### 实验报告: pintos 实现优先级线程

课程名称:操作系统 年级: 2023 级 上机实践成绩:

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上机实践名称: pintos 实现优先级线 学号: 上机实践日期:

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### 一、目的

明白线程之间有优先级,在线程创建并加入就绪队列时根据该线程的优先级加入,时了解测试在 pintos 中运行的整个流程。

### 二、内容与设计思想

在 thread.c 文件中加入适当代码,使就绪队列的线程拥有优先级,且要实现优先级较高的线程优先调度,最后通过 alarm-priority 测试用例。

对于一个创建的进程(thread\_create 函数),会有一个分配的优先级:

## 

在该函数的最后, 会将创建的进程加入就绪队列:

/\* Add to run queue. \*/
thread\_unblock (t);

在该函数中,会将该线程加入到就绪队列,但是线程加入的方式是直接将线程推入就绪队列,也就是说,优先级的传入并没有用,需要额外加入机制使优先级生效。对于pintos 的线程系统,pintos 需要根据新线程的的优先级将新线程加入就绪队列(包括线程调度时,例如时间片用完,调用 thread\_yield 函数),而且,pintos 是直接将就绪队列的首节点出队作为下一个要运行的线程,因此,就绪队列需要按照优先级顺序将线程排序,优先级高的在就绪队列前面,实现这一点,只要在每次有线程加入就绪队列时用插入排序的方式(找到第一个优先级小于要加入线程的优先级,将线程加到这个线程前面)即可。

### 三、使用环境

- 1. 主机 os: Windows-11
- 2. 虚拟机 os:Linux
- 3. 虚拟环境: docker 的 linux 镜像

4. 代码编辑器:vscode

### 四、实验过程

1. 了解测试用例的运行过程:

在 pintos 完成加载后,如果命令行有参数传进(即传入被测试程序),pintos\_init 函数会调用 run\_actions,根据传入的命令(例如 run)执行对应操作,对于用户程序,一般是 run。对于 run,run\_actions 会调用 run\_task,由于该用例不是 userprog,run task 会调用 run test,选取相应的测试案例运行:

```
#else
    run_test (task);

/** Runs the test named NAME. */
void
run_test (const char *name)
{
    const struct test *t;

    for (t = tests; t < tests + sizeof tests / sizeof *tests; t++)
        if (!strcmp (name, t->name))
        {
              test_name = name;
              msg ("begin");
              t->function ();
              msg ("end");
              return;
        }
    PANIC ("no test named \"%s\"", name);
}
```

如果是用户程序,则接着会调用:

# #ifdef USERPROG process wait (process execute (task));

process\_execute 会创建一个子线程(pintos 中并没有进程的概念,pintos 中任何进程都是由线程模拟的),创建完成后,这个新子线程会运行 start\_process 函数,设置该子进程相应堆栈信息(例如设置栈指针,将命令行参数推入栈等),从子进程调用 start\_process 开始,子进程和创建它的进程就开始并发进行(尽管这里调用了 process\_wait,但实际上这个函数尚未实现,要实现了 wait 系统调用才有用), start\_process 中通过模拟从中断返回来执行正式用户进程(即自己写的程序)。 在用户程序运行完之后,会调用 process\_exit,结束进程。

### 2. 实现线程优先级调度:

### 先跑一下 alarm-priority:

```
oot@c83d539f9fb3:~/toolchain/pintos/src/threads# pintos -- -q run alarm-priority
perl: warning: Setting locale failed.
perl: warning: Please check that your locale settings:
        LANGUAGE = (unset),
        LC_ALL = (unset),
LANG = "en_US.UTF-8"
    are supported and installed on your system.
perl: warning: Falling back to the standard locale ("C").
qemu-system-i386 -device isa-debug-exit -drive format=raw,media=disk,index=0,file=/tmp/AXdVzKTJ3z.dsk -m 4 -net none -nographic -m
onitor null
Pintos hda1
Loading.....
Kernel command line: -q run alarm-priority
Pintos booting with 3,968 kB RAM...
367 pages available in kernel pool.
367 pages available in user pool.
Calibrating timer... 104,755,200 loops/s.
Boot complete.
Executing 'alarm-priority':
(alarm-priority) begin
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 25 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 24 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 23 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 22 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 21 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 30 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 29 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 28 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 27 woke up. (alarm-priority) Thread priority 26 woke up.
(alarm-priority) end
Execution of 'alarm-priority' complete.
Timer: 522 ticks
Thread: 0 idle ticks, 522 kernel ticks, 0 user ticks
Console: 839 characters output
Keyboard: 0 keys pressed
Powering off...
root@c83d539f9fb3:~/toolchain/pintos/src/threads#
```

线程唤醒顺序不对,应该按照优先级唤醒。

因此,我们先将根据优先级加入就绪队列的实现方式(第二部分已说明实现的方式) 封装成一个函数,如下:

该函数将一个线程加入就绪队列(我没使用 ppt 的函数, ppt 里的那个线程优先级比

较函数实在有点"脱裤子放屁",而且那个比较函数只能比较线程的优先级,无法在 其他地方复用)

接下来,我们在需要将线程加入就绪队列的地方调用这个函数,一个是创建线程的时候:

```
/* Add to run queue. */
thread_unblock (t);
```

```
void
thread_unblock (struct thread *t)

thread_unblock (struct thread *t)

enum intr_level old_level;

ASSERT (is_thread (t));

old_level = intr_disable ();

ASSERT (t->status == THREAD_BLOCKED);

if(!thread_mlfqs)
priority_insert_threads(t,&ready_list); /*将线程加入就绪队列*/

t->status = THREAD_READY;
intr_set_level (old_level);

intr_set_level (old_level);

244
}
```

### 二是线程调度的时候:

此处有个 if(!thread\_mlfqs)的原因是方便后面实验多级队列的线程调度实现,暂且不谈接着再跑一下 alarm-priority 用例:

```
~oot@c83d539f9fb3:~/toolchain/pintos/src/threads# pintos -- -q run alarm-priority
perl: warning: Setting locale failed.
perl: warning: Please check that your locale settings:
       LANGUAGE = (unset),
        LC_ALL = (unset),
        LANG = "en_US.UTF-8"
    are supported and installed on your system.
perl: warning: Falling back to the standard locale ("C").
qemu-system-i386 -device isa-debug-exit -drive format=raw,media=disk,index=0,file=/tmp/34wJf90UC2.dsk -m 4 -net none -nographic -m
onitor null
Pintos hda1
Loading.....
Kernel command line: -q run alarm-priority
Pintos booting with 3,968 kB RAM...
367 pages available in kernel pool.
367 pages available in user pool.
Calibrating timer... 104,755,200 loops/s.
Boot complete.
Executing 'alarm-priority':
(alarm-priority) begin
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 30 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 29 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 28 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 27 woke up. (alarm-priority) Thread priority 26 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 25 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 24 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 23 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 22 woke up.
(alarm-priority) Thread priority 21 woke up.
(alarm-priority) end
Execution of 'alarm-priority' complete.
Timer: 529 ticks
Thread: 0 idle ticks, 529 kernel ticks, 0 user ticks
Console: 839 characters output
Keyboard: 0 keys pressed
Powering off..
```

线程按顺序唤醒, 实验成功。

代码修改结果: https://github.com/saydontgo/school\_OS\_course/

#### 五、总结

本次实验较为简单,只要理解整个线程创建过程和就绪队列加入的方式(按优先级插入)即可解决,除此之外,我知道了如何提高代码复用性,使代码能够解决不同队列的优先级插入问题,最后就是我认为可以加一些 pintos 中 list 库使用的作业,很多人要是没做过 cs162 或斯坦福的 os 课程的话都不知道这几个 list 相关的函数是怎么来的,更别说用了(虽然也给了具体实现)。