os第一次实验

实验前置 华为云环境搭建

1. 在云端布置服务器



按实验指导书要求配置, 服务器参数截图

2. 远程登陆服务器

使用软件MobaXterm远程ssh登陆服务器 ip:121.36.92.146 登录用户: root 密码: ()

```
| Policy | P
```

3. 查看服务器信息

ssh界面键入命令查看服务器的相关信息。

o 查看gcc版本

```
[root@kp-test01 ~]# gcc --version
gcc (GCC) 7.3.0
Copyright (C) 2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
```

。 查看内存信息

```
[root@kp-test01 ~]# free
              total
                           used
                                        free
                                                  shared buff/cache
                                                                        available
                                     2224832
                                                   13440
                                                              510912
                                                                          2396608
Mem:
            3047872
                         312128
                  0
                              0
                                           0
Swap:
```

o 查看CPU信息

```
Lroot@kp-test01 ~ J# lscpu
Architecture:
CPU op-mode(s):
Byte Order:
                                                                                                                                 aarch64
                                                                                                                                64-bit
                                                                                                                                Little Endian
 Byte Order:
CPU(s):
On-line CPU(s) list:
Thread(s) per core:
Core(s) per socket:
Socket(s):
NUMA node(s):
Vendan ID
                                                                                                                                2 0,1
 Vendor ID:
Model:
Model name:
                                                                                                                                Kunpeng-920
 Stepping:
CPU max MHz:
CPU min MHz:
                                                                                                                                0x1
                                                                                                                                2400.0000
2400.0000
 BogoMIPS:
L1d cache:
L1i cache:
                                                                                                                                200.00
128 KiB
128 KiB
L1i cache: 128 KiB
L2 cache: 1 MiB
L3 cache: 32 MiB
NUMA node0 CPU(s): 0,1
Vulnerability Itlb multihit: Not affected
Vulnerability Mds: Not affected
Vulnerability Meltdown: Not affected
Vulnerability Spec store bypass: Vulnerable
Vulnerability Spectre v1: Mitigation; Vulnerability Spectre v2: Not affected
Vulnerability Spectre v2: Not affected
Vulnerability Spectre v2: Not affected
Vulnerability Spectre v3: Not affected
Vulnerability Spectre v4: Not affected
Vulnerability Spectre v5: Not affected
Flags: Not affected
Flags: Not affected
                                                                                                                                                                                    _user pointer sanitization
                                                                                                                               fp asimd evtstrm aes pmull sha1 sha2 crc32 atom ics fphp asimdhp cpuid asimdrdm jscvt fcma dcpo p asimddp asimdfhm
  Flags:
```

os实验1: 进程、线程相关编程实验

1.1进程相关编程实验

1. 完成图1.1 程序的运行

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2838

child: pid = 0

parent: pid1 = 2837

child: pid1 = 2838
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2840
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2839
child: pid1 = 2840
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2842
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2841
child: pid1 = 2842
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2844
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2843
child: pid1 = 2844
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2846
parent: pid1 = 2845
child: pid = 0
child: pid1 = 2846
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2848
parent: pid1 = 2847
child: pid = 0
child: pid1 = 2848
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2850
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2849
child: pid1 = 2850
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2852
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2851
child: pid1 = 2852
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2854
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2853
child: pid1 = 2854
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2856
parent: pid1 = 2855
child: pid = 0
child: pid1 = 2856
[reat@kp tot01 1]#
```

有实验截图可知父子进程执行顺序并不固定。

去除wait 后再观察结果

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
child: pid = 0
parent: pid = 2873
child: pid1 = 2873
parent: pid1 = 2872
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2875
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2874
child: pid1 = 2875
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-1
parent: pid = 2877
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 2876
child: pid1 = 2876
child: pid1 = 2877
```

在去掉wait()后,同样也是可能parent 先执行,又可能child 先执行。

理论分析:

- o fork创建子进程后,父子进程并行执行,两者执行顺序由cpu调度决定,所以二者执行顺序不固定。
- o 对于子进程来说, fork() 后返回的pid为0, getpid返回当前进程(调用这一函数的进程,子进程的pid) 所以父进程pid与子进程的pid1一样。
- o wait ()的作用是让父进程在子进程结束后继续执行,等待挂起,防止僵尸进程的出现.仍会出现parent 先执行,或child 先执行。
- 2. 扩展图1 1 的程序:
- 添加一个全局变量并在父进程和子进程中对这个变量做不同操作||在return 前增加对全局变量的操作并输出结果:

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-2
global = 98
global = 102
global address = 0x420050
global address = 0x420050
parent: pid = 3139
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 3138
child: pid1 = 3139
global = 10404
global = 9604
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-2
global = 98
global = 102
global address = 0x420050
global address = 0x420050
parent: pid = 3141
child: pid = 0
parent: pid1 = 3140
child: pid1 = 3141
global = 10404
global = 9604
```

定义全局变量global,初值100.在子进程加2,父进程减2。并返回全局变量地址,在return前做 global平方操作。**发现二者global地址一样,但二者global改变是独立进行的。**

理论分析:子进程"继承"父进程的变量,其地址总是一样的,因为在fork时整个虚拟地址空间被复制,但是虚拟地址空间所对应的物理内存却没有复制。所以对变量的操作是独立的。

• 调用system 函数和在子进程中调用exec 族函数:

system 函数:

发现调用systemcall后pid改变,说明调用该函数创建了一个进程。

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-3
parent: pid = 3320
child: pid1 = 3320
parent: pid1 = 3319
system_call pid = 3321
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-3
parent: pid = 3323
child: pid1 = 3323
parent: pid1 = 3322
system_call pid = 3324
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-3
parent: pid = 3326
child: pid1 = 3326
child: pid1 = 3326
parent: pid1 = 3325
system_call pid = 3327
```

exec 族函数:

发现调用systemcall后pid未改变,与child的pid一样。

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-4
parent: pid = 3368
child: pid1 = 3368
parent: pid1 = 3367
system_call pid = 3368
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-4
parent: pid = 3370
child: pid1 = 3370
parent: pid1 = 3369
system_call pid = 3370
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./1-4
parent: pid = 3372
child: pid1 = 3372
parent: pid1 = 3371
system_call pid = 3371
```

理论分析:

- 当进程调用exec函数时,该进程被完全替换为新程序。 因为**调用exec函数并不创建新进程**,所以前后进程的ID并没有改变
- system函数会执行参数要求的命令**创建新的进程**所以pid改变。

函数参考教程: Linux系统学习——exec族函数、system函数、popen函数学习 exec 跟system popen区别-CSDN博客

1.2线程相关编程实验

1. 在进程中给一变量赋初值并成功创建两个线程||在两个线程中分别对此变量循环五千次以上做不同的操作

创建变量global (初值为0) 两个线程分别执行加100和减100的操作。

```
root@kp-test01 1]# gcc -o thread thread.c -lpthread
root@kp-test01 1]# ./thread
thread1 success create
thread2 success create
thread2 global = -2530200
thread2 global = -264800
gloabl = -264800
root@kp-test01 1]# ./thread
thread1 success create
thread2 success create
thread2 global = -2375600
thread2 global = -101700
gloabl = -101700
```

可以看出二者是并发执行。每次值都一样因为线程的执行并发,不能保证执行了相同的加和减的操作。

函数教程: Linux——线程的创建 linux 创建线程-CSDN博客

编译问题: Linux下undefined reference to 'pthread create'问题解决-CSDN博客

2. 控制互斥和同步

使用pthread_mutex_函数对global变量进行互斥访问。使线程1先执行,线程2后执行。

有图1可知thread2创建后仍在执行thread1的操作

```
thread1 success create
thread1 global = -100
thread1 global = -200
thread1 global = -300
thread1 global = -400
thread1 global = -500
thread1 global = -600
thread2 success create
thread1 global = -700
thread1 global = -800
thread1 global = -900
thread1 global = -1000
thread1 global = -1100
thread1 global = -1200
thread1 global = -1300
thread1 global = -1400
thread1 global = -1500
thread1 global = -1600
thread1 global = -1700
thread1 global = -1800
thread1 global = -1900
thread1 global = -2000
thread1 global = -2100
thread1 global = -2200
thread1 global = -2300
thread1 global = -2400
thread1 global = -2500
thread1 global = -2600
```

thread1减法操作完thread2进行操作。

```
thread1 global = -18600
thread1 global = -18700
thread1 global = -18800
thread1 global = -18900
thread1 global = -19000
thread1 global = -19100
thread1 global = -19200
thread1 global = -19300
thread1 global = -19400
thread1 global = -19500
thread1 global = -19600
thread1 global = -19700
thread1 global = -19800
thread1 global = -19900
thread1 global = -20000
thread2 global = -19900
thread2 global = -19800
thread2 global = -19700
thread2 global = -19600
thread2 global = -19500
thread2 global = -19400
thread2 global = -19300
thread2 global = -19200
thread2 global = -19100
thread2 global = -19000
thread2 global = -18900
thread2 global = -18800
thread2 global = -18700
```

最后结果为0

```
thread2 global = -1400
thread2 global = -1300
thread2 global = -1200
thread2 global = -1100
thread2 global = -1000
thread2 qlobal = -900
thread2 global = -800
thread2 global = -700
thread2 global = -600
thread2 global = -500
thread2 global = -400
thread2 global = -300
thread2 global = -200
thread2 global = -100
thread2 global = 0
[root@kp-test01 1]# ■
```

函数教程: Linux | 什么是互斥锁以及如何用代码实现互斥锁linux实现互斥锁뼪弱的皮卡丘的博客-CSDN博客

- 3. 调用系统函数和线程函数的比较
 - 。 调用system 函数

使用syscall(SYS_gettid)和pthread_self()输出真实tid和tid,使用getpid()输出pid。

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./pth_sys
thread1 success create
thread2 success create
thread1 global = -10000000
thread1 getpid: 2928 , the tid=281458690224608
thread1 getpid: 2931 , the tid=281459530084096,syscall_pid=2931
thread1 return
thread2 global = -500000
thread2 getpid: 2928 , the tid=281458681770464
thread2 getpid: 2932 , the tid=281464635338496,syscall_pid=2932
thread2 return
global = -500000 [root@kp-test01 1]# ■
```

线程1、2的getpid相同,线程编号不同。调用system时创建全新的进程,编号均不同。

每个进程有一个pid(进程ID),获取函数:getpid(),系统内唯一,除了和自己的主线程一样

主线程的pid和所在进程的pid一致,可以通过这个来判断是否是主线程

每个线程有一个tid(线程ID),获取函数: pthread_self(),所在进程内唯一,有可能两个进程中都有同样一个tid

每个线程有一个pid(,获取函数:syscall(SYS_gettid),系统内唯一,除了主线程和自己的进程一样,其他子线程都是唯一的。在linux下每一个进程都一个进程id,类型pid_t,可以由 **getpid()获取。**

POSIX线程也有线程id,类型pthread_t,可以由 pthread_self()获取,线程id由线程库维护。但是各个进程独立,所以**会有不同进程中线程号相同节的情况**。

进程id不可以,线程id又可能重复,所以这里会有一个**真实的线程id唯一标识,tid。可以通过linux下的系统调用syscall(SYS_gettid)来获得。**

o 调用exec族函数

```
root@kp-test01 1]# ./pth_exec
thread1 success create
thread2 success create
thread1 getpid: 2864 , the tid=281461631742432global = 5000
thread1 getpid: 2864 , the tid=281460498050816,syscall_pid=2864
thread1 return
```

指行exec函数后,原来的进程被调用的内容取代thread2的systemcall不会再进行。

所以调用的systemcall产生了输出,此时systemcall为主进程所以syscall(SYS_gettid)与pid一样。

pid问题: linux中线程的pid,线程的tid和线程pid以及 thread-CSDN博客

【编程基础の基础】syscall(SYS_gettid)_sys_getpid-CSDN博客

1.3自旋锁实验

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
typedef struct
    int flag;
} spinlock_t;
// 初始化自旋锁
void spinlock_init(spinlock_t *lock)
{
    lock \rightarrow flag = 0;
}
void spinlock_lock(spinlock_t *lock)
    while (__sync_lock_test_and_set(&lock->flag, 1))
    {
        // 自旋等待
    }
}
void spinlock_unlock(spinlock_t *lock)
    __sync_lock_release(&lock->flag);
}
int shared_value = 0;
// 线程函数
void *thread_function(void *arg)
    spinlock_t *lock = (spinlock_t *)arg;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5000; ++i)
        spinlock_lock(lock);
        shared_value++;
        spinlock_unlock(lock);
    }
```

```
return NULL;
}
int main()
   pthread_t thread1, thread2;
   spinlock_t lock;
   int status;
   spinlock_init(&lock);
   // 输出共享变量的值
   printf("initial: %d\n", shared_value);
   // thread 1
   status = pthread_create(&thread1, NULL, thread_function, &lock);
   if (status != 0)
        printf("thread1 default = %d\n ", status);
       return 1;
   printf("thread1 success create\n");
   // thread 2
   pthread_create(&thread2, NULL, thread_function, &lock);
   if (status != 0)
        printf("threa2 default = %d\n ", status);
       return 1;
   printf("thread2 success create\n");
   // 等待线程结束
   pthread_join(thread1, NULL);
   pthread_join(thread2, NULL);
   // 输出共享变量的值
   printf("final: %d\n", shared_value);
   return 0;
}
```

定义了一个spinlock_t结构体,用于表示自旋锁。spinlock_init函数用于初始化自旋锁,spinlock_lock函数用于获取自旋锁,spinlock_unlock函数用于释放自旋锁。

在线程函数thread_function中,通过调用spinlock_lock和spinlock_unlock函数来保护对共享变量 shared_value的访问。每个线程循环执行5000次,每次获取自旋锁后将共享变量加1,然后释放自旋锁。

```
[root@kp-test01 1]# ./spinlock
initial: 0
thread1 success create
thread2 success create
final: 10000
[root@kp-test01 1]#
```