $inst*/
   int rc;
   string indent("");
   for (int i = 0; i < ThreadNumber; i++){
       if (inst[i][0] == PRODUCER){
          rc = pthread_create(p_producer + p_count, NULL, producer, new arg_struct(p_count, inst[i][1],
inst[i][2], indent));
          if (rc) printf("ERROR\n");
          p_count++;
      } else if (inst[i][0] == CONSUMER){
          rc = pthread_create(p_consumer + c_count, NULL, consumer, new arg_struct(c_count, inst[i][1],
inst[i][2], indent));
          if (rc) printf("ERROR\n");
          c_count++;
      indent += '\t';
   /* wait until every thread finishes*/
   for (int i = 0; i < p_count; i++){
      pthread_join(p_producer[i], NULL);
   for (int i = 0; i < c_count; i++){
      pthread_join(p_consumer[i], NULL);
   }
   delete[] p_producer;
   delete[] p_consumer;
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   srand((unsigned)time(NULL));
   memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(int) * BUFFER_SIZE);
   sem_init(&mutex, 0, 1);
   sem_init(&empty, 0, BUFFER_SIZE);
```

```
sem_init(&full, 0, 0);
   empty count = BUFFER SIZE;
   full_count = 0;
   /* For managed creation of 2 * N threads */
   int ThreadNumber = 2 * N;
   int st time = 0;
   int inst[2 * N][3] = {
      /* { Consumer or Producer to be create?,
       When does it start to work after being created?, st_stime += N means it starts N seconds later
than the previous P/C
       How long does it work after it enters critical zone? } */
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 0, 2},
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 1, 2},
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 2, 2},
      {PRODUCER, st time += 3, 2},
      {PRODUCER, st_time += 4, 2},
      {PRODUCER, st time += 5, 2}
   };
   testcase_producer_consumer(ThreadNumber, inst);
   st_time = 0;
   int inst2[2 * N][3] = {
      {PRODUCER, st_time += 0, 2},
      {PRODUCER, st_time += 1, 2},
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 2, 2},
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 3, 2},
      {PRODUCER, st_time += 4, 2},
      {CONSUMER, st_time += 5, 2}
   testcase_producer_consumer(ThreadNumber, inst2);
   return 0;
}
测试用例的执行输出结果:
xyong@ubuntu-xyong:~/work$ gcc producer-consumer.cpp -lpthread -lstdc++
xyong@ubuntu-xyong:~/work$ ./a.out
testcase_producer_consumer:
C0
      C1
             C2
                    P0
                        P1
                                  P2
START
      START
             START
                    START
                    aMUTEX
                    aEMPTY
```

```
ENTER
                    Prod 0
                    EXIT
                    rMUTEX
                    rFULL
aFULL
\mathsf{aMUTEX}
ENTER
                          START
Cons 0
EXIT
                          aMUTEX
                          aEMPTY
                          ENTER
rMUTEX
rEMPTY
                          Prod 1
                          EXIT
                           rMUTEX
                           rFULL
      aFULL
      aMUTEX
      ENTER
      Cons 1
      EXIT
      rMUTEX
      rEMPTY
                                 START
                                 aMUTEX
                                 aEMPTY
                                 ENTER
                                 Prod 2
                                 EXIT
                                  rMUTEX
                                  rFULL
             aFULL
             aMUTEX
             ENTER
             Cons 2
             EXIT
             rMUTEX
             rEMPTY
testcase_producer_consumer:
P0
      Ρ1
             C0
                    C1 P2
                                  C2
START
```

```
aMUTEX
aEMPTY
ENTER
     START
Prod 3
EXIT
{\sf rMUTEX}
rFULL
      aMUTEX
      aEMPTY
      ENTER
            START
            aFULL
      Prod 4
      EXIT
      rMUTEX
      rFULL
             aMUTEX
             ENTER
                   START
                   aFULL
             Cons 3
             EXIT
             rMUTEX
             rEMPTY
                    aMUTEX
                    ENTER
                    Cons 4
                    EXIT
                    rMUTEX
                    rEMPTY
                          START
                          aMUTEX
                          aEMPTY
                          ENTER
                          Prod 5
                          EXIT
                          rMUTEX
                          rFULL
                                 START
                                 aFULL
                                 aMUTEX
                                 ENTER
                                 Cons 5
                                 EXIT
                                 rMUTEX
```

```
rEMPTY
```

xyong@ubuntu-xyong:~/work\$

六、(16分)下面是关于 ucore 中用户程序的生命历程的代码。请完成下面填空和代码补全。

- 1) 在 sh 的命令行上输入 "args 1" 启动用户程序 args,则 sh 会调用 $_{(1a)}_{-}$ 创建新进程并调用 $_{(1b)}_{-}$ 将 args 加载到该进程的地址空间中 (回答系统调用名称即可)
- 2) 将 args 从硬盘加载主要由 load_icode 完成,请补全以下代码。

```
// load_icode - called by sys_exec-->do_execve
static int
load_icode(int fd, int argc, char **kargv) {
   /* LAB8:EXERCISE2 YOUR CODE HINT:how to load the file with handler fd in to process's memory? how
to setup argc/argv?
    * MACROs or Functions:
    * mm create
                      - create a mm
    * setup_pgdir
                    setup pgdir in mm
    * load icode read - read raw data content of program file
                     build new vma
    * mm_map
    * pgdir_alloc_page - allocate new memory for TEXT/DATA/BSS/stack parts
                     - update Page Directory Addr Register -- CR3
    */
    /* (1) create a new mm for current process
    * (2) create a new PDT, and mm->pgdir= kernel virtual addr of PDT
    * (3) copy TEXT/DATA/BSS parts in binary to memory space of process
       (3.1) read raw data content in file and resolve elfhdr
       (3.2) read raw data content in file and resolve proghdr based on info in elfhdr
       (3.3) call mm map to build vma related to TEXT/DATA
       (3.4) callpgdir_alloc_page to allocate page for TEXT/DATA, read contents in file
             and copy them into the new allocated pages
        (3.5) callpgdir_alloc_page to allocate pages for BSS, memset zero in these pages
    * (4) call mm_map to setup user stack, and put parameters into user stack
    * (5) setup current process's mm, cr3, reset pgidr (using lcr3 MARCO)
    * (6) setup uargc and uargv in user stacks
    * (7) setup trapframe for user environment
    * (8) if up steps failed, you should cleanup the env.
   assert(argc >= 0 && argc <= EXEC_MAX_ARG_NUM);</pre>
   if (current->mm != NULL) {
      panic("load_icode: current->mm must be empty.\n");
   }
   int ret = -E_N0_MEM;
   struct mm_struct *mm;
```

```
if ((mm = mm_create()) == NULL) {
   goto bad_mm;
if (setup_pgdir(mm) != 0) {
   goto bad_pgdir_cleanup_mm;
}
struct Page *page;
struct elfhdr __elf, *elf = &__elf;
if ((ret = load_icode_read(fd, elf, _(2a)_, 0)) != 0) {
   goto bad_elf_cleanup_pgdir;
}
if (elf->e_magic != ELF_MAGIC) {
   ret = -E_INVAL_ELF;
   goto bad_elf_cleanup_pgdir;
}
struct proghdr __ph, *ph = &__ph;
uint32_t vm_flags, perm, phnum;
for (phnum = 0; phnum < elf->e_phnum; phnum ++) {
   off_t phoff = elf->e_phoff + sizeof(struct proghdr) * phnum;
   if ((ret = load_icode_read(fd, ph, sizeof(struct proghdr), phoff)) != 0) {
      goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   if (ph->p_type != ELF_PT_LOAD) {
      (2b)
   }
   if (ph->p_filesz > ph->p_memsz) {
      ret = -E_INVAL_ELF;
      goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   if (ph->p_filesz == 0) {
      continue;
   }
   vm_flags = 0, perm = PTE_U;
   if (ph->p_flags & ELF_PF_X) vm_flags |= VM_EXEC;
   if (ph->p_flags & ELF_PF_W) vm_flags |= VM_WRITE;
   if (ph->p_flags & ELF_PF_R) vm_flags |= VM_READ;
   if (vm_flags & VM_WRITE) perm |= PTE_W;
   if ((ret = mm_map(mm, ph->p_va, ph->p_memsz, vm_flags, NULL)) != 0) {
      goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   off_t offset = ph->p_offset;
   size_t off, size;
```

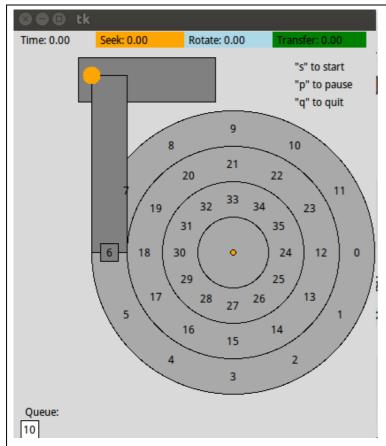
```
uintptr_t start = ph->p_va, end, la = ROUNDDOWN(start, PGSIZE);
ret = -E_N0_MEM;
end = ph->p_va + ph->p_filesz;
while (start < end) {</pre>
   if ((page = pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, la, perm)) == NULL) {
       ret = -E NO MEM;
      goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   off = start - la, size = PGSIZE - off, la += PGSIZE;
   if (end < la) {</pre>
       size -= la - end;
   if ((ret = load_icode_read(fd, page2kva(page) + off, size, offset)) != 0) {
       goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   start += size, offset += size;
end = ph->p_va + ph->p_memsz;
if (start < la) {</pre>
   /* ph->p_memsz == ph->p_filesz */
   if (start == end) {
       continue;
   off = start + PGSIZE - la, size = PGSIZE - off;
   if (end < la) {</pre>
       size -= la - end;
   memset(page2kva(page) + off, 0, size);
   start += size;
   assert((end < la && start == end) || (end >= la && start == la));
while (start < end) {</pre>
   if ((page = pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, la, perm)) == NULL) {
       ret = -E_N0_MEM;
       goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   off = start - la, size = PGSIZE - off, la += PGSIZE;
   if (end < la) {</pre>
       size -= la - end;
   memset(page2kva(page) + off, 0, size);
   start += size;
}
```

```
sysfile_close(fd);
   vm_flags = VM_READ | VM_WRITE | VM_STACK;
   if ((ret = mm_map(mm, _(2c)_, USTACKSIZE, vm_flags, NULL)) != 0) {
      goto bad_cleanup_mmap;
   }
   assert(pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, USTACKTOP-PGSIZE , PTE_USER) != NULL);
   assert(pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, USTACKTOP-2*PGSIZE , PTE_USER) != NULL);
   assert(pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, USTACKTOP-3*PGSIZE , PTE_USER) != NULL);
   assert(pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, USTACKTOP-4*PGSIZE , PTE_USER) != NULL);
   mm_count_inc(mm);
   current->mm = mm;
   current->cr3 = PADDR(mm->pgdir);
   lcr3(PADDR(mm->pgdir));
   //setup argc, argv
   uint32_t argv_size=0, i;
   for (i = 0; i < argc; i ++) {
      argv_size += strnlen(kargv[i],EXEC_MAX_ARG_LEN + 1)+1;
   }
   uintptr t stacktop = USTACKTOP - (argv size/sizeof(long)+1)*sizeof(long);
   char** uargv=(char **)(stacktop - argc * sizeof(char *));
   argv_size = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < argc; i ++) {
      uargv[i] = strcpy((char *)(stacktop + argv_size ), kargv[i]);
      _(2d)_
   }
   stacktop = (uintptr_t)uargv - sizeof(int);
   *(int *)stacktop = _(2e)_;
   struct trapframe *tf = current->tf;
   memset(tf, 0, sizeof(struct trapframe));
   tf->tf cs = USER CS;
   tf->tf_ds = tf->tf_es = tf->tf_ss = USER_DS;
   tf->tf_esp = stacktop;
   tf->tf_eip = elf->e_entry;
   tf->tf_eflags = FL_IF;
   ret = 0;
   return ret;
bad_cleanup_mmap:
```

```
exit_mmap(mm);
bad_elf_cleanup_pgdir:
  put_pgdir(mm);
bad_pgdir_cleanup_mm:
  mm_destroy(mm);
bad_mm:
  goto out;
3) 完成加载后会从内核态回到用户态。请补全此时的用户栈图示。
(假定未写入部分全部初始化为零,注意使用小尾端)
0xb0000000
0xaffffffc |00 31 00 00|
0xaffffff8 |61 72 67 73| // 'args'
0xaffffff4 | <u>(3a)</u> |
0xaffffff0 | <u>(3b)</u> |
0xafffffec | (3c) |
0xafffffe8 | (3d) |
此时并不会直接进入 main 函数, 而是执行以下代码, 请简述其作用.
////// user/libs/initcode.S ////////
.text
.globl _start
_start:
  movl $0x0, %ebp
  movl (%esp), %ebx
  lea 0x4(%esp), %ecx
  subl $0x20, %esp
  pushl %ecx
  pushl %ebx
  call umain
1: jmp 1b
/////// user/libs/umain.c ////////
#include <ulib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <file.h>
#include <stat.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]);
static int
initfd(int fd2, const char *path, uint32_t open_flags) {
  int fd1, ret;
  if ((fd1 = open(path, open flags)) < 0) {</pre>
     return fd1;
  if (fd1 != fd2) {
     close(fd2);
     ret = dup2(fd1, fd2);
     close(fd1);
  return ret;
}
void
umain(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  int fd;
  if ((fd = initfd(0, "stdin:", 0_RDONLY)) < 0) {</pre>
     warn("open <stdin> failed: %e.\n", fd);
  }
  if ((fd = initfd(1, "stdout:", 0 WRONLY)) < 0) {</pre>
     warn("open <stdout> failed: %e.\n", fd);
  int ret = main(argc, argv);
  exit(ret);
}
4) 虽然 main 函数以 "return 0;" 结束, 但此后程序仍在用户态, 经过 _(4a)_
进入内核态。参考 do_exit 代码,其主要完成了页表和文件描述符的释放、
设置进程状态和返回值、唤醒等待中的父进程(如果有)、_(4b)_. (while 循环部分)
do_exit 中该进程占用的内存并未完全释放,例如 _(4c)_ 它们将在 _(4d)_ 中被释放。
int
do_exit(int error_code) {
  if (current == idleproc) {
     panic("idleproc exit.\n");
  if (current == initproc) {
     panic("initproc exit.\n");
  }
   struct mm_struct *mm = current->mm;
   if (mm != NULL) {
```

```
lcr3(boot_cr3);
     if (mm\_count\_dec(mm) == 0) {
        exit mmap(mm);
        put_pgdir(mm);
        mm_destroy(mm);
     }
     current->mm = NULL;
   put_fs(current); //for LAB8
   current->state = PROC_ZOMBIE;
   current->exit_code = error_code;
  bool intr_flag;
   struct proc_struct *proc;
   local_intr_save(intr_flag);
   {
     proc = current->parent;
     if (proc->wait_state == WT_CHILD) {
        wakeup_proc(proc);
     }
     while (current->cptr != NULL) {
        proc = current->cptr;
        current->cptr = proc->optr;
        proc->yptr = NULL;
        if ((proc->optr = initproc->cptr) != NULL) {
           initproc->cptr->yptr = proc;
        proc->parent = initproc;
        initproc->cptr = proc;
        if (proc->state == PROC_ZOMBIE) {
           if (initproc->wait_state == WT_CHILD) {
              wakeup_proc(initproc);
           }
        }
     }
  local_intr_restore(intr_flag);
   schedule();
   panic("do_exit will not return!! %d.\n", current->pid);
七、(15分)一磁盘逆时针旋转,磁盘有3个磁道和一个磁头,每个磁道有12个扇区。最外侧磁道0
包含扇区0\sim11, 中间侧磁道1包含扇区12\sim23,最内侧磁道包含扇区24\sim25, 如下图所示,可以看
到磁头初始位置在外侧磁道的扇区6的中间位置,扇区10与扇区6在一个磁道上。
```



完成一次磁盘扇区的访问请求时间包括:

寻道时间(seek time)+旋转时间(rotational time)+传输时间(transfer time)。如,ucore发出访问请求序列为['10'],即只有一次对扇区10的访问请求,则磁盘花费的访问请求时间如下:

REQUESTS ['10']

Block: 10 Seek: 0 Rotate:105 Transfer: 30 Total: 135 TOTALS Seek: 0 Rotate:105 Transfer: 30 Total: 135

表示寻道时间是0个时间单位,旋转时间是105个时间单位,传输时间是30个时间单位,总共的磁盘访问请求的时间是135.注意,相邻磁头移动一个磁道的时间是40个时间单位;从扇区6到扇区9,旋转了90度;而为了进行传输,需要从扇区9~10的中间位置开始,从扇区10~11的中间位置结束。所以需要再旋转15度,即旋转了105度,而每旋转1度花费1个时间单位,所以旋转花费了105个时间单位。

- 1) 若采用FIFO磁盘调度策略,访问请求序列为['10', '12', '24', '1'],请按执行先后顺序列出完成每个磁盘请求的寻道时间(seek time),旋转时间(rotational time),传输时间(transfer time)。
- 2)若采用<mark>SSFT</mark>磁盘调度策略,访问请求序列为['10', '12', '24', '1'],请按执行先后顺序列出完成每个磁盘请求的寻道时间(seek time),旋转时间(rotational time),传输时间(transfer time)。