



本科生实验报告

实验课程：_____操作系统_____

实验名称：_____

专业名称：_____网络空间安全_____

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实验地点：_____温暖的家_____

实验成绩：_____

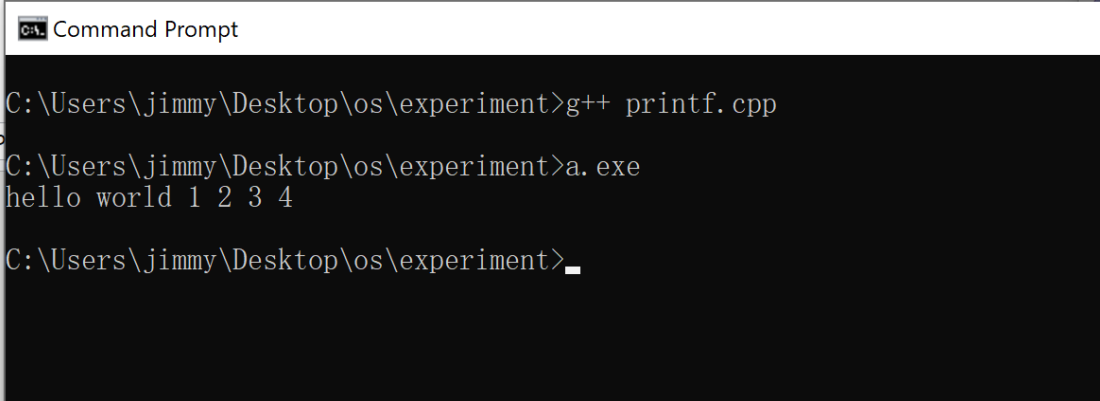
报告时间：_____

1. 实验要求

深入理解进程在操作系统的作用和重要性

2. 实验过程和实验结果

assignment 1:



```
Command Prompt

C:\Users\jimmy\Desktop\os\experiment>g++ printf.cpp
C:\Users\jimmy\Desktop\os\experiment>a.exe
hello world 1 2 3 4

C:\Users\jimmy\Desktop\os\experiment>_
```

在这里我透过自己实现的 printf 函数打印出 hello world, 以及利用可变参数列表打印出 1 2 3 4.

assignment 2:

在 PCB 中, 一个进程的重要信息为 priority. CPU 能够根据 priority 来调度线程。

由 MIT xv6 这个教学 OS 程序， 我们在 proc.h 可看到一个 PCB 的结构：

```
enum procstate { UNUSED, USED, SLEEPING, RUNNABLE, RUNNING, ZOMBIE };

// Per-process state
struct proc {
    struct spinlock lock;

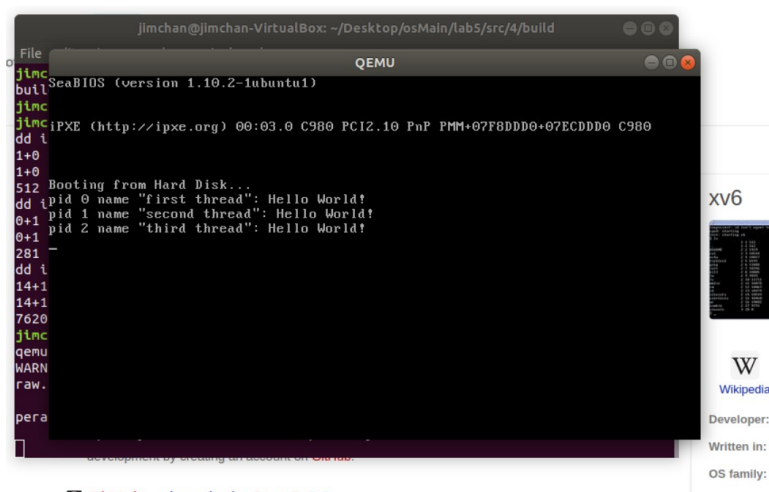
    // p->lock must be held when using these:
    enum procstate state;           // Process state
    void *chan;                     // If non-zero, sleeping on chan
    int killed;                     // If non-zero, have been killed
    int xstate;                     // Exit status to be returned to parent's wait
    int pid;                         // Process ID

    // wait_lock must be held when using this:
    struct proc *parent;            // Parent process

    // these are private to the process, so p->lock need not be held.
    uint64 kstack;                  // Virtual address of kernel stack
    uint64 sz;                       // Size of process memory (bytes)
    pagetable_t pagetable;          // User page table
    struct trapframe *trapframe;    // data page for trampoline.s
    struct context context;         // switch() here to run process
    struct file *ofile[NOFILE];    // Open files
    struct inode *cwd;              // Current directory
    char name[16];                  // Process name (debugging)
};
```

它包括了重要信息例如进程状态（process state），优先级（priority）等等。

我们执行教程中的程序得到结果：



在我事先的 PCB，我增加了 burstTime，用来代表线程估计的执行时间。

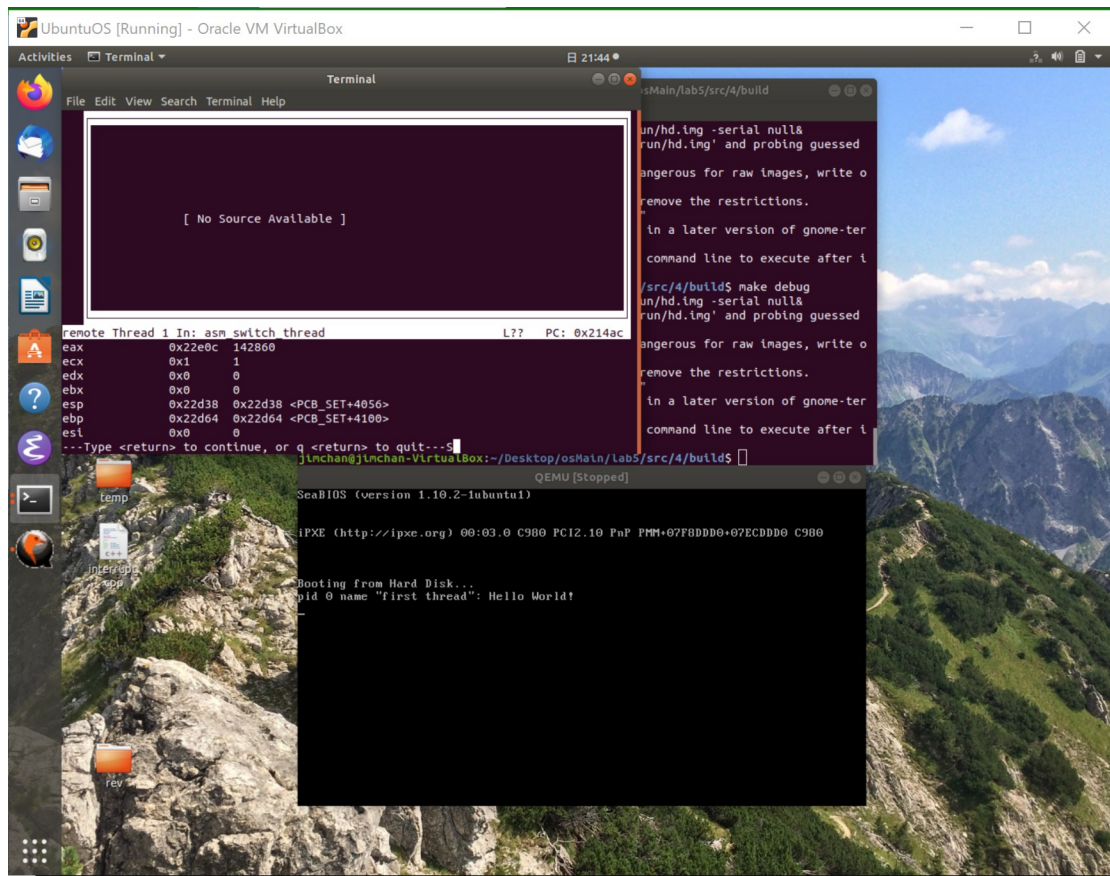
```
struct PCB
{
    int *stack; // 栈指针，用于调度时保存 esp
    char name[MAX_PROGRAM_NAME + 1]; // 线程名
    enum ProgramStatus status; // 线程的状态
    int priority; // 线程优先级
    int pid; // 线程 pid
    int ticks; // 线程时间片总时间
    int ticksPassedBy; // 线程已执行时间
    int burstTime;
    ListItem tagInGeneralList; // 线程队列标识
    ListItem tagInAllList; // 线程队列标识
};
```

assignment 3:

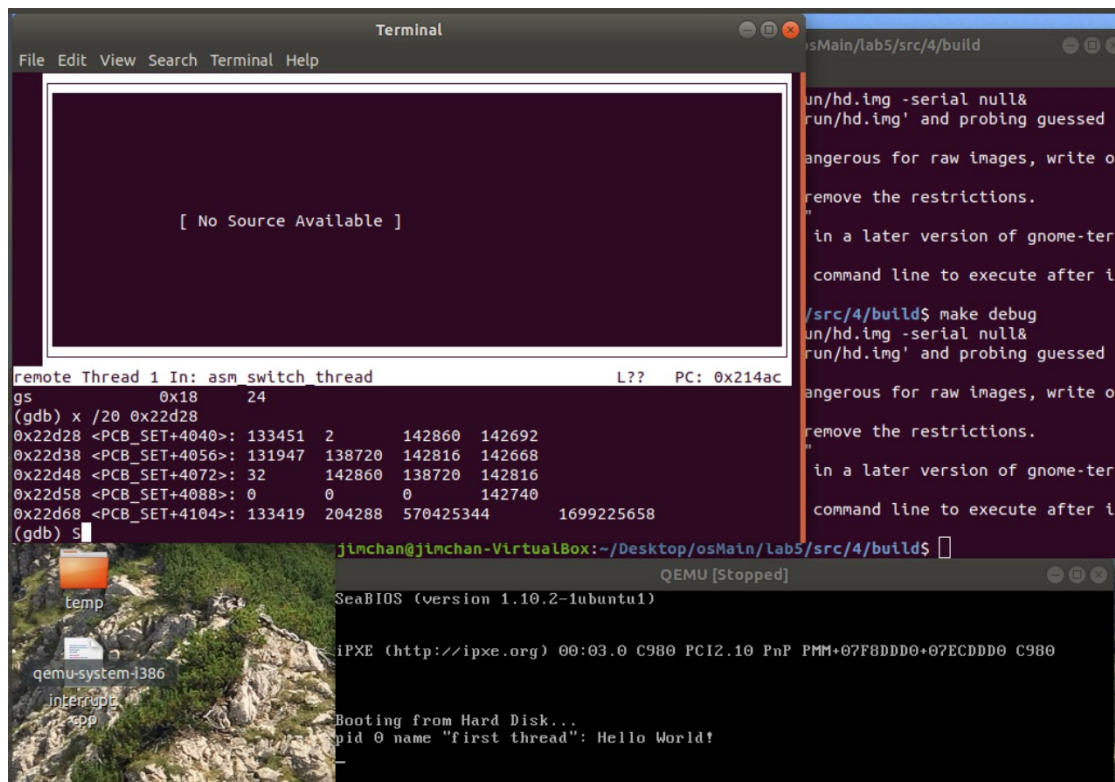
我们执行提供了的代码，并实现了执行线程。

Assignment 3: GDB 调试

首先设定断点为 c_time_interrupt_handler()，并在 gdb 看寄存器的值：

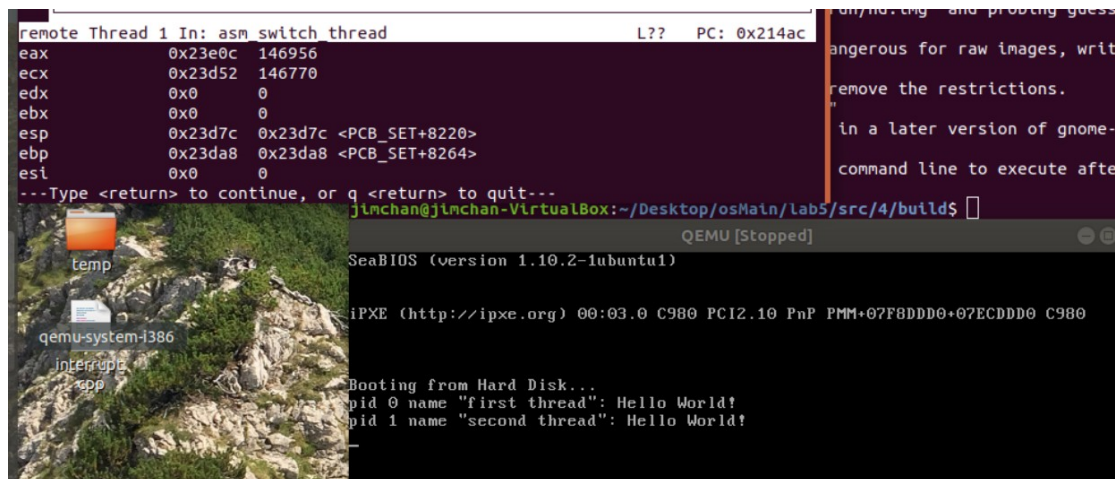


从这里可以看到，断点到 `asm_switch_thread` 后，我们有 `esp = 0x22d38`, `ebp = 0x22d64 = 142692`,

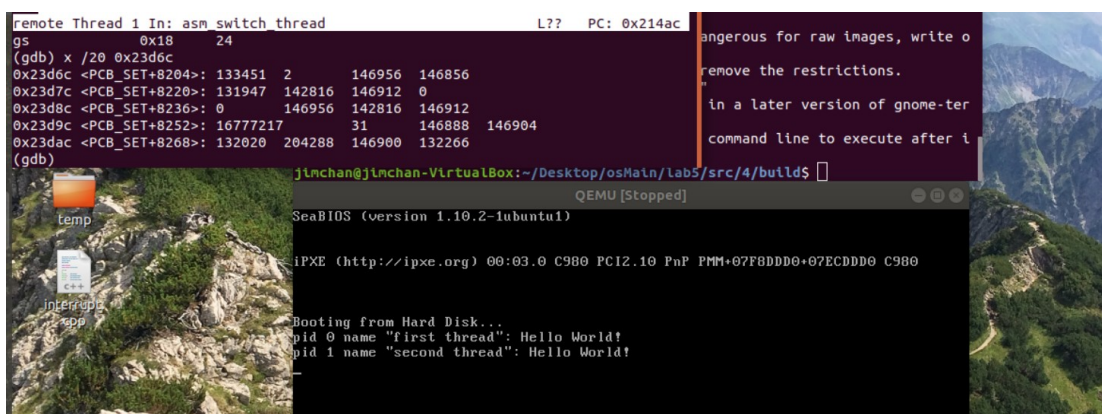
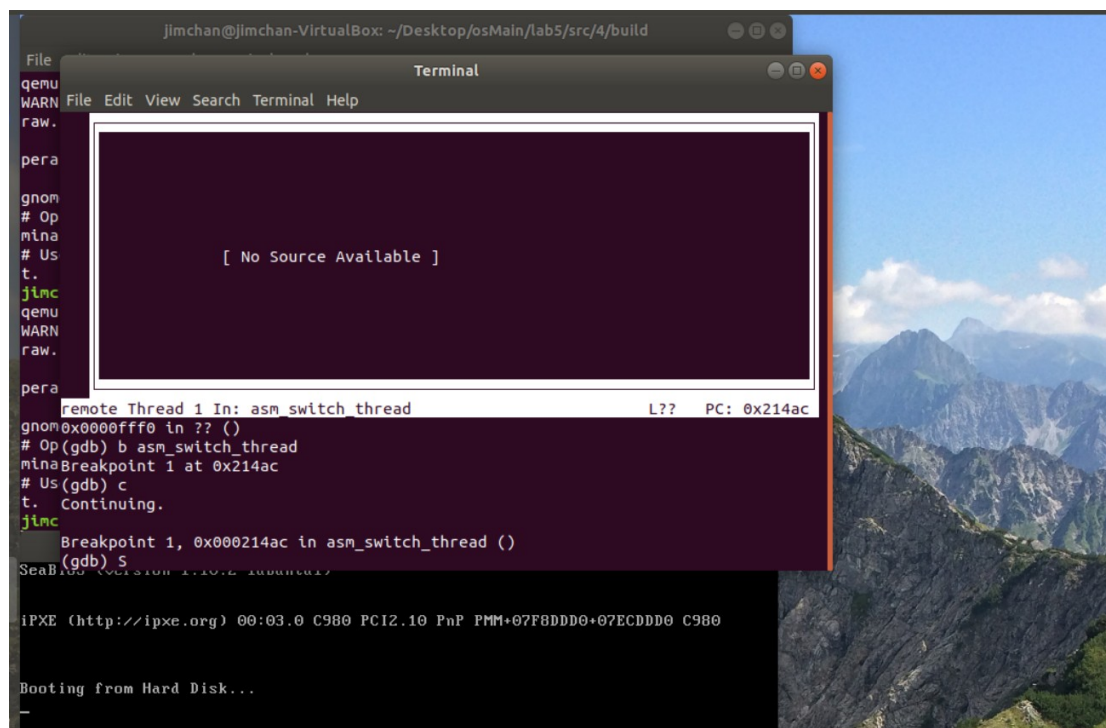


从图上看， `PCB_SET + 4052` 的地址里，有值 `ebp = 142692`，因此我们知道

之后，在执行一次断点到 `asm_switch_thread` 的程序：

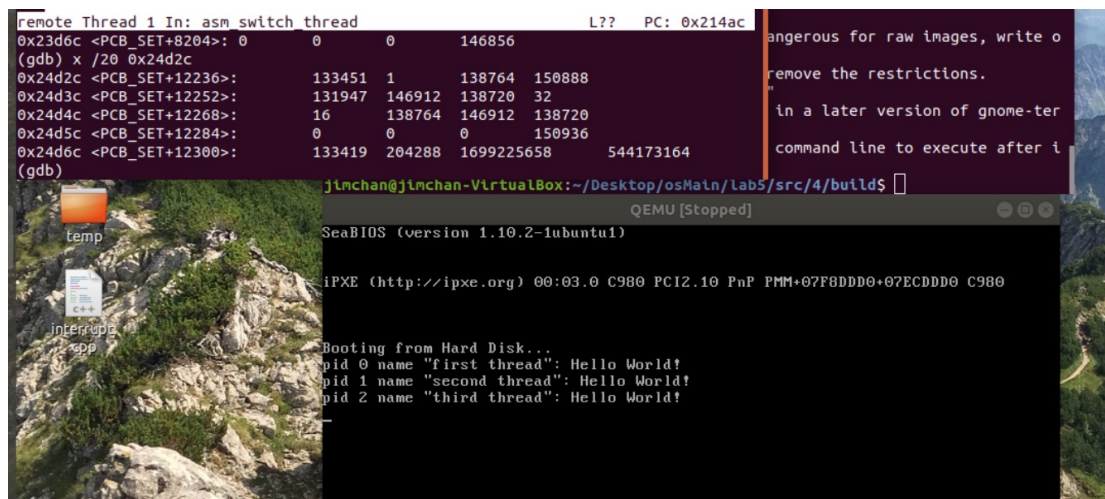
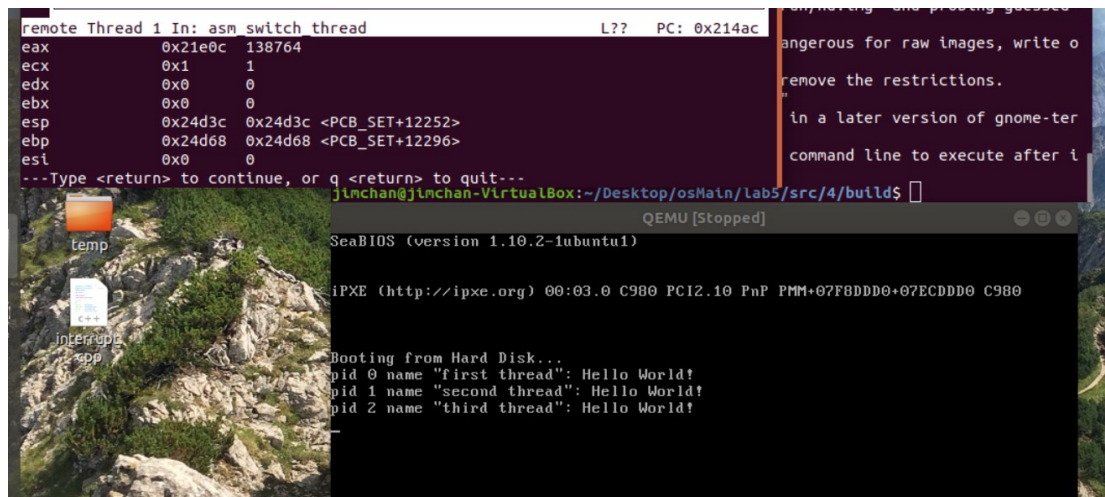


之后， 我们透过



PCB + 8204 放了 ebp 的值

在执行到断点 asm_switch_thread 为止:



```

asm_switch_thread:
    push ebp
    push ebx
    push edi
    push esi

    mov eax, [esp + 5 * 4]
    mov [eax], esp ; 保存当前栈指针到PCB中，以便日后恢复

    mov eax, [esp + 6 * 4]
    mov esp, [eax] ; 此时栈已经从cur栈切换到next栈

    pop esi
    pop edi
    pop ebx
    pop ebp

    sti
    ret

```

从实验过程中我们可以验证到 `asm_switch_thread` 的代码。

在第 7-8 行， 我们把当前 `esp` 的值保存到切换下的线程（地址为 `eax`），以便下次恢复。

而在第 10-11 行， 我们把要切换上的线程的 `next→stack` 指针保存在 `esp` 中。因此，在切换过程中， 我们把当前的线程的状态从栈指针取回， 然后把新的线程的状态写入栈指针。

Assignment 4:

在进行讲解前需要理解一个问题：

How does operating system knows execution time of process

Asked 9 years, 6 months ago Modified 8 years, 2 months ago Viewed 1k times

I was revisiting Operating Systems CPU job scheduling and suddenly a question popped in my mind, How the hell the OS knows the execution time of process before its execution, I mean in the scheduling algorithms like SJF(shortest job first), how the execution time of process is calculated apriori ?

operating-system

而答案是我们需要先前知道一个线程的执行时间。

From Wikipedia:

Another disadvantage of using shortest job next is that the total execution time of a job must be known before execution. While it is not possible to perfectly predict execution time, several methods can be used to estimate the execution time for a job, such as a weighted average of previous execution times.[1]

More on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortest_job_next

这样我们在写 SJF 的程序的时候， 我们会给一个大概的执行时间（估算）， 也就是我们每个 pcb 又多一个 burstTime 的 member 用来代表线程的执行时间。

为了体会到进程执行的调度和时间的关系， 我们使用 Ackerman 函数来执行在进程里面。

```
OS/STC$ emacs
^Cjimchan@jimchan-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/myOS/oldlab5/src$ gcc ack.c
jimchan@jimchan-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/myOS/oldlab5/src$ ./a.out
ack(3,12) = 32765
Execution time: 4.331764

ack(3,11) = 16381
Execution time: 1.063808

ack(3,8) = 2045
Execution time: 0.015952
```

并把 burst time 放到 PCB 里面。

注意，我们在这里所需要做的调度算法都不需要用到中断
所以我把哪里注释到。

```
// 创建第一个线程
int pid1 = programManager.executeThread(first_thread, nullptr, "first thread", 4, 1);
if (pid1 == -1)
{
    printf("can not execute thread\n");
    asm_halt();
}
int pid2 = programManager.executeThread(second_thread, nullptr, "second thread", 3, 2);
if (pid2 == -1)
{
    printf("can not execute thread\n");
    asm_halt();
}
int pid3 = programManager.executeThread(third_thread, nullptr, "third thread", 1, 5);
if (pid3 == -1)
{
    printf("can not execute thread\n");
    asm_halt();
}
```

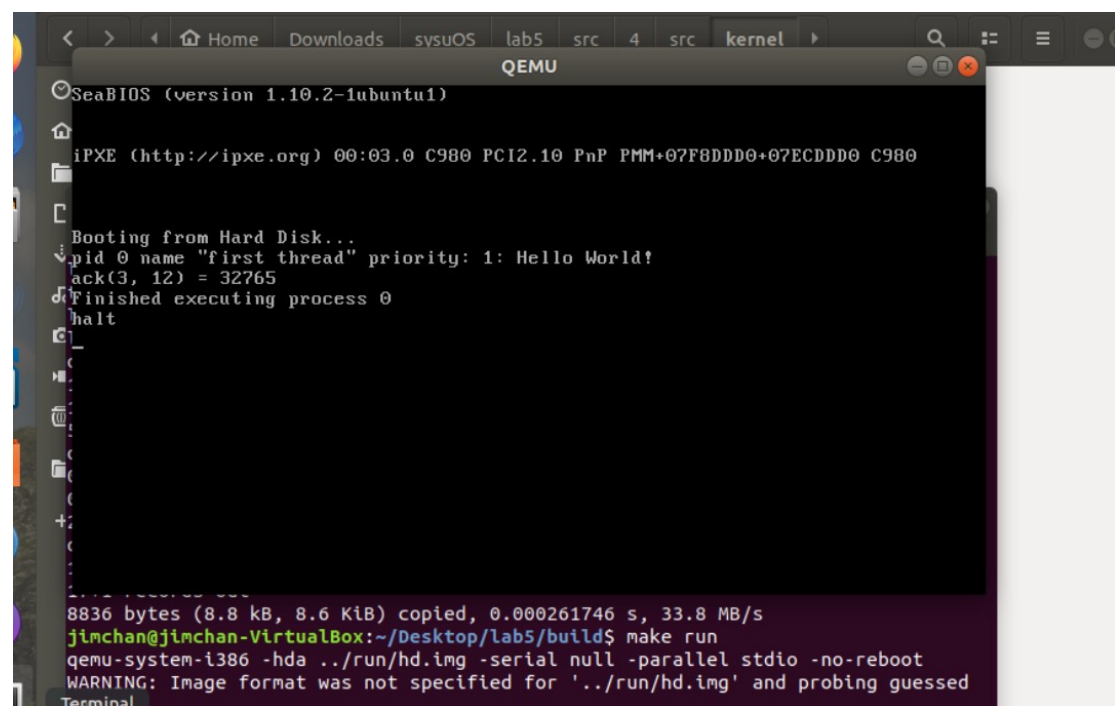
这部分代码设定了：

first_thread 的优先级为 4， 执行时间为 5s

second_thread 的优先级为 3， 执行时间为 2s

third_thread 的优先级为 1， 执行时间为 1s

First come First Serve (FCFS)：



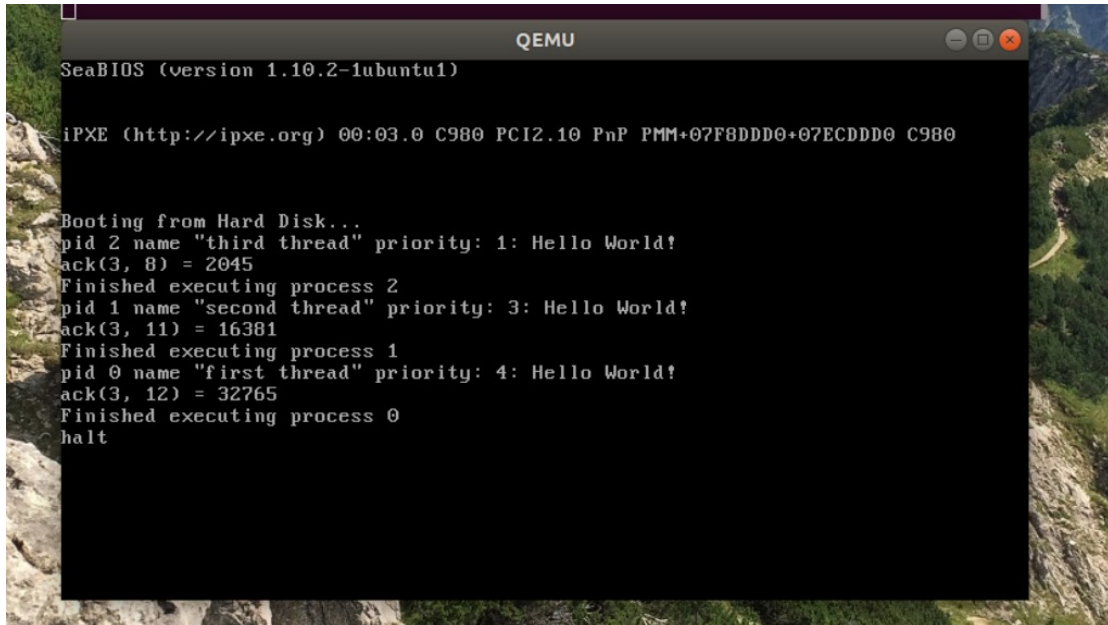
```
SeaBIOS (version 1.10.2-1ubuntu1)
iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F8DDDD+07ECDDDD C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
pid 0 name "first thread" priority: 1: Hello World!
ack(3, 12) = 32765
Finished executing process 0
halt

8836 bytes (8.8 kB, 8.6 KiB) copied, 0.000261746 s, 33.8 MB/s
jimchan@jimchan-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/lab5/build$ make run
qemu-system-i386 -hda ../run/hd.img -serial null -parallel stdio -no-reboot
WARNING: Image format was not specified for '../run/hd.img' and probing guessed
Terminal
```

这结果与使用 RR 调度方法一样。

shortest job first (SJF):



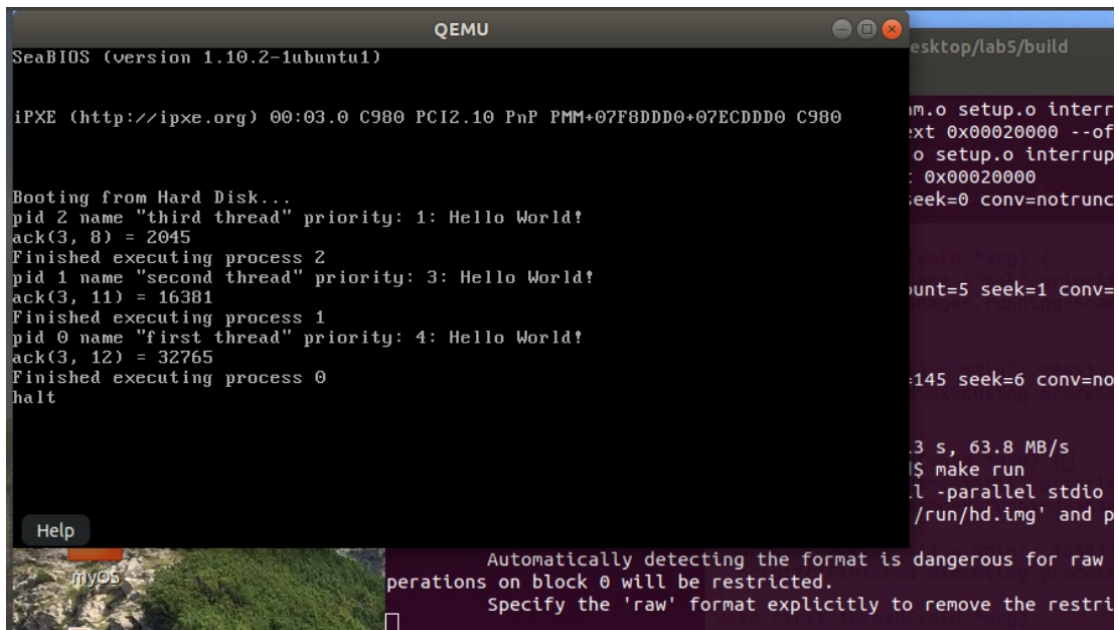
```
SeaBIOS (version 1.10.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F8DDDD+07ECDDDD C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
pid 2 name "third thread" priority: 1: Hello World!
ack(3, 8) = 2045
Finished executing process 2
pid 1 name "second thread" priority: 3: Hello World!
ack(3, 11) = 16381
Finished executing process 1
pid 0 name "first thread" priority: 4: Hello World!
ack(3, 12) = 32765
Finished executing process 0
halt
```

注意这里根据执行时间的次序运行。

priority scheduling:



```
SeaBIOS (version 1.10.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F8DDDD+07ECDDDD C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
pid 2 name "third thread" priority: 1: Hello World!
ack(3, 8) = 2045
Finished executing process 2
pid 1 name "second thread" priority: 3: Hello World!
ack(3, 11) = 16381
Finished executing process 1
pid 0 name "first thread" priority: 4: Hello World!
ack(3, 12) = 32765
Finished executing process 0
halt
```

```
desktop/lab5/build
im.o setup.o interr
xt 0x00020000 --of
o setup.o interrup
: 0x00020000
seek=0 conv=notrunc
ount=5 seek=1 conv=
:145 seek=6 conv=no
.3 s, 63.8 MB/s
$ make run
l -parallel stdio
/run/hd.ing' and p
Automatically detecting the format is dangerous for raw
operations on block 0 will be restricted.
Specify the 'raw' format explicitly to remove the restri
```

注意这里根据优先级的次序运行。

3. 关键代码

assignment 1:

```
void myPrintf(const char * FormatStr, int numOfArgs, ...)
{
    int formatStrLen = strlen(FormatStr);
    int storeArgFlag = false;
    va_list parameter;
    va_start(parameter, numOfArgs);
    for(int i = 0; i < formatStrLen; i++)
    {
        if(*(FormatStr + i) == '%')
        {
            storeArgFlag = true;
            continue;
        }
        if(storeArgFlag)
        {
            switch(*(FormatStr + i))
            {
                case 'd':
                    std::cout << va_arg(parameter, int);
                    break;
            }
            storeArgFlag = false;
            continue;
        }
        std::cout << *(FormatStr + i);
    }
    va_end(parameter);
    std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

assignment 4:

FCFS 调度:

```
// 由于系统运行时间较长，时间片使用/分配完毕。  
void ProgramManager::schedule_FCFS()  
{  
    bool status = interruptManager.getInterruptStatus();  
    interruptManager.disableInterrupt();  
  
    if (readyPrograms.size() == 0)  
    {  
        interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);  
        return;  
    }  
  
    if (running->status == ProgramStatus::DEAD)  
    {  
        releasePCB(running);  
    }  
    else if (running->status == ProgramStatus::DEAD)  
    {  
        releasePCB(running);  
    }  
  
    ListItem *item = readyPrograms.front();  
    PCB *next = ListItem2PCB(item, tagInGeneralList);  
    PCB *cur = running;  
    next->status = ProgramStatus::RUNNING;  
    running = next;  
    readyPrograms.pop_front();  
    asm_switch_thread(cur, next);  
    interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);  
}
```

根据线程进入就绪队列的次序执行。

Shortes job first 调度:

```
void ProgramManager::schedule_SJF()
{
    bool status = interruptManager.getInterruptStatus();
    interruptManager.disableInterrupt();

    if (readyPrograms.size() == 0)
    {
        interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);
        return;
    }

    if (running->status == ProgramStatus::DEAD)
    {
        releasePCB(running);
    }
    int shortestJobTime = ListItem2PCB(readyPrograms.front(), tagInGeneralList)->burstTime;
    int indexOfShortestJob = 0;

    for(int i = 1; i < readyPrograms.size(); i++)
    {
        int tempTime = ListItem2PCB(readyPrograms.at(i), tagInGeneralList)->burstTime;
        if(tempTime < shortestJobTime)
        {
            indexOfShortestJob = i;
            shortestJobTime = tempTime;
        }
    }

    PCB *next = ListItem2PCB(readyPrograms.at(indexOfShortestJob), tagInGeneralList);
    PCB *cur = running;
    next->status = ProgramStatus::RUNNING;
    running = next;
    readyPrograms.erase(indexOfShortestJob);

    asm_switch_thread(cur, next);

    interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);
}
```

通过找出在就绪队列上最小执行时间的线程执行，我是参考了在数组找出最小的元素的代码。

我在 schedulingAlgorithm.cpp 放了这些调度算法的代码，并有相关注释。

Ack.c 用来估计线程的执行时间。

priority-based 调度;

```
void ProgramManager::schedule_priority()
{
    bool status = interruptManager.getInterruptStatus();
    interruptManager.disableInterrupt();

    if (readyPrograms.size() == 0)
    {
        interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);
        return;
    }

    if (running->status == ProgramStatus::DEAD)
    {
        releasePCB(running);
    }

    ListItem *nextItem = nullptr;

    while(nextItem == nullptr)
    {
        ListItem *tempItem;

        for(int i = 0; i < readyPrograms.size(); i++)
        {
            tempItem = readyPrograms.at(i);
            if(ListItem2PCB(tempItem, tagInGeneralList)->priority == currentPriority)
            {
                nextItem = tempItem;
                break;
            }
        }
        if(nextItem == nullptr) ++currentPriority;
    }
    PCB *next = ListItem2PCB(nextItem, tagInGeneralList);
    PCB *cur = running;
    next->status = ProgramStatus::RUNNING;
    running = next;
    readyPrograms.erase(nextItem);

    asm_switch_thread(cur, next);

    interruptManager.setInterruptStatus(status);
}
```

我们知道优先度的值小就是更优先要处理的。因此，我在 ProgramManager 类增加了 int currentPriority 用来记录现在执行的线程的优先度 schedulePriority() 每次会找目前优先度的线程，如果找不到，就会 increment currentPriority，从而执行下一个优先度的线程，如此类推。

4. 总结

通过实验了解上下切换和线程调度的重要概念。