

操作系统实验报告

Lab3

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1. 实验目的:

1. 添加时钟中断
2. 加载用户程序
3. 初始化用户进程
4. 开中断
5. 从时钟中断调度到用户进程中
6. 用户进程调用 `fork()` 系统调用创建子进程
7. 利用时钟中断调度父子进程
8. 一段时间后利用 `exit()` 结束进程，返回内核进程

2. 实验过程:

首先将 `kernel` 的函数进行更新，初始化 `time` 时钟中断，初始化用户 `pcb`，打开中断，并从时钟中断进入用户函数；

```
init_serial();           //初始化串口输出
init_idt();
init_intr();
init_seg();
init_timer();
init_idle();
create_uthread(load_umain());
enable_interrupt();
while(1){
    putchar('^');
    wait_for_interrupt();
}
assert(0);
```

其中 `load_umain()` 函数是用来加载用户代码（与 `lab2` 一致），其中 `create_uthread()` 函数用来创建用户的 `pcb`，函数如下：

```

PCB *create_uthread(uint32_t entry) {
    //allocate a pcb
    assert(pcbs_avl < NR_PCBS);
    PCB *pcb = &(PCBs[pcbs_avl]);
    pcb->pid = pcbs_avl;
    pcb->lock_depth = 0;

    //set space to restore trapframe
    pcb->sf = (struct p_process_table *) (pcb->p_stack + STACK_SIZE) - 1;
    //set initial registers
    pcb->sf->p_trap.ds= USEL(SEG_UDATA);
    pcb->sf->p_trap.es= USEL(SEG_UDATA);
    pcb->sf->p_trap.eax = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.ebx = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.ecx = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.edx = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.esi = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.edi = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.xxx = 0;
    pcb->sf->p_trap.irq = 0;

    pcb->sf->ss = USEL(SEG_UDATA);
    pcb->sf->eflags = 0x202;
    pcb->sf->esp = 0xc00000;
    pcb->sf->cs = USEL(SEG_UCODE);
    pcb->sf->eip = (uint32_t)entry;

    pcb->time_count = time_chips;
    pcb->sleep_time = 0;

    pcb->state = READY;

```

将所用的 `pcb` 中的通用寄存器以及栈帧初始化（注意 `eflags` 要初始化成 `0x202`（打开 `if` 位以便检测时钟中断的到来），将 `eip` 赋值成为 `elf->entry`，以便函数在中断返回时可以成功跳入用户进程代码处；

在等待时钟中断时，`cpu` 会接受到第一个时钟中断，然后判断其状态，如果是 `ready`，那么可以判断其时间片是否到期，如果该进程时间片到期，则可以进行调度算法；

```

tmp = current->state_list.next;
if(tmp == &readyq_h)
{
    tmp = tmp->next;
}
//search next pcb
int i;
for(i = 0; PCBs[i].state_list.next != tmp->next && PCBs[i].state_list.prev != tmp->prev; i++);
PCB *next = (void *)&(PCBs[i]);
//fresh new pcb time count
if(current->pid != 0)
{
    current->time_count = time_chips;
}
//save current pcb
struct p_process_table *frame = current->sf;
current->sf = (struct p_process_table *) (current->p_stack + STACK_SIZE) - 1;
current->sf->p_trap.ds = frame->p_trap.ds;
current->sf->p_trap.es = frame->p_trap.es;
current->sf->p_trap.eax = frame->p_trap.eax;
current->sf->p_trap.ebx = frame->p_trap.ebx;
current->sf->p_trap.ecx = frame->p_trap.ecx;
current->sf->p_trap.edx = frame->p_trap.edx;
current->sf->p_trap.esi = frame->p_trap.esi;
current->sf->p_trap.edi = frame->p_trap.edi;
current->sf->p_trap.xxx = frame->p_trap.xxx;
current->sf->p_trap.irq = frame->p_trap.irq;
current->sf->ss = frame->ss;
current->sf->esp = frame->esp;
current->sf->eip = frame->eip;
current->sf->eflags = frame->eflags;
current->sf->cs = frame->cs;

```

如果需要进行调度，则可以直接将 `current` 当前的状态保存到当前的 `pcb` 中，然后将 `current` 赋值更新成为就绪队列的下一个 `pcb`;

```

if(current->state == READY)
{
    current->sf = (void *)tf; //save old trapframe
switch(tf->irq) {
    case 0x80: do_syscall(tf);break;
    case 13:assert(0);break;
    case 1000:
    {
        change_state();
        if(current->state == READY && current->time_count > 0)
        {
            current->time_count--;
            assert(current->time_count >= 0); //time count should not less than 0
        }
        else
        {
            assert(current->time_count == 0);
            schedule();
            if(current->pid != 0)
                //schedule has run once , should decrease one on time count
                current->time_count--;
        }
    }
    break;
}

```

判断当前是否需要调度;

```
asm_do_irq:
    pushal
    pushl %ds
    pushl %es
    pushl %esp
    call irq_handle

    movl (current), %eax
    movl (%eax), %esp

    popl %es
    popl %ds
    popal
    addl $4, %esp
    iret
```

更改完 `current` 指针后，就可以将 `current` 中的陷阱帧结构与原来的 `tf` 结构进行替换，这样原来的进程就会通过 `iret` 指令跳转到下一个进程的现场，并且执行下一个进程的代码；这样就完成了基本的进程切换；

Fork ():

Fork 函数本身并不改变 `current` 的值，所以 `fork` 函数执行过后进程没有切换；所以 `forkj` 函数仅仅是创建了一个新的 `pcb` 以便调用；所以该过程与原来的创建 `pcb` 的过程相似，所以只是赋值以便后续调用；

```
pcb->sf = (struct p_process_table *) (pcb->p_stack + STACK_SIZE) - 1;
//copy father to child
//general registers are copied to new pcb;
pcb->sf->p_trap.ds = current->sf->p_trap.ds;
pcb->sf->p_trap.es = current->sf->p_trap.es;
pcb->sf->p_trap.eax = pcb->pid;
pcb->sf->p_trap.ebx = current->sf->p_trap.ebx;
pcb->sf->p_trap.ecx = current->sf->p_trap.ecx;
pcb->sf->p_trap.edx = current->sf->p_trap.edx;
pcb->sf->p_trap.esi = current->sf->p_trap.esi;
pcb->sf->p_trap.edi = current->sf->p_trap.edi;
pcb->sf->p_trap.xxx = current->sf->p_trap.xxx;
pcb->sf->p_trap.irq = current->sf->p_trap.irq;

pcb->sf->ss = current->sf->ss;
pcb->sf->eflags = current->sf->eflags;
pcb->sf->cs = current->sf->cs;
pcb->sf->eip = current->sf->eip;

//copy stack(assert user whole stack size less than 4096)
pcb->sf->esp = current->sf->esp - STACK_SIZE;
uint8_t *father = (void *) (current->sf->esp + USER_SS_BASE);
uint8_t *son = (void *) (pcb->sf->esp + USER_SS_BASE);
int i;
for(i = 0; i < STACK_SIZE; i++)
    son[i] = father[i];
```

注意 `fork` 函数应该复制一个与原来进程一模一样的 `pcb`，所以除了返回值 `eax` 之外，所有的

pcb 值都应该与原来的 pcb 一样，而且注意要将用户进程的栈帧复制到另外一个地址中；

Sleep ():

Sleep 函数是用来对当前进程进行阻塞的，调用 sleep 函数后，程序进入中断，并且在中断当中停留一定时间后才可以继续执行，注意这个时候 cpu 是被占用的，不可以进行其他进程的切换和抢占；

(sleep 函数进入中断后不到一点的时间是不能返回的)

```
void sys_sleep(uint32_t time) {
    lock();
    if (current->state == READY) {
        current->state = SLEEP;
        current->sleep_time = time * 100;
        list_del(&(current->state_list));
        list_add(&(current->state_list), &blockq_h);
    }
    unlock();
    while(1)
        wait_for_interrupt();
}
```

这里利用 while (1) 进行无限循环等待时钟中断，时钟中断可以在某一个时刻调用 wake_up 函数来对阻塞的 sleep 程序进行唤醒；

```
void wake_up() {
    lock();
    if (current->state == SLEEP) {
        current->state = READY;
        list_del(&(current->state_list));
        list_add(&(current->state_list), &readyq_h);
    }
    unlock();
}
```

在 sleep 和 wake_up 函数进行时应该关闭外部中断的响应；

```
void sys_exit(int status) {
    lock();
    if (current->state == READY) {
        //assert(current->time_count != 0);
        PCB *free_pcb = current;

        struct list_head *tmp;
        tmp = current->state_list.next;
        //search next pcb
        int i;
        for(i = 0; PCBs[i].state_list.next != tmp->next && PCBs[i].state_list.prev != tmp->prev; i++);
        current = (void *)&(PCBs[i]);

        free_pcb->state = FREE;
        list_del(&(free_pcb->state_list));
        list_add(&(free_pcb->state_list), &freeq_h);
    }
    unlock();
}
```

Exit 函数与此类似，当前进程如果调用 exit 函数，则将当前进程的 pcb 从就绪队列中删除，并且将 current 指针向后偏移，使其进行下一个程序的执行和调度；

