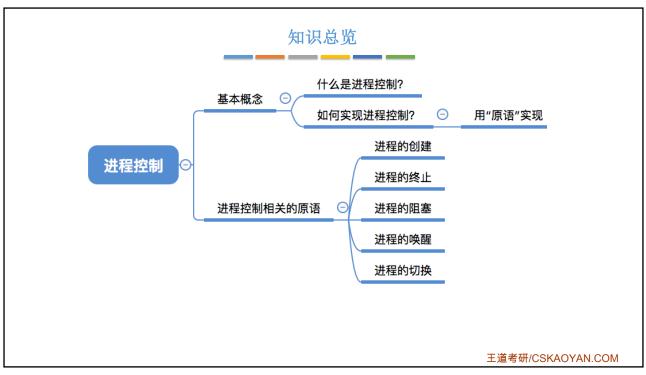
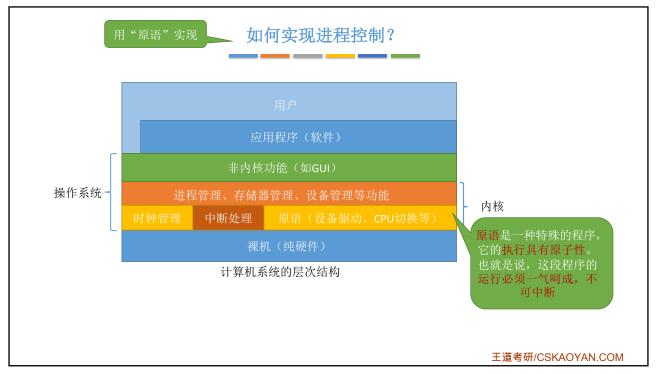


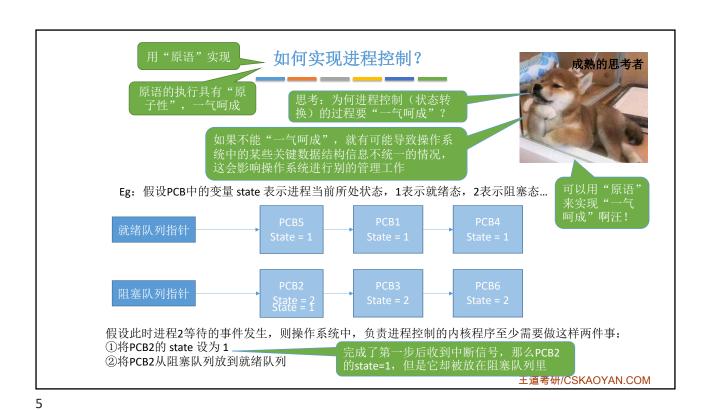
进程控制

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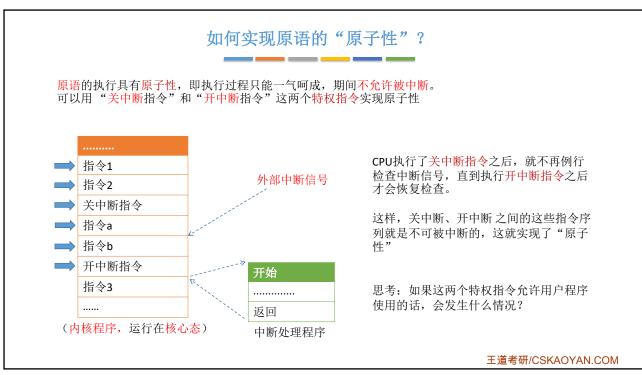


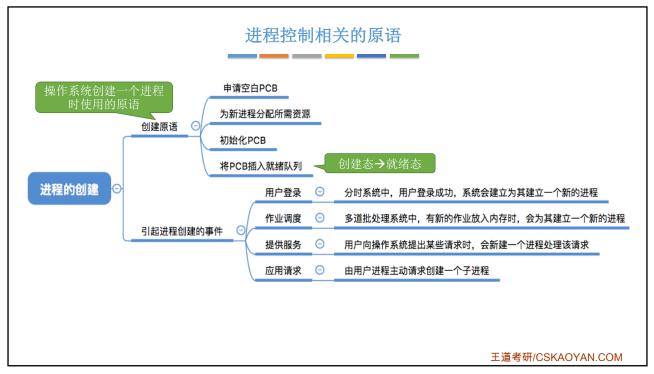


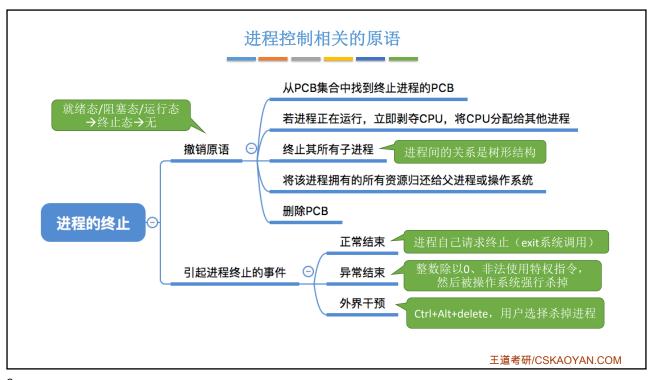
如何实现原语的"原子性"? 原语的执行具有原子性,即执行过程只能一气呵成,期间不允许被中断。 可以用"关中断指令"和"开中断指令"这两个特权指令实现原子性 外部中断信号 正常情况: CPU每执行完一条指令都会例 ▶ 指令1 行检查是否有中断信号需要处理,如果有, 则暂停运行当前这段程序, 转而执行相应 指令2 开始 的中断处理程序。 关中断指令 指令a 返回 指令b 中断处理程序 开中断指令 注:中断处理结 束之后也不一定 会直接回到原进 程执行 指令3 (内核程序,运行在核心态)

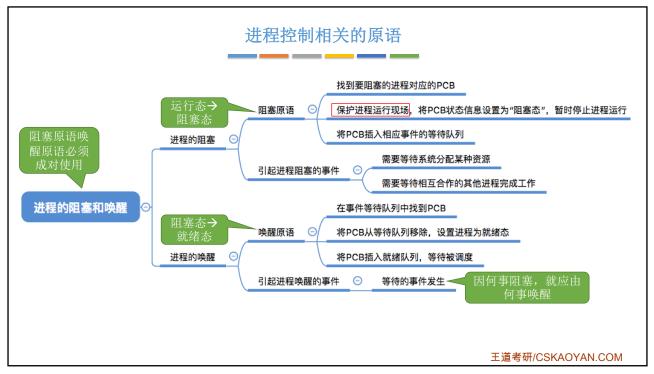
6

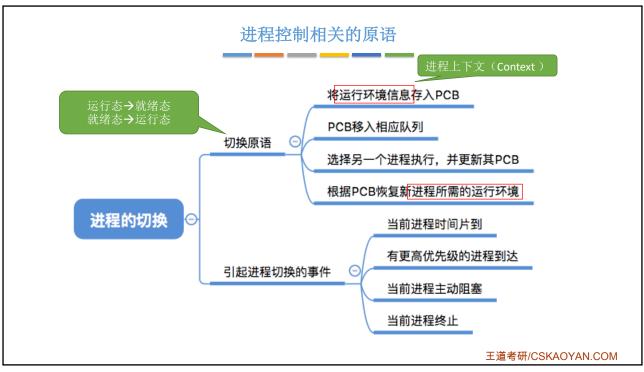
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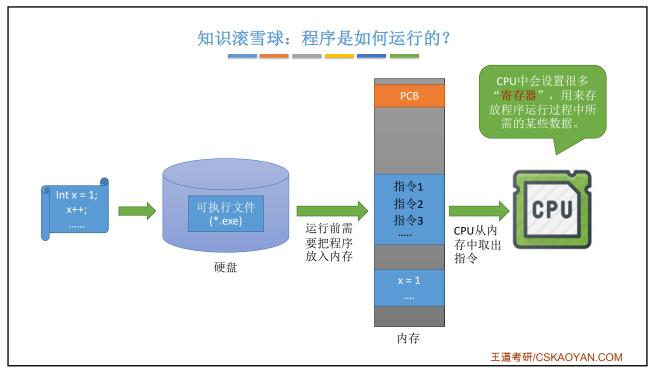


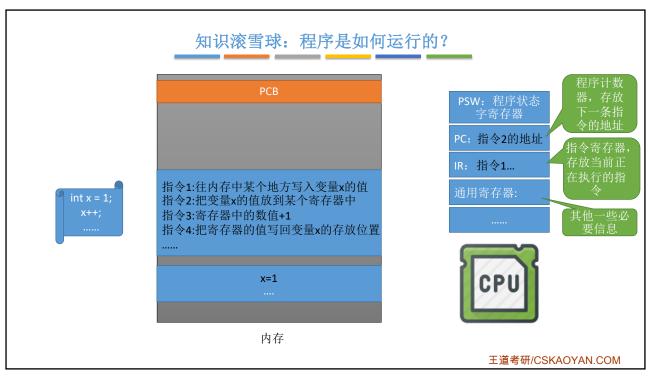


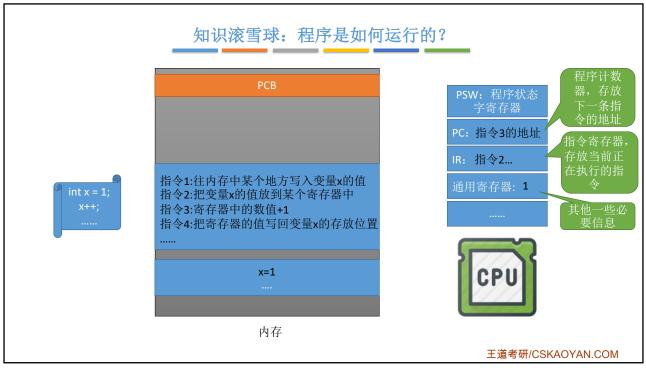


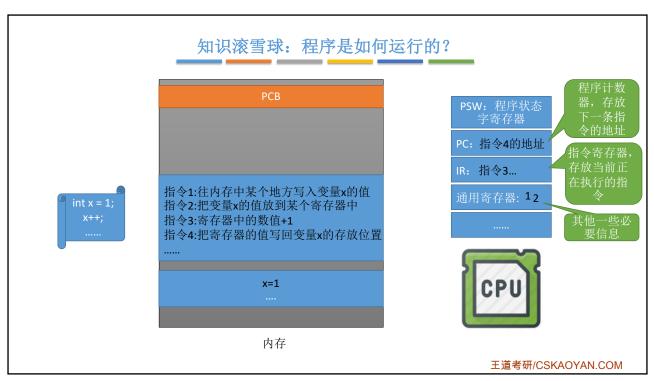


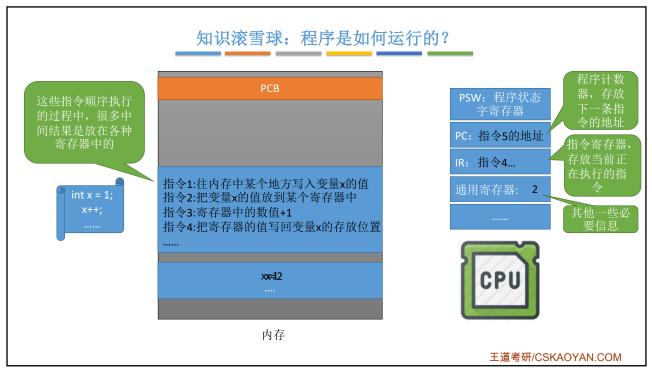


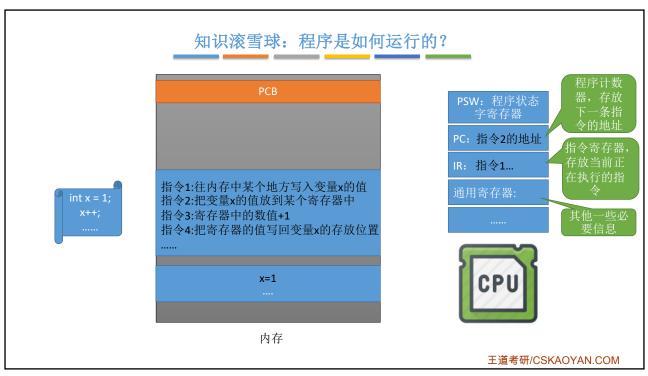


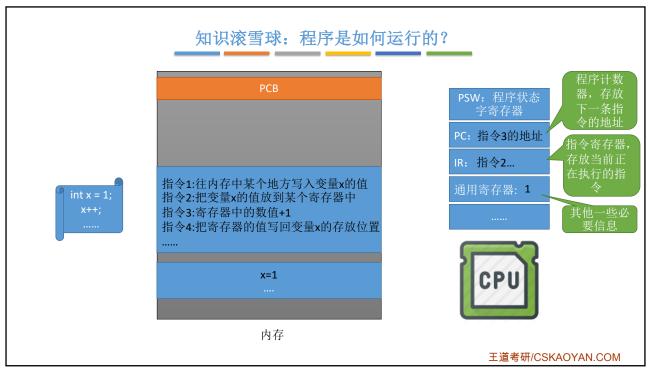


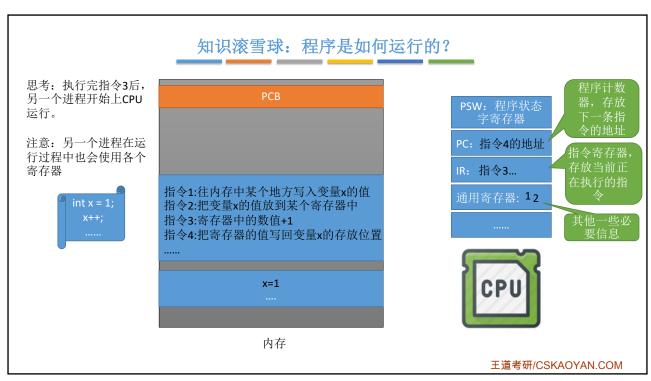


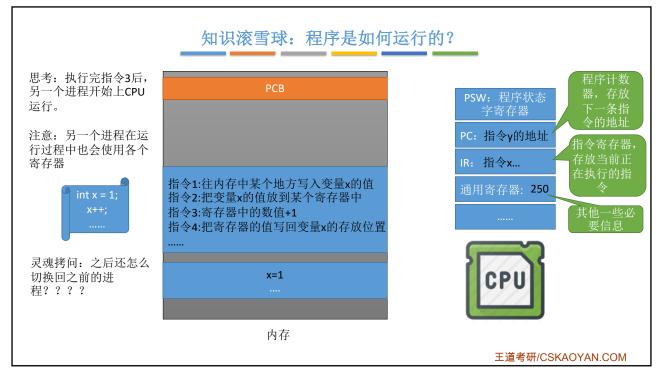


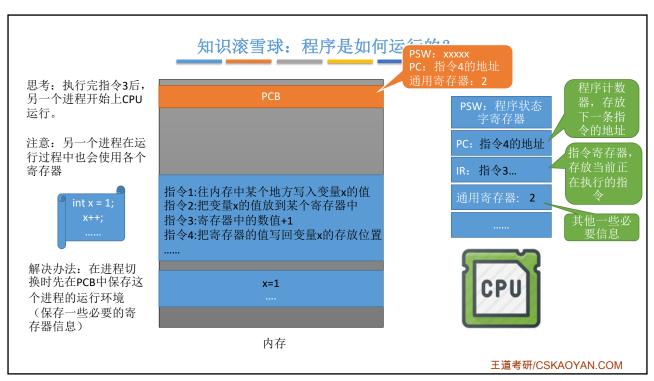


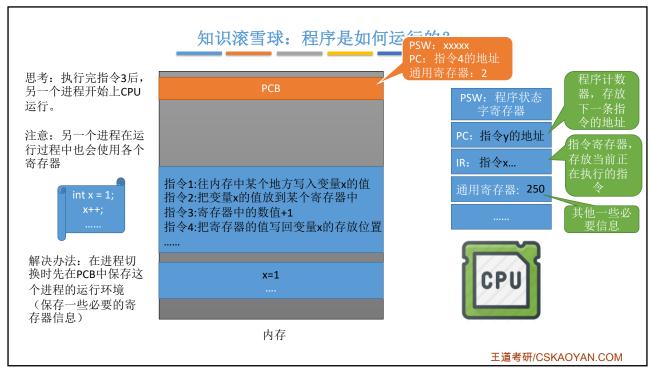


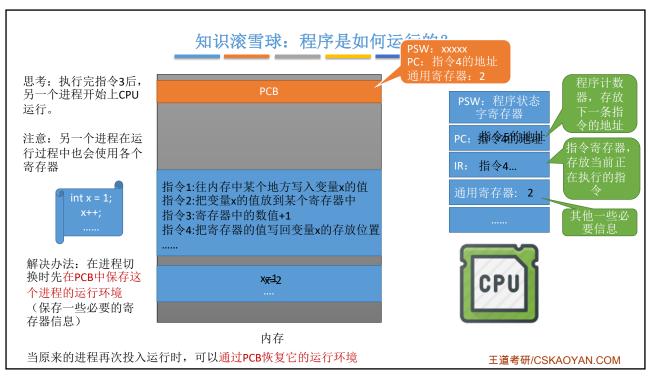


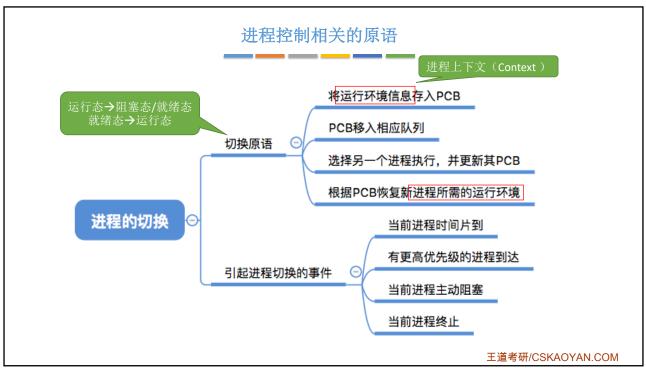


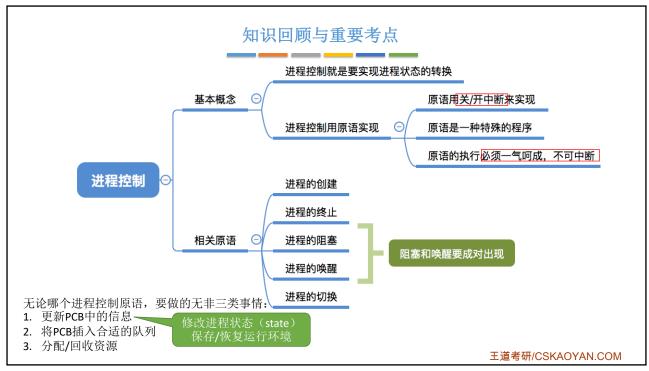












进程控制相关的原语

学习技巧: 进程控制会导致进程状态的转换。无论哪个进程控制原语,要做的无非三类事情:

- 1. 更新PCB中的信息
 - a. 所有的进程控制原语一定都会修改进程状态标志
 - b. 剥夺当前运行进程的CPU使用权必然需要保存其运行环境
 - c. 某进程开始运行前必然要恢复期运行环境
- 2. 将PCB插入合适的队列
- 3. 分配/回收资源

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