

# OS-lab4-report

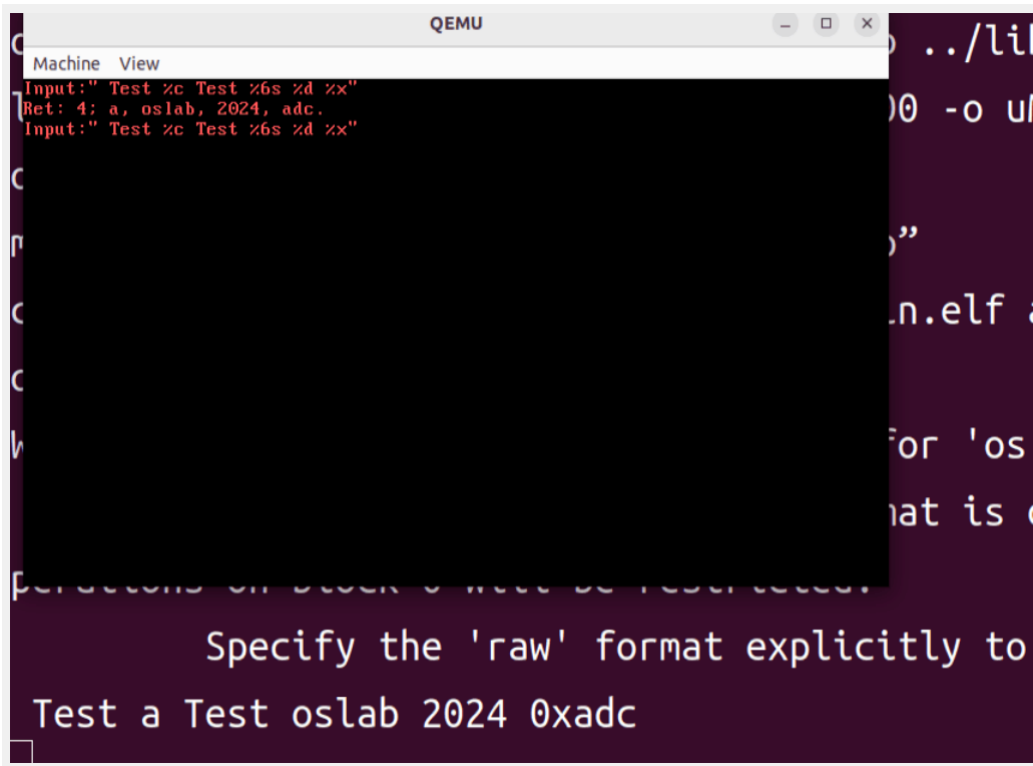
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## 一、实验进度

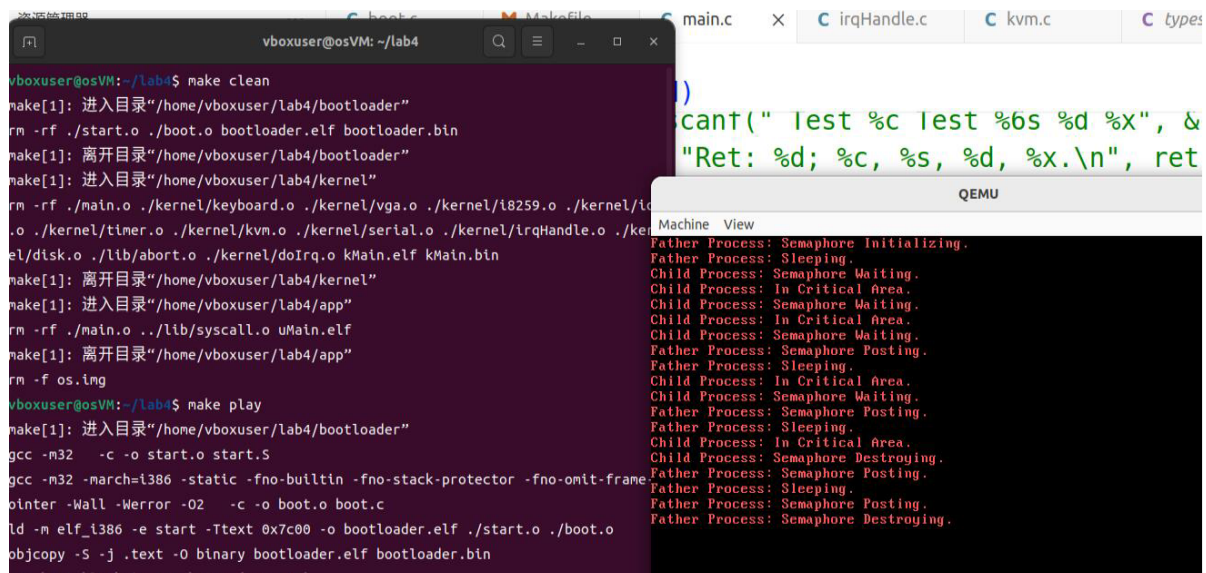
实验要求全部完成，选做部分完成了哲学家进餐问题。

## 二、实验结果

### 1.1

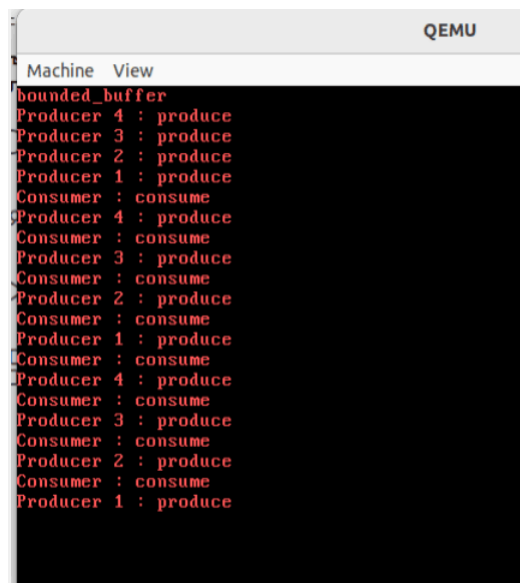


## 1.2



### 1.3

生产者消费者:



哲学家进餐：

```
QEMU
Machine View
-----philosopher-----
Philosopher 1 : think
Philosopher 2 : think
Philosopher 3 : think
Philosopher 4 : think
Philosopher 5 : think
Philosopher 1 : eat
Philosopher 4 : eat
Philosopher 5 : eat
Philosopher 1 : think
Philosopher 2 : eat
Philosopher 4 : think
Philosopher 5 : think
Philosopher 1 : eat
Philosopher 2 : think
Philosopher 4 : eat
Philosopher 3 : eat
Philosopher 5 : eat
Philosopher 1 : think
Philosopher 4 : think
Philosopher 2 : eat
Philosopher 3 : think
Philosopher 5 : think
```

### 三、实验修改的代码

#### 1.1. 实现格式化输入函数

`keyboardHandle` 要做的事情就两件：

1. 将读取到的 `keyCode` 放入到 `keyBuffer` 中

```
1 uint32_t keyCode = getKeyCode();
2 if (keyCode == 0) // illegal keyCode
3     return;
4 keyBuffer[bufferTail] = keyCode;
5 bufferTail=(bufferTail+1)%MAX_KEYBUFFER_SIZE;
```

2. 唤醒阻塞在 `dev[STD_IN]` 上的一个进程

```
1 if (dev[STD_IN].value < 0) { // with process blocked
2     // TODO: deal with blocked situation
3     uint32_t prev=(uint32_t)(dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev);
4     uint32_t blocked=(uint32_t)&(((ProcessTable*)0)->blocked);
5     pt = (ProcessTable*)(prev-blocked);
6     pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
7     pt->sleepTime = 0;
8     dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev = (dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev)->prev;
9     (dev[STD_IN].pcb.prev)->next = &(dev[STD_IN].pcb);
10    dev[STD_IN].value = 0;
11 }
```

接下来安排 `syscallReadStdIn`，它要做的事情也就两件：

1. 如果 `dev[STD_IN].value == 0`，将当前进程阻塞在 `dev[STD_IN]` 上

```
1 if(dev[STD_IN].value == 0){
2     pcb[current].blocked.next = dev[STD_IN].pcb.next;
```

```

3     pcb[current].blocked.prev = &(dev[STD_IN].pcb);
4     (pcb[current].blocked.next)->prev = &(pcb[current].blocked);
5     pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
6     pcb[current].sleepTime = -1;
7
8     dev[STD_IN].pcb.next = &(pcb[current].blocked);
9     dev[STD_IN].value = -1;
10 }
11 else if(dev[STD_IN].value < 0){
12     sf->eax = -1;
13     return;
14 }

```

成功阻塞后中断 `asm volatile("int $0x20");`，切换进程同时监听键盘输入。

2. 进程被唤醒，读 `keyBuffer` 中的所有数据 (参考实验手册上的实现)

```

1  int sfds = sf->ds;
2  char *sfedx = (char*)sf->edx;
3  char character = 0;
4  int cnt = 0;
5  int size = (bufferTail - bufferHead + MAX_KEYBUFFER_SIZE) %
MAX_KEYBUFFER_SIZE;
6  asm volatile("movw %0, %%es"::"m"(sfds));
7  for(int i=0;i<size;++i){
8      character = getChar(keyBuffer[bufferHead+i]);
9      if(character>0){
10         putchar(character);
11         asm volatile("movb %0, %%es:(%1)"::"r"(character),"r"(sfedx+cnt));
12         cnt+=1;
13     }
14 }
15 character = 0;
16 asm volatile("movb %0, %%es:(%1)"::"r"(character),"r"(sfedx+cnt));
17 bufferTail = bufferHead;
18 sf->eax = cnt;

```

## 1.2 实现信号量相关系统调用

参考手册中的以下代码：

这样将current线程加到信号量i的阻塞列表可以通过以下代码实现

```

pcb[current].blocked.next = sem[i].pcb.next;
pcb[current].blocked.prev = &(sem[i].pcb);
sem[i].pcb.next = &(pcb[current].blocked);
(pcb[current].blocked.next)->prev = &(pcb[current].blocked);

```

以下代码可以从信号量i上阻塞的进程列表取出一个进程：

```

pt = (ProcessTable*)((uint32_t)(sem[i].pcb.prev) -
(uint32_t)&(((ProcessTable*)0)->blocked));
sem[i].pcb.prev = (sem[i].pcb.prev)->prev;
(sem[i].pcb.prev)->next = &(sem[i].pcb);

```

## 1. sem\_init

`sem_init` 系统调用用于初始化信号量，其中参数 0，指针 `sem` 指向初始化成功的信号量，否则返回-1

```
1  int i;
2  for (i = 0; i < MAX_SEM_NUM ; i++) {
3      if (sem[i].state == 0) // do not use
4          break;
5  }
6  if (i != MAX_SEM_NUM) {
7      sem[i].state = 1;
8      sem[i].value = (int32_t)sf->edx;
9      sem[i].pcb.next = &(sem[i].pcb); // 用自己的位置作为指针，本质上是一个无效的位置
10     sem[i].pcb.prev = &(sem[i].pcb);
11     pcb[current].regs.eax = i;
12 }
13 else
14     pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
```

## 2. sem\_post

`sem_post` 系统调用对应信号量的V操作，其使得 `sem` 指向的信号量的 `value` 增一，若 `value` 取值不大于0，则释放一个阻塞在该信号量上进程（即将该进程设置为就绪态），若操作成功则返回0，否则返回-1

```
1  int i = (int)sf->edx;
2  //ProcessTable *pt = NULL;
3  if (i < 0 || i >= MAX_SEM_NUM) {
4      pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
5      return;
6  }
7  // TODO: complete other situations
8  else if (sem[i].state == 1) {
9      pcb[current].regs.eax = 0;
10     sem[i].value++;
11     if (sem[i].value <= 0) {
12         //以从信号量i上阻塞的进程列表取出一个进程
13         uint32_t prev=(uint32_t)(sem[i].pcb.prev) ;
14         ProcessTable *pt = (ProcessTable*)(prev - (uint32_t)&
15         (((ProcessTable*)0)->blocked));
16         pt->state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
17         pt->sleepTime = 0;
18         sem[i].pcb.prev = (sem[i].pcb.prev)->prev;
19         (sem[i].pcb.prev)->next = &(sem[i].pcb);
20     }
21 }
22 else
23     pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
```

### 3.sem\_wait

`sem_wait` 系统调用对应信号量的P操作，其使得 `sem` 指向的信号量的 `value` 减一，若 `value` 取值小于0，则阻塞自身，否则进程继续执行，若操作成功则返回0，否则返回-1。

```
1  int i = (int)sf->edx;
2  //ProcessTable *pt = NULL;
3  if (i < 0 || i >= MAX_SEM_NUM) {
4      pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
5      return;
6  }
7  else if (sem[i].state == 1) {
8      pcb[current].regs.eax = 0;
9      sem[i].value--;
10     if (sem[i].value < 0) {
11         //将current线程加到信号量i的阻塞列表
12         pcb[current].blocked.next = sem[i].pcb.next;
13         pcb[current].blocked.prev = &(sem[i].pcb);
14         sem[i].pcb.next = &(pcb[current].blocked);
15         (pcb[current].blocked.next)->prev = &(pcb[current].blocked);
16
17         pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
18         pcb[current].sleepTime = -1;
19         asm volatile("int $0x20");
20     }
21 }
22 else
23     pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
```

### 4.sem\_destroy

`sem_destroy` 系统调用用于销毁 `sem` 指向的信号量，销毁成功返回0，否则返回-1，若尚有进程阻塞在该信号量上，可带来未知错误。

```
1  int i = sf->edx;
2  if (sem[i].state == 1)
3  {
4      pcb[current].regs.eax = 0;
5      sem[i].state = 0;
6      asm volatile("int $0x20");
7  }
8  else
9      pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
```

## 1.3. 解决进程同步问题

实现 `getpid` 系统调用：

```

1 void syscallGetPid(struct StackFrame *sf) {
2     pcb[current].regs.eax = current;
3     return;
4 }

```

### 1.3.1. 生产者-消费者问题

4个生产者，1个消费者同时运行

生产者生产， `printf("Producer %d: produce\n", id);`

消费者消费， `printf("Consumer : consume\n");`

任意P、V及生产、消费动作之间添加 `sleep(128);`

生产者---->缓冲区---->消费者

多个生产者在生产数据后放在一个缓冲区里，单个消费者从缓冲区取出数据处理，任何时刻只能有一个生产者或消费者可访问缓冲区。任何时刻只能有一个线程操作缓冲区（互斥访问）；缓冲区空时，消费者必须等待生产者（条件同步）；缓冲区满时，生产者必须等待消费者（条件同步）

用信号量描述每个约束：二进制信号量 `mutex`，资源信号量 `fullBuffers`，资源信号量 `emptyBuffers`

手册中提供了伪代码：

伪代码描述一下：

```

class BoundedBuffer {
    mutex = new Semaphore(1);
    fullBuffers = new Semaphore(0);
    emptyBuffers = new Semaphore(n);
}

```

```

BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c){
    emptyBuffers->P();
    mutex->P();
    Add c to the buffer;
    mutex->V();
    fullBuffers->V();
}

```

```

BoundedBuffer::Remove(c){
    fullBuffers->P();
    mutex->P();
    Remove c from buffer;
    mutex->V();
    emptyBuffers->V();
}

```

代码如下：

```

1 void deposit(sem_t* mutex, sem_t* fullBuffers, sem_t* emptyBuffers){
2     int i = 2;
3     while (i > 0){
4         sem_wait(emptyBuffers);
5         sleep(128);
6         sem_wait(mutex);
7         sleep(128);
8         int id=getpid()-1;
9         printf("Producer %d : produce\n",id);
10        sleep(128);
11        sem_post(mutex);
12        sleep(128);
13        sem_post(fullBuffers);

```

```

14     sleep(128);
15     i--;
16 }
17 }
18 void remove(sem_t* mutex, sem_t* fullBuffers, sem_t* emptyBuffers){
19     int i = 8;
20     while (i > 0){
21         sem_wait(fullBuffers);
22         sleep(128);
23         sem_wait(mutex);
24         sleep(128);
25         printf("Consumer : consume\n");
26         sleep(128);
27         sem_post(mutex);
28         sleep(128);
29         sem_post(emptyBuffers);
30         sleep(128);
31         i--;
32     }
33 }
34 int boundedBuffer(void){
35     int n = 4;        // buffer size
36     int producer = 4;
37     int consumer = 1;
38     sem_t mutex,fullBuffers,emptyBuffers;
39     sem_init(&mutex,1);
40     sem_init(&fullBuffers,0);
41     sem_init(&emptyBuffers,n);
42     int ret;
43     while(producer >0){
44         ret = fork();
45         if(ret == 0){
46             deposit(&mutex,&fullBuffers,&emptyBuffers);
47             exit();
48         }
49         producer-=1;
50     }
51     while(consumer >0){
52         ret = fork();
53         if(ret == 0){
54             remove(&mutex,&fullBuffers,&emptyBuffers);
55             exit();
56         }
57         consumer-=1;
58     }
59     exit();
60     return 0;
61 }

```

### 1.3.2. 哲学家就餐问题

5个哲学家同时运行

哲学家思考, `printf("Philosopher %d: think\n", id);`

哲学家就餐, `printf("Philosopher %d: eat\n", id);`



think、V及思考、就餐动作之间添加 `sleep(128);`

参照手册上的方案3:

方案3:

```
#define N 5 // 哲学家个数
semaphore fork[5]; // 信号量初值为1
void philosopher(int i){ // 哲学家编号: 0-4
    while(TRUE){
        think(); // 哲学家在思考
        if(i%2==0){
            P(fork[i]); // 去拿左边的叉子
            P(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
        } else {
            P(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
            P(fork[i]); // 去拿左边的叉子
        }
        eat(); // 吃面条
        v(fork[i]); // 放下左边的叉子
        v(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 放下右边的叉子
    }
}
```

没有死锁，可以实现多人同时就餐

代码如下:

```
1 sem_t forks[5];
2 for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
3     sem_init(&forks[i], 1);
4 for(int i=0,ret=0;i<5;++i){
5     ret = fork();
6     if(ret == 0){
7         int id = getpid()-1;
8         while(1){
9             printf("Philosopher %d : think\n",id);
10            sleep(128);
11            if(i%2 == 0){
12                sem_wait(&forks[i]);
13                sleep(128);
14                sem_wait(&forks[(i+1)%5]);
15                sleep(128);
16            }
17            else{
18                sem_wait(&forks[(i+1)%5]);
19                sleep(128);
```

```
20         sem_wait(&forks[i]);
21         sleep(128);
22     }
23     printf("Philosopher %d : eat\n",id);
24     sleep(128);
25     sem_post(&forks[i]);
26     sleep(128);
27     sem_post(&forks[(i+1)%5]);
28     sleep(128);
29 }
30 exit();
31 }
32 }
```

## 四、实验心得

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本次实验让我进一步理解了进程之间的同步机制，对信号量的实现有了更深的理解。