

# lab4实验报告

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## 实验进度

完成所有实验内容+实现选做哲学家问题

## 实验过程

### 3.1. 实现格式化输入函数

**keyboradHandle:**

获取键盘扫描码并存入 keyBuffer 中，唤醒阻塞在 dev[STD\_IN] 上的一个进程，将其切换为运行态

**syscallReadStdIn:**

如果 dev[STD\_IN].value == 0，将当前进程阻塞在 dev[STD\_IN] 上，调用时钟中断进行进程切换。之后进程被唤醒，读 keyBuffer 中的所有数据，并通过 str 将读取的字符传到用户进程（可以参考lab2中的代码）

### 3.2. 实现信号量

**syscallSemInit:**

遍历 sem[MAX\_SEM\_NUM] 找到一个未使用的信号量，用 sf->edx 初始化 value，返回该信号量的下标（若初始化失败则返回-1）

**syscallSemWait:**

将要申请资源的信号量的 value 减一，如果 value < 0 则阻塞当前进程

**syscallSemPost:**

将要释放资源的信号量的 value 加一，如果 value <= 0 则唤醒信号量等待队列中的一个进程

**syscallSemDestroy:**

销毁当前信号量，将state设为0，注意要重置pcb

### 3.3. 解决进程同步问题

#### 3.3.1. 生产者-消费者问题

设立三个信号量 empty = 5, full = 0, mutex = 1，创建4个子进程作为生产者，代码如下：

```

i = 0;
int id = 0;
sem_t empty, full, mutex;
sem_init(&empty, 5);
sem_init(&full, 0);
sem_init(&mutex, 1);
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    if (id == 0) id = fork();
    else if (id > 0) break;
}
while (1) {
    if (id == 0){
        sem_wait(&full);
        sem_wait(&mutex);
        printf("Consumer : consume\n");
        sleep(128);
        sem_post(&mutex);
        sem_post(&empty);
    }
    else{
        sem_wait(&empty);
        sem_wait(&mutex);
        printf("Producer %d: produce\n", id - 1);
        sleep(128);
        sem_post(&mutex);
        sem_post(&full);
    }
}
}

```

### 3.3.2. 哲学家问题

双数号哲学家先拿左边的叉子，再拿右边的叉子；单数号哲学家先拿右边的叉子，再拿左边的叉子。没有死锁，可以实现多人同时就餐。

```

int id = 0;
sem_t forks[5], mutex;
sem_init(&mutex, 1);
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) sem_init(&forks[i], 1);
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    if (id == 0) id = fork();
    else if (id > 0) break;
}
if (id > 0) id -= 1;
while (1) {
    printf("Philosopher %d: think\n", id);
    sleep(128);
    if (id % 2 == 0) {
        sem_wait(&forks[id]);
        sem_wait(&forks[(id + 1) % 5]);
    }
    else {
        sem_wait(&forks[(id + 1) % 5]);
        sem_wait(&forks[id]);
    }
    printf("Philosopher %d: eat\n", id);
    sleep(128);
    sem_post(&forks[id]);
    sem_post(&forks[(id + 1) % 5]);
}

```

## 实验结果

3.1 & 3.2

QEMU

Machine View

Input: " Test %c Test %6s %d %x"  
Ret: 4; a, oslab, 2024, adc.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Initializing.  
Mother Process: Sleeping.  
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.  
Child Process: In Critical Area.  
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.  
Child Process: In Critical Area.  
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Posting.  
Mother Process: Sleeping.  
Child Process: In Critical Area.  
Child Process: Semaphore Waiting.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Posting.  
Mother Process: Sleeping.  
Child Process: In Critical Area.  
Child Process: Semaphore Destroying.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Posting.  
Mother Process: Sleeping.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Posting.  
Mother Process: Semaphore Destroying.  
—

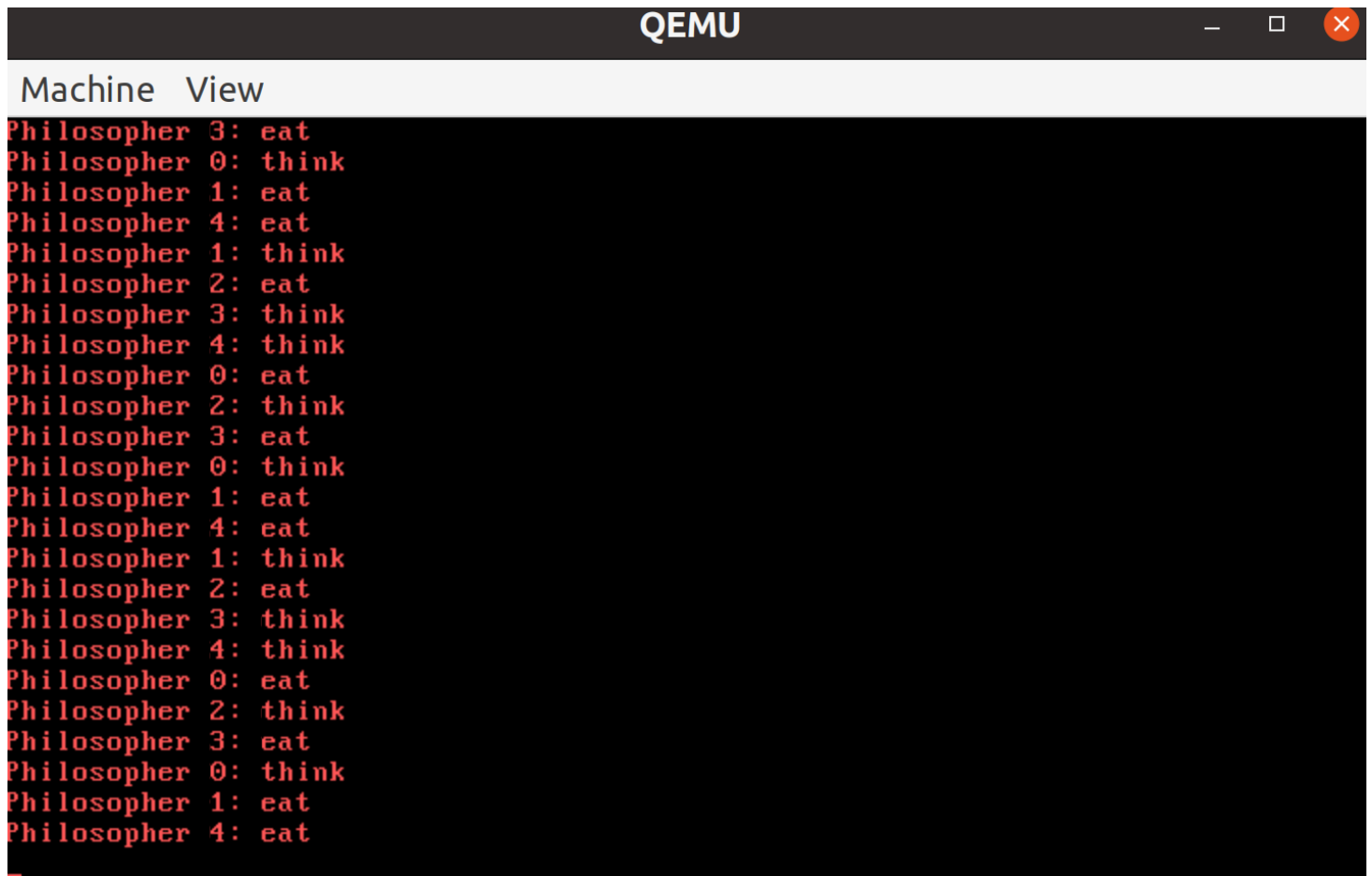
### 3.3.1 生产者-消费者问题

QEMU

Machine View

Mother Process: Semaphore Destroying.  
Producer 1: produce  
Producer 2: produce  
Producer 3: produce  
Producer 4: produce  
Producer 1: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 2: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 3: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 4: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 1: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 2: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 3: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 4: produce  
Consumer : consume  
Producer 1: produce  
Consumer : consume

### 3.3.2 哲学家问题



```
Machine View
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 0: eat
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 1: eat
Philosopher 4: eat
```

## 其他

### 复习了一下系统调用的整个过程

主程序调用了sem\_init函数

```
ret = sem_init(&sem, 2);
```

sem\_init中调用了syscall函数

```
int sem_init(sem_t *sem, uint32_t value) {
    *sem = syscall(SYS_SEM, SEM_INIT, value, 0, 0, 0);
    if (*sem != -1)
        return 0;
    else
        return -1;
}
```

在syscall函数中，将eax等寄存器压栈，调用int \$0x80指令

```
int32_t syscall(int num, uint32_t a1, uint32_t a2,
               uint32_t a3, uint32_t a4, uint32_t a5)
{
    int32_t ret = 0;
    uint32_t eax, ecx, edx, ebx, esi, edi;
    //uint16_t selector;
    asm volatile("movl %%eax, %0"::"m"(eax));
    asm volatile("movl %%ecx, %0"::"m"(ecx));
    asm volatile("movl %%edx, %0"::"m"(edx));
    asm volatile("movl %%ebx, %0"::"m"(ebx));
    asm volatile("movl %%esi, %0"::"m"(esi));
    asm volatile("movl %%edi, %0"::"m"(edi));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%eax"::"m"(num));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%ecx"::"m"(a1));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%edx"::"m"(a2));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%ebx"::"m"(a3));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%esi"::"m"(a4));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%edi"::"m"(a5));
    asm volatile("int $0x80");
    asm volatile("movl %%eax, %0"::"m"(ret));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%eax"::"m"(eax));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%ecx"::"m"(ecx));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%edx"::"m"(edx));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%ebx"::"m"(ebx));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%esi"::"m"(esi));
    asm volatile("movl %0, %%edi"::"m"(edi));

    return ret;
}
```

之后查询IDT表，跳转irqSyscall函数,将中断号压栈后跳转asmDoIrq函数，将其他寄存器压栈（组成StackFrame），跳转irqHandle函数

```

irqSyscall:
    pushl $0 // push dummy error code
    pushl $0x80 // push interruption number into kernel stack
    jmp asmDoIrq

```

```

.global asmDoIrq

```

```

asmDoIrq:
    pushal // push process state into kernel stack
    pushl %ds
    pushl %es
    pushl %fs
    pushl %gs
    pushl %esp //esp is treated as a parameter
    call irqHandle
    addl $4, %esp //esp is on top of kernel stack
    popl %gs
    popl %fs
    popl %es
    popl %ds
    popal
    addl $4, %esp //interrupt number is on top of kernel stack
    addl $4, %esp //error code is on top of kernel stack
    iret

```

irqHandle中切换内核态, 跳转syscallHandle函数

```

void irqHandle(struct StackFrame *sf) { // pointer sf = esp
    /* Reassign segment register */
    asm volatile("movw %%ax, %%ds"::"a"(KSEL(SEG_KDATA)));
    /* Save esp to stackTop */
    uint32_t tmpStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
    pcb[current].prevStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
    pcb[current].stackTop = (uint32_t)sf;

    switch(sf->irq) {
        case -1:
            break;
        case 0xd:
            GProtectFaultHandle(sf);
            break;
        case 0x20:
            timerHandle(sf);
            break;
        case 0x21:
            keyboardHandle(sf);
            break;
        case 0x80:
            syscallHandle(sf);
            break;
        default: assert(0);
    }
    /* Recover stackTop */
    pcb[current].stackTop = tmpStackTop;
}

```

syscallHandle函数中，根据eax跳转syscallSem函数



```

void syscallHandle(struct StackFrame *sf) {
    switch(sf->eax) { // syscall number
        case SYS_WRITE:
            syscallWrite(sf);
            break; // for SYS_WRITE
        case SYS_READ:
            syscallRead(sf);
            break; // for SYS_READ
        case SYS_FORK:
            syscallFork(sf);
            break; // for SYS_FORK
        case SYS_EXEC:
            syscallExec(sf);
            break; // for SYS_EXEC
        case SYS_SLEEP:
            syscallSleep(sf);
            break; // for SYS_SLEEP
        case SYS_EXIT:
            syscallExit(sf);
            break; // for SYS_EXIT
        case SYS_SEM:
            syscallSem(sf);
            break; // for SYS_SEM
        default:break;
    }
}

```

syscallSem函数中，根据ecx跳转SEM\_INIT函数

```

void syscallSem(struct StackFrame *sf) {
    switch(sf->ecx) {
        case SEM_INIT:
            syscallSemInit(sf);
            break;
        case SEM_WAIT:
            syscallSemWait(sf);
            break;
        case SEM_POST:
            syscallSemPost(sf);
            break;
        case SEM_DESTROY:
            syscallSemDestroy(sf);
            break;
        default:break;
    }
}

```

最后在syscallSemInit函数中进行处理

```

void syscallSemInit(struct StackFrame *sf) {
    // TODO: complete `SemInit`
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < MAX_SEM_NUM; i++){
        if(sem[i].state == 0){
            sem[i].state = 1;
            sem[i].value = (int32_t)sf->edx;
            pcb[current].regs.eax = i;
            return;
        }
    }
    pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
    return;
}

```