实验二、实验内容

- 1. 确认Linux系统的线程竞争范围、调度算法确认
- 2. 确认Linux 系统调度程序例子代码
- 3. 利用消息队列实现进程间的通信
- 4. Make Utility

1. 线程竞争范围

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define NUM THREADS 5
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
   int i, scope;
  pthread t tid[NUM THREADS];
  pthread attr t attr;
  /* get the default attributes */
  pthread attr init(&attr);
  /* first inquire on the current scope */
  if (pthread attr getscope(&attr, &scope) != 0)
      fprintf(stderr, "Unable to get scheduling scope\n");
  else {
      if (scope == PTHREAD SCOPE PROCESS)
         printf("PTHREAD SCOPE PROCESS");
      else if (scope == PTHREAD SCOPE SYSTEM)
         printf("PTHREAD SCOPE SYSTEM");
      else
           fprintf(stderr, "Illegal scope value.\n");
                                     /* to be continued */
```

```
/* set the scheduling algorithm to PCS or SCS */
pthread attr setscope(&attr, PTHREAD SCOPE SYSTEM);
   /* create the threads */
     for (i = 0; i < NUM THREADS; i++)
         pthread create(&tid[i],&attr,runner,NULL);
   /* now join on each thread */
     for (i = 0; i < NUM THREADS; i++)
         pthread join(tid[i], NULL);
/* Each thread will begin control in this function */
void *runner(void *param)
   /* do some work ... */
  pthread exit(0);
```

2. Linux 调度程序

```
static int get thread policy(pthread attr t attr)
    int policy;
    pthread attr getschedpolicy(&attr, &policy);
    switch (policy)
        case SCHED_FIFO:
            printf("policy = SCHED FIFO\n");
            break:
        case SCHED RR:
            printf("policy = SCHED_RR\n");
            break:
        case SCHED OTHER:
            printf("policy = SCHED OTHER\n");
            break:
        default:
            printf("policy = UNKOWN\n");
            break:
    return policy;
```

#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <sched.h>

```
static void show_thread_priority(pthread_attr_t attr, int policy)
▣ィ
     int priority = sched_get_priority_max(policy);
     printf("max_priority = %d\n", priority);
     priority = sched_get_priority_min(policy);
     printf("min_priority = %d\n", priority);
 static int get thread priority(pthread attr t attr)
     struct sched param param;
     pthread_attr_getschedparam(&attr, &param);
     printf("priority = %d\n", param.sched priority);
     return param.sched priority;
 static void set thread policy(pthread attr t attr, int policy)
     pthread attr setschedpolicy(&attr, policy);
     get thread policy(attr);
```

```
int main(void)
∃ {
    pthread attr t attr;
     struct sched param sched;
     int rs = pthread attr init(&attr);
     int policy = get thread policy(attr);
     printf("- show current configuration of priority\n");
     show thread priority(attr, policy);
     printf("- show SCHED FIFO of priority\n");
     show thread priority(attr, SCHED FIFO);
     printf("- show SCHED RR of priority\n");
     show thread priority(attr, SCHED RR);
    printf("- show priority of current thread\n");
     int priority = get thread priority(attr);
    printf("SET THREAD POLICY\n");
    printf("set SCHED FIFO policy\n");
    set_thread_policy(attr, SCHED_FIFO);
    printf("set SCHED RR policy\n");
     set thread policy(attr, SCHED RR);
    printf("restore current policy\n");
     set thread policy(attr, policy);
    pthread attr destroy(&attr);
     return 0;
```

3. 消息队列进程间的通信

利用消息队列,实现进程间的通信

实验要求: 编写程序, 让父进程创建两个子进程P1和P2, 并使子进程P1和P2通过消息队列相互通信, 发送消息(512字节), 基于下面代码进行修改

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <stropts.h>
#include <time.h>
```

```
#include <strings.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/msg.h>
```

```
struct msg {
                                                               long msg types;
int main (void) {
                                                              char msg buf[511];
       int qid, pid, len;
       struct msg pmsg;
       sprintf (pmsg.msg buf, "hello! this is:%d\n\o", getpid());
       len = strlen ( pmsg.msg buf);
       if ( (qid = msgget( IPC PRIVATE, IPC CREAT | o666)) < o ) {
              perror( "msgget");
              exit (1);
       if ( (msgsnd(qid, &pmsg, len, o)) < o) {
              perror( "msgsnd");
              exit(1);
       printf("successfully send a message to the queue: %d\n", qid);
       exit(1);
```

4. MAKE UTILITY

什么是 Make Utility?

- 一般项目由几百或几千个源文件组成,编译是一项复杂而繁琐的工作,比如,对源程序部分文件进行修改后,重新编译很费时间。解决的问题的方法就是make utility。
- Make Utility 是一个命令解释工具,它解释配置文件中的指令(规则)
- Make Utility 可以只针对被修改的源文件进行重新编译

```
/* File name : main.c */
#include "a.h"
...
```

```
/* File name : 2.c */
#include "a.h"
#include "b.h"
...
```

```
/* File name: 3.c */
#include "b.h"
#include "c.h"
...
```

如修改了 c.h 文件,因 main.c 和 2.c 文件没有依赖关系,无需重新编译 main.c 和 2.c 文件

Make Utility 命令选项

- -k: Keep-going, continue as much as possible after an error
- -n : Build-test, print the commands that would be executed, but do not execute.
- -f <filename> : use filename as a makefile
- Others, you can use "\$man make" command

What is makefile?

通过编辑 makefile 配置文件,简化编译工作。makefile 文件中主要内容如下:

- 1. 编译配置
- 2. 编译时编译规则
- 3. 编译后对生成文件的管理和配置

What is makefile?

- 定义了一系列的规则来指定哪些文件需要先编译,哪些文件需要后编译,哪些文件需要重新编译,甚至进行更复杂的功能操作,因为 Makefile 就像一个 Shell Script 一样,其中也可以执行操作系统的命令。
- 定义了源文件编译过程中,编译后,以及生成文件的存放规则等
- Makefile 文件一般存放在源文件的根目录

Makefile Format

1. 指定了依赖关系

• 指定生成的目标文件与源文件的依赖关系

2. 指定了生成规则

- 指定从源文件生成目标文件的生成规则
- ·以<Tab>开始

Makefile Example

```
/* Filename : Makefile1 */
myapp: main.o 2.o 3.o
      gcc –o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
main.o: main.c a.h
      gcc –c main.c
2.0: 2.c a.h b.h
      gcc -c 2.c
3.0: 3.c b.h c.h
      gcc -c 3.c
```

- 最终可执行文件 myapp 与 main.o, 2.o, 3.o 文件有依赖 性
- Main.o 目标文件 与 main.c,
 a.h 文件有依赖关系
- 2.0 目标文件 与 2.c, a.h, b.h 文件有依赖关系
- 3.0 目标文件 与 3.c, b.h, c.h 文件有依赖关系
- 目标文件 2.0 文件 创建规则 是 gcc -c 2.c

```
/* Filename : b.h */
#include <stdio.h>

void function_two();
```

```
/* Filename : c.h */
#include <stdio.h>

void function_three();
```

```
/*Filename: 2.c */
#include "a.h"
#include "b.h"

void function two() {
    printf(" This is 2\n");
}
```

```
/* Filename : 3.c */
#include "a.h"
#include "b.h"

void function_three() {
        printf(" This is 3\n");
}
```

```
/* Filename : a.h */
#include <stdio.h>

void function_two();
void function_three();
```

```
/* Filename : main.c */
#include "a.h"
1. extern void function_two();
2. extern void function three();
3. int main()
4. {
       function two();
       function three();
       return o;
```

```
•运行
$ make -f makefile1
  gcc -c main.c
  gcc -c 2.c
  gcc -c 3.c
  gcc -o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
$
```

修改 b.h 文件以后, 重新运行 make

```
$ make -f makefile1
gcc -c 2.c
gcc -c 3.c
gcc -o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
$
```

把 object 文件删除后,重新执行 make

```
$ rm 2.0
$ make -f Makefile1
gcc -c 2.c
gcc -o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
$
```

- 更一般的形式
- 可以指定编译选项

```
Define:

MACRONAME = value

Usage:

$(MACRONAME) or ${MACRONAME}
```

```
/* File name : Makefile2 */
all: myapp
# Which compiler
CC = gcc
# Where are include files kept
INCLUDE = .
# Options for development
CFLAGS = -g -Wall -ansi
# Options for release
# CFLAGS = -O -Wall -ansi
```

-9:可调试模式

-O:对代码进行基本优化

-Wall:设置警告

-ansi:C 标准编译

-c:只编译,不连接

```
myapp: main.o 2.o 3.o
 $(CC) –o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
main.o: main.c a.h
 $(CC) -I$(INCLUDE) $(CFLAGS) -c main.c
2.0: 2.c a.h b.h
 $(CC) -I$(INCLUDE) $(CFLAGS) -c 2.c
3.0: 3.c b.h c.h
  $(CC) -I$(INCLUDE) $(CFLAGS) -c 3.c
```

```
$ rm *.o myapp
$ make -f makefile2
  gcc -I. -g -Wall -ansi -c main.c
  gcc - I. - g - Wall - ansi - c 2.c
  gcc -I. -g -Wall -ansi -c 3.c
  gcc -o myapp main.o 2.o 3.o
$
```

Others

通过编译生成的目标文件、库文件、可执行文件等需要方便去管理,

- o 如库文件存放在 /usr/lib 或 /lib 目录下
- o 可执行文件存放在/bin 目录下
- o 临时生成的 object 文件管理

\$make config

• 配置编译环境

\$make clean

• 删除临时生成的目标文件

\$make Install

• 把可执行文件移动/复制到相应的目录下

Q&A