进程运行轨迹的跟踪与统计-实验报告

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1. 修改main.c,打开log文件

为了能尽早开始记录,应当在内核启动时就打开 log 文件。 内核的入口是 init/main.c 中的 main()。在 fork 进程1前,我们使其加载文件系统,并进行对应文件描述符的关联,0、1和2 关联之后,才能打开 log 文件,开始记录进程的运行轨迹。关于文件的属性:O_CREAT——如果文件不存在则创建;O_WRONLY——只写模式;O_TRUNC如果文件存在,并且以只写/读写方式打开,则清空文件全部内容。0666表示所有用户都拥有读取和写入的权限,没有执行权限。

```
buffer init(buffer memory end);
133
134
           hd init();
135
           floppy_init();
136
           sti();
137
           move to user mode();
138
           /* load file system */
139
           setup((void *) &drive_info);
140
141
           (void) open("/dev/tty0",0 RDWR,0);
           (void) dup(0);
142
143
           (void) dup(0);
144
           /* the log file, with the desired attributes */
145
           (void) open("/var/process.log", 0 CREAT|0 TRUNC|0 WRONLY, 0666);
146
           if (!fork()) {
                                    /* we count on this going ok */
147
148
                   init();
149
           }
150 /*
151 * NOTE!! For any other task 'pause()' would mean we have to get a
152 * signal to awaken, but task0 is the sole exception (see 'schedule()')
153 * as task O gets activated at every idle moment (when no other tasks
154 * can run). For task0 'pause()' just means we go check if some other
155 * task can run, and if not we return here.
156 */
```

2. 写log文件

在内核状态下, write()功能失效。直接将实验提示中给出的 fprintk() 复制进 kernel/printk.c , 同时补充对应的 # include 宏即可。

3. 在各进程状态切换处添加文件写入代码

进程状态的切换主要涉及到 kernel 目录下的三个文件: fork.c 、 sched.c 和 exit.c , 接下来对 其讲行逐一的分析。

3.1 fork.c

这里涉及到了两种进程状态改变: **新建 (N) 与新建→就绪 (J)**。真正实现进程创建的函数是 copy_process(),其中大致流程为: 获得一个task_struct结构体空间,之后对其结构体内的各个属性进行赋值,其中语句 p->start_time = jiffies; 设置start_time为jiffies,而之后的这段代码是在用寄存器值构建进程的TSS; 后面的 p->state = TASK_RUNNING; 这一句则是将进程设置为就绪态,在这一句前后进行log的写入:

```
129
                       current->executable->l count++;
             set_tss_desc(gdt+(nr<<1)+FIRST_TSS_ENTRY,&(p->tss));
130
131
             set_ldt_desc(gdt+(nr<<1)+FIRST_LDT_ENTRY,&(p->ldt));
132
             fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", p->pid, 'N', jiffies);
p->state = TASK_RUNNING;  /* do this last, just
133
                                                                               /* log:N */
                                                   /* do this last, just in case */
134
             fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", p->pid, 'J', jiffies);
135
136
             return last pid;
137
138 }
139
```

3.2 sched.c

sched.c中涉及多种进程状态切换。

首先, schedule() 函数涉及到了就绪与运行态之间的相互转换, 因此有以下两处修改:

```
114
                                         (*p)->signal |= (1<<(SIGALRM-1));
115
                                         (*p)->alarm = 0;
116
                          if (((*p)->signal & ~(_BLOCKABLE_ & (*p)->blocked)) &&
117
                          (*p)->state==TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE){
118
                                  (*p)->state=TASK_RUNNING;
119
120
                                 fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", (*p)->pid, 'J', jiffies); /* log:J */
121
122
123
124
125 /* this is the scheduler proper: */
126
          while (1) \{
127
                  c = -1;
128
129
                  next = 0:
141
                                 (*p)->counter = ((*p)->counter >> 1) +
142
                                                 (*p)->priority;
143
          }
144
145
             log:We have to see if the next process is just the current one */
146
           if (current->pid != task[next]->pid) {
                  147
148
149
150
151
                  fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", task[next]->pid, 'R', jiffies);
152
153
154
          switch_to(next);
155 }
156
157 int sys_pause(void)
158 {
```

运行到睡眠依靠的是 sleep_on() 和 interruptible_sleep_on(),并且这两个函数也涉及到了队列中进程的唤醒(睡眠→就绪),所作修改如下,其中 interruptible_sleep_on()只有在被唤醒进程

与阻塞队列队首进程恰好相同时,才可以将该进程变为就绪态。

```
164 void sleep_on(struct task_struct **p)
165 {
           struct task_struct *tmp;
           if (!p)
169
                  return;
           if (current == &(init_task.task))
170
                  panic("task[0] trying to sleep");
           tmp = *p;
173
           *p = current;
           current->state = TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE;
174
176
          fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies);
                                                                         /* log:W */
      schedule():
178
           if (tmp){
180
                   tmp->state=0;
                  fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", tmp->pid, 'J', jiffies); /* log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */
181
           }
183 }
```

```
185 void interruptible_sleep_on(struct task_struct **p)
186 {
                                                  struct task_struct *tmp;
                                                 if (!p)
                                                                                   return;
 190
                                                if (current == &(init_task.task))
          panic("task[0] trying to sleep");
  191
                                                  tmp=*p:
  195 repeat: current->state = TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;
                                                 fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                /* log:W */
                                                 schedule();
                                                if (*p && *p != current) {
      (**p).state=0;
  200
                                                                                   f(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", (*p)->pid, 'J', jiffies); /* log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */ log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes 
                                                    *D=NULL:
                                                 if (tmp){
                                                                                      tmp->state=0;
                                                                                  fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", tmp->pid, 'J', jiffies); /* log:J, the first one in the waiting queue wakes up */
210
                                                 }
```

wake_up() 函数将进程唤醒:

此外,进程主动睡觉也会涉及系统调用 sys_pause() 和 sys_waitpid() (位于exit.c)。有一个特殊情况:系统无事可做的时候,进程0会不停地调用 sys_pause(),以激活调度算法,这种情况不需要记录,因此对 sys_pause() 的修改如下:

```
156
157 int sys_pause(void)
159
           current->state = TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;
160
           if (current->pid != 0) {
161
                                           /* log:don't log this */
                   fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies); /* log:W */
162
163
164
165
           schedule();
166
           return 0;
167 }
```

3.3 exit.c

exit.c主要涉及进程的退出,及父进程等待子进程退出。首先接上文,对于 sys waitpid():

```
}
31
          if (flag) {
33
                   if (options & WNOHANG)
34
35
                           return 0;
                   current->state=TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE;
36
                                                                                    /* log:W */
37
                   fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, 'W', jiffies);
38
                   schedule();
                   if (!(current->signal &= ~(1<<(SIGCHLD-1))))</pre>
90
                           goto repeat;
91
                   else
92
                           return -EINTR;
93
```

而退出即涉及到函数 do_exit(), 修改如下。

```
if (last_task_used_math == current)
125
126
                   last task used math = NULL;
127
           if (current->leader)
128
                   kill_session();
129
           current->state = TASK_ZOMBIE;
130
           current->exit_code = code;
           fprintk(3, "%ld\t%c\t%ld\n", current->pid, 'E', jiffies); /* log:E */
131
           tell_father(current->father);
132
133
           schedule();
134
           return (-1);
                         /* just to suppress warnings */
135 }
136
```

至此,对Linux-0.11代码的修改已完成。

4. 编写process.c

根据模板编写如下。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/times.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define HZ 100
```

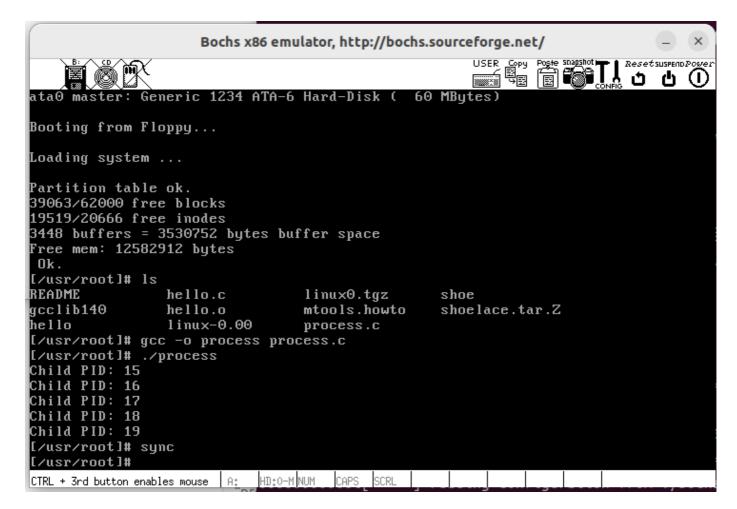
```
void cpuio bound(int last, int cpu time, int io time);
int main(int argc, char * argv[])
{
   int num_processes = 5;
   pid_t processes[num_processes]; /* create 5 processes */
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < num_processes; i++) {</pre>
       processes[i] = fork();
       if (processes[i] < 0) {</pre>
       printf("Failed to create child process %d!\n", i + 1);
       exit(-1);
       } else if (processes[i] == 0) {
           cpuio_bound(10, 2 * i, (10 - 2 * i));
          exit(0);
       } else {
         ; /* father */
       }
   }
   for (i = 0; i < num_processes; i++) {</pre>
       printf("Child PID: %d\n", processes[i]);
   }
   wait(&i); /* father awaits */
   return 0;
}
/*
* 此函数按照参数占用CPU和I/O时间
* last:函数实际占用CPU和I/O的总时间,不含在就绪队列中的时间,>=0是必须的
* cpu_time:一次连续占用CPU的时间,>=0是必须的
* io_time: 一次I/O消耗的时间, >=0是必须的
* 如果last > cpu_time + io_time,则往复多次占用CPU和I/O
* 所有时间的单位为秒
*/
void cpuio_bound(int last, int cpu_time, int io_time)
   struct tms start_time, current_time;
   clock_t utime, stime;
   int sleep_time;
   while (last > 0)
   {
       /* CPU Burst */
       times(&start_time);
       /* 其实只有t.tms_utime才是真正的CPU时间。但我们是在模拟一个
       * 只在用户状态运行的CPU大户,就像"for(;;);"。所以把t.tms_stime
       * 加上很合理。*/
       do
```

```
times(&current_time);
            utime = current_time.tms_utime - start_time.tms_utime;
            stime = current_time.tms_stime - start_time.tms_stime;
        } while ( ( (utime + stime) / HZ ) < cpu_time );</pre>
        last -= cpu_time;
        if (last <= 0 )</pre>
            break;
        /* IO Burst */
        /* 用sleep(1)模拟1秒钟的I/0操作 */
        sleep_time=0;
        while (sleep_time < io_time)</pre>
            sleep(1);
            sleep_time++;
        }
        last -= sleep_time;
}
```

之后,启动根文件系统镜像,将process.c复制到 usr/root/目录下。

5. 运行

在Linux-0.11中编译、运行process.c,打印显示结果如下。



在Ubuntu中查看process.log:

| Open \ | / [1] | process.log ~/ | Save = | _ |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|---|
| 11 | N | 48 | | |
| 2 1 | J | 48 | | |
| 3 0 | J | 48 | | |
| 4 1 | R | 48 | | |
| 5 2 | N | 49 | | |
| 6 2 | J | 49 | | |
| 7 1 | W | 49 | | |
| 8 2 | R | 49 | | |
| 9 3 | N | 64 | | |
| 10 3 | J | 64 | | |
| 11 2 | J | 64 | | |
| 12 3 | R | 64 | | |
| 13 3 | W | 68 | | |
| 14 2 | R | 68 | | |
| 15 2 | E | 73 | | |
| 16 1 | J | 73 | | |
| 17 1 | R | 74 | | |
| 18 4 | N | 74 | | |
| 19 4 | J | 74 | | |
| 20 1 | W | 74 | | |
| 21 4 | R | 74 | | |
| 22 5 | N | 107 | | |
| 23 5 | J | 107 | | |
| 24 4 | W | 107 | | |
| 25 5 | R | 107 | | |
| 26 4 | J | 109 | | |
| 27 5 | E | 109 | | |
| 28 4 | R | 109 | | |
| 29 4 | W | 115 | | |
| 30 0 | R | 115 | | |
| 31 3 | J | 3067 | | |
| 32 3 | R | 3067 | | |
| 33 3 | W | 3067 | | |
| 34 0 | R | 3067 | | |
| 35 4 | J | 3718 | | |
| 36 4 | R | 3718 | | |
| 37 4 | W | 3718 | | |
| 38 0 | D | 371Ω | | |

用stat_log.py统计进程15-19的输出结果(此处,需要根据系统中所安装的python解释器版本相应修改stat_log.py中的解释器目录):

```
FI.
                   jxnout@jx-Ubuntu: ~/hit-oslab/common/files
                                                       Q
正在解压 libpython2-stdlib:amd64 (2.7.18-3) ...
正在设置 python2-minimal (2.7.18-3) ...
正在选中未选择的软件包 python2。
(正在读取数据库 ... 系统当前共安装有 213863 个文件和目录。)
准备解压 .../python2 2.7.18-3 amd64.deb ...
正在解压 python2 (2.7.18-3) ...
正在设置 libpython2-stdlib:amd64 (2.7.18-3) ...
正在设置 python2 (2.7.18-3) ...
|正在处理用于 man-db (2.10.2-1) 的触发器 ...
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/files$ ls /usr/bin/python*
/usr/bin/python2 /usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/python3-futurize
/usr/bin/python2.7 /usr/bin/python3.10 /usr/bin/python3-pasteurize
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/files$ ./stat_log.py ./process.log 15 16 17
18 19
(Unit: tick)
Process Turnaround
                     Waiting
                               CPU Burst I/O Burst
    15
                          63
                                      0
                                               1055
               1118
               1688
                         633
                                    200
                                                855
    16
                                                626
    17
               2043
                        1017
                                    400
                                               408
    18
               2229
                        1221
                                    600
    19
               2208
                        1206
                                    800
                                                202
Average:
            1857.20
                      828.00
Throughout: 0.22/s
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/files$
```

6. 修改时间片

本实验假定没有人调用过 nice 系统调用,时间片的初值就是进程0的 priority ,即宏 INIT_TASK 中定义的

```
#define INIT_TASK \
{ 0,15,15, //分别对应state;counter;和priority;
```

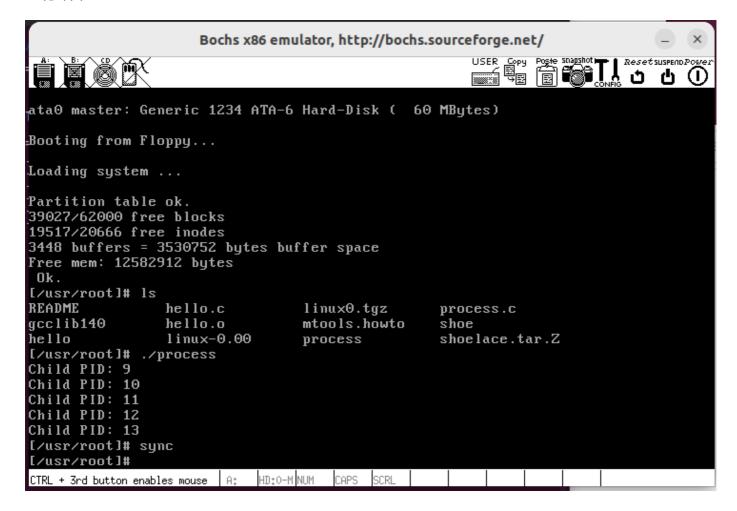
当就绪进程的 counter 为0时,不会被调度(schedule 要选取 counter 最大的,大于0的进程), 而当所有的就绪态进程的 counter 都变成0时,会执行

```
(*p)->counter = ((*p)->counter >> 1) + (*p)->priority;
```

即新的 counter 值也等于 priority ,即初始时间片的大小。因此,要修改时间片,就需要修改include/linux/sched.h 中的宏定义 INIT_TASK 。将其改为:

```
#define INIT_TASK \
{ 0,15,5, //分别对应state; counter;和priority;
```

运行结果:



| 1 1 | N | 48 |
|-------------|---|------|
| 2 1 | J | 48 |
| 3 0 | J | 48 |
| 4 1 | R | 48 |
| 5 2 | N | 49 |
| 6 2 | J | 49 |
| 7 1 | W | 49 |
| 8 2 | R | 49 |
| 9 3 | N | 64 |
| 10 3 | J | 64 |
| 11 2 | E | 68 |
| 12 1 | J | 68 |
| 13 1 | R | 68 |
| 14 4 | N | 69 |
| 15 4 | J | 69 |
| 16 1 | W | 69 |
| 17 3 | R | 69 |
| 18 3 | J | 75 |
| 19 4 | R | 75 |
| 20 4 | J | 80 |
| 21 3 | R | 80 |
| 22 3 | W | 80 |
| 23 4 | R | 80 |
| 24 5 | N | 107 |
| 25 5 | J | 107 |
| 26 4 | W | 108 |
| 27 5 | R | 108 |
| 28 4 | J | 110 |
| 29 5 | E | 110 |
| 30 4 | R | 110 |
| 31 4 | W | 116 |
| 32 0 | R | 116 |
| 33 4 | J | 1123 |
| 34 4 | R | 1123 |
| 35 4 | W | 1124 |
| | | |

```
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu: ~/hit-oslab/common/files
                                                             Q
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/files$ ./stat_log.py ./process.log 9 10 11 1
2 13
(Unit: tick)
Process
          Turnaround
                       Waiting
                                  CPU Burst
                                              I/O Burst
                1073
                             23
                                                    1050
      9
                                          0
                            617
     10
                1657
                                        200
                                                     840
     11
                1942
                           1016
                                        400
                                                     525
     12
                1916
                           1211
                                        600
                                                     105
     13
                2005
                           1205
                                        800
                                                       0
Average:
             1718.60
                        814.40
Throughout: 0.25/s
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/filesS
```

```
#define INIT_TASK \
{ 0,15,50, //分别对应state; counter; 和priority;
```

结果如下:

```
Bochs x86 emulator, http://bochs.sourceforge.net/
Bochs UBE Display Adapter enabled
Bochs BIOS - build: 02/13/08
$Revision: 1.194 $ $Date: 2007/12/23 19:46:27 $
Options: apmbios pcibios eltorito rombios32
ataO master: Generic 1234 ATA-6 Hard-Disk ( 60 MBytes)
Booting from Floppy...
Loading system ...
Partition table ok.
39026/62000 free blocks
19517/20666 free inodes
3448 buffers = 3530752 bytes buffer space
Free mem: 12582912 bytes
[/usr/root]# ./process
Child PID: 7
Child PID: 8
Child PID: 9
Child PID: 10
Child PID: 11
[/usr/root]#
CTRL + 3rd button enables mouse | A: | HD:0-M NUM | CAPS | SCRL
```

| 1 1 | N | 48 |
|-------------|---|-----|
| 2 1 | J | 48 |
| 3 0 | J | 48 |
| 4 1 | R | 48 |
| 5 2 | N | 49 |
| 6 2 | J | 49 |
| 7 1 | W | 49 |
| 8 2 | R | 49 |
| 9 3 | N | 64 |
| 10 3 | J | 64 |
| 11 2 | E | 68 |
| 12 1 | J | 68 |
| 13 3 | R | 68 |
| 14 3 | W | 74 |
| 15 1 | R | 74 |
| 16 4 | N | 74 |
| 17 4 | J | 74 |
| 18 1 | W | 75 |
| 19 4 | R | 75 |
| 20 5 | N | 107 |
| 21 5 | J | 107 |
| 22 4 | W | 107 |
| 23 5 | R | 107 |
| 24 4 | J | 109 |
| 0.5.5 | - | 110 |

```
F
                      jxnout@jx-Ubuntu: ~/hit-oslab/common/files
                                                                Q
                                                                     \equiv
jxnout@jx-Ubuntu:~/hit-oslab/common/files$ ./stat_log.py ./process.log 7 8 9 10
11
(Unit: tick)
Process
          Turnaround
                        Waiting
                                 CPU Burst
                                                I/O Burst
                 1704
                             204
                                                      1500
                                            0
                            754
     8
                2060
                                          200
                                                      1106
                2211
                           1103
                                          400
                                                       708
                                          600
                                                       453
     10
                2310
                           1257
     11
                 2209
                           1207
                                          800
                                                       202
             2098.80
                         905.00
Average:
Throughout: 0.22/s
```

可见,时间片很小时,大量的时间浪费在进程切换上,增加了平均周转时间和平均等待时间。时间片适宜的时,平均周转时间和平均等待时间是最低的。时间片足够大的时候,就变成了先进先出的调度算法,虽然不会浪费时间在进程切换上,但是又可能引起对短的交互请求的响应变差,平均周转时间和平均等待时间可能又会变大。

7. 问题回答

1. 结合自己的体会,谈谈从程序设计者的角度看,单进程编程和多进程编程最大的区别是什么?

多进程编程比单进程编程需要考虑的事情多了很多,需要考虑进程间的调度、进程间互不干扰、将性能最大化等问题。

2. 你是如何修改时间片的?仅针对样本程序建立的进程,在修改时间片前后, log 文件的统计结果 (不包括 Graphic) 都是什么样?结合你的修改分析一下为什么会这样变化,或者为什么没变化?

在6. 修改时间篇中均已作出回答。