河南工业大学 操作系统原理 实验报告

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实验3 高(动态)优先权优先的进程调度算法模拟

- 1. 实验步骤
 - 1. 以下是priority.c的源代码,注释已详细给出:

Listing 1: parent_child.c

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
  #include <string.h>
  #include <errno.h>
   typedef enum STATE { /* 状态的枚举类型 */
6
7
       READY,
8
       RUNNING
9
       BLOCK,
10
      FINISH
11
  } state;
12
   const char* STATES[] = { /* 状态字符串 */
13
14
       "READY",
       "RUNNING",
15
       "BLOCK",
16
17
       "FINISH"
18
   };
19
   typedef struct PCB { /* 进程控制块 */
20
2.1
       int id; /* 进程标识 */
22
       int priority; /* 进程优先级 */
       int cputime; /* 进程已占用时间 */
23
       int needtime; /* 进程还需占用时间 */
25
       int startblock; /* 进程开始阻塞的时刻 */
       int blocktime; /* 进程需要阻塞的时长 */
       state state; /* 进程状态 */
27
       // struct PCB* next; /* 因为用了数组所以不再需要 */
2.8
29 } pcb;
30
   typedef struct TASKLIST { /* 任务列表 */
31
       pcb* at[1024]; /* 任务列表指针数组 */
32
       size_t length; /* 任务列表长度 */
33
       int finished; /* 已完成任务数 */
34
35 } tasklist;
36
37
   /* 创建任务列表 */
38
  tasklist* new_tasklist()
39
40
       tasklist* tl = (tasklist*)malloc(sizeof(tasklist));
41
       if (tl == NULL) {
          perror("创建任务列表失败");
42
43
           exit(-1);
44
45
       tl \rightarrow length = 0;
46
       tl \rightarrow finished = 0;
47
       return tl;
48 }
50 /* 将进程控制块加入任务列表 */
51 int create_process(tasklist* tl, pcb* proc)
52 {
```

```
53
       if (proc == NULL) {
54
          return -1;
55
56
       if (tl->length >= 1024) {
57
          return -1;
58
59
       tl->at[tl->length++] = proc;
60
       return 0;
61 }
62.
   /* 打印一个进程控制块信息 */
63
64
   void print_pcb(const pcb* proc)
65
66
       printf("%2d
                    %8d %7d %8d %7s %10d %10d\n",
67
           proc->id, proc->priority, proc->cputime, proc->needtime,
68
           STATES[proc->state], proc->startblock, proc->blocktime);
69
   }
70
71
   /* 打印指定状态的任务队列 */
72
   void print_queue(const tasklist* tl, state st)
73
74
       static int id[1024];
75
       int i, 1 = 0;
76
       for (i = 0; i < tl->length; i++) {
           pcb* p = tl->at[i];
77
78
           if (p->state == st) {
79
              id[l++] = p->id;
80
           }
81
       }
82
       if (1 > 0) {
83
          printf("%d", id[0]);
84
85
       for (i = 1; i < 1; i++) {</pre>
86
           printf("->%d", id[i]);
87
88 }
89
90 /* 打印任务列表 */
91 void print_tasklist(const tasklist* tl)
92 {
93
       printf( "
                       RUNNING PROCESS: ");
94
       print_queue(tl, RUNNING);
       printf("\n
95
                                   : ");
                      READY QUEUE
96
       print_queue(t1, READY);
97
       printf("\n
                       BLOCK QUEUE
                                   : ");
98
       print_queue(t1, BLOCK);
99
       printf("\n
                       FINISH QUEUE
100
       print_queue(tl, FINISH);
       printf("\n=======\\n");
101
                  PRIORITY CPUTIME NEEDTIME STATE STARTBLOCK BLOCKTIME\n");
102
       printf("ID
103
       int i:
104
       for (i = 0; i < tl->length; i++) {
105
           print_pcb(tl->at[i]);
106
107
       printf( "=========n"):
108 }
109
110 /* 读入任务列表 */
   tasklist* read_table(const char* filename)
111
112 {
       /* 打开文件 */
113
       FILE* fin = fopen(filename, "r");
114
115
       if (fin == NULL) {
116
           fprintf(stderr, "打开文件 '%s' 失败: %s\n", filename, strerror(errno));
117
           exit(-1);
118
```

```
119
        int i, n;
        /* 申请任务列表内存 */
120
121
        tasklist* tl = new_tasklist();
        /* 读入任务数 */
122
123
        int x = fscanf(fin, "%d", &n);
124
        if (x != 1) {
125
            fprintf(stderr, "读入任务列表失败\n");
126
            exit(-1);
127
        }
128
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
            /* 申请进程控制块内存 */
129
130
           pcb* p = (pcb*)malloc(sizeof(pcb));
131
            if (p == NULL) {
               perror("创建进程控制块失败");
132
133
                exit(-1);
134
            }
135
            /* 读入一个进程信息 */
136
           x = fscanf(fin, "%d %d %d %d %d %d %d", &p->id, &p->priority, &p->cputime,
137
                &p->needtime, &p->startblock, &p->blocktime, &p->state);
138
            if (x != 7) {
                fprintf(stderr, "读入任务列表失败\n");
139
140
                exit(-1);
141
            /* 创建进程到任务列表中 */
142
143
           if (create_process(tl, p) != 0) {
144
                fprintf(stderr, "创建进程 '%d' 失败\n", i);
145
                fclose(fin);
146
                exit(-1);
147
           }
148
        }
149
        fclose(fin);
        /* 安全检查 */
150
151
        if (tl->length != n) {
            fprintf(stderr, "创建进程表失败\n");
152
153
            exit(-1);
154
        }
155
        return tl;
156 }
157
158 /* 进程列表的比较函数 */
159 int cmp(const void* x, const void* y)
160 {
161
        pcb* a = *(pcb**)x; /* 指向指针的指针 */
162
        pcb*b = *(pcb**)y;
163
        /* 只有一个运行中的任务,一定排在最前 */
164
        if (a->state == RUNNING) {
165
166
            return -1;
167
        }
168
        if (b->state == RUNNING) {
169
           return 1;
170
171
        /* 相同的状态比较优先级大小 */
172
173
        if (a->state == b->state) {
174
           return b->priority - a->priority;
175
        }
176
177
        /* 阻塞进程和已完成进程放在最后 */
178
        if (a->state == BLOCK
                                a->state == FINISH) {
179
            return 1;
180
        }
181
        if (b->state == BLOCK
                                b->state == FINISH) {
182
           return -1;
183
184
```

```
185
        /* 其他情况不排序 */
186
        return 0;
187 }
188
189 /* 进程列表的排序函数 */
190 void sort_tasklist(tasklist* tl)
191 {
192
        qsort(tl->at, tl->length, sizeof(tl->at[0]), cmp);
193 }
194
195
   /* 运行任务列表 */
196 void run_tasklist(tasklist* tl)
197
198
        int i, now = 0;
199
        while (tl->finished < tl->length) {
200
            /* 首先将优先级最高的就绪任务设为运行态 */
201
            sort_tasklist(tl);
202
            if (tl->at[0]->state != RUNNING) {
                for (i = 0; i < tl->length; i++) {
203
204
                    pcb* p = tl->at[i];
205
                    if (p->state == READY) {
206
                        p->state = RUNNING;
207
                        break;
208
                    }
209
                }
210
            /* 打印任务列表 */
211
            printf("时间片 %d:\n", now++);
212
213
            print_tasklist(tl);
214
            /* 对每个任务 */
215
            int finished = 0;
            for (i = 0; i < tl->length; i++) {
216
217
                pcb* p = tl->at[i];
218
                if (p->state == READY) {
219
                    /* 就绪 */
220
                   p->priority++; /* 优先级加1 */
                } else if (p->state == RUNNING) {
221
222
                    /* 运行 */
223
                    if (p->needtime > 0) {
224
                       p->needtime--;
                        p->cputime++; /* 运行了一个时间片 */
225
226
                    }
227
                    if (p->needtime == 0) {
228
                        p->state = FINISH; /* 运行完 */
229
230
                    p->priority -= 3; /* 优先级减3 */
231
                    if (p->startblock >= 0) {
232
                        p->startblock--;
233
                    }
234
                    if (p->startblock == 0) {
235
                       p->state = BLOCK; /* 进入阻塞状态 */
236
237
                } else if (p->state == BLOCK) {
238
                    /* 阻塞 */
239
                    if (p->blocktime > 0) {
240
                        p->blocktime--;
241
242
                    if (p->blocktime == 0) {
243
                        p->state = READY; /* 进入就绪状态 */
244
245
                } else if (p->state == FINISH) {
                    /* 完成 */
246
247
                    finished++; /* 记录已完成的任务数 */
248
249
250
            tl->finished = finished;
```

```
251
        }
252 }
253
254 int main(int argc, const char* argv[])
255 {
256
        if (argc < 2) {</pre>
257
            printf("用法: %s <初始进程表 >\n", argv[0]);
258
            return 0;
259
260
261
        tasklist* tl = read_table(argv[1]);
        printf("初始进程表:\n");
262
263
        print_tasklist(tl);
264
        run_tasklist(tl);
265
266
        return 0;
267 }
```

我们为该程序准备了一个输入文件:

```
5
0 9 0 3 2 3 0
1 38 0 3 -1 0 0
2 30 0 6 -1 0 0
3 29 0 3 -1 0 0
4 0 0 4 -1 0 0
```

编译并执行该程序:

```
$ cc -Wall priority.c -o priority
$ ./priority pros.in > 1
```

得到输出结果如下,可以看到这个模拟程序按照既定的规则,共执行了20个时间片(包含最开始的时间片0)。

初始进程表:

RUNNING PROCESS:

READY QUEUE : 0->1->2->3->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE :

=====						
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
0	9	0	3	READY	2	3
1	38	0	3	READY	-1	0
2	30	0	6	READY	-1	0
3	29	0	3	READY	-1	0
4	0	0	4	READY	-1	0

时间片 0:

RUNNING PROCESS: 1

READY QUEUE : 2->3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE :

=====									
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
1	38	0	3	RUNNING	-1	0			
2	30	0	6	READY	-1	0			
3	29	0	3	READY	-1	0			
0	9	0	3	READY	2	3			
4	0	0	4	READY	-1	0			

时间片 1:

RUNNING PROCESS: 1

READY QUEUE : 2->3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE :

=====						
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
1	35	1	2	RUNNING	-1	0
2	31	0	6	READY	-1	0
3	30	0	3	READY	-1	0
0	10	0	3	READY	2	3
4	1	0	4	READY	-1	0

时间片 2:

RUNNING PROCESS: 1

READY QUEUE : 2->3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE :

时间片 3:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

时间片 4:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

=====									
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
2	30	1	5	RUNNING	-1	0			
3	33	0	3	READY	-1	0			
0	13	0	3	READY	2	3			
4	4	0	4	READY	-1	0			
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			
=====									

时间片 5:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

ID PRIORITY CPUTIME NEEDTIME STATE STARTBLOCK BLOCKTIME
2 27 2 4 RUNNING -1 0

3	34	0	3	READY	-1	0
0	14	0	3	READY	2	3
4	5	0	4	READY	-1	0
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0

时间片 6:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME		
2	24	3	3	RUNNING	-1	0		
3	35	0	3	READY	-1	0		
0	15	0	3	READY	2	3		
4	6	0	4	READY	-1	0		
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0		
====								

时间片 7:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

=====						
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
2	21	4	2	RUNNING	-1	0
3	36	0	3	READY	-1	0
0	16	0	3	READY	2	3
4	7	0	4	READY	-1	0
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0

时间片 8:

RUNNING PROCESS: 2

READY QUEUE : 3->0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1

=====									
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
2	18	5	1	RUNNING	-1	0			
3	37	0	3	READY	-1	0			
0	17	0	3	READY	2	3			
4	8	0	4	READY	-1	0			
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			

时间片 9:

RUNNING PROCESS: 3

READY QUEUE : 0->4

BLOCK QUEUE : FINISH QUEUE : 1->2

====									
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
3	38	0	3	RUNNING	-1	0			
0	18	0	3	READY	2	3			
4	9	0	4	READY	-1	0			
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0			

时间片 10:

RUNNING PROCESS: 3 READY QUEUE : 0->4 BLOCK QUEUE : : 1->2

ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME		
3	35	1	2	RUNNING	-1	0		
0	19	0	3	READY	2	3		
4	10	0	4	READY	-1	0		
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0		
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0		

时间片 11:

RUNNING PROCESS: 3
READY QUEUE : 0->4
BLOCK QUEUE : 1->2

=====									
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
3	32	2	1	RUNNING	-1	0			
0	20	0	3	READY	2	3			
4	11	0	4	READY	-1	0			
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0			

时间片 12:

RUNNING PROCESS: 0 READY QUEUE : 4 BLOCK QUEUE :

FINISH QUEUE : 3->1->2

______ PRIORITY CPUTIME NEEDTIME STATE STARTBLOCK BLOCKTIME ID 21 0 3 RUNNING
12 0 4 READY
29 3 0 FINISH
29 3 0 FINISH
15 6 0 FINISH 0 2 4 -1 0 3 -1 -1 0 1 -1 _____

时间片 13:

RUNNING PROCESS: 0 READY QUEUE : 4 BLOCK QUEUE :

FINISH QUEUE : 3->1->2

PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME			
18	1	2	RUNNING	1	3			
13	0	4	READY	-1	0			
29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			
29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0			
15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0			
	18 13 29 29	18 1 13 0 29 3 29 3	18 1 2 13 0 4 29 3 0 29 3 0	18 1 2 RUNNING 13 0 4 READY 29 3 0 FINISH 29 3 0 FINISH	18 1 2 RUNNING 1 13 0 4 READY -1 29 3 0 FINISH -1 29 3 0 FINISH -1			

时间片 14:

RUNNING PROCESS: 4

READY QUEUE : :

BLOCK QUEUE : 0

FINISH QUEUE : 3->1->2

ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME		
4	14	0	4	RUNNING	-1	0		
3	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0		
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0		
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0		

0	15	2	1	BLOCK	0	3
===== 时间片	======================================		=======		========	=======
	RUNNING	PROCESS:	4			
	READY C					
	BLOCK C		0			
	FINISH	QUEUE :	3->1->2 =======		========	
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
4	11	1		RUNNING	-1	0
0	15	2	1	BLOCK	0	2
3 1	29 29	3 3	0	FINISH FINISH	-1 -1	0
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0
=====						
时间片		PROCESS:	4			
	READY C		_			
	BLOCK C		0			
	FINISH	QUEUE :	3->1->2			
===== ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
4	8	2	2	RUNNING	-1	0
3	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0
0 =====	15 	2 	1 	BLOCK	0	1
时间片	17:					
		PROCESS:	4			
	READY C		0			
	BLOCK C		2->1->0			
	FINISH	.======::	3->1->2 =======			========
ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
4	5	3	1	RUNNING	-1	0
0	15	2	1	READY	0	0
3	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
1 2	29 15	3 6	0	FINISH FINISH	-1 -1	0
=====	=======					
时间片		PROCESS:	0			
	READY C		U			
	BLOCK C					
	FINISH		3->1->2->4	4		
===== ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
0	16	2 CF011ME		RUNNING	O O	DLUCKTIFIE 0
3	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0
4	2	4	0	FINISH	-1	0
===== 时间片	======================================	:======:	=======			========
•		PROCESS:				
	READY C					
	BLOCK C					
	ETMICH	OTTETTE .	3->1->2->(7-54		

9

FINISH QUEUE : 3->1->2->0->4

ID	PRIORITY	CPUTIME	NEEDTIME	STATE	STARTBLOCK	BLOCKTIME
3	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
1	29	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
2	15	6	0	FINISH	-1	0
0	13	3	0	FINISH	-1	0
4	2	4	0	FINISH	-1	0

2. 该算法即**高优先权优先调度算法**,每次执行一次排序,并执行优先级最高的可执行的任务,直到执行完毕或进入阻塞。这种方法要求给出进程的优先级,调度程序动态调整其优先级,按照其"重要程度"顺序执行任务。适用于实时系统。

而**高响应比优先调度算法**的基本思想是把CPU分配给就绪队列中响应比(作业响应时间与作业执行时间的比值)最高的进程。这种方法兼顾了短作业与先后次序,且不会使长作业长期得不到服务。但是响应比计算用到了除法,增加了系统开销,所以更适合于对实时响应要求不高的批处理系统。