

# 本科生实验报告

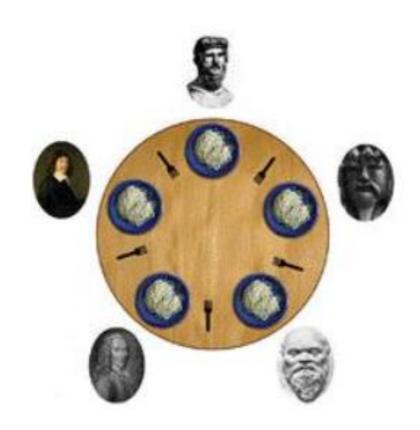
实验课程:	操作系统	
实验名称:		
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报告时间:	2023, 05, 25	

# 1. 实验要求

- 使用硬件支持的原子指令来实现自旋锁 SpinLock
- 使用自旋锁将成为实现线程互斥
- 使用 SpinLock 来实现信号量
- 使用信号量完成生产者消费者问题,哲学家就餐问题

# 实验任务

- 复现教程中的自旋锁和信号量实现方案
- 利用信号量解决生产者消费者问题
- 利用信号量解决哲学家就餐问题并探讨解决其中的死锁



## 2. 实验过程

#### 1) 实现自旋锁

● 第一步,编写自旋锁类

```
initialize();
                                   void SpinLock::initialize()
                                      bolt = 0:
                                   }
class SpinLock
                                   void SpinLock::lock()
                                      uint32 key = 1;
private:
     uint32 bolt:
                                          asm_atomic_exchange(&key, &bolt);
public:
                                          //printf("pid: %d\n", programManag
     SpinLock();
                                      } while (key);
     void initialize();
                                   void SpinLock::unlock()
     void lock();
     void unlock();
                                      bolt = 0:
};
```

SpinLock::SpinLock()

● 第二步,编写原子交换函数(这里用到了 register 指向的变量非共享变量的假设)

```
; void asm_atomic_exchange(uint32 *register, uint32 *memeory);
asm_atomic_exchange:
    push ebp
    mov ebp, esp
    pushad

mov ebx, [ebp + 4 * 2]; register
    mov eax, [ebx];
    mov ebx, [ebp + 4 * 3]; memory
    xchg [ebx], eax;
    mov ebx, [ebp + 4 * 2]; memory
    mov ebx, [ebp + 4 * 2]; memory
    mov [ebx], eax;

popad
    pop ebp
    ret
```

● 第三步,给 mother 线程和 boy 线程的头部分别加锁,尾部分别解锁

```
void a_naughty_boy(void *arg)
{
    aLock.lock();
    printf("boy : Look what I found!\n");
    // eat all cheese_burgers out secretly
    cheese_burger -= 10;
    // run away as fast as possible
    aLock.unlock();
}
```

● 第四步, make && make run 测试

```
QEMU
mother: start to make cheese burger, there are 0 cheese burger now
mother: oh, I have to hang clothes out.
mother: Oh, Jesus! There are 10 cheese burgers
boy : Look what I found!
```

因为 mother 线程先获得锁,导致 boy 线程暂时不能获得锁, mother 线程执行完后,boy 线程才获得锁,才能开始进入临界区执行,这解决了 example1 的问题

## 2) 实现信号量

● 第一步,编写信号量类

```
void Semaphore::P()
                                                               void Semaphore::V()
   PCB *cur = nullptr:
                                                                     semLock.lock();
    while (true)
                                                                      ++counter:
        semLock.lock();
if (counter > 0)
                                                                     if (waiting.size())
                                                                           PCB *program = ListItem2PCB(waiting.front(), tagInGeneralList);
            --counter;
semLock.unlock();
return;
                                                                           waiting.pop_front();
                                                                           semLock.unlock();
                                                                           programManager.MESA_WakeUp(program);
        cur = programManager.running;
waiting.push_back(&(cur->tagInGeneralList));
cur->status = ProgramStatus::BLOCKED;
                                                                     else
        semLock.unlock();
programManager.schedule();
                                                                           semLock.unlock();
```

详细的代码解释见代码说明部分

● 第二步,在 program.cpp 里添加 MESA\_WakeUp 函数,采用 MESA 模型来唤醒 线程:不是继续执行,而是将任务放入 ready 队列里等待调度

```
void ProgramManager::MESA_WakeUp(PCB *program) {
    program->status = ProgramStatus::READY;
    //printf("wake up program, pid: %d\n", program->pid);
    readyPrograms.push_front(&(program->tagInGeneralList));
}
```

● 第三步, setup 函数中, first\_thread 函数初始化信号量为 1, mother 线程和 boy 线程头尾分别加上 P 和 V

```
void a_naughty_boy(void *arg)
{
    semaphore.P();
    printf("boy : Look what I found!\n");
    // eat all cheese_burgers out secretly cheese_burger -= 10;
    // run away as fast as possible semaphore.V();
}
```

● 第四步, make 测试

```
QEMU
mother: start to make cheese burger, there are 0 cheese burger now
mother: oh, I have to hang clothes out.
mother: Oh, Jesus! There are 10 cheese burgers
boy : Look what I found!
```

可见,取得了和自旋锁一样的效果

# 3) 任务二,生产者消费者问题

● 在 include 中编写 msg\_queue. h,写消息缓冲区类,并在 src/kernel 中实现消息缓冲区类

```
#define CAPACITY 5
                                                bool Msg_Queue::empty(){
                                                        return tail == front;
struct Msg_Queue{
                                                bool Msg_Queue::full(){
           int max size;
                                                        return (tail + 1) % max_size == front;
           int front, tail;
           int *queue;
                                                bool Msg_Queue::push(int item){
                                                        if((tail + 1) % max_size == front)
                                                               return false;
           Msg_Queue();
                                                       queue[tail] = item;
tail = (tail + 1) % max_size;
                                                        return true;
           bool empty();
                                                bool Msg_Queue::pop(){
           bool full();
                                                        if(tail == front)
                                                               return false;
                                                        front = (front + 1) % max_size;
           bool push(int item);
                                                       return true;
           bool pop();
                                                void Msg_Queue::show(){
                                                       for(; i != tail; i=(i+1)%max_size){
    printf("%d ", queue[i]);
           void show():
                                                       printf("\n");
```

注意,因为我们写的 OS 里,声明全局变量时不会自动调用构造函数,所以要写一个 init 函数手动初始化

● 第二步,在 setup 的 first\_thread 里对声明的信号量以及消息缓冲区进行 初始化,然后调用生产者消费者函数

```
void first_thread(void *arg)
{
    // 第1个线程不可以返回
    stdio.moveCursor(0);
    for (int i = 0; i < 25 * 80; ++i)
    {
        stdio.print(' ');
    }
    stdio.moveCursor(0);

my_mutex.initialize(1); // 锁置 1
    empty_signal.initialize(CAPACITY); // 空置 CAPACITY
    full_signal.initialize(0); // 满置 0
    que.init();

    programManager.executeThread(produce, nullptr, "second thread", 1);
    programManager.executeThread(consume, nullptr, "third thread", 1);
    asm_halt();
}</pre>
```

● 第三步,编写生产者消费者代码,分别进行 10 次生产和消费。其中生产时要等消息缓冲区有空位才能生产,这点通过 empty\_signal 实现;消费时要等消息缓冲区非空才能消费,这点通过 full\_signal 实现;生产者消费者对消息缓冲区的访问是互斥的,通过 my\_mutex 加锁使用三个信号量,my\_mutex 来实现互斥锁,empty\_signal 表示缓冲区空位数量,full\_signal 表示缓冲区已经有多少元素。

```
void produce(void *args)
{
    for(int e = 0; e < 10; e++){</pre>
               empty_signal.P(); // 等有空位
               my mutex.P(); // 等获得锁
               que.push(msg++);
               my_mutex.V(); // 解锁
                full_signal.V(); // 满+=1
                printf("produce: ");
               que.show();
       }
}
void consume(void *args)
   for(int e = 0; e < 10; e++){</pre>
               full_signal.P(); // 等有东西
               my_mutex.P(); // 等获得锁
               que.pop();
               my_mutex.V(); // 解锁
                empty_signal.V(); // 空位+=1
                printf("consume: ");
               que.show();
       }
}
```

#### ● 第四步,测试运行

```
| linggm@linggm-virtual-machine:~/os_lab/lab6/assignment2/build$ make && make run | QEMU | Produce: 0 | Produce: 0 | 1 | Produce: 0 | 1 | 2 | Produce: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Produce: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Produce: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Produce: 3 | 4 | Produce: 3 | 4 | Produce: 3 | 4 | Produce: 5 | Produce: 5 | 6 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Produce: 5 | 7 | Produce: 5 | Produce: 5 | 7 | Produce: 5 | Produce:
```

可见,10次生产消费完美运行,避免了死锁的产生

#### 4) 任务三,哲学家就餐问题

- 采用信号量表示资源数量的方法,定义五个信号量,分别表示 5 只筷子,5个信号量都初始化为 1
- 然后创建五个线程,每个线程代表一个哲学家,以 1-5 编号;其中 1号筷子 在 1号哲学家右手边,5号筷子在 1号哲学家左手边,以此类推

```
avil_1.initialize(1);
avil_2.initialize(1);
avil_3.initialize(1);
avil_4.initialize(1);

programManager.executeThread(a1, nullptr, "1 thread", 1);
programManager.executeThread(a2, nullptr, "2 thread", 1);
programManager.executeThread(a3, nullptr, "3 thread", 1);
programManager.executeThread(a4, nullptr, "4 thread", 1);
programManager.executeThread(a5, nullptr, "5 thread", 1);
```

● 每个哲学家要就餐时,都先拿起左手边的筷子,再拿起右手边的筷子,当 拿到两个筷子时,就吃饭,吃饱后放下两根筷子

```
void a1(void *arg)
                                        void a2(void *arg)
        for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
                                                for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
                avil_5.P(); // 左边
                                                        avil_1.P(); // 左边
                wait();
                                                        wait();
                avil_1.P(); // 右边
                                                        avil_2.P(); // 右边
                printf("1 ");
                                                        printf("2 ");
                wait();
                                                        wait();
                avil_1.V();
avil_5.V();
                                                        avil_2.V();
                                                        avil 1.V();
        }
                                                }
}
                                        }
```

● 测试运行结果

<pre>linggm@linggm-virtual-machine:~/os_lab/lab6/assignment3</pre>																			
QEMU																			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

这次结果比较好,没有触发死锁

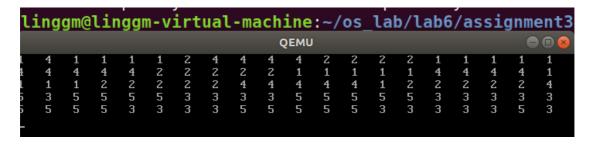
这次触发了死锁,程序运行到一半就卡住了

死锁的产生是因为**持有等待**,也就是哲学家拿着一根筷子,在等待另一根筷子;如果所有哲学家都拿着他左手边的筷子,都在等待右手边的筷子,那么**持有等待就形成了闭环**,所以死锁产生

● 非对称解决死锁的方法: 奇数编号的哲学家先拿左边的筷子, 再拿右边的 筷子, 偶数哲学家的表现则相反

```
void a2(void *arg)
void a1(void *arg)
                                                for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
        for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
                                                         avil_2.P(); // 右边
                avil_5.P(); // 左边
                                                         wait();
                wait();
                                                         avil_1.P(); // 左边
                avil_1.P(); // 右边
printf("1 ");
                                                         printf("2 ");
                                                         wait();
                wait();
                                                         avil_1.V();
                avil_1.V();
                                                         avil_2.V();
                avil_5.V();
                                                }
        }
                                        }
}
```

● 测试运行



多次实验结果都没有死锁产生

### 3 关键代码

```
bool Msg_Queue::push(int item){
    if((tail + 1) % max_size == front)
        return false;
    queue[tail] = item;
    tail = (tail + 1) % max_size;
    return true;
}

bool Msg_Queue::pop(){
    if(tail == front)
        return false;
    front = (front + 1) % max_size;
    return true;
}
```

采用循环数组实现的先入后出队列,实现消息缓冲区如果头==尾则队列为空,如果头在循环意义下的 next 是尾则队列满

```
void produce(void *args)
    for(int e = 0; e < 10; e++){</pre>
               empty_signal.P(); // 等有空位
               my_mutex.P(); // 等获得锁
               que.push(msg++);
               my_mutex.V(); // 解锁
                full_signal.V(); // 满+=1
               printf("produce: ");
               que.show();
       }
void consume(void *args)
    for(int e = 0; e < 10; e++){</pre>
               full_signal.P(); // 等有东西
               my_mutex.P(); // 等获得锁
               que.pop();
               my_mutex.V(); // 解锁
                empty_signal.V(); // 空位+=1
               printf("consume: ");
               que.show();
       }
}
```

使用三个信号量, my\_mutex 来实现互斥锁, empty\_signal 表示缓冲区空位数量, full signal 表示缓冲区已经有多少元素。

其中生产时要等消息缓冲区有空位才能生产,这点通过 empty\_signal 实现;消费时要等消息缓冲区非空才能消费,这点通过 full\_signal 实现;生产者消费者对消息缓冲区的访问是互斥的,通过 my\_mutex 加锁

```
void a2(void *arg)
void a1(void *arg)
                                            for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
       for(int e = 0; e < 20; e++){
                                                    avil_2.P(); // 右边
               avil 5.P(); // 左边
                                                    wait();
               wait();
                                                    avil_1.P(); // 左边
               avil_1.P(); // 右边
                                                    printf("2 ");
               printf("1 ");
               wait();
                                                    wait();
                                                    avil_1.V();
               avil_1.V();
               avil_5.V();
                                                    avil_2.V();
                                            }
       }
}
```

非对称解决死锁的方法: 奇数编号的哲学家先拿左边的筷子, 再拿右边的筷子: 偶数哲学家的表现则相反

Wait 时先获得私有锁,然后访问 counter (避免对 counter 的 race condition),如果<=0则忙碌等待,如果>0则获得锁,准许线程进入临界区继续执行

```
void Semaphore::V()
{
    semLock.lock();
    ++counter;
    if (waiting.size())
    {
        PCB *program = ListItem2PCB(waiting.front(), tagInGeneralList);
        waiting.pop_front();
        semLock.unlock();
        programManager.MESA_WakeUp(program);
    }
    else
    {
        semLock.unlock();
      }
}
```

先获得私有锁,然后访问 counter (避免对 counter 的 race condition) 将 counter 加一,表示资源量加一,然后唤醒线程即可

## 4 实验结果

## 1) Assignment1

```
QEMU

mother: start to make cheese burger, there are 0 cheese burger now mother: oh, I have to hang clothes out.
mother: Oh, Jesus! There are 10 cheese burgers
boy : Look what I found!

QEMU

mother: start to make cheese burger, there are 0 cheese burger now mother: oh, I have to hang clothes out.
mother: Oh, Jesus! There are 10 cheese burgers
boy : Look what I found!
```

## 2) Assignment2

## 3) Assignment3

```
linggm@linggm-virtual-machine:~/os lab/lab6/assignment3
                                                        OEMU
                                   2 2 3 3
                                         42233
                       4
2
5
                                               2 4 3
                                                     2 4 3
                                                                                                4
2
3
           4
1
5
                 4
2
5
5
                                                                  1
                                                                        1
                                                                                                            4
2
3
5
                                                            1
                                                                              1
1
5
                                                                                    1
2
5
3
                                                                                          4
2
3
3
                                                                                                      4
2
3
3
                                                                       4 5
                                                           4 5
                                                                 4
5
5
     1
3
5
                                                                                                                  4
3
3
```