

LAB4 实验报告

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一、实验要求

本实验通过实现一个简单的生产者消费者程序，介绍基于信号量的进程同步机制

实现 `SEM_INIT`、`SEM_POST`、`SEM_WAIT`、`SEM_DESTROY` 系统调用

实现 `SEM_INIT`、`SEM_POST`、`SEM_WAIT`、`SEM_DESTROY` 系统调用，并使用以下用户程序测试

二、实验具体实现

1. 数据结构实现：

本次实现要求在实现进程的调用的情况下实现信号量对进程的控制。信号量的定义定义在 `semaphore.c` 文件中。

```
1  #ifndef __X86_SEMAPHORE_H__
2  #define __X86_SEMAPHORE_H__
3
4  #define SEM_MAX_NUM 200
5  #define USED 1
6  #define FREE 0
7
8  typedef int sem_t;
9
10 struct Semaphore
11 {
12     int used;        //shi yong
13     int value;       //xin hao liang
14     int pid;        //jin cheng pid
15 };
16
17 struct Semaphore semaphore[SEM_MAX_NUM];
18
19 void initsem();
20
21 int find_new_sem();
22
23 #endif
```

其中每个信号量有对应的进程号，`used` 代表是否使用过（来实现信号量的初始化分配和 `destroy`），`value` 代表信号量的值。

一共定义了信号量的数组 `semaphore[SEM_MAX_NUM]`

`Initsem()` 代表初始化数组

Find_new_sem() 表示从数组中寻找没有用过的来进行使用

```
#define SYS_SEM_init 250
#define SYS_SEM_post 251
#define SYS_SEM_wait 252
#define SYS_SEM_destory 253
#define SYS_sleep 300
```

自己定义的系统调用号

2. 程序执行的流程



3. 程序具体的实现流程

①信号量数组的初始化

但是这样初始化的 value 和 pid 主要是防止不必要的错误, 信号量在使用之前只是看是否是已经访问过的, 从而来进行判断, 不能使用已 free 的信号量, 这样会导致错误

```
void initsem(void)
{
    for(int i = 0 ; i < SEM_MAX_NUM ; i++)
    {
        semaphore[i].used = FREE;
        semaphore[i].value = 0;
        semaphore[i].pid = 0;
    }
}
```

②函数的具体实现

sem_init 系统调用用于初始化信号量, 其中参数 value 用于指定信号量的初始值, 初始化成功则返回 0, 指针 sem 指向初始化成功的信号量, 否则返回 -1

```
int sem_init(sem_t *sem, uint32_t value)
{
    return syscall(SYS_SEM_init, (uint32_t)sem, value, 1, 0, 0);
}
```

初始化需要将 sem 的指针地址和需要赋值的值进行传参。

```
void sys_sem_init(struct TrapFrame *tf) //chu shi hua yi ge
{
    tf->ebx += ((pcb_cur - pcb) * PROC_SIZE);
    int temp_value = tf->ecx;
    int res = find_new_sem();
    semaphore[res].value = temp_value;
    semaphore[res].pid = PID_START + pcb_cur - pcb;
    *(sem_t *)tf->ebx = res;
    tf->eax = res; //return value
};
```

首先 tf->ebx 存放的是 sem 指针（sem_t 的类型和 int 类型无异），访问需先加上进程的基地址，通过 find_new_sem()来将寻找新的信号量，开始传参。

```
int find_new_sem()
{
    int find = -1;
    for(int i = 0 ; i < SEM_MAX_NUM ; i++)
    {
        if(semaphore[i].used == FREE)
        {
            semaphore[i].used = USED;
            find = i;
            break;
        }
    }
    return find;
}
```

信号量的初始化完毕。

下面我们先实现 P 操作

sem_wait 系统调用对应信号量的 P 操作，其使得 sem 指向的信号量的 value 减一，若 value 取值小于 0，则阻塞自身，否则进程继续执行，若操作成功则返回 0，否则返回 -1

P 操作将信号量的值减少一，如果信号量的值最终减少到 0 以下，说明限制不能够继续进行改程序，需要将该程序进行阻塞。

下面讲讲遇到的**问题！**

这个阻塞和 lab3 中 sleep 的阻塞是不一样的，这个阻塞没有时间的限制，在 lab3 中，我用了一个 pcb_block 链表来进行了对被阻塞链表的划分，但是这并不相同，导致在 lab4 中，我将同样的放入这个链表中，导致了以外的错误！这个阻塞是只能由信号量唤醒与时间无关。于是重新创建了一个 pcb_stop 链表来进行划分，使得这种永久停留的链表区分开来。

```
void sys_sem_wait(struct TrapFrame *tf)
{
    tf->ebx += ((pcb_cur - pcb) * PROC_SIZE);
    int sem_cur = *(sem_t *)tf->ebx;
    semaphore[sem_cur].value --;
    tf->eax = 0;
    if(semaphore[sem_cur].used == FREE)
    {
        return;
    }
}
```

寻找并对 value 进行操作，如果被撤销则直接进行返回。

```

    if(semaphore[sem_cur].value < 0)           //zu shai itself
    {
        assert((pcb_cur - pcb) == 1);
        semaphore[sem_cur].pid = pcb_cur - pcb; //pid
        int pid_res = semaphore[sem_cur].pid;
        assert(pid_res == 1);
        pcb_cur->state = BLOCKED;
        struct ProcessTable * m, * n;
        if(pcb_head == pcb_cur)
        {
            m = pcb_head;
            pcb_head = pcb_head -> next;
            //assert(pcb_head != pcb);
        }
        else
        {
            m = pcb_head;
            n = m -> next; //obviously, n is not empty
            while(m -> next != NULL)
            {
                if(n == pcb_cur) //find and remove it
                {
                    m -> next = n->next;
                    break;
                }
                m = m -> next;
                n = m -> next;
            }
            if(n == NULL) assert(0); //must find one
        }
    }
}

```

从当前执行的链表删除

```

    }
    //add into BLOCKED
    if(pcb_stop == NULL)
    {
        pcb_stop = pcb_cur;
        pcb_stop -> next = NULL;
    }
    else
    {
        struct ProcessTable * m = pcb_stop;
        while(m -> next != NULL)
        {
            m = m -> next;
        }
        m -> next = pcb_cur;
        m -> next ->next = NULL;
    }
    PCB_schedule();
    //can't reach here
    assert(0);
}

```

加入阻塞的链表

再进行一次调度算法。

`sem_post` 系统调用对应信号量的 V 操作，其使得 `sem` 指向的信号量的 `value` 增一，若 `value` 取值不大于 0，则释放一个阻塞在该信号量上进程（即将该进程设置为就绪态），若操作成功则返回 0，否则返回 -1

```
307 void sys_sem_post(struct TrapFrame *tf)
308 {
309     tf->ebx += ((pcb_cur - pcb) * PROC_SIZE);
310     int sem_cur = *(sem_t*) tf->ebx;
311     semaphore[sem_cur].value ++;
312     tf->eax = 0;
313     if(semaphore[sem_cur].used == FREE)
314     {
315         return;
316     }
```

寻找信号量，值++，如果信号量被撤销，则直接返回！

```
317     if(semaphore[sem_cur].value == 0) //guq qi
318     {
319         int pid_res = semaphore[sem_cur].pid;
320         assert(pid_res == 1);
321         assert(pcb_cur == pcb);
322         pcb[pid_res].state = RUNNABLE;
323         pcb[pid_res].sleepTime = 0;
324         pcb[pid_res].timeCount = TIMESLICE;
```

挂起当前进程

```
    //mov from pcb_stop
    struct ProcessTable * m, * n, *temp;
    temp = &pcb[pid_res];
    m = pcb_stop; //stop head
    if(m == temp)
    {
        pcb_stop = pcb_stop -> next;
    }
    else{
        n = m -> next ;
        while( m -> next != NULL)
        {
            if(n == temp)
            {
                m->next = n->next;
                break;
            }
            m = m -> next;
            n = m -> next;
        }
        if( n == NULL) //find nothing
        {
            assert(0);
        }
    }
    assert(pcb_stop == NULL);
```

从 `pcb_stop` 之中删除

```

351 //add into head
352 m = pcb_head;
353 if(pcb_head == NULL)
354 {
355     pcb_head = temp;
356     temp -> next = NULL;
357     assert(0);
358 }
359 else{
360     n = pcb_head;
361     while(n -> next != NULL)
362     {
363         n = n -> next;
364     }
365     n -> next = temp;
366     temp -> next = NULL;
367 }
368 assert(pcb_head != NULL);
369 assert(pcb_head->next!=NULL);
370 assert(pcb_head == pcb_cur);
371 pcb_cur -> state = RUNNABLE;
372 pcb_cur -> timeCount = TIMESLICE;
373 PCB_schedule();
374 assert(0);
375 }
376 };

```

加入执行链表之中并执行

这里我做的时候有一个错误，那就是调度的时候没有将当前进程改为 **RUNNABLE**，失误，希望下一次逻辑能够更清楚一些。

sem_destroy 系统调用用于销毁 **sem** 指向的信号量，销毁成功则返回 **0**，否则返回 **-1**，若尚有进程阻塞在该信号量上，可带来未知错误

```

void sys_sem_destory(struct TrapFrame *tf)
{
    tf->ebx += ((pcb_cur - pcb) * PROC_SIZE);
    int sem_cur = *(sem_t*) tf->ebx;
    semaphore[sem_cur].value = -1;
    semaphore[sem_cur].pid = -1;
    semaphore[sem_cur].used = FREE;
    tf->eax = 0;
};

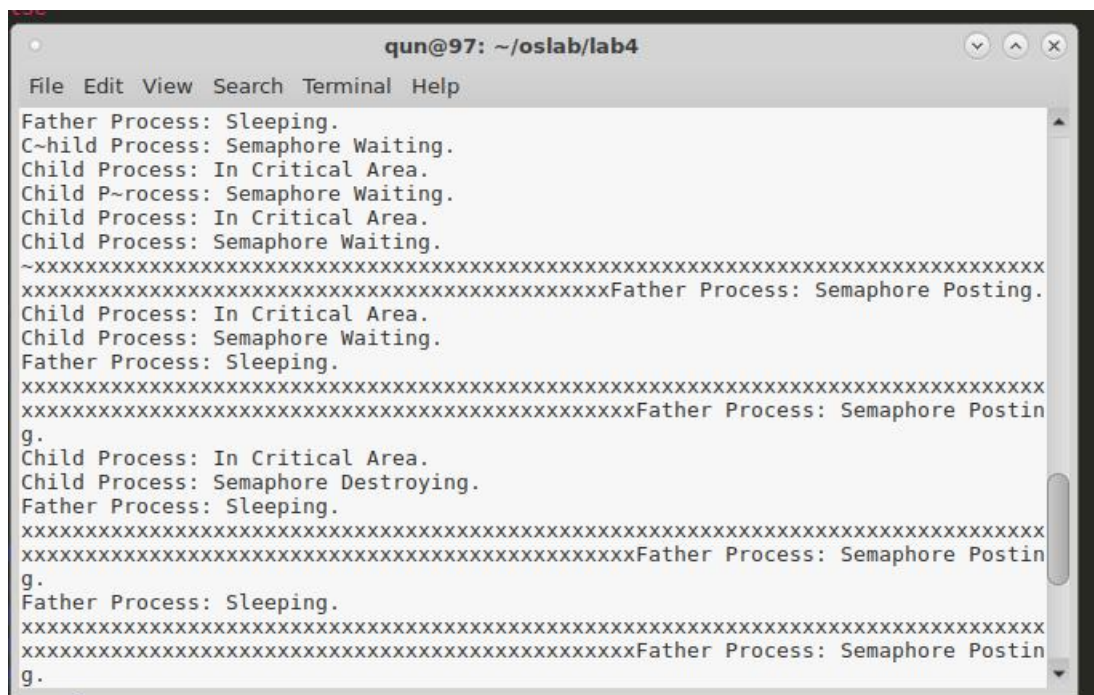
```

撤销

三、程序运行结果



```
QEMU
Father Process: Semaphore Initializing.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Father Process: Semaphore Destroying.
```



```
qun@97: ~/oslab/lab4
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Father Process: Sleeping.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Father Process: Semaphore Posting.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.
Father Process: Sleeping.
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Father Process: Semaphore Postin
g.
Child Process: In Critical Area.
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.
Father Process: Sleeping.
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Father Process: Semaphore Postin
g.
Father Process: Sleeping.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Father Process: Semaphore Postin
g.
```

与预期一样！