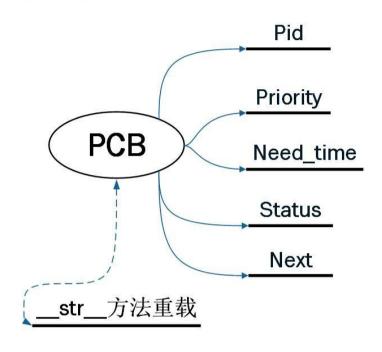
# 0S 静态优先级抢占算法实验报告

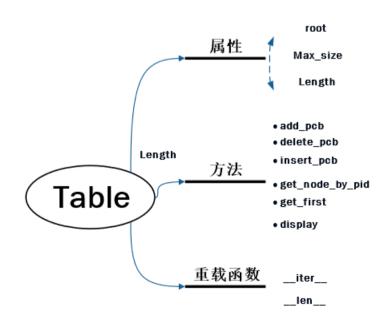
#### 1 PCB 基本结构介绍



## 2 PCB 储存结构

#### 2.1基本 class: table

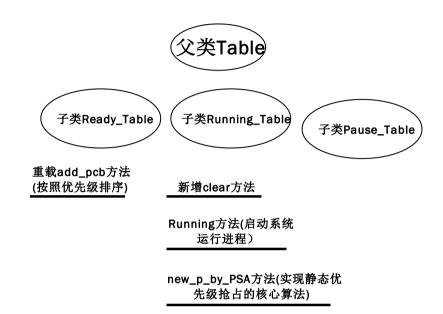
Table 是自定的一个 class, 其主要结构是单链表,同时该 class 封装了对 table 进行增删改查的所有方法。另外重载了该类的\_\_iter\_\_方法,使该类成为了一个可迭代对象;定义了一个 display 方法,用于打印输出 table 存储的所有 pcb 节点,具体结构见下:



2.3 子 class:

类

- Ready table(用于存放就绪状态的 pcb)
- Pause table(用于存储挂起状态的 pcb)
- Runnig\_table(用于存储当前正在运行的 pcb)



### 3 核心算法

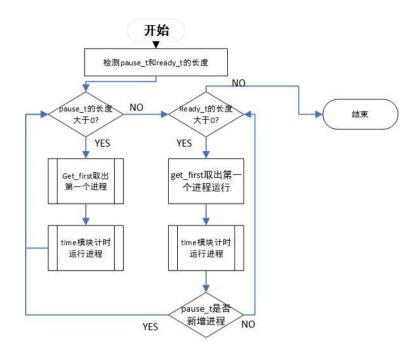
#### 3.1 Running 算法

如果 pause\_t 里面有就绪的进程,则调用 get\_first 方法取出 pcb, 加载到 running\_t 里面进行运行。

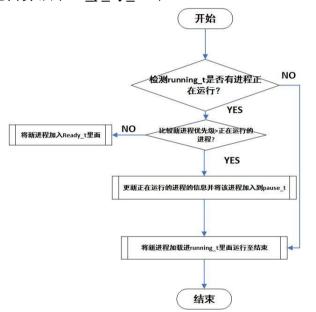
如果 pause\_t 里面没有进程,则运行 ready\_t 里面就绪的进程。

同时,在运行过程中,也要不断检测 pause\_t 里面是否新增了进程。

如果新增了,则中断去取出 pause\_t 的进程运行。



## 3.2 静态优先级抢占算法(new\_p\_by\_PSA)



# 4 系统启动

Test 函数思路如下



函数中使用了 threading 模块,使得 running 函数和 PSA 函数能够并行运行相应代码为:

- t2. start()
- tl.join()
- t2. join()

# 5 运行效果

测试日志如下:

pid:2, status:ready, priority:1
is inserted into running table by force
----pid:2, status:ready, priority:1
has been running for 1 seconds
----pid:2, status:ready, priority:1

pid:2, status:ready, priority:1
has been running for 2 seconds

\_\_\_\_\_

pid:2, status:ready, priority:1

```
has been running for 3\ \mathrm{seconds}
pid:2, status:ready, priority:1---is over
pid:4, status:ready, priority:3
has been running for 1 seconds
pid:4, status:ready, priority:3
has been running for 2 seconds
pid:4, status:ready, priority:3
has been running for 3 seconds
pid:4, status:ready, priority:3
has been running for 4 seconds
pid:4, status:ready, priority:3---is over
pid:3, status:ready, priority:4
has been running for 1 seconds
pid:3, status:ready, priority:4
has been running for 2 seconds
pid:3, status:ready, priority:4
has been running for 3 seconds
pid:3, status:ready, priority:4
has been running for 4 seconds
pid:3, status:ready, priority:4---is over
```

# 6 GUI 设计效果

#### 新增 GUI 界面

		-
I	Priority Scheming Algorithm Implementation	
Please select the number of process initially:  0	System log:	
None		
Processes in Ready Table:		

